

CIVIL DEPARTMENT: Fort St. George, December 24th, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, *Secretary.*

J. WEBBE.
Secretary to Government.
Fort St. George, 6th October, 1797.

This image shows a blank, aged, light brown paper cover or endpaper of a book. The paper has a textured, slightly mottled appearance with subtle variations in color and some small, dark spots or fibers visible, characteristic of old paper. There is no text or other markings on the surface.

To the EDITOR of the COURIER,
Sir,

THE Public Charities in Europe, are certainly both numerous and magnificent, but the Private Charities of some Brachmins in this Country, do as far as a comparison can be made, far exceed them; as a proof of this assertion the following is the relation of a fact, that took place near Madras, between the change, and the Full of this present Moon.

A wealthy Brachmin assembled at his House, the even Number of four hundred Married Men, and their Wives and Families, (Widows, and Widowers, were excluded) there he fed daily with excellent viands; until the full of the Moon, on which Day he presented to each Woman, a Cloth of the Value of one and an half Pagoda; to each Man he gave as much Money as would suffice himself and Family until the Annual Return of the present Moon, when the same Ceremony will commence again. This is a Charity he has kept up many years, and will certainly continue it to the end of his days.—May they be long and prosperous!

This Custom, it is understood, is not peculiar to the Brachmins, all Casts perform the same to the extent of their abilities. Does not this Mr. Editor, give good countenance to the Character given to the Indians by our early Hypochondriacs? And does it not place their general Character, and Customs, beyond the reach of Envy, or Detraction.

Madras, 8th Oct. 1797.

To the Memory of the late Lieut. Colonel George Hall, of the Coast Artillery, and Commissary General of Stores, who departed this Life, on the 27th Sept. 1797, aged 47 Years.

Shall departed Worth, glide unheeded, into the Silent Tomb; and the Virtues of a Man be forgotten, the Moment his Earthly remains are committed to the Dust; nor his Ashes, receive the sacred Tribute, of a Friendly Mute. Oh, Not rather shall my feeble Pen, unimpaired by ought but Friendship, venture to feed forth the Praise, and lament the untimely Fate of a Hall, who, in the midst of an honorable Career, was suddenly arrested, by the icy hand of Death. Few men were more devotedly esteemed during Life. A Friend to Mankind; a faithful servant to his Country; a Valuable Ornament to Society; and an honor to his Profession; he quitted this Sublunary State, sincerely regretted, by all who had the pleasure of his Acquaintance. His Manly Spirit, and fine Genius; his Integrity and assiduity accompanied by a consistency of Behaviour, and Savvity of Manners; gained him Universal confidence and esteem. *Alas! he is no more.*

“ Farewell my Hall, thy Almighty waits
To receive the bliss, preordain’d for those
Who do in him believe,
Approach the throne, where human Art,
Can never reach, and holds the awful Scale,
Where Justice sits, in bright Array,
To hold the awful Scale.”

A BROTHER OFFICER.

St. Thomas's Mount, 18th October, 1797.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 18th October, 1797.

THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S Ship's the LANDOWNE—HILLSBOROUGH—King George and—ZEPHYRUS—Packer, will proceed on their destined Voyage for England, in the course of this day.

The above Ships will be conveyed by ADMIRAL RAINIER to the southward of the Line. Authentic intelligence has lately been received of SERCY'S Squadron—by which it appears that the French Admiral, with the Six Frigates under his command, had some time since proceeded from the Isle of France for MANILLA. ADMIRAL RAINIER in His Majesty's Ship SUFFOLK, and accompanied by the ARGONAUT and CARYSFOOT proceeded to Sea on Sunday afternoon—the CARYSFOOT however, soon after returned to the Roads.

On Monday the privates of the 71st, were embarked in the 73d & 74th Regts. Colonel Baird, with the Commissioned and un Commissioned Officers of the 71st, embarked yesterday morning on the Indiamen under despatch for England.

THE TIGER, mentioned in a former Courier, as having wounded several Natives in the vicinity of Madras, has at length been killed, near Ennore House.

The description of the wreck seen by the ZEPHYRUS on her passage from Calcutta, does not, we find, correspond with the appearance of the Ship Mary.—An idle rumour having also prevailed, that a man was seen standing on the after part of the wreck, we have made enquiry of the circumstance, and learn that the situation of the wreck, when seen by Captain Scott, precluded the possibility of any human being having existence upon it.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George, 16th October, 1797.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates of the 71st Regiment, under orders for Europe, to Embark to-morrow Morning at six o'clock, during the Eighteen Years they have been in the Service, in which they have contributed largely to the Reputation of the British Arms, and to the promotion of the Interests of the East India Company.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Major of Brigade Gals permitted to attend Major General Gals on a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope. Captain Lieutenant and Adjutant, Sir John Smollett, to do the duty of Major of Brigade to the Artillery, during the absence of Lieutenant Gals.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Choultry Plain, 16th October, 1797.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

THE Commander in Chief cannot think of parting with a Corps that has been so eminently distinguished by the 71st Regiment in India, by a series of long, spirited and arduous Services, without requesting that Colonel Baird, the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, and every Man belonging to that Regiment, will accept of his warm acknowledgements for conduct which has been equally honorable to themselves, and advantageous to their Country.

The alienity with which Colonel Baird has arranged at a short warning every thing relative to the Drafting of the 71st Company's List, General Harris, in the favorable opinion he had formed of the interior order, and Discipline, of that Corps, and he trusts that the regularity and zeal of the Men detailed for the 73d and 74th Regiments, will be such as to maintain the high reputation they have so deservedly acquired.

The Commander in Chief will heretofore express to Major Cockburn the sense he entertains of the good conduct, and the Services, performed by the Detachment of Royal Artillery, during the period they have acted in this Country.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL.

TO COLONEL DAVID BAIRD, Commanding HIS MAJESTY'S 71st Regiment of Foot, and the Cantonment of Wallajahabad.

FROM the sudden nature of your recall from this Country, we are extremely concerned that we have it not in our power in any other way than the present, to announce our sincere acknowledgements of the many acts of kindness and attention which we have experienced during the continuation of your Command.

We cannot contemplate your departure when recollecting the general good understanding and harmony which has prevailed between His Majesty's 71st Regiment, and the Honorable Company's 2d Battalion, of the 71st Regiment of Native Infantry, without the most poignant and heart felt regret.

Although we cannot but lament the exigencies of the Service, which intercepts an intercourse so gratifying to ourselves, we are assured that in whatever Quarter of the world, your Services may be required, that they cannot fail to endure to you the good will and friendship, of those with whom it may be your fortune to serve.

We can never look forward to a Superior more early of access, more courteous in Command, and more affable in his general deportment.

We have to request that you will be pleased to acquaint the Officers of His Majesty's 71st Regiment, of our full sense of the happiness, and satisfaction we have experienced in their society, and of our ardent and constant wishes for their health and welfare. With them and you, Sir, a fortunate voyage, with much future happiness and prosperity.

We remain with great esteem and respect.

Sir

Your much Obligated

And very Obedient Servants,

ALD. TAYLOR,

CHARLES SIMPSON,

HERMAN NAIL,

W. VAUGHAN,

W. BAYNES,

G. PIPARD,

GEORGE KEATES,

R. FODMORE,

G. L. PASCHOU,

JOSEPH VERNON.

Wallajahabad, 12th October 1797.

To MAJOR TAYLOR, and the OFFICERS,

Of the Honorable Company's 2d Battalion

of the 71st Regiment Native Infantry.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Very Kind and Obliging Letter has afforded me the highest satisfaction. And Your approbation and good wishes are most gratifying to all the Officers of the 71st Regiment. They all heartily unite with me in wishing Major Taylor and his Corps, Honor & Success in every enterprise.

I have the Honor to be

GENTLEMEN.

With Great Sincerity,

Your Most Obedient Humble Servant,

(Signed) D. BAIRD.

Colonel Commanding the 71st Regiment.

Fort St. George, 16th October 1797.

MORNING POST.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER, 26th.

Accounts were received in town yesterday, stating that ZEMAUN SHAH had actually taken the field, thus early in the season, with an intention of paying his long threatened visit into Hindostan.

They also state, that some of the chiefs of the Seicks, thinking themselves unable to oppose his progress, had gone over and joined his army.

They further state, that the Shah had sent vakeels to the Court of Lucknow, with letters, which Almas had refused to deliver to his Highness the Vizier.

On Saturday last, the Purser of the H. C. ship PITT, came up to the Bankhall, with accounts of the safe arrival of that ship in the river, but in a leaky condition.

Several ships, from the boisterous weather which prevailed in the Bay, have however been obliged to put back.—The American ship *Salley*, the *Sarab*, Captain Powell, and the *Ocean*, are of the number; the latter, with so much damage, as to oblige her to return to Calcutta for repairs.

Mr. JOHN ROYDS, a respectable barrister at law, of the Supreme Court of Judicature, has received His Majesty's letters patent, appointing him one of the puisne judges of that Court. Sir HENRY RUSSELL, is we hear, the other successful candidate, for the vacant seat on the bench.

Letters are said to have been received in town, which mention, that an extension of the BANKRUPT LAWS to this country, has at length been referred on; but on enquiry we learn, that the report wants confirmation.—It is said, that the arrangements, &c. are to be brought out by Sir Henry Russell, in one of the ships of the fleet.

On Friday last, as we then mentioned, the repairs of the Yarmouth, Captain Dawes, were completed; when she was hauled out of the dock, constructed by Messrs. Foreman and Bacon.

His Majesty's ship ORPHEUS, Captain Hills, was hauled into the next day: it is however to be regretted, that the *L'OSERAU* was not ready, it being intended to have docked her; but not being sufficiently lightened, the *Orpheus* was hauled in.

DEATHS.

Lately at Bellumcondah, Lieutenant BELLER, commanding that place; an excellent and gallant Officer, esteemed and respected by every one who knew him. At the Bridewell, Mr. KELLY, formerly Purser of an Indiaman.

CONCLUSION OF AN OLD STORY REVIVED.

AS on the enchanted Isle, by Shakespeare feigned
Where MILAN'S injur'd DUKE despois'd reigned,

His "riches spirit" with mischievous joke,
Contriv'd by frequent insults to provoke
STEPHANUS, 'till he shower'd him a Blow,
On the poor Back of silent TRINCULO;

So on these founts while mute Attention hangs,
By foul Abuse the listening Crew are stung;
With frowning Brows they now regard each other
And scarcely can their purpos'd Vengeance smother.

Did not this doubt perplex them, one and all,
"On whom, pray mutt the purpos'd Venge-
"Can we on Air our wild Reformation wreak?
"Though much is said, none present seems to speak!"

At length, one wiser than the rest essay'd,
His long-lost Voice; then this Oration made.
"Hurra! my Hearts! I've found the secret out
"Our Winter's Snow was frozen, past a doubt;
"Before you Nothing heard; you see as how;
"You hear, besides what I am saying now;
"Oaths by the Snow and by the Sun, by the
"Can you, our winter's snow, by the
"And now comes forth, like
"Or like, as one may say, like,
"So that, d'ye see
"Is nothing but
"This speech was h
"And every one
"Much shaking Ha
"To hear the poor T
"Save one poor T
"Regretted that fo
"Full
"And while he ton
"He both his Error

"If 'twere not childif, I could almost cry
"Why, what a black-guard, sinful Dog am I!
"The Devil at last must have me I'm afraid;
"So often I have Sworn, so seldom PRAY'D!

Like other Fabulists, I now propose,
With Moral fage, and pertinent to clofe,
"A Moral yet to come! I'll still worse and
"worse!"

"O, he's as tedious as a tird Horfe!"

Nay, gentle Reader, whom to distant Climes,
I thus have lurd with my flowing Rhymes,
Who could not void of Sympathy behold,
My Tars, fodeaf, and comfortless, and cold:
Retreat not now, when just in Sight of Port,
My tale though long, the Moral shall be short.
So, for *Perjury*, should each Moral be:
Thus far, at least let others copy me.

For such a Term, (no Matter whether lost,
In Lethe's stream, or all subduing Profl.)
In higher Life, if Words, and Actions too,
Before us were to pass in strict Review,
"Most potent, grave, and reverend Sir,—what
"then?"

Why Sir, some Ladies even, and most Menn,
Would, like the Sailor, wish 'tis ten to one,
Some things perform'd, and others left undone.



On the 16th inst. arrived the *Bark Anna* from Cochin—16th the Ship *MARSHALL*, from Vizagapatam,—17th the Brig *MIRRAVA*, from Malappalam.
SAILED FROM THE ROADS,
Between the 16th and 17th Instant.
Ships,—Beeley,—London,—St. Louis,—Modela,—Math,—and Corollis,—Bario Providence,—and Mary Cutter.

THE STAR.

LONDON—9th. June 1798.

A Morning Paper of yesterday has presumed to assert, upon the authority of private advices from India, that "several of the British Officers on the Company's Establishment were in a state of mutiny." We are authorized by those who have been accounts from Calcutta, of so late a date as the 26th. January, (which we believe to be the latest) to declare that there are no grounds for this assertion; and therefore that the Editor of the above Paper has, to us a Parliamentary expression, libelled the character of the British Officers in India.

The assertion made in another Morning Paper, that the India Officers had demanded additional emoluments, is equally void of truth.

The fact is, that the India Officers, after labouring for many years under the most severe oppressions, resulting from a total stagnation of promotion, and the inferiority of their relative rank to that of the Officers of His Majesty's Army, on finding that their repeated representations for redress were treated with utter neglect, and that their chance of being restored to their native country and friends was becoming daily more hopeless, in the year 1794 deputed agents to this country, for the purpose of obtaining a reply to their application for relief. It is fair to say, that the Gentlemen deputed on this occasion met with immediate attention from the India Minister, and that their representations were instantly taken into consideration; but unfortunately, delays and difficulties occurred to prevent the final adjustment of the arrangement till February last, when it was transmitted to India.

These delays, and the doubts naturally entertained by men who had hitherto been so much neglected, had been the occasion of much ferment and dissatisfaction, and had led the Officers to apply to the Supreme Court of India for that relief which they felt themselves entitled to receive from their Native Country, should the arrangement not arrive by a certain time. If this is mutiny, the venture to assert, that no part of the British Empire is there to be found more loyal to the Crown, and a sentiment to the Native Country is not then protection from injury the not entitled to every consideration paid to those who have the happiness to serve their Country in situations less remote? But the fact is the reverse.—During the late arduous and successful service in India, the brilliant and meritorious services were indeed acknowledged on the spot, but were never recorded in OFFICIAL DESPATCHES; and were thus kept concealed from those whose merit, their talents, and COUNTRY.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE LATE LORD ORFORD.

This Nobleman, better known in the Republic of Letters by the name of Horace Walpole, was the youngest son of the famous Minister of England, Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Lord Orford.

Horace Walpole was born about the year 1715. His mother, Catherine Shorter, was the first wife of Sir Robert Walpole. Horace was some time at Eton School, and afterwards some time at Cambridge.

He was very intimate with the celebrated Poet, Gray, and they went together on the Tour of Europe, in the years 1739, 1740, & 1741. Unhappily, they had a dispute in the course of their travels, which produced a separation. Mr. Walpole was able to make a splendid figure, during the remainder of his destined course; but poor Gray, after the separation, was obliged to observe a very severe economy. A reconciliation took place after their return to England, but the wound in their friendship left a scar that never was totally effaced.

Mr. Walpole was chosen Member for Callington, in Cornwall, in the Parliament which met on June 25th, 1741. He was a second time in Parliament as Representative for Castle Rising, in Norfolk, in 1747, and for King's Lynn, in 1754 and 1761; and at the expiration of that Parliament, he finally retired from the Stage of Politics, and confined himself wholly to Literary pursuits.

Upon the death of his nephew, the late Lord Orford, Horace Walpole succeeded to the Titles and Estates.

He published a Work entitled Noble Authors, in which he has shewn much industry and judicious criticism. His Historic Doubts respecting the Character, Conduct, and Person of Richard the Third, is a work of ingenuity, argument, and knowledge; but it was, in a great measure, derived from Buck's History of that Monarch.

The only Dramatic Work from his pen, was the Mysterious Mother, a Tragedy, never intended for performance or publication, which was printed at his own private Press at Strawberry-Hill, and of which fifty Copies only were circulated among his friends. The Story is founded on a subject too horrid for the Stage; but it is well worthy of perusal in the Closet, as it forcibly paints the horrors of guilt, and exhibits a considerable knowledge of the human heart, supported by much poetic vigour.

The Castle of Otranto, a Romance, by this Author, may be considered as the Archetype of all that miserable trash which now deluges the press, and which is calculated to excite apprehension and surprize, without throwing one new light upon life, or nature. The Castle of Otranto, as the only work of the kind, was acceptable to the Public, and produced an agreeable exercise of the feverish passions; but, as the prolific parent of the competition to which we allude, it is to be regretted that the Author ever presented it to the World.

Lord Orford also published Anecdotes of Painters; and the World is much indebted to him for many particulars relative to the Genius, the Works, and the Life of the inimitable Hogarth.

Lord Orford was one of the Combination of Wits who supported Moore, in his periodical Paper, entitled the Critic. His contributions were among the most numerous and successful Articles in that entertaining Miscellany.

His conduct relative to the unfortunate Chatterton was a source of so much regret to himself, that we forbear any animadversion on the subject.

There are many pieces of Occasional Poetry, scattered through various Publications, which might be formed into a Volume, creditable to the taste and talents of this Author.

His Manuscripts, we understand, are left to the care of Lord Cholmondeley, Mr. Owen Cambridge, and Mr. Jennings. As Lord Cholmondeley is engaged in other pursuits, and as Mr. Cambridge is very far advanced into "the vale of years," it is probable, that these Literary Remains will be wholly confined to the management of Mr. Jennings, whose regard for the deceased will, of course, lead him to bring forth whatever may tend to the credit of his departed Friend, and to the merit may be fairly trusted for a proper edition.

Lord Orford never was married; and, as far as we can learn, his chief Mithrals through life, was the Muse. Towards the close of his life he offered to marry either of the two Miss Berrys, whom he patronized, with no other view, than of placing either of those Ladies in such a situation as might give, to the persons and accomplishments which they both enjoyed, and which they both declined, without the least hesitation, an opportunity which perhaps, but few in a similar situation, would have had fortitude enough to reject.

Lord Orford was very fond of conversation; he was agreeable and communicative in his manners, and possessed a greater stock of Literary and Political Anecdotes, perhaps, than any man in England.

During almost the whole of his life, he was the victim of the gout, which at last reduced him to a miserable cripple, and almost a skeleton, but it never impaired his faculties, and, to the very moment of death, his understanding seemed to bid defiance to the shocks of nature.

There are several Prints of this Nobleman, from Paintings taken in the earlier part of his life, but continued infirmity changed his person, that none of them retain the least similitude. The only faithful representation of the wreck of mankind which disfigure had left, is to be found among the Collection of Contemporary Heads, drawn by the ingenious Mr. George Dance.

VENICE.

SATISFACTION DEMANDED FROM THE DOGE OF VENICE.

Buonaparte, to the Doge of Venice.

Head-Quarters, Juleberg, 20 Germinal, April 9.

In all the venetian territories of Terra Firma, the subjects of your government are under arms, and the rallying cry is "deaths to the French!"

The number of the foldiers of the army of Italy, who have been their victims, amount already to several hundreds. In vain you affect to disavow those movements, which have been provoked by yourself. After I have carried our arms into the heart of Germany, do you believe that I shall not be able to make the first nation in the world respect? Do you imagine that the Legion of Italy will suffer inactivity, the massacre, which you excite? The blood of our brothers in arms shall be avenged; and there is not a French battalion charged with this mission, which does not feel three times the courage and strength necessary to punish you. The Senate of Venice, has returned the blackest perfidy for the generosity, with which we have behaved towards it.

I send you my propositions by one of my aides-de-camp and chief of brigade—WAR, or PEACE.—If you do not immediately take every measure necessary for dispersing the banditti—if you do not, as soon as possible, arrest and put into my hands, the authors of the murders, which have been committed—WAR is declared.

The Turks are not on your frontiers; no enemies menace you; yet you have functioned the premeditated design of the priests, to form an insurrection, and to direct it against the French army. I give you twenty four hours to disperse them. The days of Charles VIII. are past.

If, notwithstanding the good will, which the French government has shewn towards you, and I shall be compelled to attack you, do not imagine that the French foldiers, like the brigands you have armed, will ravage the fields of the innocent and unfortunate people of Terra Firma: No! I shall protect them! and they will bless the cause which has obliged the French army to deliver them from your tyrannical government.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total amount of the exports of England, in 1699, was 6,788,000l. and in the following year, nearly six millions. The balance at that time between the imports and export, was not 400,000l. in favour of the latter. Both the one and the other are now in more than a quadruple proportion, and the balance in favour of England, nearly two MILLIONS annually.

EDINBURGH, APRIL 18.

Lenity.—Isabel Fleming was tried for the murder of her child, at this place, on the 5th instant; and being found guilty, she was ordered to be transported for life—from Scotland to America!!

It would appear from the decisions of the Courts of Justice in Scotland, that to be an advocate for Parliamentary reform, is a greater crime than *murder*. For instance, some men have been *transported to Botany Bay* for the same.

CONTINENTAL.

The King are the first nations of a French Republic in the Italy of Europe: the object of the extraordinary preparations in Austria is said to be the conquest of the North-east of Germany, the Kingdom of Prussia, the King of Prussia is so laudable and young Sovereign patient spectator in took up arms,

without any provocation on the part of France, from personal friendship to Louis, XVI. Soon after from the same motive, joined to others, he withdrew from the plains of *Chempagne*, and continued the War for some time longer; but when *Mentz* was taken, concluded a separate Peace with France.

This conduct was excusable at least in the eyes of a politician. The Prince was willing to spare his treasures, and the blood of his Subjects, and he felt no reluctance at leaving the House of Austria almost alone, at the mercy of the prodigious forces of the French Republic.

These two objects are now attained. Frederic William has taken advantage of his repose to put his finances in order, and to add to the strength of his army; and the success of the French Arms against Austria has exceeded his secret hopes. A great part of Germany is threatened with a new invasion—that is, with new navages.

Is it credible, that the Prussia Monarch will act in opposition, we will not fly, to the foggings of humanity, or to his real glory, but in opposition to his own interest? Do not all these motives at present influence him, and particularly the last? Ought he not to endeavour to preserve his country from what he should consider as a scourge—from the progress of revolutionary principles, so seductive in themselves, and rendered still more so when victory proclaims and fancies them?—of principles which have been to successfully diffused in Italy, and which are fomenting in other parts of Europe, particularly in the North of Germany, which they find prepared by our diligence, and by the habit of bold discussion to receive them?

Can it be supposed, that the Court of Berlin is ignorant of its danger, or that it will any longer neglect the means of averting it? Will it, by continuing in its inactive state, tolerate the success of the new Campaign which is about to take place? and will it suffer the Germanic Association, of which it is a powerful member, and the cause of Sovereigns, from which it cannot entirely detach itself, to be attacked at the same moment?

On the other hand, can it be supposed, that Paul I. in the prime of life, and in possession of absolute power, which he has long expected, and which he has therefore had time to consider how he should employ in a manner most conducive to his glory, would abandon at once, a plan sanctioned and approved by the experience of a century, would confine his political efforts, in a state of banishment, to Asia? and would remain indifferent to the events which are going forward in the Western parts of Europe? It would be imprudent to judge of him exactly from what he has said or done, since he has attained the throne; it is by no means probable that he will suffer the triumphant progress of principles throughout the southern and middle parts of Europe, of which though as a philosopher, he may be sensible of the value, as a Sovereign he must dread the effect.

These reflections will not, we suppose, escape the French Government; and we hope, that it will guard against being dazzled by the triumphant exclamations which reach us from every side. The Armies which we can put in motion, are, without doubt, full of strength and of valour, and capable of the greatest exertions; but still they are not inexhaustible, still they are not invincible.

Government will be careful not to be deceived by an insatiable lust of glory, nor, by urging unreasonable pretensions as a compensation for the fruit of their victories, affect the prosperity of the Republic committed to their care; and even the fate of our newly acquired liberty; for which it is answerable to the Nation.

VINDICATION OF MILTON.

"Having paid what was due to friendship in his poetical capacity, he devoted his pen to public affairs, and entered on that career of controversy, which estranged him so long, and carried him so far, from those milder and more engaging studies, that nature and education had made the darling of his mind. If to sacrifice favourite pursuits that promised great glory—pursuits in which acknowledged genius had qualified an ambitious spirit to excel; if to sacrifice these to irksome disputes, from a sense of what he owed to the exigencies of his country; if such conduct deserves, as it assuredly does, in general, to be an equal to MILTON, who can be said to have sacrificed so much, or to have thrown a firmer affection to the public good? If he mislaid the mode of promoting it; if his sentiments, both on ecclesiastical and civil policy, are such as the majority of our countrymen think it just and wise to reject, let us give him the credit he deserves for the merit of his intention; let us respect, as we ought to do, the probability of an exalted understanding, animated by a fervent, ready, and laudable desire to enlighten mankind, and to render them more virtuous and happy."—Such is Mr. HAYLEY's spirited apology for the venerable Bard's hetero-

dox principles in affairs of Church and state; and most cordially to we subscribe our opinion of its justness.

Some years ago, that once celebrated duellist MARTIN of *Galazny*, killed a Mr. JOLLY of the same town, by running him through the body without any provocation, JOLLY having no other weapon of defence than a billiard mace. For this offence he was tried, and notwithstanding a strong charge from the Judge, and the most positive evidence of the fact, the Jury acquitted him.—Some time after this MARTIN was standing in a coffee-house door in Dublin, and seeing a man go by in a cart to the gallows, he asked a *free-boy* who stood near him, "What that fellow was to be hanged for?" The *free-boy*, who knew MARTIN, replied with great archness—"An *peace* your honour, for want of a *Galazny Jury*."

By order of the Administrators.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson,

At his rooms,

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th. November,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

At 11 o'Clock.

THE LIBRARY,

OF THE LATE

Andrew Ross, Esq.

CONSISTING OF

Several Thousand Volumes,

AMONG WHICH THERE ARE MANY

SCARCE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

Catalogues will be printed and forwarded to the Out-Stations.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson,

At his rooms,

On WEDNESDAY next 25th. October.

At 12 o'Clock.

TWO Capital Saddle Horses and one Poney; a Capital Horse with an Elegant Bengal Bandy and Harness—and a Camel belonging to Colonel David Baird—of His Majesty's 71st. Regiment.

A CARD.

SEVERAL of the Valuable sets of Books in the Library of the late Andrew Ross Esq. being incomplete, it is requested of Gentlemen who may have borrowed Volumes from Mr. Ross to send them to Mr. Henderson.

By Order of the Administrators to the

Estate of the late ANDREW ROSS, Esq.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

At his rooms,

On THURSDAY, the 19th Instant,

At 11 o'Clock;

BUREAUS and Book Cases,—Office Bureaus,—One Ivory Finner's Couch,—Four Black wood Chairs inlaid with Ivory, Cotes, Conches, Chairs, Tables, and Shade Stands, Book Shelves, sets of Queens Ware, Paintings China Flower Pots, One Guitar, One Violoncello, a Harpichord by Adams, a set of Camp Pewter Ware, consisting of Soup Tureens, Dishes, Table and Soup Plates, &c. Copper and Iron Cooking Utensils.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By W. Wright, Hurst & Co. Brasenose,

At their rooms.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th. Inst,

At 11 o'Clock.

The Effects of the late Colonel

George Hall, deceased.

THEY will be sold at the House formerly Occupied by the late Colonel George Hall, at Chinnadrappetah.

Catalogues will be published with all expedition, and particular attention paid to Orders received,

MADRAS

PRINT

WARD,—Popham's Broad-way.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESTATES, ARTICLES

AND REMITTANCES, ARE TO BE SENT TO THE COURTES OFFICE, No. 1, CROSS-STREET, by Mr.

JOHN ROBERTSON, No. 1, CROSS-STREET, by Mr. J. SUPERSTADT, by Mr.

PRINT

INTELLIGENCE, POLITICAL PRESS, &c. &c. WILL BE RECEIVED, AND ATTENDED TO.

SEKANDIA, PRINCIPALITY, MR. ROBINSON CALCUTTA, and by Mr. LEONARD JAMES, Bombay.