MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1810. NUMBER 1986.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1810.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. M. G. Hudson, Commercial Resident at Ganjam.

Mr. H. Taylor, Commercial Resident at Vizagapatam.

Mr. Edward Coxe, Commercial Resident at Masulipatam.

Mr. W. Dodwell, Commercial Resident at Maddepollam.

Captain T. Stewart, to be Assistant Adjutant General in the Ceded Districts.

Captain W. C. Campbell, to be Assistant Quarter Master General in the Ceded Districts.

Captain R. Davis, to act as Deputy Judge Advocate to the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force.

Lieutenant T. Prendergrast, to be Fort Adjutant of Masulipatam.

21st Regiment N. I.—Captain Alexander Fair, to be Major, Captain Lieutenant John Lea, to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant William Fair, to be Captain Lieutenant, Ensign Henry Robinson, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Fitzpatrick deceased.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Chalmers, to afford medical aid to the Zillah Court at Onore.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Reviere, to afford medical aid to the Garrison of Cochin.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Cook, to take charge of the medical duties of the garrison at Ryacottah.

Extract of a Letter from Coringa, 15th May.

" We had a great deal of Rain this morning, with the Wind, from the N. E. blowing fresh.

About 10 A. M. a very severe Thunder Storm came on; when the Wind shifted suddenly to the S. W. quarter, and continued for nearly two hours with heavy Rain; several very loud claps of Thunder passed this place, attended with a great deal of Lightning; one loud clap of Thunder in particular, passed close to our House, the noise was very alarming; it went off like the bursting of a Cannon.

A poor man was struck by Lightning when sitting in his House, which went thro' the top of the roof, and split the centre-post in two pieces; the Man's back and right side was dreadfully burnt; he expired about two hours after the accident. I hear several people on 's Island have been much scorched."

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Combaconum on the 22d instant, at the house of Charles Woodcock, Esq. by the Rev. John Kohlhoff, Thomas Watts Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Catherine Garling.

BIRTHS.—On Tuesday the 22d instant, the Lady of Captain Groube, Royal Navy, of a Son.

At Arcot, on the 22d instant, the Lady of Captain Broome, of H. M. 22d Light Dragoons, of a Son.

On the 17th instant, Mrs. Griffiths, of a Son.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.—On the 3d May, Mr. Thomas Whitworth Jones, to Mrs. Mary Dalton.

BIRTHS.—On the 6th May, the Lady of Lieutenant M'Leod, of Engineers, of a Son.

At Cuttack, on the 1st May, the Lady of Captain J. P. M'Gregor, of the 2d Regiment N. I. of a Son.

On the 30th April, Mrs. Hughes, of a Son.

On the 21st April, at Futty Ghur, the Lady of William Trower, Esq. of a Son.

On the 23d April, the Lady of John French, Esq of the Honorable Company's Civil Service. of a Son.

At Chandernagore, on Monday the 16th April, Mrs. Medere Balandrau, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At the Dutch Factory house, at Calcapore, on Monday morning, the 30th April, Mynheer J. J. Holsts, aged 67, for many years Resident of the dutch Factory at Calcapore.

On the 6th May, Captain Ralph Campbell, late of the country service.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—On Sunday last the 13th instant, most sincerely lamented by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Lieutenant Ranald Macdonald of the 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, a young officer of great promise and respectability.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant Inverarity, 2d Bat. 3d Regt.—Lieutenant Alves, 1st Bat. 13th Regt.—Captain Hughes, 1st Bat. Pioneers—Surgeon G. Anderson, Madras European Regiment.

DEPARTURES.—Captain Hogg, Bombay Establishment—Lieutenant Williams, 15th Regt.—Lieutenant Tolfrey, 1st Bat. 24th Regt.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1810.

FORT WILLIAM—MARCH 27, 1810.

First and Second 8 per Cent. Loans.

The public are hereby informed, that in pursuance of the Notification, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 10th November 1808, the Notes of the First 8 per Cent Loan, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 28th of October 1799, and standing on the General Register of this Presidency, from No. 207, to No. 524, of 1799 1800, and also the Notes of the Second 8 per Cent Loan, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 27th of February 1800, and standing on the General Register of this Presidency, from No. 104, to No. 1,578, of 1800-1, will be discharged on application at the General Treasury, on Thursday the 10th of May next, after which date the Interest thereon will cease.

Published by order of the Hon. the Vice President in Council,
H. ST. G. TUCKER,
SEC. TO THE GOVT.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 18, 1810.

Notice is hereby given, that the Promissory Notes of this Government, standing upon the General Register of 1800-1, between the Loans of the 20th of April and 1st of November 1800, from No. 1 to 103, will be discharged on application at the General Treasury, on Thursday the 10th of May next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Published by order of the Hon. the Vice President in Council,
H. ST. G. TUCKER.
SEC. TO THE GOVT.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 2, 1810.

Notice is hereby given, that all the Promissory Notes of this Government, standing on the General Register of 1801-2, or from No. 1 to No. 582, of 1801-2, and also all the Promissory Notes of this Government, standing on the General Register of 1802-3, or from No. 1 to No. 1622, of 1802-3, will be discharged on application at the General Treasury, on Friday the 1st of June next, after which date the Interest thereon will cease.

Published by order of the Hon. the Vice President in Council.
H. ST. G. TUCKER,
SEC. TO THE GOVT.

FORT WILLIAM,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MAY 2, 1810.

Notice is hereby given, that all the Treasury Notes of this Government, which may be Outstanding from No. 12,501 to No. 13,000, of 1809-10 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the General Treasury, on Thursday the 10th instant on which day the interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON, ACCT. GEN.

The ships of this season, first expected from England, are those consigned to Bombay and China. The fleet on that destination were ordered to be in the Downs, the latter end of December, and were expected to sail the beginning of February. It was thought probable that the first division of Madras and China Ships, would leave England in company with the Bombay fleet.

NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDINGS
IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

To the EDITOR *of the* ASIATIC MIRROR.

" SIR,

" In continuation of the narrative contained in my letter of the 27th June, 1808, I now beg to add the following.

" When Lieut. Colenel Foveaux arrived at this Settlement, in the ship Lady Sinclair, on the 30th of July, the Governor, Commodore Bligh, sent a few of his friends, accompanied with a letter containing an order to the Lieut. Col. to restore him to that authority of which he had been unjustly deprived, by the mutiny of the New South Wales Corps. Colonel Foveaux, however, declined to recognize the authority of Governor Bligh, disobeyed the order; and even refused to restore the Governor to his personal freedom. He kept him in the same state of confinement in which he found him, and threatened to render it still more rigid, because he sent for a superintendant to repair a broken part of the road, which prevented his daughter's carriage from passing. He even subjected to his own controul, the Garden belonging to the Government House, in which his Excellency was confined. He permitted Messrs. John Blaxland and James Symons, both charged with being deeply implicated in the rebellion, to quit the Colony, and even compelled Richard Brooks, Master of the *Rose*, to receive them on board his ship, as passengers for England. And when the Governor objected to their being allowed to quit the territory, until his Majesty's pleasure should be known on the points which had been submitted relative to those gentlemen. Colonel Foveaux replied, " that " he should persevere in his resolution of sending them " to Europe. He did not see any crime that they had " committed."

" Colonel Foveaux thus continued to harrass the Governor, on various pretences until he (Colonel Foveaux) dispatched his Majesty's ship *Porpoise*, (whose Commander judged fit to obey him, contrary to the will of his Commodore and in opposition to his orders) to Port Dalrymple, with letters to Lieut. Colonel Patterson, the Lieut. Governor of the territory. By this ship, his Excellency Governor Bligh took the opportunity to forward a dispatch to Lieut Colonel Patterson in which he urged him to repair without delay, to Sidney, in order to use his utmost endeavours to quell the mutiny of the Corps which he commanded, that he the Governor might be re-instated in the government of the Colony. To this letter, from his Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor wrote in answer, that he could not obey his orders; and expressed his intention of taking upon himself the command of the territory.

In this way affairs remained 'till the arrival of Lieutenant Governor Patterson, in the beginning of January, 1809, when he assumed the reins of Government, taking no notice of his Captain General and Governor in Chief, whose confinement, in a state of arrest, had been begun by Major Johnston, continued by Lieut. Colonel Foveaux, confirmed and still further protracted by Lieutenant Governor Patterson.

" On the 27th of January, additional centinels were placed over the Governor; and a Serjeant was added to the guard, to see that the men executed their orders, and prevented the friends of the Governor from visiting him; and he was thus kept in a state of solitary confinement. This increased severity was occasioned by the following circumstance :—

" The acting Government being desirous to send his Majesty's Ship *Porpoise* to Norfolk Island, her Commander, Captain Porteous, began to doubt the legality of the orders which he had hitherto obeyed, and now refused to sail, without the order of his Commodore, Governor Bligh, who peremptorily refused to give an order to that effect. His refusal was induced by an opinion that his acquiescence, would be a cooperation with the acts of the rebels, and might be construed into an acknowledgment of the command unlawfully assumed by his inferiors. As the Governor's refusal, exasperated the acting Government, it led to the additional centinels and increased rigour of confinement above mentioned; and as this was found to fail in bringing over the Governor to sign the required order, a stronger measure was tried.

" On the 30th January Major Johnston and Captain Abbott, came to the Government House, in a one Horse Chaise. They told the Governor that he must sign an order, which one of those officers held in his hand, for Captain Porteous to sail with the *Porpoise* to Norfolk Island, declaring at the same time that, if he refused his signature, they would carry him forthwith to a Subaltern's Barrack, and there place him in solitary confinement, with one servant, who should be denied the privilege of leaving the room; and that none of his friends should be permitted to visit him or to correspond with him, till he signed the order.—As his Excellency, in a most determined manner, persisted in his refusal, the two gentlemen above named, stood upon no ceremony, they took the Governor into the Chaise with them, and drove to the Barrack; Mrs. Rutland, the Governor's Daughter, whose conduct throughout, has exhibited a striking example of filial affection, ran after the carriage, at a time of intense heat, exposed to the rays of a vertical sun, and accompanied her father to the door of his prison, panting and almost fainting from heat and fatigue; nor did she obtain admission to become the companion of her father, 'till she had promised to submit to the same restraints of confinement that they had imposed on him. They even added the additional hardship of denying her, during two days, the attendance of her maid servant. In this place of confinement they kept his Excellency for several days, & when they could not prevail on him to sign the paper required, ordered him to prepare to be embarked on board the *Admiral Gambier*, a ship, which then lay in the harbour. When the Governor objected to the accommodations in that ship, on which Mr. Macarthur and Major Johnston, were to take their passage to England, they offered him the alternative of his Majesty's ship *Porpoise*, provided he signed an agreement with Lieutenant Colonel Patterson, to proceed home to England in that ship, immediately after the 20th of February, 1809.—This offer the Governor accepted, as a mean of effecting his deliverance, and re-establishing his authority; being determined, as soon as he could get out of the hands of the party who had deprived him of his power, to secure the command of the ship, and to proceed to Hobart Town, in the Derwent, as he understood that Lieut. Governor Collins, who presided in that Settlement, was well affected to him. Accordingly, on the 20th of February, his Excellency embarked on board his Majesty's ship *Porpoise*; and on the 17th of the month following, sailed for the Derwent, leaving behind him at Sidney, in form of letters sealed up, addressed to several commanders of ships and loyal civil officers of the colony, a Proclamation, declaring the New South Wales Corps in a state of mutiny and rebellion, and charging all commanders of ships, not to take from the colony any officer of that corps, or any person connected with the rebels, or supposed to be connected with them. These letters were left with John Palmer, Esq. principal Commissary, who, accompanied by Charles Hook, Esq. of Calcutta. a Gentleman who had arrived at Port Jackson on the 25th of June preceding, delivered the letters to the parties to whom they were directed. On the 13th of April, Messrs. Palmer and Hook were brought before a Bench of Justices, and committed for trial by a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, for having delivered the letters, that had been left, for distribution, by Governor Bligh. The two Gentlemen were, however, admitted to bail; and on Sunday the 19th, a proclamation was issued, charging all manner of persons not to correspond with Governor Bligh, nor any person attached or belonging to him, on board his Majesty's ship *Porpoise*.

" On Tuesday the 21st, Messrs. Hook and Palmer, were brought before a Court of criminal jurisdiction and indicted for dispersing the Governor's Proclamation. As every man of the slightest information or reflection knew, that a Court of criminal jurisdiction, could be held in New South Wales by no legal authority, save that of the Governor, they denied their competency and refused to plead. Mr. Palmer and Mr. Hook, gave in each a paper to the Court, which they desired should be read. The Court was cleared for deliberation; and their decision was that the papers should be read and admitted as records of the Court. Both documents denied the competency of the Court to try them, until his Majesty's pleasure should be known, concerning the extraordinary transactions of the 26th January 1808. After reading the two papers, the Judge Advocate told them, that as they refused to plead the English law considered them as guilty; and then pronounced a sentence of three months imprisonment and a fine of £ 50 on Mr. Palmer; and one month's imprisonment with a fine of £ 50 on Mr. Hook.

" The Ship *Admiral Gambier*, notwithstanding her Commander had a copy of his Excellency's proclamation put into his hands, sailed from Port Jackson, on the 27th day of March, carrying away, on board that ship, John Mc'Arthur, Esq. Lieutenant Colonel George Johnston, John Harris, Surgeon of the New-South Wales Corps, Thomas Jamieson, principal surgeon of the Colony, and Walter Stephenson Davidson, persons who had been particularly named in the Governor's proclamation.

" When Governor Bligh arrived at the Derwent, Lieutenant Colonel Collins, who is Lieutenant Governor of that settlement, received him with due honors, as Captain General and Governor in Chief, gave him his own residence to live in, and provided for himself another lodging. But the ship *Eolus*, which sailed from Port Jackson, on the first day of April, carried to the Derwent the Sydney-Gazette, containing Lieutenant Governor Paterson's counter proclamation. This proclamation was read publicly in church, by the Reverend Mr. Knopwood, (Alas! that the altar should be employed against the throne) with an order of Lieutenant Governor Collins to enforce it. As Governor Bligh slept every night in his ship, and was prevented by indisposition from coming ashore, for some days, Lieutenant Governor Collins came to him, and invited him on shore, but on his remaining still longer, he (Collins) wrote to him, saying that he could have no farther communication with him, in this country.

" On Monday, the 29th day of May, Robert Campbell, Esq. had notice given him, by a letter from the Judge Advocate, that the Lieutenant Governor appointed him to the office of Coroner, which he answered by a letter, saying that he had been accused of crimes, by Major Johnston, in a letter written to him, a few days after the 26th Jaunary 1808, signed '*William Lawson, Aid-de-Camp*; he therefore, until acquitted of these crimes, could not act as a public officer in this Colony. The Judge Advocate answered, that it was the positive order of the Lieutenant Governor that he should act, and desired him to come and take the oaths before him. Mr. Campbell knew that the crimes alledged against him, by Major Johnston, were only pretended, in order to cover his dismissal from the public offices he held at the time of the revolution; that they could substantiate no charge against him, and that they would proceed no farther for such pretended crimes; but on account of the state of the Colony, he did not wish to provoke them, by saying he could take no appointment from Rebels; but being determined about the part he would act, he answered the Judge Advocate's letter with a positive refusal. He was therefore brought before a Bench of Justices, and committed for trial before a criminal court, but was liberated on Bail. On Wednesday the 7th June; his Bail brought him before the criminal court, composed of Richard Atkins, Esq. Captain Anthony Fen Kemp, Captain Lewis, Captain Cummins, Lieutenant Moore, Lieut. Laycock and Lieut. Hadley, where he refused to plead or acknowledge the competency of the court; and, because he could not take the oaths of Coroner, under the present Government, without a violation of conscience and honor: and he concluded, by saying, he hoped the English law would excuse him, for not entering into a more full explanation of his motives for declining the competency of that court. The court was cleared, and the Judge Advocate, on its re-opening, told him he must plead. On his declining that, and saying he was guilty of no crime, some, of the members wanted to make that expression equivalent to pleading; but he explained, and being asked three times, if he was guilty, or not guilty, and he persisting in his refusal; the court was again cleared, and when opened, the Judge Advocate pronounced a sentence of 50l. fine on him, which as I am informed, the Lieutenant Governor would not accept, being angry that imprisonment was not added to the sentence.

" The King's Patent says that the Government devolves on the Lieut. Governor, or other superior officer, in command, on the death or absence of the Governor, but since the 26th January 1808, to this day, the Governor is neither dead nor absent from the Territory, nor is he superseded, besides the superior officer has been guilty of so many public crimes against the Governor, the King's representative, that no man can safely acknowledge his authority, nor, the authority of his precept, by which the courts are held, especially as his Majesty's Ministers have not corresponded with either Lieut. Colonels Johnston, Foveaux or Paterson, and it is now one year and seven months since the revolution.

" Many other persons besides those mentioned above & of inferior rank, have been sent to the coal-river, some settlers of good character have been long imprisoned, because they were afraid of the consequences of mustering under a rebel standard. Some soldiers have been confined several days, and sent to, and returned from the Coalriver, and threatened with a court martial, because they professed an attachment to their Captain General, but afterwards they were liberated without any trial.

" On board His Majesty's ship *Porpoise*, now in the river Derwent, Governor Bligh with his virtuous and accomplished daughter, remains, determined, through much tribulation, to keep at his post, and perform the duty assigned him by his Sovereign, who will undoubtedly reward his faithful servant in due time, and send those succours, which he expects.

" This, Sir, is a simple statement of facts, without harshness, or scurrilous expressions. I believe it will appear so to every man who is acquainted with the case; and I can solemnly declare that it is a statement, which I am not afraid to submit to the public investigation which is shortly expected here. These facts have been done publicly in the face of day, and no person can deny them. Though I have suffered inconveniences, yet I trust, I should not condescend to publish a falsehood, even against my enemies.

" CLERICUS."

" Sydney, New South Wales, 31st August, 1809."

Vol 26, No. 128 MADRAS COURIER. MAY 29, 1810.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

CALCUTTA, MAY 8, 1810.

Buy.		Sell.
4 8	Eight per Cents. of 1807-8-9, Interest, payable half yearly, premium........................5....	4 4
4 4	Eight per Cents. of 1801-2-3-4-5-6, ditto........................	4 0

CALCUTTA MORNING POST.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1810.

Yesterday arrived in the river, the brig Bee, Captain Kydd, from Rangoon the 19th ultimo. —Passenger, Captain Canning.

It does not appear, that the Bee, brings any particular intelligence.

The ship Mentor, Captain Fleming, was to leave Rangoon, for this port, about the 1st instant.

The homeward bound ships Lady Carrington, Baring and Fairlie, will be despatched from Saugor in the course of the ensuing springs.

List of Passengers proceeding to Europe, on the Fairlie, Captain D'Esterre :—Lieutenant Bowerbank, of the 17th regiment native infantry ; Mrs. Longstreeth ; Mr. Longstreeth ; Mr. Mallett, late purser of the United Kingdom, and Mr. Henry Plassen, surgeon.

Per Baring, Capt. Brown :—Lieut. Col. De Castro.

Arrivals.—May 4, 1810.—Brig Calcutta, from Madras, the 19th April.

Ditto 10.—Brig Bee, from Rangoon, the 19th ultimo.

BOMBAY COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1810.

The following extracts from the Morning Chronicles of the 8th and 9th December 1809, contain intelligence too interesting and satisfactory, not to be announced as soon as known.

DECEMBER 8.

" The Lion man of War arrived in the Downs on the 6th December with the Bombay which sailed from Bombay the 15th June, and the Lord Castlereagh and Upton Castle, country ships, which sailed on or about the 27th July.

The Warley from China parted on Monday last in a gale of wind ; she was then very leaky. They left St. Helena the 11th October.

DECEMBER 9.

The Warley arrived in the Downs on the 7th instant.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1810.

May 9th.—Arrived, Dart, Pattamar Boat, Syrang Essmell Bawa, from Surat.

Ditto 11th.—Chacer, Armed Boat, Tendel Cassimjee, from Surat.

Ditto 13th.—Turreraw, Pattamar Boat, Syrang Nevmoodan, from Bancoate.

Ditto 15.—Ship H. C. Cruizer Zepher, from a Cruize, Commander Lieutenant H. Hardy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at the *Queen's Palace,* the 20th of December 1809.

PRESENT.

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

This day the Right Honorable John Lord Sheffield, and the Right Honorable Henry Wellesley were, by His Majesty's Command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint Henry Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham, His Grace this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

Queen's Palace, December 20, 1809.

This day Murza Abdul Hassan, Envoy Extraordinary from his Majesty the king of Persia, had his first private audience of his Majesty to deliver his letters of credence.

To which he was introduced by the Marquis Wellesley, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, and conducted by Robert Chester, Esq. Assistant Master of the Ceremonies.

The Persian envoy Extraordinary was accompanied to his audience of his Majesty, by Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. whom his Majesty has been pleased to appoint to hold the situation of Mehmander to the envoy, during his residence at this Court.

Queen's Palace, December 20, 1809.

This day the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the City of London, waited upon his Majesty (being introduced by the Lord in waiting) with the following address and petition, which was read by John Silvester, Esq. the Recorder

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble, loyal, and dutiful Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most faithful, loyal, and dutiful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty's sacred person, in the perfect assurance, that your Majesty will graciously condescend to receive the suggestions of your faithful and loyal Citizens, on subjects which seriously and deeply affect their interests, in common with the rest of your Majesty's People.

We have witnessed with deep regret the disastrous failure of the late expedition, as the magnitude of its equipment had raised the just hopes and expectations of the country, to some permanent benefit.

And we cannot avoid expressing to your Majesty, the sorrow and indignation, with which we are affected, by the unhappy dissentions that have prevailed among your Majesty's Ministers, and our fears that such dissentions may prove eminently prejudicial to the best interests of the Nation.

Your Majesty's faithful Citizens actuated by loyal attachment to your sacred person and illustrious house, and solicitous for the honor of your Majesty's Arms, and the dignity and solidity of your Majesty's Councils, are deeply impressed with the necessity of an early and strict enquiry into the causes of the failure of the late expedition, therefore pray your Majesty will direct enquiry to be forthwith instituted, in order to ascertain the causes which have occasioned it.

Signed by order of Court,
HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which address and petition, his Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following answer.

I thank you for your expressions of duty and attachment to me and to my family.

The recent expedition to the Scheldt, was directed to several objects of great importance to the interests of my allies, and to the security of my dominions.

I regret of these objects, a part only has been accomplished.

I have not judged it to be necessary to direct any military enquiry into the conduct of my commanders by sea or land, in this conjoint service.

It will be for my Parliament in their wisdom to ask for such information, or to take such measures upon this subject, as they shall judge most conducive to the public good.

They were all received very graciously, and had the honor to kiss his Majesty's hand.

WHITEHALL, DECEMBER 19, 1809.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Henshaw Comberbach, of Eccleshall, in the county of Stafford, gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

The Lord Chancellor has also appointed Samuel Payne, of the town of Nottingham, gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

WHITEHALL, DECEMBER 23, 1809.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed James Ferguson, of Ripon, in the County of York, gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Palmer Cullum, of Bury Saint Edmunds, in the County of Suffolk, gent to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

WAR-OFFICE,—DECEMBER 23, 1809.

The Right Honorable Lord Viscount Palmerston, His Majesty's Secretary at War, has appointed William Merry, Esq. to be his Deputy, in the room of Francis Moore, Esq.

17th dragoons, lieutenant William Brown, to be captain of a troop, vice Young, deceased.

12th foot, ensign Richard Gordon, from the 89th foot, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Cleaveland, promoted in the 73d foot.

34th ditto, lieutenant-colonel C. McDonnell, from the 82d foot, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Bradford, who exchanges.

59th ditto, ensign Alexander Macpherson, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Skelton, who retires.

65th ditto, captain William Armstrong, from half-pay of the late 71st foot, to be captain of a company, vice Symes, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

66th ditto, lieutenant Augustus Bulstrode, from the 3d foot, to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Lamb, who retires.

74th ditto, lieutenant Abraham Atkinson, from the South down militia, to be ensign.

80th ditto, major John White, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Wallace, deceased.—Brevet major John Edwards, to be major, vice White.

86th ditto, F. S. Grojan, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Glover, promoted.

89th ditto, lieutenant John Hewson, from half-pay of the 104th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Bell, who exchanges.

BREVET.—Colonel David Hunter, on half-pay of the Angus Fencibles, to be Major-General in the army.

STAFF.—Colonel Rusane Shaw Donkin, from the permanent staff of the quarter-master-general's department, to be Quarter-Master-General to the troops serving in the Mediterranean, vice lieutenant-colonel Bunbury, who resigns.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

DEMOCRATIC VIEWS.—The American Watchman, a Democratic Paper, printed at Wilmington, Delaware, recommends a declaration of War against Great Britain in the following terms :—

" By declaring hostilities (and Heaven knows we have sufficient cause) we should separate the old tories and British emissaries from the true friends of the country we should set at liberty the enslaved sons of Canada—and totally annihilate British intercourse with North America."

Upon this paragraph the Editor of a Federal Paper has the following remarks :

" The above extract speaks the sentiments of every leader of the democratic party. Now, if the people of the United States are disposed for war, we cannot object ; but we cannot endure to see a set of factious demagogues strive to urge the people on, to certain ruin. The nation is not disposed for war.—This disposition exists only in the breasts of such men as the Smiths, of Maryland, Giles, Eppes, &c. of Virginia, and others, their counterparts. The democrates pretend to enumerate advantages which might be gained by war. We shall mention a few of these evils which would flow to the Country in the first instance, and secondly to them individually.

" The first consequence of war would be, that our commerce would be even more thoroughly destroyed than it was by your own embargo. Our coasts would be swept by a hostile squadron, and our towns would be at the mercy of our enemy. Never was a country more completely unprepared for offensive and defensive operations. For this, our defenceless situation, we may thank the policy of Mr. Jefferson. He and his party have brought us into our present difficulties, and now they can think of no other expedient, but one, which would result in distress to the citizens, and ruin to the country.

" A wise man will not beat himself to spite his neighbour, nor will a wise people ruin themselves with the faint hope of ruining another nation. The justice of our cause is one consideration, our ability to maintain it is another, and both should unite to render war expedient. A wise man will accomodate his actions to his means. This mode of reasoning is undoubtedly humiliating to our pride ; but that we are obliged to adopt it, let us thank Thomas Jefferson and his coadjutors.

" If they had carried on the system commenced by the Federal administration, if, instead of squandering the revenue in the purchase of barren and unprofitable waters, they had employed it in the building of a navy and the raising of fortifications, we might now be in a situation to repel the injuries of foreign powers. But situated as we now are, we ought to temporize.

" The distress of our citizens would be a consequence flowing from the destruction of commerce. A market may now be had for some portion, if not the whole of our produce, but in case of war with Great Britain, it would lie upon the hands of the farmer."

[*Bal. Fed. Rep.*

FRENCH THEATRE.

[*From a late London Paper.*]

TURNING aside from the production of the modern British Drama, it may not be uninteresting to pay a short visit to the stage of our neighbours. We are in possession, and we think *exclusively* of a publication which gives an account of all the French dramatic pieces, from which we shall translate the following criticism on a new comedy in three acts entitled, *La Revanche* (Retaliation,) which has lately met with the most brilliant success on the Parisian stage. It is said to have been written by a great literary character, who, however, still remains anonymous. We suspect that it comes from the energetic pen of Mr Renouard, the celebrated author of a tragedy entitled *the Templars.*

" By *Retaliation* it is understood that an injury has been suffered, or a trick played, which must be repaid by another of as nearly as possible, the same nature. It is, at the same time, the fairest mode of inflicting punishment, as it can be made exactly equal to the offence. The manner in which it is effected in this comedy, although witty, is not improbable. A King is its object, and the means employed to to secure it are both delicate and well imagined.

" A young King, who may be supposed to possess all Scipio's virtues, with the exception of only one whilst travelling incognito, happens to fall in love, and, in order to ascertain whether his passion be returned, assumes the habit of a knight-errant, with the name of one of his chief courtiers. This nobleman, who secretly loves the same lady, finding his master admitted in her father's house under his own name, takes that of the King, endangers his success, alarms his love and his pride, and yet acting in such a manner as not to obtain the preference in the lady's affection, secures the triumph of his master without committing his own honour.—The King finds the trick original, and both approves and rewards the conduct of the skilful courtier. Such an adventure certainly never takes place in real Courts ; but it is not on that account seen with less pleasure on the stage.

" This plot, however, does not entirely belong to the author ; it is partly taken from the Italian Drama, that fertile source which taste can so usefully explore, which genius has never despised, and which has supplied our writers with so many comic fables. The Italian author has treated the subject seriously, but the French piece has been adapted to our stage in a totally different manner. All the scenes are comic, and the whole highly amusing. Yet we sometimes meet in his work, certain characters, with whom we have been slightly acquainted in former plays. But the whole is so well connected together ; the materials, taken from rich mines, are so well disposed, that the *tout ensemble* seems to be the author's property. He is a skilful jeweller ; set by him many a common stone sparkles like a gem of the first brilliancy ; and many a witticism appears more pointed, because it is properly placed. This skill does not perhaps spring from imagination ; but it is the result of observation, the fruit of experience, and what is still more valuable, the secret which talent alone possesses.

" In *La Revanche* every part is pleasing to perform ; it may therefore be supposed, that the piece will be frequently acted. The character of the *King* is elegant, noble, delicate, and polished ; qualities which are extremely well expressed by his representative Damas. His rival's wit and animation are not blunted by Fleury's acting. The *King's* confidant possesses the ease, cheerfulness, and flexible temper required for his occupation, and is very well represented by Vigny. Baptista, senior, gives original features to *Count Sigismund,* a pretended philosopher, who neither will go to Court, nor receive in his house those who have been there ; but quotes Aristotle, who although he went to Court himself, advised others to keep away ; and yet no sooner fancies he has seen the *King* than he humbly requests to be made first gentleman of the bedchamber. This character is highly comic, and far from unnatural ; and were Baptiste to darken the shade of philosophical pretensions, and vainly concealed vanity, and at the same time lighten that of credulity and foolishness, it would appear to still greater advantage,

" We should wish to know why the author has placed the action of his piece in the time of the Crusades, and turned into Knights on their way to Palestine, a King and his squire, who explore the country rather to commit a few follies than to redress wrongs ? The style is not that of chivalric ages. *Eliska's,* and especially *Sigismund's* language, is not like that of the eleventh or twelfth century ; and we may be allowed to surmise, that at that epoch the Polish crusaders could not boast so much delicacy in their expressions, an equally acute feeling of social conveniences, and as much elegance in their courtesy, as the present times. The Court of King Boleslaus may have been the abode of politeness & gallantry, but undoubtedly in a degree greatly inferior to our modern Courts. This want of concordance between the dialogue and the period at which the action is placed, struck almost every mind at the first representation of this comedy. The suppression of a few words would suffice to obliterate this defect. Some long and rather cold scenes were also remarked ; but the broad day of representation enabled the author to perceive them, and they have been easily corrected.

" The author has thought proper to remain anonymous : is it because he has displayed greater talents in a still better work ? Will he acknowledge as his own only those pieces which are written in verse ? Could motives of convenience, which it would be difficult to explain here compel the *public man* to conceal the *man of letters?* Or does there really exist between the spirit of literature and that of public affairs, that incompatibility which Beaumarchais had such strong reasons not to credit ? We are ignorant of this ; but we know that through an excess of modesty or delicacy a man may *thus become his own dupe.* Our author, whilst attempting to steal himself the glory of a flattering success, seems to us to make a very uncommon sacrifice, unless half concealed triumphs possess particular charms, which can never be wished for, or known by the crowd of those, who less prudent, proclaim their names before they have succeeded, and thus become the trumpeters of their premature honours."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—Having read in your Paper, a letter relative to the expected improvements in the Royal Marine corps, I cannot pass it over without offering my humble tribute of approbation to yourself, who, upon all occasions, seem desirous to render your Paper a ready vehicle for all patriotic sentiments.

Should you think my present letter, Sir, worthy of insertion, I purpose laying before the public a statement of the origin and services of that useful, honourable, and loyal, but shamefully neglected corps ; the merits and services of which require only to be fully known to be justly appreciated.

That his Majesty has it in his gracious contemplation to bestow some solid remuneration, and make some indispensible improvements, is undoubted ; but that the feelings of a body of people of such magnitude, of such incorruptible loyalty, should have been wounded, by the promotions in the Army and Navy preceding their expected rewards, at this happy period, must be deeply lamented by every considerate mind.

To insult by neglect, or systematic indifference, the devoted attachment of so useful a body,—to resist the fair claims and representations which have so long and so constantly been

Vol. 26, No. 1286. MADRAS COURIER. ay 29, 1810.

laid before those in power, is a species of crooked and fatal policy, which can never serve any good or wise purpose, and may eventually deaden the zeal of a corps which can proudly boast, upon every great and trying occasion, to have e[illegible] itself the most faithful, loyal, and zealous in the world.

Ask the Naval Commander where the Marine is placed in action. He will say, his post is in the midst of danger; that it is the Marine who must "bear the brunt" of the hottest fire. Ask what are their duties in landing on an enemy's coast: enquire what are their services after a landing is effected; and you will find them to be as important as they are difficult and hazardous, in cutting out of ships, in dragging of cannon, in the most arduous and severe service.

Gratitude and justice call loudly for a reward in some measure proportioned to the deserts and expectations of so meritorious and gallant a corps; and I am persuaded, that, upon a subject so truly interesting, there will be but one feeling in the public mind. Our great and lamented Nelson hoped to have lived to see justice done to the Royal Marine Corps, whose merits he used to say were beyond all praise, and whose utility he deemed incalculable.

The Royal Marine Corps forms an indispensable link of the great chain of naval and military force, and should never, in point of advantages or honours, be separated from those bodies. United in heart and hand, these three classes of our force form a rampart round our happy island; and it is impossible the Marine Corps alone can be overlooked at this joyful period: forgotten they cannot be; their deeds of honour will ever place them full in the recollection of their fellow countrymen. Though impressed with the feeling that their services have not been equally honoured and equally rewarded, they have, notwithstanding, hitherto, with like zeal and equal fidelity, cordially co-operated with their brethren in arms. Let their remunerations therefore be as closely connected; and one common interest, one satisfied, grateful, general feeling, will result therefrom; and army, navy, and marines will (with the blessing of GOD) ever prove unconquerable.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

[*From the Edinburgh Review, No. XXVIII.*]

(*Concluded from our last.*)

These observations apply, in all their extent, to the nations of the Continent only; and our business is chiefly with England. Yet we have chosen to state them in this broad and general manner, in order to convey to our readers a more clear and simple idea of that great European distemper, with which, it appears to us, that this country also is afflicted, though in a much slighter degree than its neighbours. With us, too, the people are getting as wise as their rulers; and, ceasing already to recognize any real superiority in those to whom they had been accustomed to look up with implicit confidence, they begin to feel that distrust and dissatisfaction with the actual aristocracy which has burst out into such fatal disorders in some other countries. The old leaders of the nation, on the other hand, are by no means sufficiently aware, either of the intelligence, the discontent, or the ambition of the lower and middling orders; and are disposed to repress, what they consider as accidental turbulence or ill humour, by a high and haughty assertion of their own power and authority. Though men of low birth are not systematically excluded from any situation in this country, it is perfectly well known, not only that there is a very narrow and jealous monopoly of all [illegible]e, but that there is a very great [illegible] between the people and their rulers; and that little deference is paid to public opinion, except when it threatens to indicate itself in tumult and disorder.

The nature of this monopoly was explained at some length on a former occasion;* and may be stated in a very few words. The nomination to all high offices is substantially in the majority of the House of Commons; and this majority can only be maintained, by using this patronage, among other things, in such a way as to give satisfaction to those of whom it is composed. In consequence of long hereditary connexion, and other causes which need not be explained, certain individuals have obtained the power, not only of securing their own election as members of this assembly, but of securing the election of several of their friends also. When the ministry, therefore, is confronted, as it almost always is, by a pretty strong minority, it is obviously in the power of a very small number of their adherents to make what terms they please as to the filling up of any of the great appointments in the nation. If two or three of these powerful individuals concur in recommending any person, however slenderly qualified, to any situation, however important, and that under the condition of deserting the ministry if their recommendation be not attended to.—it is obvious that in almost all cases it must be attended to, and that there can be no free choice or competition either to the government or the people. The fact is, accordingly, that almost all the great offices of the state are monopolized by a few great families; and that, if there be any member of them possessed of talents to discharge their duties with any tolerable degree of decency, a claim is sure to be made in his behalf, which, from the nature of the government, has almost the force of a command.

With regard, again, to the obvious want of sympathy and communication between the people and their rulers, and the mingled discontent and contempt which naturally arises, on both sides, from this unconstitutional estrangement; this is owing, we believe, in a very great degree, to the actual ignorance of the most forward and stirring part of our public functionaries with regard to the real sentiments, as well as the intelligence and temper, of the people. Living constantly in the metropolis,—engaged perpetually with their schemes and intrigues,—and communicating with the people only through those dangerous *middlemen* who pretend to dispose of elections, it is not wonderful that they should want leisure and opportunity to make themselves acquainted with the state of public opinion, or that they should regard its expression as an ungrateful interference with their peculiar privileges. When the public business of a country is much accumulated, and consequently much subdivided, there is nothing perhaps which makes a man more shallow and arrogant, than to be wholly engaged in it; and it is, we believe, very much owing to the multiplication of those pert, practised, and narrow-minded politicians, that repulsive tone of contempt has been adopted towards the people, which has been repaid, upon their side, with retorted scorn and resentment.

Such, we conceive, are a few of the general causes which have led, in the natural course of things, to that monopoly of power and that popular discontent which have been produced, by similar causes, to a much greater extent in some of the neighbouring nations.

There are certain peculiarities, however, in our recent history, and in the aspect of the present times, which have prodigiously aided their natural operation in our case, and accelerated the effect which might otherwise have come upon us in a form less alarming. The causes of disunion which we have already noticed, are involved in the very nature of our government and in some degree in the constitution of modern society. Those which we are about to enumerate may be considered, in some measure, as extrinsic and accidental.

There is, in the *first* place, the effect of the French revolution, which has had a twofold operation on the People and on the government of this country. In the first place, by exciting a great dread of popular insurrection, and a great zeal in favour of royalty and high birth, and all kinds of antient establishments and dignities, it encouraged the government to assume a higher tone, and to comport itself towards the people in a more imperious manner, than would either have been ventured upon, or endured, under other circumstances. Now, though the nation has got rid of the panic and the zeal which produced this innovation, the government is unwilling to abate of the jealous and commanding tone to which it had become accustomed during the prevalence of these feelings. The second effect of this great event has been, to render hereditary rank and pretension less imposing and respectable than formerly in the eyes of the people. The diadem of Bonaparte has dimmed the lustre of all the antient crowns of Europe; and her nobles have been outshone, and outgeneralled, and outnegotiated, by men raised by their own exertions from the common level of the populace. The antient and hereditary rulers of states, in short, have made but a poor figure in the contest with their plebeian antagonists; and it is impossible that the people of this country should have been spectators of the struggle, without feeling an abatement of that habitual veneration for rank and dignity, which is still a considerable ingredient in their loyalty and submission. Their apprehension of this effect, has led the injudicious part of our arisotracy, and the base and more numerous herd of their underlings, to attempt to counteract it, by a more than ordinary share of arrogance and presumption.

The *second* aggravation of this constitutional disorder, may be referred to the unusual duration of Mr. Pitt's administration, and to the circumstances under which the present ministry assumed and have maintained their situations. We conceive it to be essential to the purity of the English constitution, that no ministry should remain very long in office. For the time they are in, they degrade their opponents throughout the nation to the condition of the plebeian orders in the old tyrannical governments of the Continent, by a systematical exclusion from all posts of honour and dignity; and are only prevented, by the precariousness of their tenure, from adopting towards them in common society all those insolent airs of superiority which the noblesse of old France used to practise towards such as were not noble. If an administration last very long, something of this kind must infallibly grow up even in this country; and some of our readers may remember, that there was an approach to it during the time of Mr. Pitt's greatest popularity. Lord Sidmouth's administration, and the shortlived ministry of Lord Grenville, gave a check to this tone of proscription; but the sudden conversion of the most insignificant minority which has existed since the Revolution, into the most confident and imperious ministry that ever existed in England, has renewed the alarms of all who look beyond the hour that lies before them. The present administration is evidently a continuation of that which was directed by Mr. Pitt; and the result of the two short attempts to supplant it, almost authorises us to conclude, that it is *impossible* to keep out a ministry which has been long in power, and has retained the personal favour of the Sovereign. Though driven repeatedly from their posts by the public scorn or indignation, they have only to wait till some blunder or disaster shake the popularity of their successors, and may reckon upon being brought back in triumph with the whole train of their dependants. Whatever evils and inconveniences, therefore, attend a very long administration, either from the greater narrowness of their monopoly, the increased insolence of their tone, or their more habitual alienation from the sentiments of the people, may be expected to become apparent in our actual circumstances, and to aggravate those discontents which spring from causes still more radical.

The *third* accidental source of our dissensions, may be traced to the sudden disappearance of most of the great and popular characters by whom the nation had been long accustomed to be guided; and the succession of a race of men who are generally acknowledged to be unequal to the mighty tasks which have been assigned to them. With all the growing intelligence and discontent and presumption of the lower and middling orders, they were still held in awe by the genius and established superiority of those men. The body of the nation relied implicitly on their wisdom; and their very errors were respected even by those who had the courage to expose them. Of late, however, the government has fallen into the hands of persons who are less known and less respected;—whose names carry nothing venerable with them to ennoble submission, and nothing commanding to overawe turbulence. Though their gifts and their popular qualities are far inferior to those of their predecessors, their pretensions are at least as lofty, and expressed in a manner still more haughty and revolting. Nor is it a thing to be wondered at, if a people, disposed at any rate to call in question the authority of its rulers, should feel more than usual discontent when delivered into the hands of men who have no place in *either* aristocracy—of rank or of talents; and who, without the aid of general popularity, or the support of extensive connexions, have taken possession of the government on the strength of a certain clerk-like alacrity and thoroughgoing confidence—of accommodating consciences, and habits of courtly compliance. The great complication and increase of the national business, have given rise, in our times, to this new geneaation of public men. But they have hitherto been subservient to the actual rulers of the state; and the era of their accession to immediate power, could scarcely fail to be marked with the symptoms of popular dissatisfaction.

The *last* peculiar or temporary cause of our national disunion, is the extraordinary peril of the times in which we live, and the signal want of success with which almost all our public measures have been attended. In ordinary times, it is little more than a labour of honour to administer public affairs, and a matter nearly of indifference by whom they are administered. In such times, a polished and intelligent nation in reality governs itself; and the office of prime minister may be fairly sought by, and safely yielded to any man of popular manners, and ordinary skill in business. But, when the state of a people becomes to be full of hazard and difficulty—when every blunder is big with incalculable danger, & the want of consummate judgment threatens to involve every individual in ruin—it then becomes utterly intolerable that a post of such responsibility should be given up to presumptuous mediocrity,—or the imminent peril of twenty millions of men be made a stake for conceited selfishness, or low party passion, to play for. Even those who are most inclined, by nature and habit, to acquiesce in established systems, and to trust to official wisdom, are roused, at such a season, to inquire a little into the qualifications of their rulers, and to murmur against that most atrocious of all abuses, by which incapacity is allowed to drivel in the place where genius herself might falter and grow pale. When the people look to the condition to which they are now brought, and the lamentable issue of the many proud promises which their rulers have made to them in the course of the contest:—when they look [illegible] the whole foreign policy of England for these last twenty years—upon that strange and humiliating scene of improvidence, inconsistency, insolence, and paltry rapacity—that sad series of preposterous hopes and discreditable disappointments—that sickening alternation of boasting and disgrace, of blustering apologies, rash councils, and tardy performance;—when they look back upon all these things, and recollect that their affairs are still in the guidance of the remnant of these unprosperous counselors, by whom they have been so often deceived;—is it not reasonable to expect, that their incredible credulity should at last be exhausted, and that they should begin to ask, whether there is not in the nation some better judgment, and cooler temper, to save them in the crisis of their fate? It is needless, for our present purpose, to speak of the policy which has been pursued as to Ireland, or of the melancholy mixture of rashnes and irresolution, of dread and of defiance of public opinion, which has been exhibited in some late proceedings of the Government. Enough has been said to show, that the dangers of the country, and the long train of disappointments which she has purchased at so great a price must have excited a pretty general distrust and disrespect for its rulers, even if there had not been causes of a more general nature to produce this alienation.

Such, as it appears to us, are the leading circumstance, both general and particular, which have led to the great political malady under which we now labour—the monopoly of political power by too small a part of the nation, and the consequent discontent of the greater number. Two miserable consequences result from this evil. In the first place, affairs are administered with much less wisdom and judgment, than if the public servants were chosen, on account of their serviceable qualities, from the whole body of the nation. In the second place, there is evident danger of disorder among the people themselves, and a certainty of their being lukewarm in the service of Government, even where the national security may call on them for the greatest exertions. The evil, therefore, which we have spent so much time in describing, is such as calls imperiously for a remedy.

There can be little doubt, we humbly conceive, that the governing part of the nation is, upon the whole, worse qualified for the task it has to perform, than any other description of persons within it. In all other department of intellectual exertion, we have among us instances of unrivalled talent, dexterity and success and the body of the people, we verily believe, contains a greater mass of sound judgment, varied intelligence, and original genius, than any other people that ever existed. Our political artisans, however, are by no means of the same degree of excellence; and, in spite of the great demand which the circumstances of the times have created for this kind of talent; it is obvious that the supply has recently been very inadequate. When this is the case, political economists tell us we may conclude at once that there is some undue monopoly of the sources from which it should be derived; and the investigation in which we have just been engaged, seems to justify the conclusion in this instance. The true cure, then, for this part of the evil—to describe it in general terms—is to put an end to this monopoly; to multiply the points of contact between the wisdom which is in the people, and that which is actually employed in the conduct of their affairs; to enlarge the intellectual communication between the nation and its rulers; and thus to enable the knowledge and the talent that are in the country to act upon the mechanism by which its business is performed. For the other part of the evil, it is equally easy to indicate the general description of the remedy. It must consist in a change of tone in the government, and in the greater part of those who aim at political influence in the country,—such a change only as may show that there is a sincere desire to conciliate, and to act along with the great body of the people; that they are not looked upon either with contempt or distrust; and that their right to think and to feel for the situation of the country is seriously and cordially recognized.

All this, we admit, is very vague:—and yet, if there were a general and sincere disposition to reduce it to practice, very little difficulty, we believe, would be experienced. Our popular reformers are undoubtedly far more specific. They are for cutting off the rotten burghs, enlarging the elective franchise, and shortening the duration of parliament; by which operations, they contend, that the people will at once be reconciled to the government, and the government be rendered cordial to the people. Now, though we are infinitely less sanguine as to the effects of such measures, and are satisfied, indeed, that the whole of what is now proposed could not be attempted without the greatest danger, we are still ready to admit, that the expectations of benefit from a parliamentary reform, are much less chimerical with a view to the great evil of which we have been speaking, than as to any of the other effects which have been anticipated from it. We have always professed to be on the whole friendly to such a reform; and if the people be generally desirous of it, we think the time is come when it ought to be no longer withheld. We do not think that it will produce a parliament materially different in its character or composition from that which now exists; and we shall state, in the sequel, the reasons why we should dread the idea of any material difference. But it will do good, we think, in two important particulars. In the first place, it will tend to raise the importance of the people in general, and to maintain and exercise in them that feeling of citizenship and political duty, which is so apt to be lost in a commercial country; although it is upon it *alone* that all rational freedom must ultimately repose. In the second place, the mere granting of a boon to which so much importance has been (perhaps foolishly) attached, will be a pledge of the confidence and cordiality with which they are regarded by their superiors, and will go far to dispel the jealous and hostile feelings which so many other causes have lately gendered between them.

As to the kind or the quantity of reform which we think may be safely granted for those purposes, it will scarcely be expected that we should presume to lay any specific proposition before our readers. The most obvious fault in our present system of representation, is its great and glaring *inequality*. In some places, five men returning two members,—in others fifty thousand: Here a burgh of twenty hovels having its full share of representation,—there, two or three large and prosperous towns not represented at all. Now, though we would not altogether destroy this inequality, which produces good as well as bad effects on the whole, we certainly think that it ought to be diminished, and a certain approach made to uniformity in the exercise of so valuable a right. We would not scruple, therefore, to take away the right of electing from several close and several decayed burghs, and to give more members to several populous districts. The pecuniary qualification of the electors ought, at the same time, to be somewhat raised, especially in the open burghs: but to compensate this, it ought to be estimated in the counties, as well as elsewhere, not merely by property or interest *in land*, but by property of all sorts, or rather, perhaps, by the payment of taxes to a certain amount,—paying a due tribute to the superior weight and respectability of the landed interest, by making the qualification lower for them than for other proprietors. Some regulations should also be adopted for avoiding the tumult and disorder which now disgrace our most popular elections, and which have inspired many worthy people with a general horror at the very name of a popular reform. Something may be learned in this respect from the practice of America, where, by means of *written* votes, collected and authenticated by a very simple process, the elections are conducted, in that country of universal suffrage and ferocious faction, without the smallest tendency to disorder. If this could be accomplished with us, it would certainly remove one very strong objection to shortening the duration of parliament.

Such a reform as this, we are convinced, might be effected with perfect safety, and, we make no doubt, with considerable benefit to the country. Its beneficial effects, however, we are persuaded, would be confined to the points we have just mentioned. It would not materially touch the state of taxation or of influence;—and as for altering the composition of the House of Commons, by excluding from it all who are sent there by the interest of the ministry or of noble families, we can only say, that if we believed it at all likely to produce such an effect, we should think it our duty to strive against it, as against a measure which would deprive us of all the practical blessings of our constitution.

We took the liberty, on a former occasion,* to say a good deal upon this subject; and after observing that the whole substantial power of the Government was now manifestly vested in the House of Commons, we proceeded to show that the balance of the constitution was preserved, and could only be preserved, by being transferred into that House; where a certain proportion of the influence of the Crown and of the great families of the land, was advantageously, though somewhat irregularly, mingled with the proper representation of the people. The expediency, and indeed the necessity of this arrangement, we should humbly conceive, must be manifest to all who will but consider the distractions and dreadful convulsions that would ensue, if the three branches of the Legislature were really to be kept apart in their practical operations, and to check and controul each other, not by an infusion of their elementary principles into all the measures of each, but by working separately to thwart or undo what had been undertaken by the other, without any means of concert or co-operation.

In the first place, it is perfectly obvious, that if the House of Commons, with its absolute power over the supplies, and its connexion with the physical force of the nation, were to be composed entirely of the representatives of the yeomanry of the counties and the tradesman of the burghs, and were to be actuated solely by the feelings and interest which are peculiar to that class of men, it would infallibly convert the government into a mere democracy, and speedily sweep away the incumbrance of Lords and Commons, who could not exist at all therefore, if they had not an influence in this assembly. But even supposing that this consequence would not immediately follow, is it not obvious, in the second place, that if the House of Lords and the Sovereign had no means of influencing the determination of the Commons within their own walls, they could only controul them in the exercise of their legislative function, by throwing out or negativing the bills which had been passed by the unanimous assent of that House?—Now, there is no man, we believe, who can hesitate as to the consequences of such a mode of controul as this. If the House of Commons were to send up a series of popular bills which were successively negatived by the Sovereign, the consequence would *infallibly* be, an insurrection and a civil war.—and if, on the other hand, he were to pass, as a matter of course, every bill which had been voted by a great majority of that House, at the same time that he and his servants had no influence over their deliberations, the controul of the executive would be utterly lost and abandoned; and the government, as we have already said, would be changed into a virtual republic. It seems to us to be a matter of necessity, therefore, that the Crown should have a certain influence in the House of Commons. That of the nobility is still less irregular. In point of fact, indeed, the nobility of England are no longer distinguishable, as to their *interest*, from her opulent commoners; nor is there any intelligible ground for excluding the influence of the one, more than that of the other. If it be true, indeed, that the whole force of the government actually resides in the House of Commons, which we take to be obvious to every one who will take the pains to reflect upon it; it follows, that the Nobility, as well as the Crown, must either have something to say in its deliberations, or must have nothing to say in the government. Their separate functions serve other purposes indeed; but, acting in these, they could exercise no effectual controul over the Commons, though they might provoke them to their destruction.

These propositions might be copiously illustrated by the whole history of the English government, ever since the increasing weight and consequence of the Commons gave them an effective power in the proceedings of the Legislature. While the Sovereign lived on his Royal demesnes, and wars were supported by knights' service;—while there were scarcely any taxes, and the business of legislation was settled in a few days in each year, the House of Commons had little to do but to vote a scanty supply, and sometimes to accompany it by a remonstrance of no terror nor authority. The Sovereign, in the first place, could do without the supply, if it should be actually withheld; in the second place, he could levy what he pleased, in a variety of ways, without the consent of that assembly; and, finally, he and his nobles and their retainers, for whose equipment it was wanted, could at any time easily overbear the whole House of Commons and their constituents, and compel them to yield whatever was demanded. This state of things lasted till the time of Henry the Eighth, or Elizabeth; down to which period the constitution of England actually consisted of the separate and uncompounded elements of King, Lords, and Commons, each acting upon a view of its peculiar interest. The growing importance of the Commons, and the wants of the Government, made a practical change necessary in the reign of the Stewarts; and the attempt to adhere to the theory of the constitution produced the destruction of the monarchy and the death of the King. Mr. Laing, in his late accurate and profound history, has pointed

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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* Vol. X. p. 14, &c.

* Vol. X. p. 411, 412, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM DOIG, late Mariner in the East Indies, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature of Madras, to Captain ROBERT M'NICOLL, of Madras, one of the Executors named therein.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the Estate, are requested without delay, to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the Property to the said Executor ROBERT M'NICOLL.

Madras, *May* 26, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. ANN ANDERSON YOUNG, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to ANDREW BERRY Esq. sole Executor therein named.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to the said Executor at Madras.

Madras, 28th May, 1810.

PUBLIC ROOMS.

THE next ASSEMBLY is fixed for to-morow Wednesday, the 30th Instant.

J. H. PIELE, Esq. Manager.

W. WAYTE,
and
H. GAHAGAN, Esqrs. } *Stewards.*

Subscribers and Non-Subscribers Tickets may be had at the Pantheon.—No person can be admitted without a Ticket.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE MANAGER of the Madras Theatre is happy in being able to offer its use, for the purpose of bringing forward any Dramatical representation in aid of other efforts to commemorate the 50th reigning anniversary of Our Beloved Sovereign. The exhilirating event would alone be sufficient to induce the production of Dramatic Talent but when it is recollected that there are *Orphan* Institutions in Madras which might be benefited by the receipt of the Surplus sum above the necessary expences of the Theatre, he trusts that volunteers for the Jubilee Plays will not be wanting—His own exertions as Manager will be cheerfully afforded, and if his suggestion meets the approbation and support he hopos for, he will be a faithful Steward to those Institutions for whatever sums shall arise above the several expences he necessarily incurs in the occupation &c. of the Theatre.

To all who are fond of that noble Animal THE HORSE,

EARLY in January will be published, a Treatise on Farriery, in which the Diseases of the Horse are arranged according to their natural connexions and the most simple and effectual means of cure detailed.—It will be preceded by an Essay on the structure and economy of his limbs and an account of the accidents to which they are liable—and accompanied by a List of such Articles of the Materia Medica as are to be found in the bazars of this Country with their name in the English, Persian, Hindoostanee, Marhatta and Tamul Languages, in one volume Octavo, Price Six Pagodas.—It is requested that such Gentlemen as wish Copies will send their names early to the Printer of this Paper, that the Author may ascertain the probable number of Copies that will be required.

NEW TONTINE.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Subscribers to the New Tontine will be held at the Courier Office, in the Fort, to-morrow Wednesday, the 30th Instant, at which all Subscribers at the Presidency are requested to attend.

JOHN UNDERWOOD,
Secretary.

Fort St. George, 21*st May*, 1810.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Ashton & Meppen,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
On FRIDAY next, the 1st June,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES
OF
Piece Goods.

THIRTY pieces of plain and worked Muslin, twenty-two Corge of Medium white Nankeen, twenty-four pieces of Trichinopoly Muslin for Gowns, also the following Articles of Plate, which is to be resold by order of the Person who purchased it at ASHTON and MEPPEN's Auction on Friday last, one Egg frame with eight Cups, and seven Spoons, one dozen Table Spoons, nine Desert do. eleven Tea do. one Soup Ladle, one pair of handsome Sauce Tureens and Spoons, one pair Bottle Stands, one pair Candlesticks, several articles of Furniture, will be Sold the same day, further particulars will be mentioned in Hand Bills.

STOLEN.

A FEW days ago, from the House of Major-General PATER, near Ryapettah, a brass screw-barrelled Pistol; with a dark-coloured handle, Silver Mounted and Ornamented, with an Engraved Crest of a hand-in-armour with a Dagger. The barrel is about twelve Inches long. The guard is of brass, as also the pan. Makers name, Engraved on the top, is "Clutterbuck." and underneath, "London."

A handsome reward will be given to any person who can give information by which the above may be restored to its owner.

APPASAWMY,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
ON FRIDAY NEXT,
THE FIRST OF JUNE,
A VARIETY
OF
ARTICLES,
CATALOGUES
OF WHICH ARE PUBLISHING
AND
WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY
TO-MORROW MORNING.

Popham's Broadway, 29*th May*, 1810.

APPASAWMY,
HAS
FOR PRIVATE SALE,
THREE NEW
MILITARY
Folding Cock'd Hats,
WITH TRIMMINGS &c.
COMPLETE,
Price 18 Pags. each,
READY MONEY.

Popham's Broadway, 29*th May*, 1810

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Pepper and Co.
On THURSDAY next, the 31st Instant,
Houshold Furniture,
CONSISTING OF

LARGE & small Blackwood Cots, Couches, Chairs and Tables, &c. &c. Also Europe Articles chiefly consisting of Perfumery, stationary, Ship Chandlery, and Oilmans Stores and a Variety of other Articles, particulars of which will be mentioned in Hand Bills, previous to the day of sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Balfour & Hogg,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
This Day, TUESDAY, the 29th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,
POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,
SEVEN BALES
CONTAINING
Six Corge of Nineteen,
AND
EIGHT & A QUARTER CORGE OF TWENTY-THREE
PUNJUM CLOTHS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Balfour and Hogg,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM
This day, TUESDAY, the 29th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
If not previously disposed of by Private Sale,
A NEAT LIGHT
CARRIAGE,
THAT HAS LATELY UNDERGONE
A THOROUGH REPAIR,
WITH
A PAIR OF
STRONG SERVICEABLE
HORSES,
AND SET OF
PLATED HARNESS.

THE BOOKS
ADVERTISED
By Balfour and Hogg,
IN THE LAST
MADRAS GAZETTE,
WILL BE SOLD
THIS DAY,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM;
CATALOGUES
OF WHICH
ARE PUBLISHED.

Madras, May 29, 1810.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By Balfour and Hogg,

AN Elegant and highly finished Buggy on double Horizontal & Telegraph Springs, lined with Europe Purple Morocco, plated joints to the Hood and Europe plated Lamps, with plated Hoops to the Wheels and Meller patent Axle Tree.

ALSO

A highly finished Harness with Plated Furniture and full Plated Harness to the Collar.

LOST.

ON the Morning of the 23d May, from a Garden House at Perambore, a short red Wired haired TERRIER, answering to the name of *Jack*,—whoever will return him to Mr. EGLAN, at the Exchange House, shall be handsomely rewarded.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By James Dobbin,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 31st Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,
THIRTY-ONE DOZEN
OF
ALE,
LATELY ARRIVED FROM
BENGAL,
TO BE POSITIVELY SOLD
TO THE
HIGHEST BIDDER.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By James Dobbin,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 31st Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,
THE FOLLOWING
BOOKS,

CHAMBER's Dictionary, 4 vols.—Johnson's Dictionary, 1 vol.—Richardson's Persian Dictionary, 2 vols.—Blair's Chronology, 1 vol.—Anderson on Commerce, 4 vols.—Meares's Voyage, 1 vol.—Portlock's ditto, 1 vol—Hawkesworth's ditto, 3 vols.—Staunton's embassy to China, 2 vols.—Parke's Travels, 1 vol.—Stolberg's ditto, 2 vols.—Collins' New South Wales, 2 vols.—Broughton's Voyage, 1 vol.—Rennel's Memoirs, 1 vol.—English and Hindoostany Dictionary, 1 vol.—Schulton's Versionis, 1 vol.—Moore's Journal in France, 2 vols.—Moore's do. 2 vols.—Moore's Italy, 2 vols.—De Lolme on the Constitution, 1 vol.—Campbell's lives of the Admirals, 4 volumes.—British Mercury, 4 volumes.—Smith's Wealth of Nations, 4 vols.—Smith's ditto ditto, 3 vols.—Spectator, 8 vols.—Guthrie's Grammar, 2 vols.—Asiatic Annual Register of 1800, 1 and 2 3 vols.—Asiatic ditto of 1803, 1 vol.—Annual Register of 1803, 4 and 5, 3 vols.—Cobbett's Parliamentary Debates, 10 vols.—Cobbett's ditto Register, 3 vols.—Cobbett's Spirit of the Public Journal, 1 vol.—Monthly Magazine, 8 vols.—Monthly ditto, 3 vols.—Histoire des Indes with an Atlas, 11 vols.—The Ambulator, 1 vol.—The Picture of London, 1 vol.—The ditto ditto, 1 vol.—Richardson's Persian and English Dictionary, 2 vols.—Chamber's Supplement, 2 vols.—Mortimer's Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, 2 vols.—Cases in Parliament, 7 vols.—Payne's Naval History, 4 vols.—Robertson's History of Charles V 4 vols.—Hamilton's Hedaya or Guide, 4 vols.—Blackstone's Commentaries, 3 vols.—War in India, 2 vols—Murphy's Travels in Portugal, [illegible] vol.—[illegible]oly Bible—Ambler's Reports, 1 vol.—Jesuits Perspective—Swift's Works, 8 vols.—Memoirs de Montpensieur, 8 vols.—Kirkpatrick's Persian, Arabic and English Vocabulary.—Harris's description of Globes—Rosseau's Musical Dictionary.—Burney's present state of Music.—Dryden's Virgil, 2 vols.—Jones's Persian Grammar.—Letters on Greece.—Elemens de Fortication.—Bonaparte and the French People.—Cuthburton's System—Mounteney's Demosthenes.—Burke's Revolution in France.—Gil Blas 4 vols.—Les Aventieus Plaisantes de Gusman.—Eraste Pastorale.—History of Greece.

ALSO
A NUMBER OF OTHER
BOOKS,
&c. &c. &c.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

AN half bred ENGLISH HORSE, Sire by Victor, Dam by Capsicum, rising 5, has never started for Plate, Match or Sweepstakes—may be seen at Mr. BIRTLES' Livery Stables.

The Broker's Company,

WILL to-morrow dispose by Auction of good Brandy in Bottles and in Cask, excellent Madeira and Beer in Bottles, also Rum Household Furniture and a pair of Canary Birds in good health and song &c. &c. as per Hand Bills.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, 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 order 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.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1810.

(Continued from the third Page.)

out this distinctly as the cause of these unhappy convulsions. The King, he observes, ruined himself & the country, by standing on his prerogative, and neglecting the means of influencing the Parliament. He made various efforts, indeed, to seduce & gain over the most formidable of the popular leaders in that assembly; but he chose, most absurdly, to proclaim his triumph, by making them immediately desist from that occupation, and enlisting them as the open advocates of his prerogative. Instead of submitting to receive the popular leaders as his ministers, & in this way bringing all the weight of the Royal influence to bear through that commanding channel upon the Parliament, he never promoted them to office till they had lost all power and popularity by an avowed desertion to the separate party of the King; and thus, by allowing the Commons to carry everything before them in their own House, and then opposing the naked walls of his prerogative to the full shock of that unbridled current, he invited a contest, that, even in those days, proved ruinous to himself and to the constitution. The same principle of misgovernment, aided indeed by baser practices on a baser generation, lasted down till the Revolution; when, as is universally acknowledged, the true principles of the constitution were first recognized, and the reign of *influence* and regular freedom began.

With these impressions, then, not only of the harmlessness, but of the vital necessity of a certain infusion of Royal and aristocratical influence in that assembly which virtually engrosses the whole power of the Legislature, it will easily be understood, that we have no great indulgence for those notions of reform, which seem to be uppermost in the minds of some of its warmest supporters; and that we should consider such a change in the constitution of that House, as Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Cobbett appear to think essential to its purity, as by far the greatest calamity which could be inflicted upon us by our own hands. These very able and eloquent persons, too, we observe, are fully aware of the consequences which we have endeavoured to connect with such an alteration; and, indeed, it is very remarkable, that both of them regard the revival or active development of the King's prerogative, as an important part of that beneficial reform, which they think would be effected by purging the Commons' House of all admixture of Royal or aristocratical influence. Mr. Cobbett talks repeatedly of the irregularity of Parliament interfering with the King's choice of his ministers, with which, he says, they have no more to do, than with the choice of his running footmen; and Sir Francis Burdett, in the speech which is before us, is reported, we observe, to have insisted very largely upon the benefits to be derived from restoring to the Sovereign the prerogative of determining what burghs should be allowed to return members to Parliament, and which should be deprived of that privilege. It is obvious, therefore, that they see clearly, that if this influence is to be destroyed in the House of Commons, it *must* either be renewed in the shape of prerogative, or the kingly and aristocratical elements must be altogether discharged from the constitution. It does strike us, we will confess, with astonishment, to find persons, of the force of mind and the knowledge of the gentlemen in question, seriously inculcating such strange and tremendous doctrine. To set the Sovereign of this country again to stand upon his prerogative, and to meet the encroachments of a democratical House of Commons, with no other aid than a set of ministers appointed without any connexion with that House, would be to expose the monarchy and the constitution to a fate infinitely more certain and terrible than that which fell upon them in the time of King Charles; while to allow *him* or his ministers to say, at every election, from what places members should or should not be sent, would evidently be to make *all* the burghs in the kingdom treasury burghs,—and, in fact, to place the whole body of the legislature under the absolute power of the executive. We find it difficult to believe that men of distinguished talents should be actually imposed upon by absurdities so glaring:—but it is yet more difficult and more painful to believe, that without being imposed upon, they should be capable of maintaining them to the public, even for the purpose of forwarding what they consider to be a patriotic object.

If we apprehended, therefore, that the House of Commons would be freed from all but popular influence, by making the scheme of representation more comprehensive and more consistent, we should certainly be vehement against any such change in its present constitution. We have no fears, however, on this head; and are perfectly satisfied, that so long as the administration retains any considerable share of its present patronage, and so long as the great families retain their popularity and riches, there will always be a due proportion of their influence to prevent that omnipotent assembly from being guided by the feelings of only one class of the community. There is a very tolerable proportion of that influence even among the *county* members of the Parliament as it now stands,—such a proportion, perhaps, as would be sufficient for the average of the whole House:—and by raising the qualification of an elector, both in the counties and in the burghs, this aristocratical influence would be made rather greater over the whole kingdom, than it now is in the counties.

The only difficulty with which it appears to us that this great question is attended, arises from the circumstance of this interference of the Crown and the Nobility in the representation of the Commons, not being *avowed* or *regulated* by the public law of the land. It is practised in a sort of covert and underhand manner; and this gives an appearance of guiltness to the thing itself, which naturally embarrasses those who are called on to defend it, and excites a natural apprehension of its danger and illegality. If the thing, however, be proved to be actually beneficial, the argument drawn from appearances and presumptions must be admitted to be sufficiently answered. But the truth is, that there is a twofold reason for those appearances—one drawn from history, the other from a feeling of expediency. The exercise of this influence was gradually resorted to by the King and the nobles, as their only defence against the annihilation with which they were threatened by the formidable increase of the popular power; and it was naturally practised in secret, that it might not be defeated by the interference of that great rival. Even after it came to be universally known and recognized in practice, it was not thought either necessary or safe to subject it to any formal regulation, both because this could not be done without distinctly acknowledging it as a legal and constitutional practice in itself, and because it was of such a nature that no limitation, which admitted at all of its existence, could possibly be effectual. To have attempted to limit the amount of this influence, therefore, would really have been to increase and encourage it beyond the bounds which necessity had assigned to it. If the King were allowed openly to return ten members, and the nobility as many, the only consequence would be, that they would obtain those twenty members *beyond* what they now have, and get the present number more easily elected into the bargain. It would be like a permission to smuggle a certain quantity of any commodity, or to publish a certain number of libels in the year; the infallible consequence of which would be, to increase the average quantity of smuggling & defamation by all that quantity. If there be a contraband, therefore, that is necessary to the comfort of the country, or a certain quantity of reviling that must have vent, the wiser policy is, to keep up the law, and connive at its violation within certain limits. It is a breach of privilege to publish the speeches of members of Parliament; yet it is highly proper, and, we will say, necessary to the freedom of the country, that they should generally be published. It has not been thought necessary, however, to recognize this right in a formal manner; but the practice is commonly connived at,—at the same time that a power is retained of repressing it, when it may appear to be tending to any abuse; the reason is, as in the case before us, that it might be dangerous to grant an unlimited sanction, and that it is impossible to fix on a just limitation. It is equally criminal, in a political point of view, to give a seat or a vote out of gratitude for personal favours, or out of deference to a parent, or affection for a son, as it is to give them for a sum of money. The gradations by which motives of this kind slide into mere subserviency or venality, are too fine to be made the subject of regulation; and a tacit permission of what is inevitable, is found to be the best way of retaining the power of checking what may be prevented.

It is not easy to resolve to conclude, on a theme so copious and so interesting; but there is one remark, which is a necessary qualification, and key, and conclusion, to all that we have said, or should wish to say on the subject. The people must be the keepers of their own freedom. Nobody else either can or will keep it for them. All governments have a tendency to become arbitrary; and all legislative assemblies, whether elected or hereditary, have a similar propensity. The *only* check to the encroachments of power, and the oppressions of inceptive tyranny, is the spirit, the intelligence, the vigilance, the prepared *resistance*, of the people. A king with a single regiment of body-guards, might, and most certainly would, make himself absolute, if he did not know that, on the first or the second instance of oppression, his thousand men would be set upon and torn to pieces by many thousands of his irritated people. It is the same feeling which prevents all parliaments from declaring themselves perpetual, and all ministers from making themselves vizirs. The main point, then, is to keep alive this spirit, this intelligence, this alacrity of observation, this determination to resist oppression by force, if necessary: and the chief constitutional use of parliaments and elections, and all the machinery and apparatus of Government, is to afford occasions and incitements for the excercise and display of all these qualities. While the nation retains its curiosity and interest about public events—while there are men of all parties and all sorts of opinions in Parliament—while there is publicity and freedom of speech there and throughout the country, we have no fear of losing our liberties; or even of any serious attempt being made to infringe them. However constituted, and even however corrupt, no Parliament would *dare* to rouse the indignation of the people. We have had recent and comfortable examples of the terrible force of their opinion; and, while we would eagerly patronize every scheme of reform which has a tendency to increase their spirit, their knowledge and their self-estimation, we must consider every thing that has not this tendency as of very subordinate importance.

* * *

FROM REDHEAD YORKE's WEEKLY POLITICAL REVIEW.

November 4, 1809.

HOLY INSURRECTION IN COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

There are two distinct periods in the struggles at this theatre which must not be confounded together—the first relates to the glorious and successful effort to exclude the detestable Italian slave, Angelica Catalani, from foraging upon a *British* stage; the other to the undecided contest between the public and the managers respecting the increase of prices of admission. I shall offer a few words upon each of these epochs.

It had been announced by the proprietors of the theatre that the wife of the French spy Vallebreque, was engaged to amuse and enlighten a *British* auditory, with her pickpocket notes of broken English. The effrontery and rascality of this conduct formed theme of public animadversion long before the theatre had opened; so that nothing remained when it did open, but to carry into practical effect the unanimous wishes of the country. Fortunately, the ungrateful conduct of this avaricious foreign cormorant, happened to be detected just when she was engaged to pollute the British stage by her presence. A benefit was to be given at the opera house for the middlesex hospital, one of the most charitable institutions in the metropolis; and Catalani was solicited to contribute her vocal powers in aid of the charity. The wretch refused her assistance, although great part of the difficulties with which the institution struggled, was occasioned by the very extensive relief given there to *foreigners*, for whom exclusively one of the wards of the charity is appropriated. This refusal roused the public indignation, who would not brook the idea that a pensioner of Buonaparte, that a vagabond reptile who had obtained an immense fortune through the liberality of the British people, should turn her back upon public charity. Degenerate and base fools as we are, we have not yet learnt to pardon uncharitableness. Whole volumes might have been written to demonstrate the folly, the danger, and the wickedness of tolerating these foreign sycophants, and they would have produced no effect except contempt for the writer. This was my case. Catalani no sooner landed in England than I opened a fire upon her: and why? Because, as I then told the public, I saw in the French official paper, the *Moniteur*, the very day on which Satan spewed her upon our coast, that this woman had been *honoured* by a pension from Buonaparte. In vain, I appealed to every sentiment of patriotism, to every motive of public obligation, to every apprehension of evils denounced, to the honour of the British name itself, against the admission of this foreigner. My efforts were fruitless, though exerted unremittingly, and strengthened by the support of several generous, and patriotic volunteers in the cause. The intervention, however, of this refusal to sing for a public charity, effected all the good that reason could not accomplish before; a storm was raised, which it was obvious to every one except the managing bravos of Covent Garden Theatre, would ultimately compel this Italian pickpocket, with her insolent and blackguard spouse, member of the Legion of Honour, *alias Chevalier d'Industrie*, to get out of the kingdom with all convenient expedition. That detestable coxcomb, John Kemble, could not or would not, in his avarice perceive the disposition of the people; and though by engaging an Italian singer to perform upon the English stage, he virtually acknowledged his incapacity to entertain a British audience, he nevertheless resolved to force her, in defiance of public opinion, upon "the national theatre." The fortunate concurrence of the refusal to sing for the benefit of the Middlesex hospital, brought about that revolution for which some of us had so zealously contended. Not that any change was ever expected to take place in that hermaphrodite race of feeble creatures, classed in natural history under the name of *people of fashion*; as they are not of the genuine British growth, of course, no man of sense condescended to care about their sentiments. But in a revolution in the minds of men who are capable of acting as they think, was an important event; and the government, which had shamefully permitted the introduction of these foreigners received at length, a lesson from the people, which at once demonstrates the unexhausted stock of public spirit in the country, and brands with reproach those who had neglected to set an example of it. Notwithstanding the illiberal refusal of Catalani to sing for the public charity, more than *two thousand* pounds were netted; and the people had the satisfaction to draw a contrast between Mrs. Billington, Braham, and all the other English performers, who voluntarily offered their aid on the occasion, and that foreign woman who thus requited with disdain the liberality of the public. This act brought matters to issue, and her subsequent attempt to remove the unfavourable impression which was becoming general against her, only made her character and her race more hateful. When she found that her reputation was gone, and as a necessary consequence that her expected hoards would vanish also, she got up a little piece which sets in so full a light, the low, intriguing character of a rapacious and cunning Italian, that we must not pass it over. Oh! that mine enemy would write a book! was a wish of former times; I am content when mine enemy writes such a letter as the following.

"Sir,—As it is not my disposition to boast of *the good I may have done*, I leave my conduct in this respect to the judgment of those who, since my coming to England, have solicited my assistance, and to the governors of many charitable institutions. With regard to the Middlesex hospital, I feel that my behaviour has been irreproachable; and that the numerous reflections which have been made thereon have originated from a misunderstanding. Dr. Poignand in a very vague manner asked me if I should be *unwilling* to sing for the benefit of the Middlesex hospital, when I informed him of the circumstances which prevented me from singing in public, and at the same time requested him to let the directors know, that I wished my name to be put on the list of subscribers for 20 guineas (which was on the 7th instant,) to prove the sincere desire I had of contributing to the support of that excellent institution. When I perceived that my performance would be more acceptable than a subscription, I requested the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, to allow me to sing for the benefit of certain charitable establishments, and as they, with the greatest willingness have consented, I shall have the heartfelt satisfaction of singing in a concert, on the 6th of July, at the Pantheon, the produce of which will be applied to the use of the public charities. On this happy occasion I shall sing four of *my most celebrated Italian airs*, and a national song. *If I have deferred announcing this intention till now*, it was only that it might not interfere with the concert of the Middlesex hospital. A. Catalani."

Now reader! mark the time when this sly thing brought out her apology—*not until the day after the death of Dr. Poignand, the physician of the Middlesex hospital.* The moment she discovered that this gentleman could not detect her falsehoods, she took up her pen, and indites her impudent attempt at justification. It is to be observed, that Vallebreque, the husband of Catalani, declared, that he had a fortnight before this epistle was written, sent twenty guineas to the governors of the charity by the hands of Dr. Poignand, which sum they "would not receive." This statement the collector of the hospital declared to be false, he having seen Vallebreque's letter, *tendering* twenty guineas, but *sending none*, and of course none could be refused. Then he says, "Dr. Poignand *ought* to have paid the money, for my name is always good for that sum." Notwithstanding, it is a fact that he offered at first, to give ten guineas only; and, after an hours altercation, he agreed to deposit the twenty, on condition that his receipt should be antedated, on the 7th instead of the 20th of the month, which receipt he afterwards exhibited, and entrapped some of the daily papers to announce as a proof that the money was paid on the 7th! But dead men, every Italian knows, tell no tales, therefore Catalani was at liberty to write what she pleased. With all her subtlety, however, she only made bad worse; her epistle settled her character in the opinion of the people. Unluckily for her, but fortunately for the credit of the national taste, just at the time that she thus became the object of opprobrium, her contract with the proprietors of Covent Garden theatre got wind; and the cry was loud and universal against this scandalous bargain, by which British performers were to be excluded from the theatre, and the prices of admission were to be raised *on account of the high wages which this woman was to receive.* The voice of reproof was heard without intermission from the month of June, until Covent Garden theatre opened. An opposition so general and continued, and founded upon so many solid reasons, ought to have had some influence upon any speculators, especially upon such as derive their emoluments from the public opinion. But the proprietors were either indifferent to public opinion, or affected to be so; for it is impossible to suppose that the whole British press should be wrong, when the papers which do not agree upon other topics, were of one accord upon this. They were therefore, the organs of the public sentiment; and there was surely plenty of time for the proprietors to reconsider their engagement; and to annul it when found to be displeasing to those on whose bounty they depended for their future success. Instead of this, they persevered; they opened their theatre at augmented prices, in defiance of the public opinion loudly expressed for more than four months. It is clear then, that they are the original aggressors, that they have provoked the commotions which nightly agitated the theatre, and that instead of appearing as prosecutors against their masters, they ought to be indicted, tried, cast, and pilloried for a *misdemeanour*.

Let us further examine how this part of the case stands. The proprietors agreed to give the Italian the enormous salary of *four thousand pounds and a benefit*, for murdering our native tongue before our faces. In consequence of this contract, the proprietors by way of a *quid pro quo*, levy a contribution upon the boxes and pit, that they may be reimbursed for the *pleasure* which they meant to afford us. We say, that we are much obliged to them for their good intentions, but that we are the best judges what will give us pleasure, and also what we ought to pay for the said pleasure. Accordingly, the clamour was beyond description every night, until that hollow voice emitted from the sepulchral stomach of John Kemble, murmured that Catalani's engagement, "being unacceptable to the public, was at an end." Fool! was he so devoid of foresight, as not to discover months before the curtain drew up, that the contract behind the curtain was unacceptable to the public? The attempt to force this foreigner upon the people, was a specimen of audacity for which *alone* the proprietors ought to forfeit their monopoly. I trust that the counsel for the persons who are about to be tried, will ply this argument well and home. Let them not forget to have the Alien Act read in court, and let the Secretary of State for the home department be subpœnaed, in order that the jury may know upon whose authority, Vallebreque and his *cara sposa* were admitted into this country. Next, let the *Moniteur* which announced the pension conferred upon her by Buonaparte be *read*; I fear it cannot be offered in evidence, but it may be interwoven in an address to the patriotism of a jury. These will be important points to dwell upon. But to return.

The contract with Catalani having been annulled by the voice of the people, and that seraph's "desire of singing at the new *national* theatre," (by which it is to be inferred, that she very properly considers the Italian opera as an anti-national one,) for which she was "induced to forego every interested consideration," (pray Ma'am explain your idea of *disinterestedness*) "to enjoy that satisfaction," being happily frustrated, it follows that the proprietors put thereby into their pockets, *four thousand* pounds *plus* the receipts of the house for one night. It also followeth, that out of gratitude to that generous public which did them this favour, they ought instantly to have reduced the prices of admission. But, it may be said, that they were losers by the disappointment of their speculation, and that if the Italian had been permitted to squall, their profits would have been greater. To this, there is one plain answer—ask the proprietor of the opera house what company Catalani attracted at the latter period of her engagement there, and you will find that she actually performed before thin houses. It is ridiculous therefore to suppose that the proprietors of Covent Garden could have been reimbursed for their foolish bargain; consequently, they were gainers by their contract being made void, and the public had a right to demand that they too should participate in the common advantage, and that the additional price which the proprietors endeavoured to extort from them upon this ground, should be abated. However, when the public persisted in calling for the reduction, the proprietors *then* shifted their position, and stubbornly rejected, not unmixt with insolence on the part of the manager, the popular wish upon the plea of the expense they had incurred in building a theatre that was worthy of this great metropolis. Of the *worthiness* of the theatre, I shall treat anon; at present, I confine myself to the plea. It is here necessary to remark that the first struggle between the public and the managers related to the engagement of Catalani, which struggle does infinite credit to the patriotism and good sense of the people. Upon this point, there was scarcely a difference of opinion. The present contest is confined solely to the increased prices of admission; and the proprietors have not shewn themselves as deficient in dexterity in this respect, as in their contract with the Italian. They contrived to get a select committee of respectable gentlemen to inspect their books; and they also contrived to lay before this committee just so much of their affairs as was necessary to secure a conclusion in their behalf. In fact, it was impossible for those gentlemen to come to any other conclusion, since they could determine only upon such vouchers as were submitted to them. But the whole truth was artfully suppressed, as the public easily perceived when the average number of years of estimate of profit and loss, included one whole year during which, the proprietors necessarily incurred a loss by having the performances at another theatre. These inquiries, however, are foreign from our present object, which is, to shew that the proprietors have been guilty of repeated breaches of the peace, and that they are the immediate causes of the insurrections which nightly disturb the representations at their theatre.

That the *inside* of the theatre is *worthy* of this great metropolis, I deny; first, because I have seen much more elegant and convenient theatres abroad; secondly, because it seems to have been constructed in order to exclude a great part of the audience from *seeing* the performances; thirdly, because that cannot be a *national* theatre, in which a portion is set apart for the exclusive accommodation of a few families; fourthly, because it is unworthy of a great metropolis, or of any civilized nation, that in a public theatre 28 little brothels should be let at the rate of £ 5600 *per annum*, in open violation of morality and public decency. These are substantial reasons for disputing the worthiness of the theatre; and I will add another namely, that no theatre can be worthy of this nation which is a mere monopoly of insipid dullness, and where nothing is to be seen or heard, but tinsel in dress, shews singsong, and nonsense.

We now come to the question, whether the manner in which the audience have expressed their disapprobation be such as to have justified the strong measures resorted to by the proprietors. It certainly is a singular case to behold those who literally are fed and who live by the bounty and indulgence of the public, dictate to their benefactors, and assume the airs of their superiors. One would almost think from John Kemble's behaviour, that he fancies himself a gentleman. No drunken slave during a Roman Saturnalia ever presumed, notwithstanding the tolerated licentiousness of those times, to approach his master with the pert impudence with which this fellow has made his appearance before us, his masters. That we should be affronted by this mimic, whose profession in point of respectability, is far below that of a slave, is insufferable. Yet the indignities we experience we have partly brought upon ourselves; for, we have shewn how easy it is for any impostor to dupe us. To the disgrace of the taste and judgment of a British audience, a boy, whom by a perversion of language they called the Young Roscius, was allowed to realize an immense fortune, although there be not a school-boy who could not perform as well, and there are many who can perform better than he did. Nay, the rage was carried to such an excess, that even the fair sex forgot the gentleness of their nature, & applied very hard words against those who had the misfortune to differ from them, and who despised the public folly. Being present myself with some friend one night when Master Betty was murdering Hamlet, and laughing, as every person did who was not infected by the popular frenzy, at the ridiculous farce, a lady in the next box whispered to a gentleman sitting beside her, "*those beasts don't like him.*" In the same manner, John Kemble has run a long and precious rig upon our stage. Although there be several players who far excel him in acting, the fellow has usurped the absolute dominion of the theatre, & with equal vanity & impudence, he has brought himself to believe that he is a good actor. If a pompous strut, an unmeaning glare of the eye, projected toward the boxes as if he were counting the new seven shilling pieces instead of attending to the action of the play; if an intonation of voice more ghostly and frightful than the monotony of a ventriloquist, or a groan from a charnel-house; if a frequently false emphasis, an unharmonious cadence, and a coxcombical alteration of the text of the author, constitute the elements of a good actor, John Kemble deserves to be the undisputed King John of the vagabonds. But why should I make my reader's head H, with an enumeration of the histrionic excellencies of this buffoon of human nature? It is only for the sake of calling his attention to the cause of the insults we are receiving at his hands. Had the incomparable Garrick, had Betterton, or had that chaste, correct, and harmonious speaker, Brereton,* given themselves such airs as this fellow has assumed, we might have overlooked them, in consideration of the delight and instruction we had received from their various powers. But, it is enough to drive one to madness, to see this lump of monotony, come forward and tell us who have made his fortune, that we shall ruin him if we do not allow him to ruin us. I do not mean by this term, that our purses would be emptied by his exactions; but that our taste and manners would be vitiated by our being compelled to pay exorbitantly for our presence at the representation of such execrable stuff as we have seen exhibited upon the stage, under the management of this caterwauler. Is it not an unparalleled instance of audacity, in a free country too, that the spectators of a play should be dragged like felons before the magistrate, merely for expressing, in any way, their disinclination to be choused, when those who drag them are the greatest disturbers of the public peace?

I shall here mention a fact of which the public may rely. It is not true, as is generally supposed, that the police-officers interfered, at first, in the theatre. The scoundrels who seized the persons first carried to Bow-street, *were not police-officers*, but *a gang consisting of all the labourers in the service of the theatre*; so that the public peace was violated, in the first instance, by the play house people. And I would know, whether it be consistent with the preservation of the peace, that police-officers should be called in by one party to maintain the peace, while the same party employ a swarm of boxing Jews and other ruffians to violate it, and to assault the persons of his Majesty's leiges? On the fourth night of the performances at Covent Garden, I went to the play. The holy insurrection was then in the fullness of its patriotic glory. I hailed it as a new æra—as the revival of the golden age of the true British character. Never was music more sweet, nor concert more melodious to mine ear than the dulcet notes which I then heard. It was my hour of triumph, for I then gained the reward of all my labours against these foreign miscreants. The scence was also sublime; yes, it was truly sublime, to behold an immense multitude roaring, and roaling, like the waves of the ocean in tremendous harmony, and observant of order in the midst of universal uproar. But one useful instrument was wanting to complete the scene, to warm the heart and exhilirate the mind.———

For a purpose easy to be understood, it has been latterly bruited, that the jacobins are at the bottom of all this. Mercy upon us! when will these restless imps be quiet! If there be a clap of thunder, jacobins are the cause of it; if it blow a hurricane, the jacobins lend their cheeks in puffing; if an earthquake shake the earth, jacobins are sure to be at work below; if our fields be inundated, the jacobins have contributed to increase the waters! I am sick of this lying nonsense. If jacobinism have shewn its cloven foot, I will tell you where you will find it—in the proprietors of Covent Garden theatre. For the insolence and pertinacity of the vagabonds, have a tendency to level all distinctions and to destroy all subordination, by placing servants in a condition to dictate to their masters. There is the jacobinism that is afoot. It is to be seen *behind* the curtain; for never was loyalty more conspicuous than *before* it. I was present at the holy insurrection on Thursday night, for the express purpose of finding out jacobinsm, because you must all remember the old proverb "set a &c." If therefore there had been jacobinism, I must have smoked it, having a good scent. This is a base invention; but as the vagabonds have raised it, I will, for one, endeavour to keep them to it. Now as the jacobins are at the bottom of this uproar the theatre *ought to be instantly shut up*; because it is highly dangerous to the public peace, that any receptable of incendiaries, traitors, and malignants, should be tolerated. It is therefore, the duty of the magistrate in all cases wherein public order is endangered, to suppress the beginning of mischief; and as no laws of physiognomy have been yet enacted, by which the door keepers can discriminate a jacobin from a good and loyal man, it follows that the surest method of conserving the peace will be to shut up the house. No patent, no exclusive monopoly, no license, can countervail against the paramount necessity of maintaining the altar the throne, the laws, the constitution, the liberty, and independence of the country, every soul of which is now in jeopardy for the jacobins who infest Covent Garden theatre. What ought to add to the general ague is the consideration, that no persons of respectability attend to overawe by their presence, this bloody, resolute, and revolutionizing faction. On Thursday night, I examined the list of the persons who had taken boxes, and found, with the exception of two ladies of title, one of whose husbands had been dubbed a knight the day before, that the friends of order, the altar, the throne, and the constitution, consisted only of surveyors of the theatre, bum-bailiffs with their doxies, lath-splitters and plaisterers, bawds, bullies, and whores. There was one colonel in the list; but not having N. P. in his hat, his loyalty was very eqivocal. I do admit that the bum-bailiffs made a terrific appearance, especially as the bravest among us, could not exactly tell, term approaching, with what a munition their pockets were stored. But as this select band, the forlorn hope of rapacity, must ere long be otherwise employed, there seems to be but little chance that the state will be saved through their efforts.

It is pretty evident that my motives in thus calling the attention of my readers, from politics to the theatre, are not built on the contemptible idea that such a fellow as John Kemble is deserving of public notice, or that a company of vagabonds ought to occupy our minds for a moment; but strictly speaking, the stage is the mirror of the times, and when I hear a set of fool, or rascals pretend to say, that jacobinism is the cause of these tumults in the theatre, I must either deny that I Possess any intellect, or I must admit that the audience have none. In my opinion the stage is an auxiliary of the state; it should support religion, morals, and law, and when it deviates from that principles it ought to be suppressed. To assert, that the people have no right to declare their opinions in any way respecting a company of vagabonds, who live by their bounty, is an affront to human nature. I therefore declare my opinion, that the people have certainly a right to express their opinions; but I also think, that the magistracy of the country is disgraced by not taking up the proprietors of Covent Garden theatre, as violators of the public peace.

The holy insurection of which I have been a witness, convinces me and must convince every rational man, that the voice of the people is decidedly against them. I certainly should have no objection to pay the additional money, had the genius of our country been revived upon the theatre: but considering the attempt to introduce an Italian slave, a pensioner of Bonaparte, on our stage, the vapid stupidity of the wretches who are employed to write for us, and the sepulchral bestiality of John Kemble, I think it would be a disgrace to my character as a Briton, not to assert that our liberties have not only been invaded by this vagabond, but that our honour as gentlemen has be affronted by him. Under these considerations, I ask for justice. Perhaps my readers may ask what is the sort of justice I require? I will now tell them. I think the British audience cannot maintain their character, or the justice of their cause, without demanding that John Kemble shall be compelled to go down upon his bare knees, and ask pardon in the most humiliating terms, of that public whom he has abused.

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* Whom I must ever mention with affectional regard.

A PARODY ON ROLLA'S ADDRESS.

ENTER K——AS ROLLA.

"Yet never was the hour of peril near, when to cheer you words were so much needed."

PIZARRO.

My *disgraceful* associates! partners of my *spoil*, my *trouble*, and my *shame!* can Johnny's words give comfort to your *drooping* spirits and *heavy* hearts? No. You have judged as I have, the foulness of their *wicked* tongues, by which these bold intruders would delude you. Your *stupid* heads have compared, as mine has, the *motives* which, in a cause like this, can animate their minds and ours. *They*, by a strange frenzy driven, bawl and call aloud for the *Old Prices*; *we* give them *blows*, and *threaten* them with *imprisonment* to obtain the *New*. *They* laugh at threats *they* do not fear; and *defy* all Bow-street Runners, whom they hate. *We* serve John Bull, whom we treat with *scorn*; and *our Money* is the *God* whom we adore. Whene'er they move in *anger*, they make a *dreadful* noise; whene'er they pause in amity, we will *despise* their friendship. They *boast* they come to *improve* our *estate*, *encourage* our *talents*, & *free* us from all *foreign aid*. Yes; they want to impress *liberality* on *our* minds; but no, *we* are the slaves of *passion*, *avarice*, & *pride*. *They* offer us their protection: we want no protectors but those we have already*. *They* call on us tamely to *submit* to them, for the desperate chance of something better, which they promise. Be our plain answer *this:* Our Price is fixed against the Public voice; the *Drama's laws* our fathers gave we'll *break*; our *faith* and *trust* we'll put in *Jews* and *Gladiators*, for *they*, no doubt, will try our sinking fame to raise. Tell the *Rioters*, and tell them too, we seek *no change*; and, least of all, *such* change as they would give us.

* Messrs. G—h—m, B—d, T—n—d.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—A complaint was made at this Office a few days since, by a gentleman of the name of Looten, from the Edgeware-road, against a man of the name of Smith, who had obtained a service in his family by means of a false character, and who afterwards contrived to pilfer articles which, however, could not be proved against him sufficient for conviction. The complainant had written to Captain Mahony, at Stoke's buildings, Hackney-road, and received a very satisfactory answer. In consequence of the defendant's conduct, Mr. Looten went to Captain Mahony, who, instead of being a gentleman, as represented, turned out to be a Captain of the hod and mortar. During the complainant's inquiries he ascertained that discarded servant have a house fitted up in the neighbourhood of Portland-road, for the very purpose of giving characters, and which is as regularly conducted as a mercantile concern, and supported by the depredations of those in place.

The defendant was committed.