MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXV. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1808. NUMBER 1210.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE
MADRAS COURIER.

SIR,

In the present dearth of Intelligence the following Specimens of *Taste*, and of which I really was lately an eye witness in England are at your Service for the *amusement* and *improvement* of your readers, who if they do not agree with me in acknowledging them Specimens of *taste* will surely not deny them the praise of ingenuity—Close to the road between Oxford and near Birmingham, in the garden of a snug looking box which seemed the retreat of some retired Ironmonger, amongst a number of *Peacocks* cut out in yew, two Colossal figures of men cut out in the same shrub, stand one on each side of the little green gate. They are both dressed in Cocked Hats, large wigs and coats of the cut of Hogarth's Beaux. The *faces* are not however of the same materials as the Wigs, Hats, & the other parts of the figure, being composed of wood (probably wig blocks) *painted to resemble nature*, with rosy cheeks and the smiling contented features which probably grace the master of the mansion. *Real Tobacco Pipes* project out of the mouths of each.—It would surely Mr. Editor be a great improvement if on *gala days* such as the Birth-day of the Master or the Anniversary of his *retirement*—The Wigs were well powdered; and by a communication through tubes below, if real smoke were made to issue from the mouths of the jolly figures.

In the front parlour of an Inn at Kingston stands a very handsome and I dare say a very good clock. The dial plate over the hours is ornamented with the following elegant and exhilirating device partly painted, and partly composed of moving figures. The *scene* represents the enchanting picture of a *Butchers Shop*. Legs of Mutton, Rounds of Beef, Calves Head &c. are painted gracefully pendent in their proper places, with the cleaver & the other aparatus of the Trade. The *actors* in this Tragedy are—*the Master Butcher* in a new elegant blue garment of the exact costume of the Fraternity. He is represented most industriously and incessantly employed (as the pendulum moves) in ripping up the stomach of a sheep hanging before him, every vibration of the clock giving motion to his knife, which inflicts a cut *secundum artem*.—The next *Actor* is a journeyman Butcher or rather one would sometimes think an apprentice, from his *timidity*, for he is constantly, and for a full hour threatening with the back of an hatchet, without having resolution to strike, a poor Ox who stands most patiently before him. An Irish companion of mine provoked at his useless delay called out "*d—n me don't be killing him there all day.*" —Up and *half* down goes the fatal Weapon until the critical instant of the clock's striking,—when down *entirely* it falls on the head of the third Actor the Ox (not the worst in the group.) At one o'clock this performer is soon put out of his pain, and then one would be led to suppose that the operator was a journyman and *au fait* in the art from the neatness and celerity of his execution, at twelve however this Actor might be supposed only an *apprentice*, and not *up* to his business, for then Twelve Blows are necessary, when "procumbit humi Bos"—but only for an instant, for up rises again the miraculously restored animal "infandum renovare dolorem".—All this Mr. Editor is most loyally and musically performed to the hourly tune of God save the King which no doubt must be a great solace between the Acts to the performers in their laboriously incessant occupation.

I am your's obediently

M.

Main Picquet Secunderabad, 26th November 1808.

To DOCTOR ANDERSON,
Physician General.

Mr. Collis presents his respects to Dr. Anderson, and is directed by Captain Groube, The Governor of H. M. Naval Hospital, to solicit a supply of ten baskets of the Nopal, and ten baskets of the Tuna Plants; Mr. Dalziel, the Surgeon, having recommended their being planted in the grounds belonging to the Hospital, as their known excellent qualities render it very desireable to have them constantly at hand for the use of the Patients landed from H. M. Squadron. Mr. Collis has therefore forwarded the abovementioned number of baskets, and will be much obliged by their being filled with those Plants.

Agent's Office, Naval Hospital,
MADRAS, *Dec.* 12, 1808.

Doctor Anderson returns compliments to Mr. Collis with the 20 Baskets filled with Nopal and Tuna; well satisfied that the present Governor of the Naval Hospital will employ them to the greatest advantage for the welfare of the public Service.

GARDEN, *Dec.* 12, 1808.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1808.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Papers or Accounts intended for transmission to England, by the ensuing despatch, are required to be delivered at the proper Departments, on or before the 10th January 1809.

Supplemental Schedule of Claims made before the Commissioners for investigating the Debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic at Fort St. George by parties to the Deed.

No.

531 C. Bilderbeck, balance of an account of advances made to Mahomed Jaffer Khan rentar of Tinnavelly on account of the Circar.—*Amount of the Principal of the Claims in the coin specified*, Chuckras 3,798 5 3—*Aggregate Amount of the Principal and Interest in Sterling Money.* £1,149 10 0

532 John Nonnys claims for arrears of pay as Serjeant Major of the Nabob Wallajah's Body Guard, and refers to the Durbar accounts in proof of his claim, and for the amount due to him.

533 John Clare Attorney for Rozinha De Silva Executrix to the estate of the late Captain Thomas Smith, bond 1st August 1797 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay, St. Pags. 5,297 0 0. 2,982 4 5¾.

534 Mary Lacy, widow of the late Richard Lacy, harness-maker in the service of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, claims for arrears of pay due to her deceased husband, 144 0 0. 84 12 1.

535 W. D. Brodie Esq. Attorney for Cuddapah Palee Chitty, Heir of Singanah Chitty his Father, and of Juldoo Chitty his uncle, 3 acknowledgments of the Nabob Wallajah, viz. 30th July 1775 for Pags. 1296 22 0. 26th March 1776 for Pags. 800 0 0, and 5th March 1777 for Pags. 171 19 0 for articles supplied, 2,267 41 0. 2,955 1 10.

536 James Brown, Attorney for Stree Perumbatoor Lutchmenaraun Reddy, Assigny of Verdoo Pundit, bond 20th Rumzan 1205 Hegiree for money lent. 30,000 0 0. 21,720 0 0.

537 James Brown, Attorney for Manewakum Comaroo Moodely, Assignee of Venkiah, Heir of Ramiah, bond 19th Shabaun 1198 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. 70,000 0 0. 64,801 4 0.

538 James Brown, Attorney for Arranwail Soomashundrum Moodely, Assignee of Conaga Sing, heir of Davee Sing, Bond 11th Rumzan 1198 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent and value of Jewels delivered, 1,05,000 0 0. 96,9[illegible] 0 0.

539 Mahomed Yacoob, Mahomed Reza, Shaik [illegible]ool Kauder, Shaik Adum, and Shaik Secunder, Tunkah 22d Babeeulsanee 1194 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of Pay. At. Rs. 28,921 0 0. 3,305 4 0.

540 Pearree Begum, Widow of Wudgeooddeen Khan Behauder, 2 Tunkas of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, one dated 27th Rabeeosanee 1213, the other 25th Zilead 1214 Hegiree, for arrears of Pay. R. 2,400 0 0. 960 0 0.

541 Fatima Sahaba, Widow of Shaik Mahomed, Tunkah 1st Rabeeosanee 1207 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of Pay, Rs. 141 12 ans.

542 Shaik Mahummed Subadar 2 Tunkas dated 5th Jemmadeeosanee 1213 Hegiree, one for arrears of Pay, the other for Horse Allowances, Pags. 276 0 0. 110 4 0.

543 Seedee Bushere, Tunkah 23d Ramzan 1212 Hegiree, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of Pay. Rs. 252 4¼ annas.

544 Mohummed Usuff, Tunkah 29th Jemadeeosanee 1212 Hegiree of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of Pay, Pags. 45 0 0 18 0 0.

545 Heirs of Seedee Meean, Tunka 7th Jemmadee ul awul 1193 Hegiree of the Nabob Wallajah, for Articles supplied, Rs. 150 3 0. 72 2 0

546 Heirs of Mohummud Maun, Tunka 21st Rajib 1212 Hegiree of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of Pay, Pags. 630 0 0. 252 0 0.

547 Golam Hosain Attorney for Mahomed Omer, Bond 10th Suffer 1207 Hegiree of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent, P. N. Ps. 13,000 0 0. 8,315 13 0.

548 Golam Hosain Tunka 27th Showal 1191 Hegiree of the Nabob Wallajah for arrears of Pay. Rs. 433 8 ans.

549 Syed Mohummud, Tunka 28th Showal 1214 Hegiree of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for Articles supplied. Pags. 123 31 70.

550 Syed Mohummud for himself and Soubabroyer Balance of an Account Current for Articles supplied, on account of the Ameer ul Omrah. Rs. 1,811 7½ 0.

551 Syed Khizer 2 Tunkas of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, one dated 27th Showal for Pagodas 60 and Rupees 210—the other 17th Jemmadeosanee 1215 Hegiree for Pagodas 57 12 ans. and Rupees 237 for arrears of Pay, Pags. 254 4 40.

552 Aroonachella son and heir of Cota Kistna Bond 4th Rabbeulawal 1201 Hegiree of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 80,000 0 0. 79,272 0 0.

553 Tumbeacha Pillay Attorney for Veerasawmy Iyer son and heir of Seenevasa Iyer, Bond 10th Zilead 1199 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. 60,000 0 0. 47,600 0 0.

554 Tumbeacha Pillay Attorney for Colunda Pillay son and heir of Ivasawmy Pillay, Bond 20th Zilead 1199 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. 50,000 0 0. 39,266 14 0.

555 Narsinga Pillay son and heir of Sasha Pillay, Bond 25th Rumzaan 1199 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money advanced. 96,000 0 0. 74,464 0 0.

556 Sashayah son and heir of Gunaputtee Row, Bond 3d Rumzaan 1200 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money advanced. 82,000 0 0. 74,862 3 7.

557 Sasha Iyer son and heir of Vencat Row, Bond 15th Mohurrum 1198 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent, 47,300 0 0. 39,781 18 4.

558 Vencatachellaiah Brother and heir of Vencatarameiah, Bond 2d Rumzaan 1199 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. 82,000 0 0. 75,409 18 7.

559 Narasinga Row Son and Heir of Baupana Naick Bond 19th Zilead 1203 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for Money lent on account of the Company's Kists. 85,000 0 0. 64,405 6 4.

560 Executors of the late Antonio De Souza, Esq. deceased, balance of Account Current closing 10th September 1790 for Sundry disbursements and supplies, by order of the Nabob Wallajah, for the Ships Success Galley, Pagodas 502 22 32. Balance of Account Current for advance of Impress and supply of Provisions, for the Ship Generous Friend, by order of the Nabob 17th May 1795, Pagodas 2,206 6 0, and Cash paid for Postage of different Packets of Letters sent to Bombay Pagodas, 25 12 0. 2,733 40 32 1,531 4 7.

Balance of a Bond 21st Mohurrum 1189 Hegiree, of of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for Interest due on a former Account. 1,900 0 0. 1,587 4 10

Debt 15th April 1797 of do. for an Europe Chariot and pair of Horses sold to him. 1,500 0 0. 812 9 9

Balance of a Bond 10th February 1797 of do. for Pags. 31,719 being Money lent on account of the Company's Kists, on mortgage of sundry Houses and Grounds of his Highness. 930 19 40. 506 5 54

Balance of a Bond of Noorooddeen Mahomed Khan, dated 1st February 1797 for Pagodas 40,844, advanced him by the Nabob's order on account of the Circar, and payment secured by a special Agreement bearing date 10th February 1797, by which the Nabob engaged, that the property mortgaged on his bond of that date, should on the liquidation of it, become security to A. De Souza on the liquidation of it, become security to A. De Souza for the payment of this Loan to Noorooddeen Mahomed Khan, 25,528 14 0. 10,235 6 3¾

Debt 1st January 1790 of the Nabob Wallajah for arrears of Salary. 14,250 0 0. 5,700 0 0.

561 Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Co. Attornies to the Executors of the late Mr. W. Chambers, Perwennah dated 11th Jemaudee ul awal 1190 Hegiree, for Rupees 50,000 of the Nabob Wallajah for services performed. 14,285 28 70. 18,231 7 11.

562 Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton & Co. mortgagees of Nayer Poona Pillay. 2 bonds viz. 2d October 1787 for Pagodas 4,000 and 10th November 1789 for Pagodas 12,000 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent. 16,000 0 0. 11,212 17 4.

563 Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Co. mortgagees of Nayer Poona Pillay, 2 Bonds viz. 8th August 1796 for Pagodas 5,000, and 12th August 1796 for Pagodas 8,400 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent. 13,400 0 0 7,440 6 11.

564 Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Co. agents to Wm Fairlie, Esq. Executor of J. C. Bartholmæ, Bond 18th April 1787 of Omdut ul Omrah Behauder, for money advanced. 6,000 0 0. 4,842 16 0.

565 Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Co. Assignee of A. Paupiah Braminy in Trust for J. Fordyce, Esq Bond 12th July 1797 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money advanced on account of the Company's Kists. 50,000 0 0. 26,842 1 6.

566 W. D. Brodie, Esq. Agent to Colonel Mathew Macalister Assignee of Major A. Macdonald, Debt 1st January 1779 of the Nabob Wallajah for arrears of Pay. 540 0 0. 624 1 2¼.

567 W. D. Brodie, Esq. for himself and others Claims on a Bond 8th July 1795 of the Nabob Wallajah granted to B. Venkiah Braminy for the Balance of an account current settled between the said Venkiah and his Highness on that date. 31,806 0 0. 18,353 16 6.

568 W. D. Brodie, Esq. and Captain J. L. Winslow, Assignees of Budder ul Deen son and Heir of Moyen ul Deen, Obligation 12th Showal 1186 Hegiree of the Nabob Wallajah for articles purchased, wages due and for repairs made to his Highness's ship the Mahomed Buksh 10,942 30 15. 15,739 4 10.

569 W. D. Brodie, Esq. Assignee, of Serjeant Martin Ritchie, Debt 1st December 1784 of the Nabob Wallajah for arrears of Pay. 132 0 0. 115 1 2.

570 Messrs. Hunter and Hay Attornies for Dr. Charles Fleming Mortgagee of W. D. Brodie Assignee of Abdul Guffer Khan, son, heir and Executor of Khatoonah Begum, Bond 14th Rumzaan 1199 Hegiree of the Nabob Wallajah for the value of Gold and Silver Jewels purchased by the Nabob. 12,900 0 0. 10,013 19 6.

571 Roya Reddy Row Assignee of Rama Row Putmajee, Balance of an obligation 25th Rabeeulawal 1214 Hegiree, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent. 32,345 0 0. 16,754 7 1.

572 Roya Reddy Row, Bond 12th Suffer 1216 Hegiree in the name of Yesverjee Dava, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent by the Claimant on account of the Company's Kists. 13,945 0 0. 6,663 0 8.

573 Roya Reddy Row, Bond 7th Suffer 1216 Hegiree in the name of Gundavady Narram Chitty of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money paid to Mr. Samuel and Mr. Fitzgerald by his order 9,447 0 0. 4,516 4 5.

574 Roya Reddy Row Assignee of Roya Anund Row Balance of a Bond 10th Zilead, 1213 Hegiree of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent. 6,290 32 60. 3151 15 0.

575 Roya Reddy Row Bond 14th Suffer 1213 Hegiree in the name of Narrasingah row of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent on account of the Company's Kists. 5,193 22 40. 2,783 1 8.

576 Roya Reddy Row Bond 5th Suffer 1216 Hegiree of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to Boojunga Row for money lent. 1,000 0 0. 472 15 3.

577 Rajah Raghoonat Roy claims under an Enoyutnamah of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah dated 17th Jemadeeossanee 1211 Hegiree, arrears of Pay for Military service. 10,807 0 0. 4,322 16 0.

(Signed) W. PARKER, S. T. GOAD, HENRY RUSSELL.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, having been pleased to appoint Major General Sir George B. Broughton, Bart. to the Staff of this Presidency, the Honorable the Governor in Council accordingly judges it proper to notify that appointment.

SUPREME COURT.

The King, on the Prosecution of Paupiah Braminy versus. Roya Reddy Row and Arunda Row.

This cause which has occupied the time and attention of the Court for several weeks was determined on Friday last—The defendants were indicted for the forgery of a Bond, which purported to have been granted by the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, in the year 1798, for 38,500 Pagodas; whereas it was stated in the indictment that it was forged at Madras by the Defendents about five years ago—The Jury returned a Verdict of GUILTY against both prisoners.

On Monday they were brought up to receive Sentence, when Mr. Anstruther on the part of the Prisoners moved for a rule to shew cause why a new trial should not be granted in this case, and was proceeding to state the grounds of his motion, which were that the Verdict was contrary to Evidence and to the direction of the Judge as delivered in his charge to the Jury, when he was interrupted by Mr. Gahagan, who informed the Court that Mr. Marsh who was Counsel for the Crown had been obliged to leave the Presidency on business, but that he had attended as his representative in the expectation that the Prisoners Counsel intended only to move an arrest of Judgment, but the motion the Advocate General was proceeding in being for a new trial, he requested he would postpone it until the 2d day of next Sessions, it being impossible for him (Mr. Gahagan) to combat the arguments which might be adduced, in as much as he was not acquainted with the voluminous evidence which had been brought forward on this prosecution—Mr. Anstruther having no objection to postpone his motion, provided in the mean time the operation of the Verdict were suspended, and the Court consenting thereto, the further arguing of this case was ordered to stand over until January Sessions. The Prisoners are at large upon bail.

MADRAS FASHIONABLES.

On Friday Evening Mrs. Oakes entertained a numerous party, consisting of the principal families in the Settlement at a Ball & Supper, which, we are informed, was equally splendid with any that has been given at this presidency. Beauty, Fashion, and Grace, gave life to the fascinations of the dance, whilst an elegant Supper, at which Good-humour & social mirth presided, conspired to give eclat to this Entertainment. Amongst the toasts at the second Supper the following appropriate one was particularly noticed, given by General Macdowall "Health to the Oak this day regenerated, and may the family of the Oaks continue to shine an ornament to the Country, & a terror to its foes."

This day the Commander in Chief will leave the Presidency on a military tour to the Northward.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

On the 7th of December, Lieutenant Colonel Munro, Quarter Master General of the Army, to Miss Charlotte Blacker, youngest daughter of the Reverend Doctor Blacker, of Wells, in Somersetshire.

MADRAS DEATHS.

On the 20th November, at Hulliai, after a long and painful illness, which was borne with the most perfect patience and resignation, the Lady of Captain H. Mackintosh, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment N. I. She was a Woman whose natural kindness was only a modification of her natural benevolence, and who will ever be lamented by those who had been long acquainted with her. She has left a small Infant with her widower, to bewail her loss.

At Ganjam, on the 22d Nov. Richard Hawkins, late a Bombadier in the 1st Garrison Company, aged 79 years, after a faithful service of 51 years, on the Madras Establishment.

BENGAL MARRIAGE.

On the 12th Nov. Walter Holcombe Robertson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, to Miss Sophia Eade.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 18th Nov. the Lady of Captain J. W. Paul M'Gregor, of a Daughter.

In Fort William, on the 19th November, the Lady of Captain Wiggens, of a Son.

At Benares, on the 15th Nov. the Lady of R. L. Davies, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment, of a Son.

On the 8th Nov. at Penang, the Lady of Captain Mansell, of H. M.—Regiment, of a Daughter.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 22d Nov. Mrs. Sophia Greene, Wife of Mr. J. P. Greene, Merchant, aged 25 years.

On the 17th Nov. in the Insane Hospital, Captain J. Phillip Aubery, of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry.

BOMBAY BIRTH.

On Saturday the 26th of November, Mrs. Cauty of a daughter.

EUROPE MARRIAGE.

At Spring-field house, John Borthwick Gilchrist, Esq. late Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment, and now Banker in Edinburgh, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late John Coventry, Esq. of Douglas.

EUROPE DEATH.

On Sunday se'nnight at Mrs. Morrogh's house, Camden-place, in the 32d year of his age, O'Donoghue of the Glinns, in the county of Kerry, the immediate descendant of the illustrious families of O'Donoghue and M'Carthy More, whose names are yet held in reverence, in the County which they once had governed with regal power.—This Gentleman preserved unimpaired their dignity and character, enlightened, liberal, generous, affable, and benevolent, he was regarded by a numerous tenantry, with sentiments almost amounting to devotion, equally the spontaneous tribute of their duty, their gratitude, and their love, and by an extended circle of friends and acquaintance in the higher classes, with respect and esteem. In domestic scenes, which his amiability fitted by nature, by education, and [illegible] to adorn, his virtues could be best appreciated, [illegible] loss is most severely felt. Happy for two Sons [illegible] had left to inherit his estates, if they inherit [illegible] of so excellent a Father. His remains are [illegible] the family Mausoleum of M'Carthy More, at the Abbey of Muckross, on the Lake of Killarney; and the melancholy procession was attended by a concourse of many thousand persons of all ranks, who shed over his ashes the genuine tears of their regret—the best and most grateful monument, to the memory of a great and good MAN.

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.
Dec. 7	78½	80	80½	79	.....
8	79	81	81	79	.....
9	78	80½	80½	79	Shower in the Afternoon.
10	79	81	81	78½	.....
11	79	81	81	79½	.....
12	80	81½	82	80½	.....
13	80	82	82½	81	.....

Arrivals.—T. Robinson, Judge and Magistrate of Dahraporum,—Captain W. Munro, 2d Battalion 15th Regiment.

Departures.—Lieutenant Beaumont, and Surgeon Heyne.

CALCUTTA,—NOVEMBER 24, 1808.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 14, 1808.

The Governor General in Council on a consideration of the strength of the Garrison of Chunar, and of the different descriptions of Troops composing it, resolves, that the Medical duties of that Garrison shall be hereafter permanently placed under the charge of a full Surgeon, and that an additional full Surgeon shall in consequence be brought upon the fixed establishment of this Presidency.

Mr. David Turnbull, Surgeon to the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to be Surgeon of the Garrison of Chunar, from the date on which he was placed in temporary charge of the Medical Duties of the Garrison, by General Orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Mr. Moorcroft appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Superintendance of the Stud at Poona, being arrived, is directed to proceed and take charge of his Office, with all practicable expedition. In conformity to the further Orders of the Honorable Court, Mr. Moorcroft will draw the allowance attached to his situation from the date on which he shall receive charge of his Office, when the Allowances drawn by the present Acting Superintendant will be discontinued.

The situation of Assistant to the Superintendant is abolished, and the allowances of that Officer connected with the Stud, will cease from the same period.

J. THORNHILL,
Sec. Mil. Dept.

The H. C. ship *Hugh Inglis*, Captain Fairfax, left Calcutta on Tuesday to complete her lading at Saugur.—The *William Pitt*, Captain Graham, is also at Saugur.

LAUNCH.

On Monday last was launched from the Dock-yard of Mr. Mathew Smith, at Howrah, an excellent Merchantman of the burthen of 500 tons; she is called the "Beemoolah."

On Wednesday afternoon was launched from the yard of the same builder, on this side of the river, a very beautiful ship, constructed upon the model of a sloop of war, and said to be peculiarly well adapted for offence and defence—her burthen is 440 tons,—and her name "Emma;"—she glided into her destined Element, amidst the admiration and applauses of a numerous assemblage of Spectators.

We hear that *La Jena*, late French National Corvette, has been purchased into His Majesty's service, and is called the *Victor*; to be commanded by Captain Stopford, late first Lieutenant of the *Modeste*.

On Monday last, the Right Honorable the Governor General gave a grand Dinner to His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. at which a great number of the Principal Officers and Inhabitants of this City were present.

The following correspondence, equally honorable to all the parties, will doubtless be read with pleasure,—under this impression, we give it publicity:

DIAMOND HARBOUR, *Nov.* 16, 1808.

CAPTAIN GEORGE HEMING,
Commanding the H. C. Ship EARL SPENCER.

DEAR SIR,

Impressed with a lively sense of the uniform attention and hospitality we have experienced at your hands, during the passage from England, we beg your acceptance of a piece of Plate, as a small token of our esteem; and, at the same time, we cannot take leave of you, without expressing our admiration of the humanity and benevolence with which you have received and accommodated upwards of 120 persons, saved from the wreck of the *Travers*, and of the liberality and kindness with which you administered to their wants, during the rest of the voyage.

We are, DEAR SIR,
Your obliged and faithful Servants,
(Signed) Evan Lloyd, Lt. Col, 17th Lt. Dragoons, J. G. Graham, Lt. Cl. H. Hall, Lt. Col. J. Wesh, Major, Madras Establishment, E. Lindsay, Major, H. M. 22d Regt. Thomas Powney.

Diamond Harbour, November 16, 1808.

DIAMOND HARBOUR, *Nov.* 16, 1808.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor this afternoon to receive your letter.—The pleasure I feel in having given you satisfaction, during so long a voyage, I cannot express;—I can only say, that my study throughout has been to make you all on board my ship, as comfortable as the situation in which we have been placed would possibly admit.—The token of your kindness will be to me a lasting memorial of the pleasant hours I have passed in your society.—The high commendation you have had the goodness to express on the subject of the *Travers*. I do not deserve;—it is merely in the cause of humanity.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen, your obliged and faithful humble Servant,
(Signed) GEORGE HEMING.

The public are already informed of the arrival in London of two Spanish Noblemen, deputed by their Countrymen, to solicit the aid of Great Britain, in favor of an attempt to deliver Spain from its recent subjugation to the French yoke. It appears by the London papers of the 9th of June, that the Viscount Materosa and Don Diego de La Vega, are the persons charged with the objects of the mission. They arrived at Falmouth on the 6th of June, accompanied by four of their countrymen. According to the testimony of those Noblemen, there is reason to believe, that the insurrections in Spain, are of a nature more formidable, than can be inferred from the more recent intelligence received by La Chiffonne. In Asturias and Gallicia, a provisional Government had been established, by which commissioners were despatched to every part of Spain, for the purpose of exciting the people to resistance. From this Government, the above mentioned Noblemen are supposed to have received their instructions. The Marquis of Santa Cruz was at the head of the Government, under the title of Commander in Chief, and officers are said to have been appointed under him, to superintend The Naval and Military Departments."

On the 25th of May, he issued a proclamation at Oviedo, inviting the Inhabitants of Asturias to take up arms in defence of their Country, and had already at that period, assembled a force of 20,000 men. The insurgents were in possession of more than 100,000 stand of arms, and expected to have their numbers daily augmented, by the accession of all the neighbouring Provinces. In Gallicia, the population was rising *enmasse*, and at St. Andero, a formal declaration of war is said to have been issued against the French.

The more recent intelligence received by La Chiffonne, has doubtless impaired the credit that might be otherwise due to the preceding statement. It is probable however, that the spirit of resistance cannot have been already extinguished in Spain, and in the event of a protracted contest, the systematic union of the insurgents under the banners of a single leader, must be considered as a circumstance highly favorable to the success of their future efforts in the cause of liberty.

One of Bonaparte's Generals has lately issued an order, addressed to the Roman Cardinals requiring their departure from Rome, within the short period of three days. The Roman Pontiff has issued a sprited protest against the execution of this decree in the form of a circular letter, addressed to the Cardinals who are directed "on their oath of obedience" not to remove from Rome, unless compelled, nor to continue their journey beyond the place to which they may have been forcibly conducted. The Cardinals have left Rome, but with some exceptions we are authorized to infer, that they have paid implicit obedience to the Pope's mandate. Mr. Cobbett observes, that though the letter had been sent to the Cardinals before their departure, it did not prevent *some of them*, from going voluntarily to the places pointed out to them.

Private letters from London, of the beginning of June, speak of some successes of the Russians over the Swedes; and that Sweden had proposed an armistice to Russia, subject to the sanction of the Court of London, which was believed to be the matter of reference on which Col. Murray had been sent over from Gottenburgh.

The Troops of the Expedition, occupied between two and three hundred transports, which lay off Gottenburgh. Admiral Keats proposed to remove to some distance from that Capital to be in readiness to proceed upon any service without loss of time.

Independently of the Fleet under Admiral Keats, Sir James Saumarez, commanded a British Squadron of seven sail of the line, in the Baltic, for the purpose of assisting the Swedes against Russia.

The Expedition which was preparing to sail from Cork, in the course of June, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, was generally understood to be intended for South America, and to some of the Northerly Provinces. The object of the Expedition according to report was not that of conquest, but to assist the South Americans to emancipate themselves from the yoke of Bonaparte, under which they have now fallen. If the plan succeed, it will insure a valuable and extensive market for British manufacture.

Stocks were unusually high in June—on the 6th, Consols were done at 69⅞. This rise in the funds is to be ascribed to the scarcity of Stock at market. The Commissioners of the sinking fund are generally inclined to buy more than the people are willing to sell without getting an advanced price, and this must continue as long as there is an interdict on all commercial speculation.

The grand total of the British Navy in the first week in June, including ships in ordinary, repairing, building, &c. amounted to 1113. Of these 569 were at Sea.

Bonaparte conceived the American Embargo as a measure of such hostility to himself, that on receiving the official Account of it, he immediately issued the following order from Bayonne.

"Order of His Majesty the Emperor, issued at Bayonne, April 17, 1808.

"The American Government having placed a general embargo in all the Ports of the United States, has suspended all commerce.

"All American ships shall in consequence be considered as from England, and put under sequestration.

"And further, there shall be sent to the Councellor of State, in order to be laid before His Majesty, a Statement of all the American Vessels, which have entered our Ports, since the 1st of January 1808."

The same measurse against American Shipping were directed to be inforced in the Ports of Holland and other Countries in alliance with France.

Mr. Calcraft's motion in the House of Commons for a resolution of censure on the Board of Admiralty, on account of neglecin omitting to forward supplies and provisions to the Rochefort Squadron, was put on the 9th of May, and lost by a majority of 77.

The House of Commons, in obedence to a message, from His Majesty, recommending a suitable provision for the Duchess of Brunswick, had settled an allowance of £10,000 Sterling per annum, on her Royal Highness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MIRROR.

SIR,

A long and laboured account of the loss of the H. I. C. Extra-Ship *Travers*, by an eyewitness of the scene, having appeared in most of the Calcutta News Papers, tending to prejudice public opinion, prior to the investigation about to take place, into the circumstances attending the loss of that valuable ship, I conceive it fair and just, to all parties concerned, that truth should prevail. It is undetermined on what rock the *Travers* struck, but from there being no breakers on the rock, and the Channel in which the ships were sailing having shoaled gradually to 13 fathoms, I conceive it must have been the Exeer Rock, on which H. M. Ship bearing that name, struck in the year 1748, and is described as a very dangerous Rock, having 6 to 8 feet water on it, between which and Sunken Island, a Channel is laid down of 12 and 13 fathoms, as I have stated.—The Commodore had made a signal the preceding evening to the Ships in company, to observe his motions during the night, should he alter his course, sail, or otherwise, and a particular signal to the *Travers* to keep her station on the starboard quarter, and wishing to make the land, expecting the N. E wind to prevail at this season on the Coast, he stood on at the rate of 7 knotts until 12 o'clock, when all sail was taken in, except the top sails. At 3 A. M. sounded, no ground at 40 fathoms, kept sounding, and about 4 A. M. saw the land and hauled up W. N. W. found 19 fathoms, hauled up S. W. by S. and S. S. W. shoaled to 13 fathoms. *Earl Spencer* and *Travers*, being on the *larboard* quarter; the former observed the Commodore's motions, the latter *bore up* and went a head of him, and to leeward, unfortunately to her destruction, by striking on the rock. From the strong breeze that prevailed, and the dangers apparently surrounding us, it was impossible to leave too, or come to anchor; we were therefore drifted considerably, and at day break found ourselves at a great distance and clear of all danger. Having ascertained our situation, Captains Hawes and Hemming, consulted together on the best and most effective means to preserve the passengers and Crew, when they agreed to tack and stand towards the wreck; some time after they had done so, three boats were descried full of people, and it was found impossible to approach them or the wreck, from the strong squalls of wind and rain, then prevailing from the eastward, they tacked again and hove too, and waited the approach of the boats sailing towards them before the wind; the *Earl Spencer* being the nearest ship to windward, they all got safely on board her, where they were received with every possible attention, by Captain Heming; it is however proper to state, that from the long passage we had, and the number of Passengers on board her, provisions, water, and other articles of necessity and comfort, were wanting, and that considerable assistance in these articles were afforded by Captain Hawes. I have merely wished to state the truth, and believe, I have succeeded; as to the applications of the different statements, I leave them to the proper authorities; and trust, that public opinion will be suspended, until they have determined on the parts, as the may appear in the investigation.

VERAX.

BOMBAY,—NOVEMBER 30, 1808

ARRIVALS.

The ship Eliza, Captain Babcock, from Bengal.

H. M. ship, Caroline, Captain Charles Gordon, from Madras.

Brig, Diamond, Syrang Hussonjee, from Columbo.

25th Ship Earl St. Vincent, Captain J. B. Samson, from Goa.

Lively, schooner, Lieutenant D. Mac'Donald, form Surat.

26th, Sylph, schooner, Lieutenant D. D. Conyers, from Muscat.

28th, Portuguese snow, St. Pedro, Captain Joa de Mendonies, from Dieu.

Wednesday 23d, sailed,

Rodney, ketch, Lieutenant John Hall, to Surat.

25th, Ship Minerva, Captain J. A. Pope, to China.

Shaw Ardaseer, Captain Thomas Ruddock; ditto.

Strumblo, bomb-ketch, Lieutenant W. Maxfield, to Demaun.

27th, Ship, Teignmouth, Captain James Jeakes, to Bussora.

29th, Brig, Betsey, Captain Win-Rowe, to Columbo.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF THE BRAZILS.

LONDON,—JUNE 1.

Yesterday morning High mass was celebrated, and a solemn *Dettingen Te Deum* was chaunted at the chapel of his Excellency the Portuguese Ambassador, in South Audley-street. Signor Naldi, who was in possession of a score of the *Te Deum*, which has been highly approved of in Italy, most politely offered it to his Excellency as soon as he heard that such an object was in contemplation. This, along with some delightful music, the original composition of Mr. Hansell, the organist of the chapel, and some from the most eminent masters of antiquity, formed a most delightful treat to the admirers of harmony, as connected with sublimity of sentiment.

The Archbishop of Niesbé (the Pope's Nuncio) in his full canonicals, sat under a superb canopy of crimson velvet; the Sardinian Ambassador, the Duchess of Leeds, Marchionesses Wellesley and Buckingham, Lord Petre, and the Ladies Petre, Mr. Secretary Canning and his Lady, Mr. and Mrs. Tierney, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, &c. were among the congregation.

After the ceremony, his Excellency gave a grand *Dejeune* to several of the most eminent public-men, and to several of the most distinguished female leaders of the *Haut Ton*. At night his Excellency illuminated his house from the base to the very roof—above the basement story was a Portuguese inscription, if it could be so termed, in variegated lamps, the words "*Uniaone Lealdade*," in English "*Union and Loyalty*." This formed a basis for several elegant pillars and festoons, supporting a most brilliant Crown. His Excellency then retired to a neighbouring house, and made it a general night of Jubilee among his domestics and their friends; the music and dancing was kept up to a late hour.

Mr. Freya, the Captain to his Excellency, had a most beautiful transparency in front of his house in Charles-street, Grosvenor-square. On the dexter side there was a prospective view of the newly-established Empire, with the motto "*Recess Magnus*." On the sinister side there was a representation of the Sun rising on the Portuguese or Lusitanian Arms, with the inscription "*Major Revertetur*;" and in the centre was the Arms of Portugal, highly emblazoned in transparency, with the words over them "*Joannes Lusitania Princeps*;" and the motto underneath *Patria Memor Gloria*.

There were several entertainments also amongst the Merchants and Agents of the Porguese Government; and in short it was a complete day and night of universal rejoicing, amongst the steady friends and adherents of our ancient Ally, and the Merchant Adventurers to the new establishment.

The following Lists will shew the increase of Officers during the last thirty-five years, in the Royal Navy:

On the first of January, 1773.

Admiral of the Fleet,	1
Admirals of the White,	2
Admirals of the Blue,	6
Vice-Admirals of the Red,	3
Vice-Admirals of the White,	5
Vice-Admirals of the Blue,	5
Rear-Admirals of the Red,	4
Rear-Admirals of the White,	3
Rear-Admirals of the Blue,	4
Captains,	327
Commanders,	120
Lieutenants	932

On the first of January, 1808.

Admiral of the Fleet,	1
Admirals of the Red,	18
Admirals of the White,	14
Admirals of the Blue,	15
Vice-Admirals of the Red,	16
Vice-Admiral of the White,	15
Vice-Admirals of the Blue,	24
Rear-Admirals of the Red,	11
Rear-Admirals of the White,	18
Rear-Admirals of the Blue,	25
Captains,	700
Commanders,	499
Lieutenants	2900

The following Extract from Mr. Baring's Pamphlet entitled an Inquiry into the Causes and Consequences of the Orders in Council and an Examination of the Conduct of Great Britain, &c. contains some important information relative to the American Trade.

"It becomes interesting to consider what proportion our trade with America bears to that of other countries, that we may form some idea of the benefits to be derived from the establishment of independent colonies, and from the neutral state of these colonies, if they may still be called so, in times of war. As there is a disposition to value highly the commercial benefits of our enemies, and to consider them as losses to ourselves, I shall also endeavour to shew what they are when compared with our own. Such an estimate will give a general insight into the whole subject, and I am able to give it correctly from a very clear report made to Congress in 1806 previously to the passing of the Non-importation Act. This return is of the average of the three years, 1802, 1803, and 1804. The wholesale of imports and exports

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POEMS

NONSENSE
OR THE BOWER OF ROSES.

I planted a bow'r and adorned it with roses
And lin'd it with many sweet flowers,
I made it for Charlotte, when at eve she reposes
Or muses away idle hours.

With pleasure I rose at beginning of day
And with labour I toil'd till it's close
For methought I had heard Charlotte say
She delighted in bowr's of rose.

I planted the bushes, and nurtured with care
Each soft budding blossoms that blew ;
To Charlotte's their beauties I often compare
When at Noon their fresh blossoms I view.

My labour was done, and I fancied awhile
That Charlotte was sleeping within,
I heard the soft sigh, and I saw the sweet smile
Seductive, and tempting to sin.

But ah it was Fancy, she'll never lie there
My state is too humble and low ;
And altho' she come not, yet I will swear
The rose bed no other shall know.

I'll ev'ry day visit it's bountiful shade
And call it her bower of rose,
In silence I'll sigh for it's "*beautiful* Maid"
In solitude murmur my woes.

I'll observe the young buds as they blow
And trace every fanciful hue
I'll whisper my Charlotte's are so
And enraptur'd their blossoms review.

O Roses, O Roses to death ye are doom'd
Your beauties will soon fade away,
Tho' to day ye have flourished and bloomed
By tomorrow ye fall and decay.

DECEMBER 1808.

ACROSTIC.

ON PRESENTING A ROSE.

Can there be sweeter charms than these
Here Nature's grace and beauty bloom
Ah why must such enchantment cease
Regret with me their certain doom.
Like to this rose, we all must die
Oh that from thee I e'er should part
T'will stop each grief, each present sigh
To break my fond devoted heart
Enliv'n'd only when thou'rt nigh.

DECEMBER 9, 1808. G.

(Continued from the second Page.)

have since increased, but there is no reason to suppose the proportions have varied. The figures I shall state in round sums, and in English money, taking the dollars at 4s. 6d.

" The amount of annual importation into the United States from all parts of the world, was £16,950,000

Including their Colonies.
" Of which, from the dominions of Great Britain 8,093,000
" Holland, France, Spain, and Italy .. 5,731,000
" Northern Powers, Prussia, and Germany 1,956,000
" Portugal 249,000
" China, and other Native Powers of Asia 1,093,000
" All other Countries 188,000

" £. 16,950,000

" The value of the importations from the dominions of Great Britain, was therefore equal to that from all the countries of Europe and their colonies together, including the sugar and coffees for their own consumption and for exportation, which are almost exclusively furnished by those colonies.

" Of this value imported, manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, leather, glass, iron, paper, &c. constituted about £9,000,000, and came from the following countries :—

" The dominions of Great Britain ..... £.6,845,000
" Russia 280,000
" Germany, Sweden and Denmark 550,000
" Holland 255,000
" France 275,000
" Spain, Portugal and Italy 270,000
" China 525,000

" £.9,000,000

" Thus we see, that notwithstanding European manufactured articles are admitted from all countries at the same rate of duties, and although the balance of trade is in favour of America with the Continent, and against her with this country, yet that France does not furnish one twenty-fourth part, and all Europe collectively not one-fourth part of the amount imported from this country.

" The exports from America, on an average of the same years, amounted to .... £.15,400,000

" Of which, in domestic produce 9,000,000
" In foreign Produce re-exported 6,400,000
" They were distributed in the following manner :—
" To the dominions of Great Britain .... £.5,200,000
" Viz. in Europe ..... £.3,525,000
" Asia 29,000
" The West Indies 1,458,000
" North America 188,000
" To the dominions of all the other European Powers 10,200,000

" £.15,400,000

" The balance, which this statement would leave against America, must arise from the mode of stating the accounts. Probably it is in her favour, but not much, as her demand for European Articles will naturally be regulated by her means of paying for them.

" The foreign produce re-exported, amounting to £6,400,000 consisted of the following articles viz. :—
" Manufactured Goods ..... £.2,200,000
" Coffee 1,695,000
" Sugar 1,300,000
" All other articles 1,205,000

£6,400,000

" The chief article, therefore, of re-exportation, and of in-direct trade, is the manufactures of Europe, three-fourths of which, it has been shewn, are from this country, and thus find their way to different parts of the world, to which we have no access.

" From Great Britain and her dependencies we have seen, that America imports the value of £8,093,000
" That she exports to them 5,200,000
" Leaving a balance in our favor of £2,893,000
" which must be paid to us by the continent of Europe, from the proceeds of consignments from America to Holland, France, Spain, Italy, &c. and which we know to be the case, by the large remittances received from those countries for American account. If America were excluded from all communication with the continent of Europe, she would not have the means of paying this surplus, but would be forced to confine her demand for our articles to what her own consumption would enable her to pay for."

EXTRACTS FROM Mr. FOX'S HISTORY.

This work which is entitled a "History of the early part of the reign of James the 2d. with an introductory Chapter," is introduced by a preface by Lord Holland, which concludes with these words "his friends will contemplate with some satisfaction this monument, however imperfect, of his genius and acquirements ; they will recognize throughout the work those noble and elevated principles, which animated his own conduct in life, and in the simplicity of the thoughts, as well as in the nature of the reflections, they cannot fail to discover a picture of his candid and amiable mind."

The following passages, which we have selected for this days columns, will afford a proof of the justice of the above observation.

The reign of Charles the Second forms one of the most singular, as well as of the most important periods of history. It is the æra of good laws and bad government. The abolition of the Court of Wards, the repeal of the Writ De Heretico Comburendo, the triennial Parliament Bill, the establishment of the rights of the House of Commons in regard to impeachment, the expiration of the License Act, and above all, the glorious statute of Habeas Corpus, have therefore induced a modern writer of great eminence to fix the year 1679 as the period at which our constitution had arrived at its greatest theoretical perfection ; but he owns, in a short note upon the passage alluded to, that the times immediately following were times of great practical oppression. What a field for mediation does this short observation, from such a man, furnish ! What reflections does it not suggest to a thinking mind, upon the inefficacy of human laws, and the imperfection of human constitutions ! We are called from the contemplation of the progress of our constitution and our attention fixed with the most minute accuracy to a particular point, when it is said to have risen to its utmost perfection. Here we are then at the best moment of the best constitution that ever human wisdom framed. What follows ? A time of oppression and misery, not arising from external or accidental causes, such as war, pestilence, or famine, nor even from any such alteration of the laws as might be supposed to impair this boasted perfection, but from a corrupt and wicked administration, which all the so much admired checks of the constitution were not able to prevent. How vain then, how idle, how presumptuous, is the opinion, that laws can do every thing ! and how weak and pernicious the maxim founded upon it, that measures, not men, are to be attended to !

POPISH PLOT.

The interval from the separate peace between England and the United Province, to the peace of Nimeguen, was chiefly employed by Charles in attempts to obtain money from France and other foreign powers, in which he was sometimes more, sometimes less successful ; and in various false professions, promises, and other devices to deceive his parliament and his people, in which he uniformly failed. Though neither the nature and extent of his connection with France, nor his design of introducing Popery into England, were known at that time, as they now are, yet there were not wanting many indications of the King's disposition, and of the general tendency of his designs. Reasonable persons apprehended that the supplies asked were intended to be used, not for the specious purpose of maintaining the balance of Europe, but for that of subduing the Parliament and people who should give them ; and the great antipathy of the bulk of the nation to Popery, caused many to be both more clear sighted in discovering, and more resolute in resisting, the designs of the court, than they would probably have shown themselves, if civil liberty alone had been concerned.

When the minds of men were in the disposition which such a state of things was naturally calculated to produce, it is not to be wondered at, that a ready, and perhaps a too facile belief should have been accorded to the rumour of a Popish plot. But with the largest possible allowance for the just apprehensions which were entertained, and the consequent irritation of the country, it is wholly inconceivable how such a plot as that brought forward by Tongue and Oates could obtain any general belief. Nor can any stretch of candour make us admit it, to be probable, that all who pretended a belief of it did seriously entertain it. On the other hand, it seems an absurdity, equal almost in degree to the belief of the plot itself, to suppose that it was a story fabricated by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the other leaders of the Whig party ; and it would be highly unjust, as well as uncharitable, not to admit, that the generality of those who were engaged in the prosecution of it were probably sincere in their belief of it, since it is unquestionable that at the time very many persons, whose political prejudices were of a quite different complexion, were under the same delusion. The unanimous votes of the two Houses of Parliament, and the names, as well as the number, of those who pronounced Lord Stafford to be guilty, seem to put this beyond a doubt. Dryden, writing soon after the time, says, in his Absalom and Achitophel, that the plot was

" Bad in itself, but represented worse :"

that

" Some truth there was, but dash'd and brew'd
" with lies :"

and that

" Succeeding times did equal folly call
" Believing nothing, or believing all.

and Dryden will not, by those who are conversant in the history and works of that Immortal writer, be suspected either of party prejudice in favor of Shaftesbury and the Whigs, or of any view to prejudice the country against the Duke of York's succession to the crown. The King repeatedly declared his belief of it. These declarations, if sincere, would have some weight ; but if insincere, as may be reasonably suspected, they afford a still stronger testimony to prove that such belief was not exclusively a party opinion, since it cannot be supposed, that even the crooked politicks of Charles could have led him to countenance fictions of his enemies, which were not adopted by his own party. Wherefore, if this question were to be decided upon the ground of authority, the reality of the plot would be admitted ; and it must be confessed, that, with regard to facts remote, in respect either of time or place, wise men generally diffide in their own judgment, and defer to that of those who have had a nearer view of them. But there are cases where reason speaks so plainly as to make all argument drawn from authority of no avail, and this is surely one of them. Not to mention correspondence by post on the subject of regicide, detailed commissions from the Pope, silver bulletts, &c. &c. and other circumstances equally ridiculous, we need only advert to the part attributed to the Spanish Government, in this conspiracy, and to the alledged intention of murdering the King, to satisfy ourselves that it was a forgery.

Rapin, who argues the whole of this affair, with a degree of weakness as well as disingenuity very unusual to him, seems at last to offer us a kind of compromise, and to be satisfied if we will admit that there was a design or project to introduce Popery and arbitrary power, at the head of which were the King and his brother. Of this I am as much convinced as he can be ; but how does this justify the prosecution and execution of those who suffered, since few, if any of them, were in a situation to be trusted by the royal conspirators with their designs ? When he says, therefore, that, that is precisely what was understood by the conspiracy, he by no means justifies those who were the principal prosecutors of the plot. The design to murder the King, he calls the appendage of the plot : a strange expression this, to describe the projected murder of a King ! though not more strange than the notion itself when applied to a plot, the object of which was to render that very King absolute, and to introduce the religion which he most favoured. But it is to be observed, that though in considering the Bill of Exclusion, the Militia Bill, and other legislative proceedings, the plot, as he defines it, that is to say, the design of introducing Popery and arbitrary power, was the important point to be looked to ; yet in courts of justice, and for Juries and Judges, that which he calls the appendage, was generally speaking, the sole consideration.

Although therefore, upon a review of this truly shocking transaction, we may be fairly justified in adopting the milder alternative, and in imputing to the greater part of those concerned in it, rather an extraordinary degree of blind credulity, than the deliberate wickedness of planning and assisting in the perpetration of legal murder ; yet the proceedings on the Popish plot must always be considered as an indelible disgrace upon the English nation, in which King, Parliament, Judges, Juries, Witnesses, Prosecutors, have all their respective, though certainly not equal shares. Witnesses, of such a character as not to deserve credit in the most trifling cause, upon the most immaterial facts, gave evidence so incredible, or, to speak more properly so impossible to be true, that it ought not to have been believed it if had come from the mouth of Cato ; and upon such evidence, from such witnesses, were innocent men, condemned to death, and executed. Prosecutors, whether attornies and solicitors-general, or managers of impeachment, acted with the fury which in such circumstances might be expected ; juries partook naturally enough of the national ferment ; and judges, whose duty it was to guard them against such impressions, were scandalously active in confirming them in their prejudices, and inflaming their passions. The King, who is supposed to have disbelieved the whole of the plot, never once exercised his glorious prerogative of mercy. It is said he dared not. His throne, perhaps his life, was at stake ; and history does not furnish us with the example of any monarch with whom the lives of innocent, or even meritorious, subjects ever appear to be of much weight, when put in balance against such considerations.

The measures of the prevailing party in the House of Commons, in these times, appear, (with the exception of their dreadful proceedings in the business of the pretended plot, and of their violence towards those who petitioned and addressed against Parliament,) to have been, in general, highly laudable and meritorious ; and yet I am afraid it may be justly suspected, that it was precisely to that part of their conduct which related to the plot, and which is most reprehensible, that they were indebted for their power to make the noble, and in some instances successful, struggles for liberty, which do so much honour to their memory.

RYE HOUSE PLOT.

Of the Rye-house plot it may be said, much more truly than of the Popish, that there was in it some truth, mixed with much falsehood and though many of the circumstances in Keating's account are nearly as absurd and ridiculous as those in Gates's, it seems probable that there was among some of those accused, a notion of assassinating the King ; but whether this notion was ever ripened into what may be called a design, and much more, whether it were ever evinced by such an overt act, as the law requires for conviction, is very doubtful in regard to the conspirators of higher ranks, from whom all suspicion of participation in the intended assassination has been long since done away, there is unquestionably reason to believe that they had often met and consulted, as well for the purpose of ascertaining the means they actually possessed, as for that of devising others, for delivering their country from the dreadful servitude into which it had fallen ; and thus far their conduct appears clearly to have been laudable. If they went further, and did any thing which could be fairly construed into an actual conspiracy, to levy war against the King, they acted, considering the disposition of the nation at that period, very indiscreetly. But whether their proceedings had ever gone this length, is far from certain. Monmouth's communications with the King, when we reflect upon all the circumstances of those communications, deserve not the smallest attention ; not indeed, if they did, does the letter which he afterwards withdrew, prove any thing upon this point. And it is an outrage to common sense to call Lord Grey's narrative, written, as he himself states in his letter to James the Second, while the question of his pardon was pending, an authentick account. That which is most certain in this affair is, that they had committed no overt act, indicating the imagining of the King's death, even according to the most strained construction of the statute of Edward the Third ; much less was any such act legally proved against them. And the conspiring to levy war was not treason, except, by a recent statute of Charles the Second, the prosecutions upon which were expressly limitted to a certain time, which in these cases had elapsed ; so that it is impossible not to assent to the opinion of those who have ever stigmatized the condemnation and execution of Russel as a most flagrant violation of law and justice.

The proceedings in Sidney's case were still more detestable. The production of papers, containing speculative opinions upon government and liberty, written long before, and perhaps never even intended to be published together with the use made of those papers, in considering them as a substitute for the second witness to the overt act, exhibited such a compound of wickedness and nonsense as is hardly to be paralleled in the history of juridical tyranny. But the validity of pretences was little attended to, at that time, in the case of a person whom the Court had devoted to destruction, and upon evidence such as has been stated, was this great and excellent man condemned to die. Pardon was not to be expected. Mr. Hume says, that such an interference on the part of the King though it might have been an act of heroick generosity, could not be regarded as an indispensable duty. He might have said, with more propriety, that it was idle to expect that the government, after having incurred so much guilt in order to obtain the sentence, should, by remitting it, relinquish the object just when it was within its grasp. The same historian considers the jury as highly blameable, and so do I ; but what was their guilt, in comparison of that of the Court who tried, and of the government who prosecuted, in this infamous cause ? Yet the jury, being the only party that can with any colour be stated as acting independently of the government, is the only one mentioned by him as blameable. The prosecutor is wholly omitted in his censure, and so is the Court ; this last, not from any tenderness for the judge, (who, to do this author justice, is no favorite with him,) but lest the odious connection between that branch of the judicature and the government should strike the reader too forcibly ; if Jefferies, in this instance, ought to be regarded as the mere tool and instrument ; (a fit one, no doubt,) of the prince who had appointed him for the purpose of this and similar services. Lastly, the King is gravely introduced on the question of pardon, as if he had no prior concern in the cause, and were now to decide upon the propriety of extending mercy to a criminal condemned by a Court of judicature ; nor are we once reminded what that judicatcature, was, by whom appointed, by whom influenced, by whom called upon, to receive that detestable evidence the every recollection of which, even at this distance of time, fires every honest heart with indignation. As well might we palliate the murders of Tiberius, who seldom put to death his victims without a previous decree of his senate. The moral of this seems to be, that whenever a prince can, by intimidation, corruption, illegal evidence, or other such means, obtain a verdict against a subject whom he dislikes he may cause him to be executed without any breach of indispensable duty ; nay, that it is an act of heroick generosity, if he spares him. I never reflect on Mr. Hume's statement of this matter but with the deepest regret. Widely as I differ from him upon many other occasions, this appears to me to be the most reprehensible passage of his whole work. A spirit of adulation towards deceased princes, though in a good measure free from the imputation of interested meanness, which is justly attached to flattery when applied to living monarchs ; yet, as it is less intelligible, with respect to its motives, than the other, so is it in its consequences, still more pernicious to the general interests of mankind. Fear of censure from contemporaries will seldom have much effect upon men in situations of unlimited authority ; they will too often flatter themselves, that the same power which enables them to commit the crime, will secure them from reproach. The dread of posthomous infamy, therefore, being the only restraint, their consciences excepted, upon the passions of such persons, it is lamentable that this last defence, (feeble enough at best,) should in any degree be impaired as it must be, if not totally destroyed, when tyrants can hope to find in a man like Hume, no less eminent for the integrity and benevolence of his heart, than for the depth and foundness of his understanding, an apologist for even their foulest murders.

Thus fell Russel and Sidney, two names that will, it is hoped, be for ever dear to every English heart. When their memory shall cease to be an object of respect and veneration, it requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell that English liberty will be fast approaching to its final consummation. Their deportment was such as might be expected from men who knew themselves to be suffering, not for their crimes, but for their virtues. In courage they were equal ; but the fortitude of Russel, who was connected with the world by private and domestic ties, which Sidney had not, was put to the severer trial ; and the story of the last days of this excellent man's life, fills the mind with such a mixture of tenderness and admiration that I know not any scene in history that more powerfully excites our sympathy, or goes more directly to the heart.

The very day on which Russell was executed, the University of Oxford passed their famous Decree, condemning formally, as impious and heretical propositions, every principle upon which the constitution of this or any other free country can maintain itself. Nor was this learned body satisfied with stigmatizing such principles as contrary to the Holy Scriptures, to the decrees of Councils, to the writings of the Fathers, to the faith and profession of the primitive church, as destructive of the kingly government, the safety of His Majesty's person, the publick peace, the laws of nature, and bonds of human society ; but after enumerating the several obnoxious propositions, among which was one declaring all civil authority derived from the people ; another, asserting a mutual contract, tacit or express, between the King and his subjects ; a third maintaining the lawfulness of changing the succession to the crown ; with many others of the like nature, they solemnly decreed all and every of those propositions to be not only false and seditious, but impious, and that the books which contained them were fitted to lead to rebellion, murder and atheism itself. Such are the absurdities which men are not unused to utter in order to cast odious imputations upon their adversaries ; and such the manner in which churchmen will abuse, when it suits their policy, the holy name of that religion whose first precept is to love one another, for the purpose of teaching us to hate our neighbours with more than ordinary rancour. If much ado about nothing had been published in those days, the town-clerk's declaration, that receiving a thousand ducats for accusing the Lady Hero wrongfully, was flat burglary, might be supposed to be a satire upon this decree ; yet Shakespeare, well as he knew human nature, not only as to its general course, but in all its eccentrick deviations, could never dream, that, in the persons of Dogberry, Verges, and their followers, he was representing the Vice-Chancellors and Doctors of our learned University.

ANECDOTE.

Mr. Littleton a member of the House of Commons used to vote with the opposition ; on one occasion however he voted with Ministry ; on which, an *Irish* nobleman of the Ministerial Party said to him.—Why did you vote with us last night ? we did not want your Support and your own party did. Besides you made a silly Speech in which there was not one argument to the purpose. You might as well have said Mr. Speaker will you take a pinch of Snuff ?—Littleton immediately replied,—so I should perhaps but I had no *Irish Blackguard* by me at the Time.—

ELOPEMENT.—A young lady of twenty-two years of age, the niece of a city tradesman who resides in a pleasant vale near Epsom, eloped on Sunday morning, with a person to whom she became known accidentally on the race-course. She passed through Ewell in a tandem about three o'clock on Sunday morning, and has not since been heard of. Miss Wr—n—n is said to be the daughter of an officer at Plympton, Somersetshire, and her gallant is a *speculative* sporting character.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay.

At the House formerly occupied by Mr. J. Branson, as his Warehouse,

In Pereyma Maistry Street,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 14th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

AN Invoice of Hats, an Invoice of Bengal Boots and Shoes, a small Quantity of Piece Goods, Furniture and plated Ware, 1 Iron Cash Chest, 10 pairs Brass Mounted Globe Lamps, 4 Canisters, Pearl Barley, 5 Spy Glasses, 1 Morocco Shaving Case Complete, and 1 Candy of Gaudoo.

AT 12 O'CLOCK

10 Kits of Spiced Salmon, and 50 Virginia Hams.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay.

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On SATURDAY the 17th, Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A SERVICEABLE Bay Bandy Horse, together with Bandy and Harness.
A Childs Carriage with Horse and Harness.
A Pegue Bandy Horse.

AND

A Childs Palanquin with 3 Handsome Mahana Palanquins highly finished.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By R. A. Ashton,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 14th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE.

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK.

THE following Articles, Black White, and Purple Gauze a Collection of Ribbons of Various and fashionable Colours, Toys, &c.

AT 1 O'CLOCK,

Six Dozen of Old Batavia Arrack, nine Dozen of good Brandy and Sundry other Articles at the same time a light panelled Curricle A Do. Railled Bandy—on Curricle Springs lined with Morocco.

FOR SALE.

A NEAT and new PANNELLED BANDY, lined with Red Morocco, and finished in high stile, with a large STRONG BLACK PEGUE HORSE, of beautiful figure.

Enquire of R. A. ASHTON, at his *Auction Room.*

13th, December 1808.

A CARD.

MRS. LEE,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies of the Settlement, that she has just received an elegant assortment of artificial flowers and feathers, all of the latest fashion, with a variety of other articles.

Fort St. George, 10th December 1808.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A GENTEEL CARRIAGE, in perfect repair, with HARNESS, and a pair of Strong DARK BAY HORSES. Sound and free from Vice.

The CARRIAGE and HORSES may be seen at FRASER and NORRI'S Yard, Vipery.

VIPERY, December 12, 1808.

TYPE FOR SALE.

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

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

FORT, *September* 7, 1808.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 15th December,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THIRTY Tubs of Sugar Candy of the first quality

AND

Several Corges of Nankeen.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 15th Dec.

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

The following *EUROPE GOODS,*

IN HIGH PRESERVATION,

VIZ.

TWO dozen mustard, fifteen dozen pints sallad oil, eight dozen capers, twenty dozen ratafia, twenty jars of raspberry jam, sixty two of current jelly, ten cannisters of barley, fourteen packages of seals, nineteen reams of demy paper, ten ditto of foolscap, ten ditto of quarto post, ten reams chit paper, a quantity of parchment, eight ladies dressing glasses, perfumery, haberdashery queen's-ware, glass-ware, books, ottoman foot stools, turnery, flints, black horn handled knives and forks, marble composition mortars, military and racing saddles and bridles, a few watches, a capital sextant, by Hoppe.

AND

VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

ON THE PREMISES,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 15th Dec.

Between the hours of 4 and 6 in the afternoon.

A HOUSE and Ground, adjoining the Navy Tavern, in Buddariah Street, Black-town.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY, next, the 19th Instant,

AT 1 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

THAT House with out Offices and Garden Situated at Vipery, on the West Side of the Garden House, belonging to the late Major General Collins, the Ground containing in the whole 3 Gawnies, four Ground and 681 square Feet.

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.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 19th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice of Coach Furniture, consisting of Carriage, Curricle and Bandy Springs, Plated Moulding, Lace, Carriage and Bandy Moons, Paints, Bitts, Buckles of Sizes, and several other Articles—A Collection of valuable Books, 26 dozen English Claret, a few dozen of Anniseed and Coffee Liqueres, and Rum Shrub, Night and Day Telescopes, a Mahogany Bureau and Book Case, Mahogany and Sattin Wood Writing Desks, German Flutes, Clarinetts, large and small Medicine Chests, Shop Shew Glasses, and Almiras, Pillar Shades, on Plated and Mahogany Feet, an Elegant Epergne Decanters, and sundry other Articles of Glass Ware, a few dozen of Velno's Vegetable Syrup, about 150 yards of fine Black and White Laces, a few pair of Silver Epaulets, long Crimson Silk Sashes, a good Pedal Harp in a Case, and a variety of other Articles.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 15th Dec.

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A BALE of Trichinopoly Muslins.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT THE GARDEN HOUSE,

BELONGING TO THE LATE

T. B. Hurdis, Esq.

On SATURDAY, the 7th day of January next,

AND

On Monday the 9th, and Succeeding days till the whole are disposed of.

THE Property of the above Gentleman Consisting of Handsome Plate, Elegant Furniture, Pier Glasses, Mirrors, Pictures, Grecian Lamps, Hanging & Wall Shades, Table and Bed Linnen, Wines & Liquors, Setringes, Carpets; Rattan Matts to fit the Hall Room Verandah &c. A Capital Grand Piano Forte—An Handsome Carriage lined with blue Morocco, &c A pair of Strong Grey Horses: An Elegant Barouche built by Leader; lin'd with Green Morocco & handsomely fitted up, together with a Pair of Grey Horses, A Bengal Built Curricle lin'd with red Morocco, &c. Pair of Handsome Bay Arab Horses and Several Cows & Calves.

ALSO

An Extensive and valuable Collection of Books of the best Editions; in high order.

AND

On MONDAY the 9th Day of January,

AT 1 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

The House, with detached Bungalow, Out Offices and Stabling, and Garden well laid out with Gravel Walks, the Ground measuring in the whole 14 Cawnies, and upwards.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

N. B. Catalogues of the whole will be distributed, as early as possible.

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, Earthern Ware, Stationary, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, Cavalry and Hunting Saddles complete, Curricle and Tandum Harnesses, Spare Sadlery, Jockey, Bandy and Tandum Whips, Buck Skin Pantaloons 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, Curl'd Horse Hair for Mattrasses, &c. &c. &c.

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

To be Sold by Public Auction,

On SATURDAY next, the 17th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

AT A GODOWN

OPPOSITE THE BACK PART OF

MESSIEURS

F. Lautour and Co's

HOUSE,

BEACH BUILDINGS.

THE remains of a quantity of Bengal Wheat and Gram in small lots.

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.

FOR SALE.

AND MAY BE SEEN

AT

T. BIRTLES,

LIVERY STABLES,

EVERY DAY,

FROM THE HOURS OF 10 TO 12,

A FAST Trotting DUN PEGUE HORSE, together with a Neat Rattaned BODIED BANDY, Price 165 Pagodas.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AT

John Branson's,

A LARGE COLLECTION

OF

BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Poham's Broadway, Dec. 1808.

Madras Lottery.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE SECOND CLASS,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1808.

No. 8028 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas,
Nos. 694 9796 10940 Prize of 200 Star Pagodas each.
Nos, 5502 7442 Prize of 100 Star Pags, each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

12 116 270 351 470 420 537 692 670 648
768 849 944 949 1564 1947 1951 1446 1839
1992 1792 1228 1431 1961 1388 1419 1062
1980 2412 2802 2288 2522 2749 2770 2121
2993 3860 3167 3773 3277 3441 3703 3723
3279 3093 4705 4052 4145 4051 4883 4389
4936 4276 4961 4890 5813 5576 5448 5128
5995 5680 6310 6222 6523 6934 6470 6807
6168 6802 6165 6426 6670 6851 6232 7336
7647 7010 7649 7846 7646 7207 7416 7054
7523 7106 7798 8812 8469 8226 8047 8133
8644 8437 8185 8940 8281 8113 9133 9907
9812 9164 9132 9469 9953 9206 10323 10232
10907 10492 10795 10401 10253 10447 10981
10519 10271 10872 10792 10585 10961 11441
11074 11996 11071 11325 11391 11418 11484
11832 11638.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE SECOND CLASS,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1808.

No. 5746 a Prize of 2500 Star Pagodas.
Nos 421 8985 Prizes of 1000 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 3097 11518 Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 5331 11976 11286 11642 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 2153 3977 5772 5978 5510 6294 8749 10425 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

5 766 230 109 140 698 406 929 587 440
317 654 514 1783 1657 1584 1591 1685
1687 1274 1968 1462 1651 1694 1146 1613
2140 2947 2326 3042 3810 3805 3180 3578
3868 3930 3263 3000 3708 3056 3385 3489
3189 4285 4213 4566 5082 5375 5520 5538
5428 5758 5529 5286 5553 5170 5739 6458
6752 6483 6880 6972 6773 7801 7050 7883
7784 7360 8623 8042 8013 8254 8616 8895
8584 8801 8208 9324 9109 9100 9118 9051
9623 9432 9125 9910 9525 10113 10902
10064 10262 10917 10807 10817 10170 11413
11729 11063 11132 11437 11856 11062 11352
11913 11611 11450 11179 11841 11564 11802

HEEFKE AND SON,
AGENTS.

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 Peons 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.