MADRAS COURIER.

VOL[illegible]E XXVI. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1810. NUMBER 1310.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1810.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant A. Johnson, of the 6th Regiment Native Cavalry, to proceed to Bengal and to be absent five months.

Lieutenant James Swinton, to be a Sub-Assistant in the Commissariat Department.

Captain J. W. Whyte, to be Brigade Major in the Ceded Districts.

Lieutenant Scott, (jun.) to be Quarter Master of Brigade in the Ceded Districts.

Lieutenant Cunningham, to be Quarter Master of Brigade at Goa.

Captain Elphinstone, to act as Brigade Major in Mysore.

Captain West, to act as Brigade Quarter Master in Mysore, vice Trewman.

Captain Trewman, to be Brigade Quarter Master to the Centre Division.

Major D. Ross, is posted to the 1st Battalion of Artillery.

Captain Lieutenant Palmer, is directed to be struck of the strength of the Horse Artillery, during his absence on foreign service.

Captain Lieutenant Proctor, is posted to the squadron of Horse Artillery, until further orders.

Lieutenant Fireworker Hunter, is posted to the squadron of Horse Artillery.

Cornet Watkins, is posted to the 7th Regiment Native Cavalry.

The Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct that, as an encouragement to young Officers and the Gentlemen Cadets, to study the Hindoostanee language, a competent knowledge of which is considered necessary to enable them to discharge in a proper manner, the Military duties expected from them in the course of their service, an honorary reward of Pagodas 500 shall in future be given to each who shall be found, on due examination, to have made himself master of that language. All the Cadets of the Honorable Company's Army on this Establishment who have arrived at Madras since the 1st of May 1809, will accordingly be considered eligible to benefit by the advantage intended to be established by this Order; but no Officers or Cadet, shall benefit by it, who has not passed the necessary examination within the period of three years after his arrival.

When therefore Officers or Cadets, who conceive that they have acquired a perfect knowledge of the Hindoostanee, are desirous of being examined, they will offer themselves for the purpose through whatever channel His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct; and the Honorable the Governor in Council will adopt such measures for the examination of them, as may appear to be expedient.

On Monday the 5th instant, being the Birthday of His Highness the Nabob, the Honorable the Governor paid a visit of ceremony at Chepauk Palace, where the usual complimentary salutes were fired on the occasion.

On Tuesday last, His Highness retu rned the visit of the Honorable the Governor, under a Royal Salute from the Fort at his arrival and departure from the Government Gardens.

MADRAS.

Marriage.—Lately at Royacottah, Colonel R, M. Strange, to Miss E. M. Hargrave.

Birth.—At Cochin, on the 19th ultimo, the Lady of John Stewart, Ess. Master Attendant at that Station, of a Son.

Deaths.—At Jaulnah, on the 15th ult. Maria Jane Houghton, aged one year and ten months.

On Thursday evening, Mrs. Vaughan, Lady of the Reverend Edward Vaughan. Acting Senior Chaplain on this Establishment.—Few were blessed with a more equal temper and amiable disposition than this lamenty Lady.—who was a fond and affectionate wife, a tender mother and a most sincere friend—She lived respected by all who were acquainted with her innate worth—and her loss will long be felt, regretted and mourned by her surviving relatives and friends.

At Trichinopoly, on the 6th instant, the Lady of Charles Wetherall, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service.

Her excellence of heart and benevolence of disposition will long be recorded in the memory of those who were acquainted with her worth.

In the tender relations of Wife and Mother, her affectionate conduct was exemplary in the extreme; and as set forth by her widower, in heart-felt sorrow for her loss, as a tribute justly due to her domestic virtues.

On Thurday the 8th instant, occafioned by a fall from his Bandy the day before, Mr, Francis Monisses aged 33 years—he has left a Widow and three Children to lament their heavy loss. As he lived universally beloved and esteemed; so has he died universally regretted, in the prime of youth.

On the 26th October, Mr. John Hamilton, aged 34 years, much regretted by his friends and relatives. He has left behind him a disconsolate Widow and two children to bemoan his loss.

BENGAL.

Marriages.—On Thursday, the 18th ult. at General Palmer's, at Berhampore, Lieut. J. F. Sanford, 2d Battalion 19th Regiment N. I. to Miss Eliza Brietzeke, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. C. Brietzeke.

At Chinsurah, on the 21st ult. Mr. P. L. Petersen, to Miss J. M. Geissler, Daughter of Doctor Geissler.

Births.—On Thursday se'ennight, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Loveday, of a daughter.

The Lady of J. D. Alexander, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 16th ult. in Fort William, the Lady of Thomas Jackson, Esq. Surgeon of H. M. 14th Regiment of a daughter.

On the 11th ult. Mrs. Joseph Kennedy, of a Daughter.

Deaths.—On Wednesday, the 17th inst. Mr. John Harrison, Examiner in the Military Department, aged 38 years.

On the same day, Mrs Frances Masten.

At Cawnpore, on the 1st instant, Lieutenant George Maxwell, of the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry.

CEYLON.

Birth.—At Colombo on Saturday the 20th October, Mrs. Vincent William Venderstraaten of a Daughter.

Arrivals.—Lieutenant Col. J. Haslewood,—Lieut. Col. Bruce 20th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant Swinton,—Lieut. Munro 7th Regt. Cavalry.

Departures.—Captain R. H. Fotheringham, of Engineers,—Captain A. Gibson Artillery,—Capt. Grant 56th Regt.—Capt. Addison,—Capt. Campbell,—Capt. Patterson 22d Dragoons,—Capt. West Acting Quarter Master of Brigade,—Capt. Trewman,—Ensign Clemons.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1810.

As we hear very frequent complaint of the apathy and indifference, shewn to the concerns of British Asia, by the people of England, who, to say the truth, with the exception of those connected with Leaden Hall Street, seem to honour the affairs of India, and the merits of their countrymen in this quarter of the globe, with as little consideration as if they stood in no nearer relation to them than Japanese or Kamschatkadaies; we have much satisfaction, in noticing any exceptions to that general remark, and are accordingly glad of the opportunity to re-publish the annexed notice from a late London paper.

"The numerous friends of Major-General Sir Ewen Baillie, will be happy to hear that there is a speedy prospect of his return to Europe, as may be concluded from the following letter addressed to him; by which he proposed embarking in December, unless the state of affairs there, should induce that zealous Officer, to prolong his services in India:

'*Head-quarters, Meerat, 22 July.* 1809.

'Sir,

'I have it in command from the Commander in Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant; and to return you his Excellency's particular thanks, for the offer of a continuance of your services in India, after the period for the prescribed change in the staff of the Major-Generals at this Presidency, should the state of public affairs, appear to render such an extension of your service necessary or important.

'Gratifying and acceptable as the Commander in Chief must deem the services of an Officer, whose zealous and correct discharge of the duties of his situation, during the term of his command, have proved so creditable to himself, and beneficial to the public service, his Excellency is most happy to believe that the present posture of affairs is not of so unfavourable an aspect, as to require that the period of your return to Europe, should be protracted, beyond the time you have proposed for your embarkation. Until which period the Commander in Chief will derive much satisfaction from the benefit of your services, should no Major-Generals, appointed by the Court of Directors, for the Staff of Bengal, previously arrive at Fort William.

'I have the honour to be,

'Sir,

'Your most obedient humble Servant.

'P. CAREY, Mil. Sec.

'Major-Gen. Sir Ewen Baillie,

'*Fort William.*"

On Monday last, a meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal, was held, pursuant to public advertisement, for the election of a Director of the said Bank, in the room of Lieut. D. Macleod resigned; and for the consideration of the proposition, whether the Government Treasury Notes, the property of the Bank, and now coming in course of payment, should be transferred to the Government six per cent. Loan? This question had been brought before the Directors some weeks ago, when it was determined, that the Treasury Notes should not be transferred to the 6 per cent. Loan. That resolution was confirmed by the meeting of Proprietors, held at the Bank on Monday.

At the same meeting, Major Atty Hennessy was elected a Director of the Bank, in the room of Lieut. Macleod.

CALCUTTA MORNING POST.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1810.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

OCTOBER 16, 1810.

Mr. J. Wauchope, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Agra.

Mr. G. Forbes, Collector of the District of Bundlecund.

Mr. William Mackintosh, Assistant to the Collector of Chittagong.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEB. 16, 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the Ramghur Battalion be augmented to Eleven Companies of the present strength and the Commander of the Forces is requested to issue the necessary orders accordingly.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, Public Department, October 24, 1810

Notice is hereby given, that all the Promissory Notes of this Government, standing on the General Register of this Presidency, from No. 1001 to No. 1,500 of 1809-10, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Tuesday the 4th December next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

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

H. St. G. TUCKER, *Sec. to Govt.*

Fort William, Acct. Genl.'s Office, October 24, 1810.

Notice is hereby given, that all the Treasury Notes of this Government, which may be Outstanding from No. 6,001 to No. 7,000 of 1810-11 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the General Treasury, on Thursday the 1st Proximo, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON, *Acct. Genl.*

Yesterday arrived in town, Capt. Bersley, of the bring Juno, from Rangoon the 18th ultimo.

On the 3d instant, then in latitude 16 33 N. longitude 92 32 E. Capt. Bersley spoke a small vessel, under Burmah colours, commanded by a Frenchman named Lejoi; who reported having put into Diamond Island for water, where he was infromed by some fishermen, of the loss of a small vessel, a short time before, on the Alguadas, a dangerous reef of rocks situated about three or four leagues from the Island.

When the vessel struck, we understand, it was blowing so tremendously, that she soon went to pieces, and every soul on board is said to have perished. The name of the vessel is not yet precisely known.

Fears, ho wever, are entertained, that it is the brig Martha, Capt. Howell, of this port, having sailed from Rangoon on the 3d ultimo, on her return to Calcutta. We understand the commander of the vessel, who conveys the above information, received whilst at Diamond Island several fragments of papers, and part of the railing, supposed to have been cast on shore from the wreck. As these are understood to be in his possession, and his arrival is hourly expected in the river, we shall, no doubt soon learn all the particulars of this melancholy occurrence.

The Alexander, Capt. Forbes, was ready for sea, and expected to leave Rangoon for this port, about the 25th of last month.

The Elephant was not expected to get away before the middle of November. Captain Bersely experienced strong gales from the south west, from the time of his leaving Rangoon, till within a few days of his arrival at the Sandheads.

General St. Leger reached the presidency yesterday afternoon, and was received under the salute due to his rank, from the ramparts of Fort William.

The following letter from Lord Wellington, expressive of his approbation of the uniform good conduct of that valuable corps the Guards may prove interesting to our military readers:

Sir,—I have taken frequent occasions of stating publicly the great satisfaction which the conduct of the Guards has invariably given me,—which satisfaction has been renewed in the recent march through Portugal, in which, as they were at the head of the Column, they set the example to the other troops of the most orderly and regular manner.—I am anxious to testify this satisfaction, in a manner which shall make an impression on the Non-Commissioned Officers, and shall prove to them, that the attention they pay to their duty is not unobserved by their superiors; and if the Commanding Officers of the two battalions of Guards, will be so kind as to recommend a Serjeant each, I will recommend them to vacant Ensigncies in the Army.

WELLINGTON.

To the Hon. Colonel Stopford, commanding 2d Brigade of Guards.

By the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the origin of the cause, of the loss of the Honorable Company's Ship Earl Camden, in Bombay harbour, it appears, that the fire arose from voluntary combustion.

The Honorable Company's cruizers Ariel and Nautilus, have lately been transferred from the Bombay Presidency to Bengal.

The Ariel cruizer, Lieut. Macdonald, is expected to leave Saugor this day.

The Ariel touches at Penang and Malacca, on her passage to Amboyna.

Passengers per Ariel:—T. Raffles, Esq Secretary to the Penang Government, and Mr. Scott, Deputy Master Attendant at Penang.

Barrackpore and its vicinity were visited on Saturday last, by an innumerable flight of locusts, whose course was marked by the entire destruction of every kind of verdure. This unusual phenomenon took place a little after noon, and continued for the space of an hour and a half, during which period the air was literally darkened, by the prodigious number of those destructive visitors.

Letters from Beerbhoom mention a similar phenomenon, and that the country had been infested, for several days, with prodigious swarms of locusts, whose ravages had, however, been confined to the destruction of the foliage and bark of trees. The paddy has not, in any instance, suffered from the attacks of these insects.

The Hon. Company's Ship Tigris, will not, we understand, be despatched before the ensuing month.

The Portuguese ship Marquis de Angega, Capt. Negos, yesterday passed Fort William, under the usual salute.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE,

THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1810.

Yesterday a criminal information was moved for, by the Advocate General, against Mathew Law, Esq. for a violent assault on C. M. Ricketts, Esq. on the evening of the 8th instant, whilst taking an airing in his *barouche*, accompanied by his lady.—The rule was immediately granted.—The Court was unusually crouded.

Arrivals.—The brig Juno, Capt. Bersley, from Rangoon 18th ultimo, brings accounts of the loss of the Martha, Capt. Howell, on the Alguadas.

Departures.—Oct. 23—Ship Venus, Capt. Douglas, bound to Bourbon—do H. C.'s cruizer Ariel, Lieut. Macdonald, Penang, Malacca and Amboyna.

REMAIN AT SAUGOR.

H. C.'s ship Tigris and Mornington.

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BOTANY BAY.

Mr. Printer,

The following article, from the Eclectic Review, places in such an interesting light the value of Christian efforts for the amelioration of the state of mankind, and explains so clearly the springs of the late revolution in the above colony, that by inserting it you will oblige (I dare say) a number of your readers, and none more so than,

Your obedient humble Servant,
W. X. Y. Z.

Calcutta, October, 1810.

" Mr. Samuel Marsden, pastor of the town of Paramatta, owns six hundred and fifty-one acres, of which one hundred and three are devoted to different kinds of cultivation; while he grazes on his farm, besides his flocks of sheep (amounting to about eight hundred) ten horses or mares, twenty-six horned cattle, thirty pigs, and ten goats. This farm is at some distance, in the interior of the country, on the left of the river Paramatta. From the brow of the hill on which it is situated, we behold a part of the stream: it buildings are spacious and well constructed;—the garden is already enriched with the greater number of the fruit-trees of Europe; and yet, no longer ago than 1804, the whole of this spot was covered with immense and useless forests of Euchalyptus*. With what interest have I trodden over these new meadows through the midst of which this respectable pastor conducted me himself, with the most affectionate kindness! Who could have believed it! This residence is seven or eight miles from Paramatta, isolated, in a manner, in the midst of woods; and it was over a very excellent road, in a very elegant chaise, that Mr. Marsden drove me to it. What pains, what exertions must have been taken to open such communications!—and these communications, these pastures, these fields, these harvests, these orchards, these flocks, are the work of eight years.

" This compliment," say the Eclectic Reviewers, " is due to one of the most excellent characters of the day,—a character that seems expressly formed by Providence to produce a most beneficial change throughout not only the limited tract of New South Wales, but the vast extent of Australasia: to Christianize and civilize the barbarians that constitute its original inhabitants; and to re-Christianize and re-civilize the hordes of wretched culprits that are vomitted by our prison-ships upon its shores. Our readers, we trust, will be pleased to become a little more acquainted with a man, who promises to flourish so fairly in future history; and, if the feelings of friendship should give somewhat too high a colouring to the sketch, they will at least admit, when they have perused it, that there is some apology for the excess. As for the subject of it, he is now at too great a distance to be affected by any eulogy we can offer, or we should be compelled to silence.

" It is about fifteen years ago that the Rev. Samuel Marsden, then an under graduate at St. John's College, Cambridge, was applied to indirectly by government, to undertake the office of Chaplain to his Majesty's territory in New South Wales. The application was admirably directed. Young as he was, there was well known to be in him, by those who made the application, a firmness of principle, an intrepidity of spirit, a cheerfulness of heart, in conjunction with a judgment peculiarly strong, and a mind richly stored with knowledge, and, above all, with religious knowledge, that promised the happiest effects from his acceptance of the offer. In the first instance, however, he refused; but, upon a second application, he replied, that he was sensible of the importance of the office; so sensible, indeed, that he hardly dared to accept it upon any terms, but that, if no proper person could be found, he would consent to undertake it. He was appointed accordingly; and, while the ship in which he was to take his passage was preparing, he resided chiefly at Hull, in Yorkhire (from which port the vessel was to proceed) and was indefatigable in rendering assistance to his clerical brethren, who gladly availed themselves of his help. It was not many Sundays afterwards, that, as he was on the point of ascending the pulpit, he heard the signal gun fire unexpectedly: it was an impressive scene; he was then just married; the congregation were acquainted with the meaning of the signal as well as himself; it was impossible for him to preach; he took his bride under his arm, and, followed by the whole congregation, who accompanied him to the beach entered into the boat that was waiting for him, giving and receiving benedictions.

" Mr. Marsden's voyage proved not unprosperous; and on his arrival at Port Jackson, he immediately devoted himself to every pursuit in which he entertained a hope of being servicable, either by example or instruction. His clerical labours alone were heavy; having, on the departure of the Rev. Mr. Johnstone, whom he succeeded to officiate at the three settlements of Sydney, Paramatta, and Hawkesbury, without any assistance whatever. He by no means confined himself, however, to the stated duties of his office, laborious as they were. To the poor and idle free-settlers he gave an example of indefatigable industry, by skilfully and successfully cultivating the land that had been granted him by government: he generously interfered in their distresses, established schools for their children and often relieved their necessities. To the unhappy culprits, whom the justice of an offended country had banished from their native soil, he administered alternately exhortation and comfort; in many instances, as M. Péron very justly observes, he reclaimed him; for it was by his incessant watchfulness that, under the blessing of a superintending Providence, this 'most inconceivable metamorphosis' was chiefly produced, and that some of these wretches, formerly but the scum and shame of their country, became industrious cultivators happy and peaceable citizens:'—to which the author might have added, sincere and practical Christians, evincing a piety as exemplary as their former guilt. On taking his place on the magisterial bench, his sphere of general usefulness was considerably extended: and in the discharge of this very important function (important more especially in such a colony, & in its infant state) he was altogether as unremitting as in his clerical duties. The native barbarians themselves highly esteemed him; for he had frequently travelled up the interior to the distance of eight or ten days journey in conjunction with Governor King, or Governor Bligh; and he had acquired so much of their language, as to be able to hold conversation with them upon general subjects. In a few years he became the common father of the country. In the times of hostility with the natives, he was deputed as the minister of conciliation; ventured among them unaccompanied with guards or other attendants, and always procured the restoration of peace, through the mildness of his manners and the respect that was universally entertained for him, while in every domestic complaint from different villages, he was uniformly appointed arbitrator by the governor, and generally succeeded in removing, or at least in mitigating, their respective evils.

" Yet though he prevailed in much, he by no means prevailed in every thing. There were mischiefs that lay far above his reach, and utterly contemned his control. On the first establishment of the colony, all military officers were peremptorily forbidden to take their wives with them; and there is one instance of a lady, who, having resolved, out of love to her husband, to steal over to New South Wales in the disguise of a sailor, was sent back by Governor Phillip, on his being apprized of it, after having completed nearly half her long and harrassing voyage What then was to be expected from the licentious manners of a large body of military officers thus situated, themselves exposed to the daily temptations of women of abandoned lives, but often of beautiful persons, add at the same time as ready to become the tempters as the tempted! Of what avail, under such circumstances, would be the voice of an angel, or of one rising from the dead: Moses and the prophets, and Christ himself, were actually set before them by their established and zealous chaplain; but to as little purpose as of old. Yet, from them, chiefly, was it necessary for the bench of magistrates to be chosen: and with them *as a magistrate,* was this excellent chaplain compelled to associate. Our readers must anticipate the natural result; the most hardened & abandoned women too often appeared fearlessly before the court, when arrainged for the grossest crimes, well knowing that they had secured a majority of votes among their Judges. It was altogether as impossible, in many instances, to obtain a sentence against male offenders; for these being promiscuously connected with the women, made instruments of them to obtain, in like manner, a judgment in their favour. So that, instead of the *perfect security* in regard to person and property, asserted by M. Peron, which cannot be felt where there is not the utmost facility of obtaining redress,—of all existing spots in New South Wales, the court of judicature at Sydney became at length the most iniquitous and abandoned; the authority of the governor grew as little respected as that of the clergyman; and the former, even in his military capacity, had at length no control over his inferior officers.

" It was impossible that such a state of things could last long. Supplication, exhortation, expostulation, on the part of Mr. Marsden, were equally in vain; his efforts were poisoned at the very fountain: his life was not unfrequently in jeopardy; and anticipating the fearful result that must sooner or later succeed to such a state of anarchy, he applied to the Governor for permission, which was cheerfully granted him, to take a voyage to England, in order to represent in person to his Majesty's ministers the perilous state of the colony, and point out the best means of its rescue.

" He arrived rather more than two years ago, and immediately obtained an audience of Lord Castlereagh; who, while in the act of forming, upon the suggestions and written report of Mr. Marsden, a plan for suppressing this iniquitous system, received a terrible proof of the truth of that gentleman's assertions, by despatches, announcing that the predicted result had actually taken place; that several of the wealthier traders had leagued themselves with the officers of the regiment against the governor, who they had actually arrested and imprisoned; and had thus produced a complete revolution, and put some of the most daring of their own conspiracy at its head. We shall pursue this subject, however, no further: the conspiracy has since been suppressed; order is by this time completely restored; another regiment has been sent out to take the place of that whose officers had conducted themselves so unworthily; its commanding officer, Lieut. Col. M'Quarrie, a gentleman of most exemplary character, has been appointed governor; and the ringleaders of the plot are at this moment on their way home for trial.

" The departure of Marsden, for England, at the period we have just alluded to, was as providential to himself as it was beneficial to the public cause; for there can be no doubt that, in the height and exacerbation of the tumult, he would have been seized, had he remained in New South Wales, and condemned abruptly to the most ignominious punishment, if his life had not fallen a sacrifice to its violence. From the nice accuracy of his information, moreover, and the comprehensive judgment evinced in his plans, he soon acquired so much of the confidence of the minister for the colonial department, and other members of the cabinet, that there were few of his suggestions to which they did not readily assent.

" Among the more important of his propositions, we shall enumerate the following:—That officers and soldiers, instead of being forbidden, should be encouraged to take out with them their wives and families: that no person should be allowed to act as a magistrate who is not, or has not been married: and that such of the convicts, wives as chuse it, should be permitted to accompany their husbands at the public expense. The expediency of all these must be obvious, not only from what has been already observed, but from our remarking, in addition, that there are not at present more than the proportion of one woman to eight or nine men throughout the entire colony; that as general marriage is hence impracticable, promiscuous intercourse is a crime almost impossible to prevent, and illegitimate children a growing and enormous burden to the state; while, on the other hand, it has been satisfactorily ascertained, that by far the greatest number of reformed criminals, have consisted of those who have intermarried, or whose wives have been able to purchase their passage over. The encouragements to honesty and industry to the colony are indeed very great; and none who shew a disposition of this kind, continue long without having their sentence remitted, and, like other free settlers, being allowed a grant of land to a certain extent. Government has not yet acceded to the proposal respecting the convicts' wives, though it is at this time under consideration. To the two former it yielded most readily; in consequence of which, the wives of the officers and soldiers who have accompanied the regiment, which is now on its passage, amount to not less than 300.

" In connexion with these regulations, it was farther proposed, That three additional clergymen should be provided, and three schoolmasters, with small salaries from government; one for each of the settlements of Sydney, Paramatta, and Hawkesbury. From the increasing population of the colony, as well in consequence of numerous flocks of free settlers from all parts of the world, as from internal increase, and frequent importations from the mother-country, it was absolutely impossible for one, two, or even for three clergymen to perform the whole of the very important duties demanded in such a station, with due punctuality. For nearly 14 years Mr. Marsden had officiated with a zeal, an industry, and a constancy that are scarcely perhaps to be paralleled; but it had long been at the hazard of a most robust constitution, which, at last, excellent as it was, proved altogether incompetent to one half of the services required. Two public free-schools (a boys' and a girls') Mr. Marsden had already established and provided for, without any expense to government; but a growing population, and a population of the very worst kind, of illegitimate children, demanded three times the number: a population which, if early instructed in habits of industry and principles of virtue, by a judicious and pious education, may indeed be rendered of inestimable value to the rising colony; but if neglected and abandoned by the state, must assuredly work its speedy and absolute destruction. To both these propositions also, administration readily assented; and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom these points were chiefly referred, wisely and liberally left it to the able founder of the plan, to select such persons as he thought most likely to promote his benevolent object; in consequence of which, altogether heedless of expense or trouble, he travelled, at his own charge, over a great part of this country, in pursuit of persons who were recommended to him as qualified for the station. He at last succeeded to his own satisfaction: some of them have by this time reached the settlement: and the rest are on their voyages thither.

" The next object of consideration with his Majesty's principal chaplain of the colony, was, how to turn its resources to most advantage, and to provide employment for the adult, as he had provided instruction for the young. It is well known, that most of the culprits sentenced to transportation, are men of talents, though of talents perverted; of those that are transported, moreover, the greater number are fully initiated into some branch of mechanics or manufactures. With a view of turning these talents to a proper use,—of making the criminals contribute to their own support, and, above all, of taking them off from habits of idleness and dissipation, he next proposed to the minister, That the colony should be allowed one or two practical mechanics, with very small salaries, such as should be a recompence to them, but not sufficient to support them without their own exertions, and one or two general manufacturers. To the last proposal an objection was urged, That it would interfere with the staple trade of the mother country; but the objection was overcome by an engagement, on the part of the proposer, That if Government would accede to it, the enormous expense which the state at pretent sustains for clothing the convicts at Botany Bay, should entirely cease within a certain period: he observed, That the wool belonging to the Government flocks, which, in conjunction which its wild herds, are now sufficiently numerous to provide food for the convicts, without any expense to the parent state, was now sufficient in quantity to provide them with proper clothing; and that they might hereby be rendered their own manufacturers. Both these requests were in consequence acceded to The benevolent petitioner was, as in the former case, authorized to provide himself with four such persons as he thought would best answer his purpose; and he set off by the mail, on the same night, at his own expense, toward Warwickshire and Yorkshire: he succeeded, at length, agreeably to his wishes; and the artisans and manufacturers have by this time arrived, or are on the point of arriving, at their destined abode.

" Having thus, in by far the greater number of points, accomplished his most benevolent and patriotic object, he now prepared for his own return, that he might put the whole of his machinery into proper and harmonious action; but an almost infinite multiplicity of business still awaited him to transact. In quitting Port Jackson, he had been solicited to become the agent of almost every poorer person in the colony, and especially of great numbers of the convicts. As though the common father of all, he undertook this voluminous concern; and the writer of these observations has known him, in consequence, burdened with letters from Ireland and other remote parts,—the postage of which, for a single day, has often amounted to a guinea; which he cheerfully paid, from the feeling that, although many of these letters were altogether irrelative, and of no use whatever, they were written with a good intention, & under a belief that they were of real value. It will please the reader to learn, however, that at this same period Mr. Marsden had also the pleasure to receive despatches of the most satisfactory kind, from his head bailiff (who was himself formerly a convict, but is now a free settler, and has proved a faithful servant to this gentleman for nearly fourteen years) confirmed by collateral testimonies, announcing that his agricultural concerns, which he had now quitted for about three years, were in the most flourishing state; that his live stock had, upon an average, been doubled in number & value since he had left Paramatta; and must have been at least triple the number to what it amounted at the period of M. Péron's visit. He had also found, from actual experiment at Leeds, that the wool of his own growth, taken in the gross, unmixed and unselected, produced a cloth at least equal, and in the opinion of the manufacturers, superior to that of the best French looms.

" From New South Wales, or Notasia, as it is called by modern geographers, his eye often glanced at New Zealand.—Tippa-Hee, who may be regarded as the sovereign of the island &, though it has several subordinate chiefs, had twice made a voyage to Port Jackson, in pursuit of European knowledge, and, like Mr. Péron, had been affectionately entertained at Paramatta: he had acquired a tolerable knowledge of the English language; had learnt some few of its arts, especially that of writing; and was very anxious to learn more. To New Zealand therefore, our philanthropist earnestly directed the attention of the Society for Missions to Africa and the East; and succeeded in obtaining a practical artisan well versed in carpentry and building, and, at the same time, of sound Christian principles, and a devotional turn of mind. This man, and his wife, he has taken over with himself, and, we believe, will be found of incalculable service. He is also accompanied, we believe, by another well-qualified person, skilled in flax-dressing, twine-spinning, and rope making.

" One of the last public acts to which his heart was directed before he requitted his native country, was that of procuring, by public contributions, and donations of books, what he called a *lending library,* to consist of the most valuable and useful publications in religion, morals mechanics, agriculture, commerce, general history, and geography; to be lent out under his own controul, and that of his clerical colleagues, to soldiers, free settlers convicts, and all others who may have time to read, so as to prevent idleness, and occupy the mind in the best and most rational manner. In this desire too, he succeeded, under the favour of Providence, and it is with no small gratification he was enabled to take over with him a library of not less than between three and four hundred pounds value; which he intends anually to augment, on a plan he has already devised.

" We ought not to close this imperfect sketch, which few of our readers will think too long, without stating that, on its being communicated to his Majesty, that Mr. M. was extremely desirous of obtaining the royal assent to purchase and take over with him a couple of Merino sheep, his Majesty, with his accustomed generosity, not only freely gave such consent, but requested Sir Joseph Banks, with whom Mr. Marsden had the honour of being acquainted, to select for him, as a royal present, five Merino ewes with young. Sir Joseph had much pleasure in obeying, and hastened to Portsmouth for this purpose with all speed where he arrived just in time to put his present on board before the ship sailed."

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[*] " The red gum-tree: a genus indigenous to New Holland, of the Icosandrian Monogynian class and order, comprizing fifteen species." *Rev.*

BENGAL HURKARU,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1810.

This day at one, a beautiful Brig, of about 130 tons burthen, will be launched from Smith's Yard, owned and commanded by Capt. Robert Jones. She is without exception one of the prettiest vessels ever built in this country. Her masts are in, and rigged.

The premises belonging to Mr. De L'Etang, in the Chitpore Road, were sold by Auction on Thursday last, at Messrs. Tulloh and Co.'s, and were knocked down to Mr. De L'Etang Jun at 90,000 Rupees.

The Mornington for China, the Tigris for England, and Venus for New South Wales, are lying off Saugor.

His Majesty's sloop Dasher and the Donna Emelia for New York, were at Kedgeree. It is unknown when the above ships willsail.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1810.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st October, 1810.

PROCLAMATION *BY GOVERNMENT.*

WHEREAS it has been represented from the Departments of the Post Office & Police, that, on the night of the 18th of this month, the Northern Mail was robbed, on it's passage through this Island; THIS is therefore to give NOTICE, that A REWARD OF ONE THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid to any person or persons, who shall discover any or all of the principals among the Perpetrators; and if such disclosure be made by an accomplice he will be received as a Witness for the Crown, and may, if he consistently relate the whole truth, depend on indemnity and protection.

2d. AND WHEREAS, it has been, further certified to the Governor in Council that, at a General Session of Oyer and Terminer held before the Hon'ble the Recorder of Bombay and his Associates; it was on the 15th instant, established by the Verdict of a Jury, that a conspiracy had, for some months, existed to murder Mr. GEORGE CUMMING OSBORNE; and it having appeared, that the persons who have yet been brought to Trial, were rather interior agents than principals in that highly criminal combination; at the same time that there were also appearances during the Examinations before the Court and Jury, of a conspiracy to protect the suspected principal delinquents from justice.

A further REWARD of RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND is, hereby, proclaimed, with a promise of indemnity and an assurance of the fair and requisite protection of Government, to all persons who shall communicate to Mr. Warden, the Chief Secretary to Government, or, to Mr. Goodwin, the Secretary and Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence, (who have been constituted into a Committee, to receive and report on all such information as they may thus obtain) or, to the Advocate General or the Company's Attorney, any intelligence by which may be brought to justice either the principals in the Conspiracy to murder Mr. GEORGE CUMMING OSBORNE, or those who have been their aiders and abettors, either directly, or otherwise by endeavouring to shield the principals from public Justice.

Published by Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE, }
21st October, 1810. }

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given;

1st. That the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that the Tobacco Farm shall be abolished, from and after the 31st of the present month of October; and that the Imports of Tobacco, Ganza and Snuff, shall be free to all persons who may be desirous to import those articles.

2d. The following duties will be levied by the Custom Master of Bombay on all Imports of Tobacco, Ganza and Snuff from the 1st of the ensuing month of November; exclusively of the established three and a half per Cent Customs of the Port on the prime cost of these articles respectively, viz.

On Tobacco Rupees (10-2) ten and a half per Bombay Maund.

On Ganza Rupees (87) eighty seven per Bombay Maund, and

On Snuff of foreign Manufacture Rupees one, per Pound.

3d. A drawback, will be allowed on all bonâ-fide re-exportations of these articles; (by which is to be understood to some foreign places beyond the harbour, and not merely out of the Island) of the full amount of the rates imposed on each; the Import Custom House duty of 3½ per Cent, remaining in such case, alone a permanent charge on such importations.

4th. The Regulations for the management and control of this Impost will be shortly promulgated: mean while the provisions contained in Regulation X. 1800 are to be in force; the fines prescribed by the Second Section of that Regulation, on the unlicensed Import of Tobacco becoming now leviable, on all persons who may be discovered in any attempt to smuggle those articles respectively, exclusively of their confiscation. The following are the fines thus referred to; on Tobacco and Stalks for

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[illegible] Bombay Maund 50 Rupees, and in proportion for any lesser quantity.

On Snuff, } .... 5 Rupees. } per Pound,
" Ganza, } .... 5 Rupees.

The amount of which, to belong wholly to the informer.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
20th October 1810.

By private letters of the date of the 21st May from England we learn that the Bombay letters forwarded in October and those dated so late as the 17th November last had reached England via Constantinople and Malta on the 19th May, and that an American Vessel had arrived in the river on the 21st May which spoke a fleet of 14 sail homeward bound off the land's end under convoy of the Argo, from India. It is conjectured they must have been Extra ships and Whalers [illegible] it was too early for the regular ships. We have not seen the arrival of those ships mentioned in the Madras Papers containing extracts from the English Papers which arrived at that place in his Majesty ſloop Eclipse.

It is a singular fact that the Loan of twelve Millions for the current year has been contracted for by Sir Francis Baring and Messrs. Goldsmids at a rate which yields a clear interest of only £3, 15, 9 per £100 exclusively of the Property tax, and that this was in the Money market at a premiun of, 1½ to 1¾ per cent.

A Royal salute was fired on Thursday being the last day of the fiftieth year of his Majesty's reign.

* * *

STATE PAPERS.

Dispatches received by the John Adams, and published in the National Intelligencer.

SIR, LONDON, FEB. 10, 1810.

I received on the 12th instant, by Mr. Powell, whom I had sent some time before to France, a letter from General Armstrong, of which a copy is enclosed, and, keeping in view the instructions contained in your letter to me of the 11th of November last, I have written to Lord Wellesley, to inquire whether any, and, if any, what blockades of France, instituted by Great Britain during the present war, before the 1st of Jan. 1807, are understood here to be in force. A copy of my letter to Lord Wellesley is enclosed.

It is not improbable that this official inquiry will produce a declaration, in answer to it, that none of those blockades are in force; and I should presume that such a declaration will be received in France as substantially satisfying the condition announced to me by Gen. Armstrong.

I am not aware that this subject could have been brought before the British government in any other form, than that which I have chosen. It would not I think, have been proper to have applied for a revocation of the blockades in question, (at least before it is ascertained that they are in existence) or to have professed, in my letter to Lord Wellesley, to found upon Gen. Armstrong's communication my enquiry as to their actual state. I have however, supposed it to be indispensable (and have actedaccordingly) that I should explain to Lord Wellesley, in conversation, the, probability afforded by Gen. Armstrong's letter, that a declaration by this government, to the effect above mentioned, would be followed by the recal of the Berlin decree. I cannot perhaps, expect to receive from Lord Wellesley an answer to my letter, in time to send a copy by the John Adams, now in the Downs or at Portsmouth; but I will send it by an early opportunity, and will take care that Gen. Armstrong shall be made acquainted with it without delay.

I have the honour to be, with great consideration, Sir, Your most obdt. hum. servt. WM. PINCKNEY.

P. S. March 23, 1810. Since writing this letter Lord Wellesley has sent me the answer, of the 2d instant, of which a copy is now enclosed. It was not satisfactory, and I pointed out its deficiencies to Lord Wellesley in conversation, and proposed to him that I should write him another letter requesting explanations. He assented to this course and I have written him the letter of the 7th instant, of which also a copy is enclosed.—His reply has been promised very frequently, but has not yet been received. I have reason to expect that it will be sufficient: but I cannot think of detaining the corvette any longer.—The British packet will furnish me with an opportunity of forwarding it to you; and I will send Mr. Lee with it to Paris, by way of Morlaix.—I have the honor to be, &c.

The Hon. R. Smih. Wm. PINCKNEY.

(COPY.)

From General Armstrong to Mr. Pinckney.

SIR, Paris, January 25, 1810

A letter from Mr. Secretary Smith of the 1st of Dec. last, made it my duty to inquire of his Excellency the Duke of Cadore, what were the conditions on which his Majesty the Emperor would annul his decree, commonly called the Berlin decree; and whether, if Great Britain revoked her blockades of a date anterior to that decree, his Majesty would consent to revoke the said decree? To these questions I have this day received the following answer, which I hasten to convey to you by a special messenger.

"The only condition required for the revocation by his Majesty the Emperor of the decree of Berlin, will be a Previous revocation by the British Government of her blockades of France or part of France, (such as that from the Elbe to Brest, &c.) of a date anterior of the aforesaid decree.— I have the honour, &c.

J. ARMSTRONG.

(COPY.)

MY LORD, Great Cumberland Place, Feb. 15, 1810.

In pursuance of the intimation which I had the honor to give to your Lordship a few days ago, I beg to trouble your Lordship with an inquiry, whether any, and if any, what blockades of France, instituted by Great Birtain during the present war, before the 1st of January, 1807, are understood by his Majesty's Government to be in force. I am not able at precent to specify more than one of the blockades to which this inpuiry applies; namely, that from the Elbe to Brest, declared in May, 1806, and afterwards limited and modified; but I shall be much obliged to your Lordship for precise information as to the whole.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) Wm PINCKNEY.

The most noble The Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.

SIR, Foreign Office, March 2, 1810

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 15th ultimo, wherein you request to be informed whether any, and if any, what blockades of France, instituted by Great Britain during the present war, before the first day of January, 1807, are understood by his Majesty's Government to be in force? I have now the honour to acquaint you, that the coast, rivers, and ports from the Elbe to Brest, both inclusive, were notified to be under the restrictions of blockade, with certain modifications, on the 16th of May, 1806; and that these restrictions were afterwards comprehended in the Order of Council of the 7th of jan. 1807, which order is still in force.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

Wm, Pinckney, Esq. (Signed) WELLESLEY.

(COPY.)

MY LORD, Great Cumberland Place, 7th March, 1810.

I have had the honor to receive your Lordship's answer of the 2d inst. to my letter of the 15th of last month, concerning the blockades of France instituted by Great Britain, during the present war, before the 1st day of Jan. 1807.

I infer from that answer that the blockade notified by Great Britain in May, 1806, from the Elbe tn Brest, is not itself in force, and that the restrictions, which it established, rest altogether, so far as such restrictions exist at this time, upon an order or orders, in council issued since the 1st day of January, 1807.

I infer also either that no other blockade of France, was instituted by Great Britain during the period above mentioned, or that, if any others was instituted during that period, it is not now in force.

May I beg your Lordship to do me the honor to inform me whether these inferences are correct, and if incorrect, in what respects they are so.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) Wm. PINCKNEY

The Most Noble The Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinckney to Mr. Smith, dated March 27th, 1810.

"I have the honour to enclose a copy of Lord Wellesley's reply to my letter of the 7th instant, respecting the British blockades of France before the Berlin decree.

"I do not think it of such a nature as to justify an expectation that Gen. Armstrong will be able to make any use of it at Paris: but I shall nevertheless convey to him the substance of it without delay."

SIR, Foreign Office, March 20, 1810

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, requesting a further explanation of my letter of the 2d, concerning the blockades of France instituted by Great Britain during the present war, before the first of January 1807.

The blockade notified by Great Britain in May, 1806, has never been formally withdrawn; it cannot therefore be accurately stated, that the restrictions, which it established, rest altogether on the Order of Council of the 7th of January 1807: they are comprehended under the more extensive restrictions of that order. No other blockade of the ports of France was instituted by Great Britain between the 16th of May, 1806, and the 7th of Jan 1807, excepting the blockade of Venice, instituted on the 27th July, 1806, which is still in force.

I beg you to accept the assurances of high consideration, with which I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

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W. Pinckney, Esq. &c. &c. (Signed) WELLESLEY.

SIR, London, Monday, 2d April, 1810.

I had the honour to receive on Saturday last (by Dr. Logan in the British Packet) your letter of the 20th January and 16th of February.

I have only time to add that I am to see Lord Wellesley to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, Sir, your most obdt. hum. servant, WM. PINCKNEY.

The Hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Gen. Armstrong, to the Duke of Cadore, dated Paris, 21st Feb. 1810.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States has the honor to submit to his Excellency the Duke of Cadore, the copy of a letter this instant received from Bayonne, and begs from him an explanation of the circumstances mentioned in it.

"The Ministerial despatch under date of the 5th instant, is arrived at St. Sebastians, bearing an order for the immediate transportation in small vessels, of all the sequestered American cargoes, to Bayonne, to be placed in the custom-house there. This news is public at St. Sebastian: but what is not so yet, is, that the same order says,

"1st. That [illegible]hese cargoes are to be sent to Bayonne, whether the c[illegible]mmodities of which they are composed may have co[illegible] from English commerce or from the *produce of [illegible] soil of the United States.*

2dly. "[illegible]at they should be sent to the custom-house of that pl[illegible]e to be sold there."

The Minister Plenipotentiary offers to his Excellency the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

General Armstrong to Mr. Smith.

SIR, Paris, 18th Feb. 1810.

I wrote a few lines to you yesterday, announcing the receipt and transmission of a copy of the Duke of Cadore's note to me of the 14th instant.

After much serious reflection I have thought it best to forbear all notice at present of the errors, as well of facts as of argument, which may be found in the introductory part of that note; to take the Minister at his word, to enter at once upon the proposed negociation, and for this purpose, to offer to him a project for renewing the convention of 1800.

This mode will have the advantage of trying the sincerity of the overtures made by him, and perhaps of drawing from him the precise terms on which his master will accommodate. If these be such as we ought to accept, we shall have a treaty, in which neither our rights nor our wrongs will be forgotten: if otherwise, there will be enough, both of time and occasion, to do justice to their policy and our own., by a free examination of each.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with very great respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

Hon. R. Smith. (Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Extract of a Letter to the same from the same.

"10th March.—I have at length received a verbal message in answer to my note of the 21st ult. It was from the Minister of foreign relations, and in the following words: "His Majesty has decided to sell the American property seized in Spain, but the money arising therefrom shall remain in depot." This message has given occasion to a letter from me marked No. 22."

(No. 22.)

[illegible] Paris, March 10.

I [illegible] yesterday the honour of receiving a verbal message from your Excellency, stating, that "His Majesty had decided, that the American property seized in the ports of Spain should be sold, but that the money arising therefrom should remain in depot."

On receiving this information, two questions suggested themselves—

1st. Whether this decision was, or was not, extended to ships, as well as to cargoes? and

2d. Whether the money arising fr[illegible]e sales which might be made under it, would, or w[illegible]d not be subject to the issue of the pending negociation?

The gentleman charged with the delivery of your message not having been instructed to answer these questions, it becomes my duty to present them to your Excellency, and to request a solution of them. Nor, is it less a duty, on my part, to examine the ground on which his Majesty has been pleased to take this decision, which I understand to be that of *reprisal*, suggested for the first time in the note you did me the honour to write to me on the 14th ult. In the 4th paragraph of this note, it is said, that "His Majesty could not have calculated on the measures taken by the United States, who, having no grounds of complaint against France, have comprised her in their acts of exclusion, and since the Month of May last have prohibited the entry into their ports of French vessels, by subjecting them to confiscation."

It is true that the United States have since the 20th May last forbidden the entry of French vessels into their harbours—and it is also true that the penalty of confiscation attaches to the violation of this law. But in what respect does this offend France? Will she refuse to us the right of regulating commerce within our own ports? Or will she deny the law in question is a regulation merely municipal? Examine it both as to object and means—what does it more than forbid American ships from going into the ports of France, and French ships from coming into those of the United States! And why this prohibition? To avoid injury and insult: to escape that lawlessness, which is declared to be "a forced consequence of the decrees of the British Councill." If then its object be purely defensive, what are its means? Simply a law, previously and generally promulgated, operating solely within the territory of the United States, and punishing alike the infractors of it, whether citizens of the said states or others. And what is this but the exercise of a right common to all nations, of excluding at their will foreign commerce, and of enforcing that exclusion? Can this be deemed a wrong to France? Can this be regarded as a legitimate cause of reprisal on the part of a power, who makes it the first duty of nations to defend their sovereignty, and who even denationalizes the ships of those who will not suescribe to the opinion.

But it has been said that the "United States had nothing to complain of against France."

Was the capture and condemnation of a ship driven on the shores of France by stress of weather and the perils of the sea—nothing? Was the seizure and sequestration of many cargoes brought to France in ships violating no law and admitted to entry in the imperial custom-houses—nothing? Was the violation of our maritime rights, consecrated as they heve been by the solemn forms of a public treaty—nothing? In a word: was it nothing that our ships were burnt on the high seas, without other offences than that of belonging to the United States; or other apology, than was to be found in the enhanced safety of the perpetrator? Surely if it be the duty of the United States to *resent* the theoretical usurpations of the British orders of November 1807, it cannot be less their duty to *complain* of the daily and practical outrages on the part of France! It is indeed true that were the people of the United States destitute of policy, of honour and of energy (as has been insinuated) they might have adopted a system of discrimination betwen the two great belligerents; they might have drawn imaginary lines between the 1st & 2d aggressor: they might have resented, in the one a conduct to which they tamely submitted in the other, and in this way have patched up a compromise between honor and interest eqally weak and disgraceful. But such was not the course they pursued, and it is perhaps a necessary consequence of the justice of their measures that they are at this day an independent nation. But I will not press this part of my subject: it would be affrontful to your excellency (knowing as you do, that there are not less than one hundred American ships within his Majesty's possession, or that of his allies) to multiply proofs that the United States have grounds of complaint against France.

My attention is necessarily called to another part of the same paragraph, which immediately follows the quotation already made. "As soon," says your Excellency, "as his Majesty was informed of this measure (the non-intercourse law) it became his duty to retaliate upon the American vessels, not only within his own territories, but also within the countries under his own influence. In the ports of Holland, Spain, Italy and Naples, the American vessels have been seized, because the *Americans had seized French vessels*

These remarks divide themselves into the following heads.

1st. The right of his Majesty to seize and confiscate American vessels, within his own territories.

2d. The right to do so within the territories of his allies: and.

3d. The reason of that right, viz. *"because Americans had seized French vessels."*

The first of these subjects has been already examined; and the second must be decided like the first, since His Majesty's rights within the limits of his ally cannot be greater than within his own—If then it has been shewn that the non-intercourse law was merely defensive in its object? that it was but intended to guard against that state of violence which unhappily prevailed; that it was restricted in its operation to the territory of the United States, and that it was duly promulgated there and in Europe before execution, it will be almost unnecessary to repeat, that a law of such a description cannot authorise a measure of reprisal, equally sudden and silent in its enactment and application, founded on no previous wrong, productive of no previous complaint, and operating beyond the limits of his Majesty's territories and within those of sovereigns, who had even *invited* commerce of the United States to their ports.

It is therefore the third subject only, *the reason of the right*, which remains to be examined? and with regard to it I may observe, that if the alledged fact which forms this reason be unfounded, the reason itself fails and the right with it. In this view of the business I may be permitted to inquire, when and where any seizure of a French vessel has taken place under the non-intercourse law? and at the same time to express my firm persuasion, that no such seizure has been made: a persuasion founded alike on the silence of the government and of the journals of the country and still more on the positive declaration of several well informed and respectable persons who have left America as late as the 26th of Dec. last. My conclusion therefore is—that no French vessel having violated the law, no seizure of such vessel occurred, and that the report which has reached Paris is probably founded on a circumstance altogether unconnected with the non-intercourse law or its operation.

Though far from wishing to prolong this letter, I cannot close it without remarking the great and sudden change wrought in his Majesty's sentiments with regard to the defensive system adopted by the United States. The law, which is now believed to furnish ground for reprisal was first communicated to his Majesty in June or July last, and certainly did not then excite any suspicion or feeling unfriendly to the American Government. Far from this, its communication was immediately followed by overtures of accommodation, which though productive of no positive arrangement, did not make matters worse then they found them.

On the 22d of August last I was honoured with a full exposition of the views and principles which had governed and which should continue to govern his Majesty's policy in relation to the United States, and in this we do not find the slightest trace of complaint against the provisions of the law in question.

At a period later than the 22d of August, an American ship destined to a port of Spain, was captured by a French privateer. An appeal was made to his Majesty's Minister of war, who having submitted the case, received orders to liberate all American vessels detained in Spanish ports which had not violated the Imperial decreess.

Another American ship, at a point of time still later than the capture of the proceeding, was brought into the port of Bayonne, but having violated no law of his Majesty, was acquitted by his council of prizes; and lastly.—

In the long conversation I had the honour of holding with your Excellency on the 25th of January, no idea of reprisal was maintained by you nor suspected by me; but on the contrary, in speaking of the seizure of American property in Spain, you expressly declared, that was not a *confiscation.*

Can proofs be more conclusive, that from the first promulgation of the law down to the 25th of Jan. last, nothing in the nature of reprisal was contemplated by his Majesty?

What circumstance may have since occurred to produce a change in his opinion, I know not; but the confidence I feel in the open and loyal policy of his Majesty, altogether excludes the idea, that the rule was merely found for the occasion, and made to justify seizures, not otherwise justifiable.—I pray your Excellency to accept, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the Duke of Cadore, Minister of Exterior Relations.

Extract of a letter from General Armstrong to Mr. Smith, dated Paris, the 4th April, 1810.

After 7 weeks detention in England, the John Adams has at length got back to France. She arrived in the roads of Havre, on the 28th ult.

I informed Mr. Champagny, 1st that Mr. Pinckney had not been able to send by this conveyance, that result of his application to the British Government concerning the blockades of France prior to the Berlin decree: but that he hoped to be able to send it in a few days by another conveyance: and 2d, that if he (Mr. Champagny) had any thing to communicate which would have the effect of changing the present relations of the two countries, and which he wished to be early known to the government of the United States, he would do well to let me know it within 24 hours, as the messenger would leave Paris within that time. To this message I received from him the following answer, "That for some days past nothing in the nature of business and unconnected with the marriage of the Emperor could be transacted; and that for some days to come the same cause of delay would continue to operate; that my letters were still before the Emperor and that he would seize the first moment to get some decision in relation to them." Thus you see every thing is yet in air.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Pinckney to Gen. Armstrong dated London, 23d March 1810.

DEAR SIR,

Although I have detained the corvette much longer than I wished, I am not yet able to send you the result of my application to this government concerning the British blockades of France prior to the Berlin decree. I expect to receive it in a very few days, I will immediately forward it to you by Mr. Lee. by the way of Morlaix, for it seems that the French Government will not permit a messenger to land at any other port. I have the honor, &c.

His E. Gen. Armstrong. (Signed) W. PINCKNEY.

Extract of a Letter from Gen. Armstrong to Mr. Smith, dated Paris, 7th April, 1810.

"The Emperor left Paris two days ago for St. Cloud, whence he goes to Compeigne, where he will remain till Easter. It is not probable that I shall have an answer to my propositions till he returns to Paris. The day before he set out he gave me a ship to carry myself to the United States. The minister recommended that I should not pin myself down to a day as to departure, as circumstances might make it proper for me to stay some what longer than I now intended. The treaty between France and Holland was ratified the 30th March, and will be published this day in Holland. I am assured that it contains the following article:

"Toutes les merchandises venues ſur les batimens Americains entrés dans les ports de la Hollande depuis le 1er Janvier, 1809, seront mis sous le sequestre et appartiendront a la France pour en disposer selon les circonstances et les relations politiques avec les Estats-Unis."* You will see by the copy enclosed of a decree of the King of Naples, that he has put his gains beyond the reach of negociation. The ports of Prussia are open to our commerce. Avoid both Prussia and Denmark till you have other assurances.

NAPLES, MARCH 12, 1810.

Joachim Napoleon, King of the two Sicilies, has decreed and does decree that which follows:

Art. 1. In conformity to the orders which we have given from Paris the 21st of December, 1809, we declare confiscated the American vessels whose names are subjoined; that is to say:

The Augustus, Hercules, Zephyr, Sophia, Romp, Two Betseys, Kite, Sukey and Betsey, Mary, Capt. Derby, Syren, Emily, Capt Waterman, Francis, Hound Peace, Victory, Dove, Urania, Fortune, William, Nancy, Maria, Hamilton, Phœnix, Ousitonick, Rose and Mary, Orozimbo, Amherst, Mary-ann, and the John.

Art. 2. Such of the cargoes of the said vessels as have not yet been sold, as well as the ships are hereby directed to be disposed of at public sale by the Minister Administrator General of the indirect duties, and under the inspection of our Minister of finances, or may be otherwise sold at private sale, by the said minister, as he shall judge most conducive to our interests.

Art. 3. The proceeds of these sales shall be deposited in a particular bank, to be hereafter employed as we shall judge convenient.

Art. 4. If any of the captors of the aforesaid vessels have any claims upon them which they may think proper to advance, they are authorised to present and explain their petitions in relation to the same, and we shall decide thereupon in pursuance of the report which we shall cause to be made to us by our Minister of the finances and the Minister of marine and of war, after having taken the opinion of a commission composed of one of the administrator generals of indirect duties, of one Member of the Council of Maritime prizes, and of one Officer of the marine.

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* "*All the merchandize conveyed into the ports of Holland on board American vessels since the first day of January,* 1809, *shall be put under sequestration, subject to the disposition of France according to circumstances, and the political relations with the United States.*"

Our minister of the finances, of war, and of the marine, are charged, as far as its concerns them respectively, with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) JOACHIM NAPOLEON."

SIR, Paris, 16th April, 1810

The John Adams being yet detained, I am able to inform you, that on the 11th instant, the emperour directed the sale of all the American vessels taken in the ports of Spain, and that the money arising therefrom, should be placed in his *caisse privée.* He has also refused to give up the Hero and has ordered that the case be brought before the council of prizes, where condemnation necessarily follows. I send a copy of a note upon which this last order was taken and another relating to our business in Naples, and am, Sir, with very high consideration.

Your most obedient and very humble servant,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Hon. Robert Smith, &c.

SIR, Paris, 20th March, 1810.

The United States, wishing to fulfil their engagements to the holders of their public debt in Holland, but unable from the present state of commerce to do so by the ordinary mode of remitting bills of Exchange, found it necessary to enter into contracts with certain merchants of the said states, to make remittance in tobacco. A cargo of this article was accordingly put on board the American ship Hero and despatched for the port of Tonningen, in Denmark, with orders that the net proceeds should be placed in the hands of the American bankers, in Amsterdam, for the purpose above mentioned. The passage having been uncommonly stormy, the ship much damaged and the crew quite exhausted, the captain believed it to be his duty, on the principle of self preservation, to enter the first port he could make. He accordingly entered that of the Texel, and after having taken on board two pilots, and being within the fourth buoy, was captured by a boat belonging to a French privateer. Besides the customary papers, all of which are in rule, the Hero sailed under a certificate, granted by the government, that the voyage was undertaken for the purpose of effecting a national remittance.

I have thought, sir, that the peculiarity of these circumstances made it proper for me to ask a special decision of his Majesty on this case, and with this view I have the honor of offering to your Excellency the present representation.—Accept, sir, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the Duke of Cadore.

SIR, Paris, 21st March, 1810,

I had yesterday the honour of stating to your Excellency the case of the American ship Hero, and requesting thereon his Majesty's decision. I have now that of informing you that a number of American ships coming directly from the United States to the port of Naples, under a promise of protection from his Majesty the King, have notwithstanding been seized and their cargoes sold " for the benefit of the fisc." Nor does the injury stop here. Tho' thus deprived of all means of subsisting themselves the Captains have been obliged to subsist the crews [amounting to nearly 300 men] and are now menaced with a farther exaction for port charges. This, in the strong language of one of the sufferers, is literally to strip them naked, and then to demand from them the expense of doing so. As the Consular Agent of the U. States at Naples has made several unavailing representations on this subject to the King, and as he has reason to believe that the system, of which this treatment is a branch, emanates from his Majesty the Emperor, it becomes my duty to submit the facts to your Excellency, and to seek, through your intervention, such correction of the evil as humanity and justice may conspire to dictate. A remark which equally applies to the crews of the ships captured in Spain and Naples, is, that should the vessels of which they belong be confiscated, means ought to be afforded them of returning to their country. In this event, therefore, I have to propose to your Excellency that two or more ships be put at the disposition of the nearest American consul, and permitted to sail for the U. S. under bond, for the amount of their valuation respectively I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG

H. E. the Duke of Cadore.

COMMISSION SALES.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE for Sale several neat Second Hand Hunting Saddles and Bridles, complete, they are nearly new, also a handsome Cavalry Saddle and Bridle, they will be Sold on very moderate terms.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE received a Small quantity of Plate, and Plated Ware, the Articles are exceedingly neat, and they are allowed to sell them very reasonably.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE received a large number of Volumes of variable Books, lists of which are Publishing, with the Prices annexed, and will be distributed as quick as possible.

MESSIEURS
Dobbin & Sutherland,
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A FEW BOXES
OF
MUSCADELS,
IN
HIGH PRESERVATION.

NOTICE.

THE North Gate will be kept shut from this evening, until further notice, to allow the Superintending Engineer, to lay down a New Bridge, during that time Horses, Carriages, of every description, Palankeens and Coolies with loads, will only be admitted at the Wallajah Gate, and allowed to pass out at the St. George's Gate, with the exception of Gentlemen's Horses, passing out at the Wallajah Gate, until six o'clock in the Morning.

R. BARCLAY,
TOWN MAJOR.

FORT ST. GEORGE. *Nov.* 12, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of JOSHUA SMITH, late a Captain in the Service of His Highness Wallajah, the late Nabob of the Carnatic deceased; with his Will annexed, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to THOMAS BLYTHE, in right of his Wife as one of the personal representatives of the said deceased: 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 such property to the said THOMAS BLYTHE, Administrator at Madras.

MADRAS, *October* 30, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of CHARLES WALLACE YOUNG, Esq. deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to ANDREW BERRY, Esq. one of the Executors 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, *October* 31, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. JOHN DICK,

HAS the pleasure of informing the LADIES and GENTLEMEN at the Presidency, that he has also opened an Auction Room, at the Corner of the General Hospital, and any Goods that they may have to dispose of, on Commission will with pleasure be undertaken by him, and he shall be responsible for the amount.

PUBLIC ROOMS.

THE next ASSEMBLY is fixed for Monday, the 19th Instant.

COLONEL TRAPAUD, MANAGER.
WILLIAM WAYTE, AND HENRY GAHAGAN, ESQUIRES. } STEWARDS.

Subscribers Tickets to be had on application to the Writer at the Pantheon.

MADRAS, 12th November, 1810.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR, TO PAY OF A MORTGAGE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Balfour and Hogg,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On *WEDNESDAY, the* 21st *November,*
SALE TO COMMENCE,
PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK,

THAT large and Commodious House, at present occupied by the Honorable Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, with the Garden containing above nine Cawnies of Ground.

The Premisses to be sold, subject to a lease, to the present Tenant for the unexpired term of five years, at the option of the Tenant, and for other Conditions of Sale. Application to be made at the Auction Room.

The House may be view'd on application to the Honorable Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Balfour and Hogg,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 14*th Nov.*
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice consisting of Double Bladed Knives with Cork Screws, Pen-knives, Silver Bladed Fruit Knives, Plated Handled Table and Desert Knives and Forks, Metal Thimbles, Shaving Cases with Straps and Brushes, Razors Dockets, Amulets and Chairs, Broaches, Gilt Watch Chains, Seals, Keys, Watch Ribbans, and a Variety of other Articles.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

On FRIDAY, the 16*th Instant,*
WILL BE SOLD
By Ashton & Meppen,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
A LARGE QUANTITY
OF
FURNITURE,
CONSISTING OF

COTS, with Bedding and Curtains, Tables, Sofas with handsome Chints Covers, Chairs of various patterns, some of which are exceedingly neat, a large Mahogany Library, several Side Boards, Writing Tables, Side Do. Commodes, Wash Hand Stands, Bottle Racks, several Folding Screens, a handsome single do. &c. &c.

ALSO

A quantity of Vase Lamps, Street Do. and Double and Single Wall Shades with Brackets, and Blocks Complete, there are a Variety of other Articles, the Particulars of which will be mentioned in hand bills.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Ashton & Meppen,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
On SATURDAY, the 1st *December next,*
(Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,)
THE FOLLOWING
CONVEYANCES,
HORSES,
&c. &c.
THE PROPERTY
OF
A GENTLEMAN,
DECEASED;
WHICH ARE DISPOSED OF
BY ORDER
OF THE
ADMINISTRATRIX,
THE WHOLE
ARE WELL WORTH
THE ATTENTION
OF THE
PUBLIC.

AN Elegant Europe Built close Carriage, of the present fashion, nearly new, in perfect order, and exceedingly light, with a pair of Dark Bay large sized Arab Horses, with Harness complete, the Horses are free from all vice, they are well known in the settlement.

A Neat Full Bodied Bandy, on Telegraph Springs, with a large sized Black Pegue Horse, and Harness complete, the Horse, free from vice, formerly the Property of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell.

A handsome full bodied Bandy on C. Springs with a large Young Grey Cutch Horse, with Harness complete.

A Europe built Sociable, in perfect repair.

A high least Elephant, very tractable, three years old, and promises to be of a large size.

A good Platform Bullock Bandy, and six Bullocks, the Bullocks will be Sold two in a lot.

A Gilt Watch, that goes well.

A Silver Hunting Watch.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Ashton & Meppen,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
On SATURDAY, the 1st *December next,*
(Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract.)

THAT well known famous Racer, Paddy O'Raffety, that has beaten so many Horses in this Country, he is in high condition, and well worth the notice of the Gentlemen of the Turf.

N. B. The Horses are to be seen at ASHTON and MEPPEN'S Rooms, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 3 in the afternoon.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A HALF bred ARAB HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, young, sound, quiet and tractable.

He is an excellent SADDLE HORSE, and carries a Lady well. Price 140 Pagodas.

Enquire at the Office of this Paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
On THDRSDAY next, the 15*th Instant,*
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,
THE
UNDERMENTIONED
ARTICLES,
WHICH
WILL BE SOLD
TO
THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

ONE China painted Cot with top, &c. complete, one Sattin Wood Bureau and Book Case, with Wire front, one ditto Wash Hand Stand complete, one pair Mahogany Card Tables, one dozen Arm Chairs, one Large Couch without Furniture, one dozen Arm Chairs, one Old Saddle and Bridle, seven Copper Pumps, several Black Silk Cockades, Blacking Cakes, Heel Balls, several double and single Barrelled Guns and Pistols, thirty-four pair Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Black and White Hats, Ladies plain and embroidered Straw and Chip Hats, Ladies and Childrens Beaver ditto and Caps, eighteen pair Black Silk Hose, Elastic Braces, Leather Breeches, several Rolls of Ribbands of different Colours, Silk Trimmings and Lace, three pair Silligree work Ornamented Candlesticks, three pair plain Decanters, five dozen Wine and Water Glasses, one set Breakfast service.

ALSO
A QUANTITY
OF
BOOKS,
AND
SEVERAL OTHER
ARTICLES.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE CHARLES MAXTONE, Esq.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 19*th Instant,*
PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

THAT Spacious and Commodious Garden House, situated at Kilpaulk, belonging to the Estate of the late CHARLES MAXTONE, Esq.—The House is built of the best materials, and the Garden is well stocked with a variety of Fruit Trees.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per Cent to be paid down immediately, the remainder ten days after the sale, in default of which the Premises will be resold at the risk and expence of the first purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 22*d Instant,*
AT 12 O'CLOCK,

THE Dwelling House and Indigo Works at Chillumbrum, as formerly Advertised, belonging to the Estate of the late EDWARD CAMPBELL, Esq.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

MADRAS, 13*th November* 1810.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
On THURSDAY next, the 15*th Instant,*
TWO BOXES
OF
NUTMEGS.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A HANDSOME, pannelled Curricle, that has been run only six Months, with a pair of sound and good Bay Horses, above 13½ Hands high, and a sett of Europe Harness. The Curricle has Shafts, and either Horse goes well in single Harness.—One of the Horses goes well in a Carriage. Price 380 Pagodas.

The conveyance may be seen in the Fort, by enquiry of the Printer of this Paper.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE 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, November 13, 1810. 116

English Extracts.

LONDON,—APRIL 25, 1810.

Sir Francis Burdett's last letter to his constituents is the subject of universal conversation of condemnation almost equally universal. The reference to Hampden's bleeding in the field, and Sidney's bleeding on the scaffold, coupled with the previous avowed preference of the trial of might to the trial of right, has excited a very strong disapprobation of the means by which Sir Francis has thought proper to pursue his object; and this impression of the impropriety of the means has led many, who were before favourable to his objects, so far as they were apparently limited to the question at issue between him and the House of Commons, to suspect that he aims at something far beyond what he has thought proper to reveal; something dark, violent, and desperate; some consummation worthy of the blood shed in the field and on the scaffold, by which it is intimated that it is to be sought. We should hope that the Hon. Baronet is wronged by these suspicions; but the trial of might, which he chose in preference to the trial of right, that so directly presented itself, and was so easily attainable, with every advantage to recommend it, has, from all the facts or circumstances that followed, and, more particularly, from Sir Francis's last avowed sentiments, necessarily given rise to distrust and apprehension in other minds, as well as those generally accessible to alarm We wish our country too well to contemplate, even in the most remote possibility, with any other feeling than that of horror, the prospect of its fields being stained with the blood of its citizens: we trust we shall never witness the spectacle, however noble in theory, to minds like that of Sir Francis, of a British subject perishing on the scaffold for a political crime. We cannot conceive what there is in the case which has unhappily led the public mind to its late inflammatory temper, that ought to produce any sensation beyond a calm and reasonable earnestness, anxious as any body can desire it should be, for the clear decision of the rights at issue, but looking for that decision only from reason, reflection, the Law and the Constitution, without contemplating for a moment the possibility of shedding any blood in the field or in the streets, much less upon the scaffold.

Nobody denies that the House of Commons should be protected from insult in the exercise of its functions; nobody denies that the House of Commons, should have privileges and power amounting, in some cases at least, to the commitment of persons offending against its rights and its dignity, to prison. Again—the right of the subject to fair trial, and all the other benefits of the Constitution and the Law, is equally unquestionable.—If the claims of the House of Commons, in virtue of the sense entertained by that body of the spirit of the Constitution; and those of the people at large, as represented by any individual or any number of individuals of it, should clash, then surely the easy and obvious adjustment of the difference is to be sought in a reference to the authorities of the Law and of the Constitution, so far as they are to be traced in written documents, and as they are understood by those sages who have studied them with most attention. To talk in such a case of a trial of might being preferable to a trial of right; or of bleeding in the field, or on the scaffold, or any where else, is absurd, as it is criminal; and as, we hope, it is impossible beyond what we have already witnessed with so much pain.

Upon the simple and abstract question of right, our opinion is, and always has been, that the House of Commons ought not to be at liberty to commit to prison, by its own authority, offenders against its Privileges, where the offence and charge is of a description cognizable by the regular course of law. But that question, which would have been best and most fairly tried, as well as most favourably for the subject, by bringing the proceedings in Gale Jones's case under the review of the Court of King's Bench, has unhappily been confounded with so many other questions in which right is the least material part of the case, that it cannot now, without the utmost difficulty, be investigated in its pure and abstract state. There is a question of the right to execute the Speaker's Warrant by force; and a question of where that force is to be found; a question of the right to break open doors; a question of the right to kill those who resist the breaking open. Now we will ask simply, whether any man, really anxious for the decision or the establishment of the right originally at issue, could have allowed himself to mix it with all these subsequent questions? The right to commit, by the bare order of the House of Commons, or the obligation to try the offender by law, would have been easily settled: the rest would have followed of course. It may be matter of boast to Mr. Cobbett, and possibly to Sir Francis Burdett, that an army was required to put down the mob that came forward to support Sir Francis Burdett. But let any honest man contemplate for a moment the consequences, not the actual consequences, for by the blessing of God, they were much less mischievous than might have reasonably been apprehended; but the probable and expected consequences of bringing the trial of Sir Francis Burdett's case, in which that of Jones has very improperly been merged, to an issue between the military and the mob. If the mob had triumphed indeed, Mr. Cobbett and Sir F. Burdett, & those who think with them, might have been gratified for the moment at the success; but is it not obvious that all the horrors of revolutionary anarchy would have set in from that moment in a current, which it would have been impossible to resist or to controul. But again, if the military should succeed, after any long or violent struggle, does not every one see the alternative of a power, necessarily inclining to despotism. Thus the manner in which Sir Francis Burdett has chosen to make his cause a question of might, rather than a question of right, led necessarily and directly to an issue, the probable result of which was, the alternative of wild revolution or confirmed despotism; but farther than that, it is worthy of remark that the course pursued by Sir Francis Burdett, contrary to his professed devotion to the popular cause, tended directly to the diminution of the popular influence in the Constitution, and consequently of the popular rights; for whereas Sir Francis and his friends formerly complained of the predominant influence of the Crown, they now bend their rage entirely against the popular branch of the Legislature. Whence comes this sudden change? Sir Francis Burdett would not surrender himself to the Speaker's Warrant deeming it illegal; but he would have surrendered, without any further question, if called upon in the King's name, though certainly an arrest in the King's name, may, according to circumstances, be altogether illegal, as well as an arrest by authority of the House of Commons. This is not the only instance of paying court to the Crown in order to induce it to concur in the humiliation of the House of Commons; or rather to quiet the apprehensions of those who suspect Sir Francis and his party of designs fatal to the Constitution in every branch; for it will be inferred, that if these "Friends of the People" have no wish to humble the Royal Branch of the Constitution, they can certainly desire no very injurious change in the branches that are more popular. But the fact is, that having found the scheme of attacking the Throne or the Monarch, in the first instance, unavailing, these Gentlemen have now turned their efforts to the formation of a House of Commons such as they wish, well knowing that if such a House of Commons were once assembled, it would deal with the Crown according to its pleasure. They have, however, gone rather too far for their own object in the present case.

It is certainly, as we always have thought, consonant to justice, that the Privileges of the House of Commons should be defined and limited; but let nobody who looks to this limitation as co-existent with the Constitution in all its branches, conceive that it is a thing to be done lightly. Our great constitutional lawyers say that the Privileges of the House of Commons are best undefined as being thereby secure from the inroads of the Crown. But it is now found, that by being thus undefined, these Privileges are themselves liable to be made the means of inroads upon the rights and liberties of the subject. If then, to remedy this dangerous interference with the rights and liberties of the subject, we limit and define those Privileges, what will be the consequence? The subject will be more secure from arrest and confinement at the will and pleasure of the House; he will be more fully aware of the nature of the offence that would bring him under that penalty; he may be consequently more on his guard against committing that offence, and possibly he may more generally have the benefit of being tried by a different tribunal, instead of one that is a party against him in the cause. But then will not the limitation and the definition make way for those inroads of the Crown, which, as our greatest lawyers inform us, the uncertainty was calculated to prevent. May not some future Monarch, influenced by arbitrary Councillors, say to the House of Commons, you shall have no privileges but those settled by law at the instance of the people you represent?—This is a point worthy of some pause; and those who consider the Law and the Constitution not as matters of momentary interest, but as the substantial and permanent inheritance transmitted by our ancestors to be handed down unimpaired to posterity, will do well not to suffer themselves to be led away by the heat of the times, to make a breach in the Constitution which future ages would seek in vain to repair. In this view of the case the arguments used by Sir Francis Burdett and his adherents have a tendency directly opposite to their hitherto avowed object, which was that of upholding the rights of the people against the authority of the Crown; for by the mode of proceeding they have adopted, they virtually increase the power of the Crown, by denying the right of the Commons to protect themselves against insolence, libel, and aggression. What if the times should come, when the despotic acts of the Throne would be levelled against the House of Commons,—would it be contended by these men, that the House has no authority to maintain its Privilege, by resisting such despotism, and by imprisoning such persons as, even in the King's name, might be acting against them?

Such is the dilemma into which men, acting under the influence of passion, have fallen: they have felt themselves personally aggrieved, or stung by some animadversion of the House, and in the heat and violence of personal resentment, they have allowed themselves to forget their duty to the country, to lose sight of the principle for which they had been contending, and eager alone to deal a blow upon their supposed adversary, they have probably contributed more to the strength and support of the Executive and Regal Power, than all the arbitrary acts of the worst Minister that ever governed this kingdom.

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1810.

Continued from the Supplement of the 6th Instant.

SIR FRANCIS AND PARLIAMENTARY REFORM!

I observed at the out-set, that all these struggles, however important they may be as to questions of law, however deeply the rights and liberties of the people may be involved in them, are, in the present state of things, of little consequence, except in as far as they are connected with the great question of *Parliamentary Reform*, from the want of which it is my firm opinion, and, I believe, the opinion of a great majority of the nation, that great part of our calamities have arisen. And, this being my opinion, it is my duty to endeavour to explain to my readers *what sort of a Reform* it is that is wished for; and to state some, at least, of *the advantages which would arise from such reform.*

With respect to the first, I shall have but little trouble, having merely to describe the Plan, suggested by Sir Francis, in his Speech of the 15*th of June last*, when he moved a Resolution for the subject being taken into consideration on an early day during this present Session. But, here, it is necessary, that I give a short history of that motion.—Sir Francis had been frequently taunted with having *no Plan:* he had been asked *what he wanted*: he had been called upon for *something specific.* All this was quite out of the usual course. It was a sort of language held to no other man. But, in order to get rid of this taunting, he told the House, at last, that, *on such a day*, he would make a specific motion upon the subject. The day came, and .... what? Why, there was *not a house*; the benches were *empty!* There remained but *two days* of the Session, the last of which was no day at all for the making of a motion of this sort, because the House might, at any moment, be summoned away by three raps, to the upper House to hear the sentence of their prorogation. The next day, therefore, was the only day that was left; on that day there appeared only 89 members in the House, and, in all likelihood, there would not have been a House at all, had there not been something to do, for which a House was absolutely necessary.—Such was the way, in which the introduction of this important and long-called-for motion was treated. No very flattering beginning; nothing, surely, to create much hope, that the House would be disposed seriously to take the matter into consideration.

The *sort of Reform* that we want is manifestly one, which will restore to the people of the whole kingdom their constitutional share in the government; that will, in other words, give to every man, *paying direct taxes*, that is to say, to every *man of real property*, in fee or by lease, a voice in the choosing of the persons, who are to impose those taxes, to cause them to be levied, and to dispose of them when levied. It is one of the great maxims of our Constitution, indeed, it is a maxim of our laws, and is dictated by reason and by nature, that no man shall be *taxed* but by his *own consent*. The *Peers* give this consent each for *himself*, and the *Commons* by their *Representatives*. But, in the present state of the lower House, can it be said, that *the people give their consent* to the taxes that are laid upon them? It was declared, in a Petition presented to the House in 1793, by Mr. Grey (now Earl Grey) that 307 members were put into the House by 154 persons, owners and patrons of boroughs. This was not, this is not, this cannot be, denied. But, after what we have recently seen, why need we waste our time upon facts like these? ——Well, it is notorious, that the people of this kingdom are not so represented as to *tax themselves*. The *causes*, which have led to this state of things, have been often pointed out. They are, indeed, well known; and we feel the sad, the fatal effects.——How (for this is the only question that remains); *how then shall we go to work* to bring ourselves back to that state, in which it shall be truly said, that we are *not taxed without our own consent?* This is the question; and this question is answered in the Plan proposed by Sir Francis; the out-line of which plan I will now state in nearly his own words.——"I. That all male inhabitants, being house-"holders, subject to direct taxation in sup-"port of the state, church, and poor, be re-"quired to elect numbers to serve in parlia-"ment.——II. That each county be subdivid-"ed according to its population: & each sub-"division required to elect one representative. "——III. That the votes be taken in each "parish by the parish-officers; and all the elec-"tions finished in one and the same day.—— "IV. That the parish officers make the returns "to the Sheriff's Court to be held for that pur-"pose, at stated periods.——V. That Par-"liaments be brought back to a constitutional "duration."

This, as the reader will perceive, is a mere out-line; but, here are all the great principles provided for. *Taxation* and *Representation* are here to go hand in hand. A House thus chosen would be the real representatives of the people, and would of course act for their good. As things now stand, a few wretches without principle, without property, and almost without shirts to their backs, are the choosers, nominally, of a great part of those, who have the disposal of our money, and who have the making of laws to govern us. One tenth part of every man's gross income is now annually taken from him in one single tax; we know how great are the difficulties and distresses arising from this, added to all the other burdens laid upon us. And, is it not reasonable; supposing the constitution to say nothing at all about the matter; is it not reasonable that those who *pay* these enormous taxes, and endure the privations therefrom arising, should choose the persons, who are to watch over the *expenditure of them?* Gentlemen choose their own stewards; merchants choose their own factors; parishes choose their own Church Wardens and Overseers; all companies and associations choose their own Treasurer; Indeed, the contrary would be so absurd, that the thing requires no illustration. No man, *in his senses*, suffers another to appoint persons to take care of his property. If he be clearly proved to be *insane*, then, indeed, the law steps in and appoints persons to manage his property for him; and, really, surrounding nations might well believe, that the Boroughmongers had sued for and obtained a statute of lunacy against this taxed and insulted nation.—As to the manner of collecting the sense of the people; the mere manner of knowing to whom they wish to confide the management of their taxes, the one pointed out by Sir Francis appears to have no inconvenience in it. It is no matter how you get at this sense, so that you do really get at it. Whether it would be best to take the counties as they are, and let every voter have a vote for the whole number of members, or to subdivide the counties; this would be matter of mere regulation; and, as to the fair and just apportioning of the members to the several counties, the means are all at hand, are all ready prepared in the Return of the Population; so that it would be a mere question of the Rule of Three how many members each county should elect.—The means of taking the votes are, too, all at hand. The Parish-Officers know every man in their parish and his circumstances so well, that deception, even if there were any temptation to it, would be next to impossible. No *oaths*; none of those odious and disgusting *swearings*, which now so disgrace even county elections, would be at all necessary. The Parish Officers, on the day appointed, would be at the Church with their Polling List in one hand, and with their Tax-List in the other. They would only have to see that each voter's name was upon the latter, and then to take down his vote. At night, or the next day they would count up the numbers and send their Return to the Sheriff, who, in another day, would make up the General Return for the county, and transmit it to the Lord Chancellor, or whoever else ought to receive it; and thus would an election, through all the kingdom, take place with as little trouble and as little noise as the annual Easter Tuesday election of Church Wardens and Overseers. There would be none of that villainous oath-taking; none of that shameful drunkenness; none of those beastly scenes where human nature is so degraded; we should see no hunks, speculating upon politics, drenching and gorging the most rascally part of the community, in order to get from them the sanction to plunder the honest and industrious; we should see no pettifogging Attornies, gallopping from town to town and from house to house, giving lessons of bribery and corruption, and that race, even more detestable than these, the *electioneering parsons*, would disappear from that earth to which they have so long been a plague and a curse, seeing that benefices in the Church could not, in future, be the recompence of acts directly violating every principle of Christianity. We should hear none of those lying promises, now made by candidates to the voters; nor witness any of that base cajolery, used upon such occasions; and, which is of still greater consequence, we should hear no more of that bane of our country, called Parliamentary Interest, which, in plain English, means this: *the trucking of the places and profits under government for votes given at elections*, a traffic so common, and so little thought of, that we even hear people *boasting* that they carry it on. Is it, then any wonder, that our national affairs are conducted in the manner that they are? Is it any wonder, that we fail in our Expeditions? Is it any wonder that so much imbecility and so much public robbery prevail? Then, again, the mischief which this hellish Parliamentary Interest does amongst the people is enormous. How many families, who, had they never seen the face of a parliamentary Speculator, would have been happy in the fruit of their industry, are now wasting away in poverty and expectancy?

One great advantage of a Reform upon this plan would be, that it would, at once, sweep away all those *Qualifications* and *Disqualifications*, which have been introduced as palliatives of a vicious system, and which produce so much false-swearing and so many other detestable acts. Where is the man so much of a miscreant as not to be able to get what is called a *Qualification* to serve in parliament, as the practice now is? This is truly abominable, in the face of so many laws. But, what are the laws relating to elections? Just calculated to bind conscientious men, and to secure impunity to those, whose acts shew, that they are destitute of conscience.——There is no danger that men without property would be elected, except in very rare instances. We are told, by those who oppose this sort of Reform, that we should let in *low people* men *without any stake in the country*.——This is a pretty impudent thing to say. Just as if the taking of the power of voting out of the hands of pot-wallopers and other vagabonds, who sell their votes, and restoring that power to the owners and occupiers of the land and the shops and the principal houses; just as if such a change would cause *low* men, men *without estate*, to be elected members. The raggamuffins, who now sell their votes to the boroughmonger, and the boroughmonger who re-sells them, carry their perjury to the best market. They care not whether the purchaser be high or low, whether he have a real estate or an unpassed flemish account, whether his purchase money be his own or belongs in reality to the public; they care not who or what he is, or whether he come from India or from Hell.——Would it be thus; is it likely that it would be thus; nay, is it *possible*, that it could be thus, if the power of election was restored to all the owners and renters of the land and the principal houses, shutting out those who have, in fact, no property, and, amongst them, no small part of those wretches, whose bribed voices now return members to parliament? I ask, is this possible?——Looking for instance, towards my own home, where I know all those, who, in case of such Reform, would be voters, I see none who could be prevailed upon to vote for a *low* or *worthless* man. Such voters, (who would, for the most part, consist of the yeomen, the farmers, and the tradesmen) would naturally choose *gentlemen of fortune* and of *good character*. It is not in *nature* that they should make a different choice. The habits, the mind of men must be changed; we must suppose all the pople of property in the nation to become possessed of a desire to degrade themselves, before we can suppose, that elections, after the manner proposed, would not produce a parliament composed of gentlemen of estate, of good character, and fair abilities. How, then, would such a change tend to the predominance of *democracy?* The great families would still have their *influence* but would be unable to buy and sell the people. All estate, all wealth, but especially all real estate, must and would have its influence; and so it ought; but, it would not undermine and corrupt.——In short, it is a most preposterous notion (a notion propagated by knaves for the purpose of scaring fools) that, by taking the power of electing from the worst men in the kingdom and giving it to the best men in the kingdom, we should be in danger of producing *a bad choice of members*, such a choice as would directly tend to the overthrow of the government. Is it to be believed; can any man bear to be told, that a majority of the people of property in England are *not worthy to be trusted?* Will any one say, that he believes, that a majority of the people of property in England, a majority of those who pay to Church and Poor, *wish to overturn the government?* No; neither Mr. Windham nor his new friend Mr. Yorke will say this, I think. Well, then, if they do not *wish* to overturn the goverment, why should they elect such men for representatives as would overturn it? *Why* should they?—It is useless to go on. The objection has been hatched by corruption, for the sake of deceiving the credulous and the timid. The supposition, on which it is grounded, is impudently false, those who start it being well assured, that the proposed Reform would restore to the throne its rightful dignity and prerogatives, and would pull down nothing but the boroughmonger faction.

Let this plan be adopted, and there would be no need of any of those harsh and odious *disqualifications* that now exist. Supposing *Excise-Officers*, for instance, to be necessary, why should they not vote as well as other men of property? Why should they be shut out; why have a mark of opprobreum thus fixed upon them, merely because they are servants of the public appointed by the king? But, it is one of the curses of the boroughmonger system, the seat-selling system, the false-swearing system; it is one of the great curses of this system, that its notorious frauds, its flagrant robberies, its unbearable depredations upon the people, make us look upon all persons, employed under the government, as *our enemies*, or, at least, as *having an interest inimical to our rights and liberties*; and, upon this truly shocking notion those laws have been made, which shut out Excise Officers and others from the pale of elections.—All these exclusions would, by the plan in contemplation, be done away for ever, and cordial harmony and mutual confidence would, after a long, long suspension, be once more restored between the government and the people.

It is a constant trick with the seat-trafficking crew to cry out, that Reform would endanger the *kingly government*. They are a body unseen, but ever active. The wasting of the public money, in pensions and sinecures, of which we so often complain, proceeds, from them, in reality, and not from the king. We see the king's minister always with a majority at his back; but, that majority is not secured without means. I do not say, that it is purchased with cash upon the nail; that is no longer the fashion, as it appears to have been in Ireland, in the time of Swift, whose poem upon the subject, I have, by way of shewing *how men wrote about parliaments in the days of our grandfathers*, inserted below: no, that is no longer the fashion; but, it is notorious, that no minister can keep a majority without making his favour circulate amongst those, or, at least, the relations and friends of those who vote with him.——And, what a miserable thing is this? What a life must a minister lead, surrounded with such "friends?" Did the cares, thus created, leave him time to think of any thing else, he is prevented from doing, in many cases, what he would do; and, as to the king, what, short of an influence like this could ever have prevailed upon George III to set his hand to the grant to *Mrs. Fox?* I could mention many other acts; but this, I think, does surpass all others. What! King George the Third, in his old age, grant a pension to the very highest amount that the law permits him to go; to put his hand to a grant of such a pension to Mrs. Fox! Is there, in all England, one man who believes, that the king did that act *voluntarily*; and that it did not cost him many a pang? What feelings must those men have had, who thrusted such a grant under his hand; and, what a system must that be, which places a king in such a predicament? In short, I think, it cannot be doubted; I think that there is no man in his senses, who can doubt, that the Reform proposed would tend not less to the stability of the throne than to the happiness of the people; and, not only to the dry legal stability, but to the dignity and high feeling of the king and his family, who are now but too frequently confounded with those, from whom they should always be kept distinct.

I have not time to extend these observations, and, it would, indeed, be of little use; for the bare stating, I think, of Sir Francis's Plan, together with just pointing out some of its effects, must be quite sufficient to convince any reasonable man, that this is what the nation now stands in need of; and, that the adoption of it, without loss of time, is necesssary to prevent the catastrophe predicted by Lord Chatham, as stated in one of the passages, taken for a motto to the present Number. Perverse and self-interested men; men, who would as lief see their country enslaved from without, who would rather risk that event, and who would gladly see a military despotism established within; men, who would take either of these, sooner than yield their unjust pretensions, will spare nothing of course, to prevent the adoption of a measure, like that now proposed, and to misrepresent the motives and to blacken the character of all those who stand forward in its support. But, still it must come; or misery unparalled is England's doom. I have, since I last came to town, heard a person or two observe, with I thought, feelings of satisfaction, that, "*the people were nothing against the soldiers.*" Nothing against the soldiers! What, then, is it supposed, that the Government of England is to be maintained, and by military force, too, *against the will of the people?* A proposition not to be endured, under any circumstances; and, what shall we think of it, then, when applied to circumstances, wherein "*the representatives of the people*" are the object of military support?—"Nothing against the soldiers!" It is painful to me, and it is really alarming to hear observations like these from persons of any consequence.—"Nothing!" Do you call it *nothing* to have caused all the Southern and Midland counties to have been drained of troops? Do you call it *nothing* to have caused an army of forty or fifty thousand men to be marched to London for the purpose of causing an order of "the *representatives of the people*" to be obeyed. Do you call this *nothing?*—But, I would seriously ask these persons, whether they think, that it will do to keep a military force constantly on foot for the *support of the House?* Whether they think, that such a thing can possibly last, for any length of time?—Well, suppose them to answer in the affirmative; then I ask what will be the consequence, in case Buonaparté should, no matter where, effect a landing in this kingdom? What will then become of the military force?—And, *why* should we be put to the expence of such a force? Why should the struggle between the House and the People be kept up? What is the *cause?* Why should not harmony be restored; and why should not the House regain the love of the people by adopting their unanimous wishes (as far as they are not immediately interested in support of the borough system) for a Reform? Not a measure *called* a "Reform," but which, in fact, would [illegible] no more than a measure for legalizing bribery and corruption; not a reform that shall merely regulate the market for seats; not a "Reform," which shall make us purchase the fee simple of false oaths, the venders being aware that they are not worth two years purchase; not a "Reform" that shall make any sort of compromise with corruption, and especially a "Reform" that shall take the boroughs out of the hands of the nobility and transfer them to the ready-rhimoed stock-jobbers: no none of these: no sham "Reforms;" nothing to amuse and cajole; nothing, in substance and effect, short of the proposition of Sir Francis. And why should we not have this Reform? Why should we be discussing the question whether the House can, or cannot, *be miantanied for a permanency by a military force?* Alas! What a question is this for Englishmen seriously to discuss! It never can long be a question. I agree perfectly in the closing sentiment of the Westminster Remonstrance, namely, "that *nothing but a* "*Reform can save us from military despotism*;" but, I will not believe, that, with all the good-sense and all the public spirit that are now so visible in the people, the measure of Reform can possibly fail. I look forward to its accomplishment with nearly as much confidence as I look forward to the return of the seasons. I see few things that can retard it, and nothing by which it can be finally prevented. The recent occurrences have not *created* but merely *strengthened*, the general wish for Reform; Reform is the object which alone is worthy of our anxious attention; and, in all our endeavours to work conviction in the public mind, we, never forgetting the Champion of our cause, should begin and end with Sir Francis and Reform.

Wm. COBBETT.

Westminster, 18*th April*, 1810.

P. S. 19*th April*.—I have just taken a glance at the Debate upon Lord Ossulston's motion, relating to the *murder* committed by the *Life Guards*' man (a happy enough association!); and, I see, that another *murder* has been found to have been committed by another of these *Life-guarders*, in the city; but, on these I must postpone further notice till my next.