SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, December 31, 1806.

99

WAR-OFFICE, May 17, 1806.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant J. T. Naylor to be captain of a troop, without purchase, vice Reade who retires.

12th Regiment of Light dragoons—Lieutenant Earl L. Dunsany to be captain of a troop by purchase, vice Cramer, who retires; Cornet George Erskine to be lieutenant, vice Daniell.

14th ditto—Cornet David Watts to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Silvertop promoted; Thomas Smith, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Eyre, promoted.

17th ditto—Allison Surgeon John Pteudestleath, from the Royals, to be assistant surgeon, vice Sale promoted to the 14th foot.

21st ditto—Lieutenant Browne Fleming to be captain of a troop, by purchase, vice Dunbar, who retires; Lieutenant Joseph Hare, from the 39th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice De Cordonnell who resigns; Assistant surgeon William Milton, from the 14th foot, to be assistant surgeon, vice Dexter, appointed Cornet.

23d ditto—Ensign James Dowd, from the 83th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase.

25th ditto—Cornet Frederick Gore Wade to be lieutenant, vice Ferguson deceased.

3d regiment of Ft—Major Henry Monckton, from half pay of late 24th regiment of light dragoons, to be Major, vice Clay, who exchanges.

8th ditto—Ensign Sutton Nearne to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dickenson, promoted.

14th ditto—William Ross, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Taylor promoted.

14th ditto—Major James Watson to be lieutenant colonel, without purchase vice Burnett, who retires on half-pay of the York hirse; Captain George Miller to be Major, vice Watson Assistant surgeon Frederick Albert Loinsworth, from the 85th foot, to be assistant surgeon, vice Milton, remove to the 21st light dragoons.

26th ditto—Richd Blakeney gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Mison promoted in 54th foot.

19th regiment of ft—Charles Driberg, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Ingham, promoted in Colonel Baillie's regiment.

21st ditto—Second-lieutenant William Orr to be first lieutenant without purchase, vice Cox, who resigns; Second-lieutenant Chres Minter to be ditto, without purchase, vice S W Green, who resigns.

To be Second-lieutenants—James Wright gent by purchase, vice Brownpromoted; Thomas Boukin,gent. vice Orr; John Stewart gent vice Minter.

23d ditto—Captn F. N. Offley to be Major, by purchase, vice M'Kenie, who retires; First lieutenant Wm. G. Stainforth to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Offley; Secid-lieutenant J. Sotheby to be first lieutenant, by purchse, vice Stainforth.

27th ditto—Cptain Charles Pepper, from the 1st Garrison battalion, to be captain of a company, vice Kelly, who exchanges; Lieutenant Francis Assmuth, from the 79th foot, to be captain of a company, without purchase, Florence Egan, gnt. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Crewe, promoted.

30th ditto—Ensign J. L. White to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Indian, who retires.

39th ditto—Hospital Mate E. Morgan to be assistant surgeon.

39th ditto—George Coleman, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Burford, promoted in 81st foot.

40th ditto—Ensign Thomas Willingham to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Sutherland, who resigns: Robert Watsonsgent. to be ensign, vice Willingham.

41st ditto—John Williams Clemow, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Chambers, promoted.

46th ditto—John Walton, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Watts, promoted in the 1st West India regiment.

53d ditto—Ensign Cope Williams to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Pass, who retires.

54th ditto—Ensign James Leslie, from the 92d foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Drake, removed to the 56th foot; J. Bonetgent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Scarisbrick, promoted in the 93d foot.

55th ditto—Thomas Price, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Grant, who returns to his former half pay.

56th ditto—William Anderson Orgell, gent. to be Ensign, vice Hanlegate, dec. Ensign Frederick De Giffe to be adjutant, vice Packner, who resigns the adjutancy only; Assistant surgeon John Bennet, from the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion to be surgeon, vice M'Arthur, appointed to the 2d Garrison battalion.

64th ditto—Ensign and adjutant Robert M'Chain to have the rank of lieutenant.

81st ditto—Ensign Richard Burford, from the 39th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase.

83d ditto—Captain John Napper to be Major, without purchase vice Beamish, who retires; Lieutenant William Stock, to be captain of a company by pur. vice Napper; Ensign Geo. P. Hincks to be lieutenant vice Stock.

87th ditto—Lieutenant Thomas Huxley to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Fellowes, appointed to the 7th Royal Veteran Battalion.

88th ditto—Lieutenant G. T. Preston to be captain of company, without purchase, vice Flack, appointed to 1st Royal Veteran battalion.

91st ditto—John Maclean, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Æneas Macdonald, who resigns.

92d ditto—Ensign Thomas Scarisbrick, from the 54th foot, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice D. Mackenzie, who retires.

93th ditto—Lieutenant Thomas Drake, from the 56th foot, to be first lieutenant, without purchase.

96th ditto—Lieutenant Colonel Michael M'Greagh from the 7th West India regiment, to be Lieutenant-colonel vice Conran, who exchan

1st West India regiment—Ensign Charles Watts, from the 46th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Campbell, who resigns.

4th ditto—William Erskine Grant, gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Gordon, promoted in the 8th West India regiment; John Ryan, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Dudgeon, promoted in the 8th West India regiment.

7th ditto—Lieutenant colonel Henry Conran, from the 96th foot, to be lieutenant colonel, vice M'Greagh, who exchanges.

8th ditto—Lieutenant John Lagoutte[illegible] of company, without purchase. Lieutenant Jo[illegible]rotte to be ditto.

To be Lieutenants without purchase,

Ensign James B. Galway, vice Lagoutte, Ensign John Kier, vice Harriott, Ensign George Gordon, from the 4th West India regiment, Ensign Dudgeon, from ditto.

To be Ensigns without purchase,

William Lorimer, gent. vice Galway, Quarter-Master John Donaldson, vice Kier; John Crosbie, and John Donavan, gents.

To be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign,

Serjeant Major William Ryan.

To be Quarter-Master—Serjeant Major William Taylor from the 93th foot, vice Donaldson.

Major-General Rowley's Regiment—George Dick, gent. to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase.

Colonel Baillie's regiment—lieutenant Daniel O'Donaghue, from the 88th foot, to be captain of a company, without purchase.

Colonel Dillon's regiment—lieut ——de Creux, of the late loyal emigrants, to be Quarter-Master, vice Perret.

1st Garrison Battalion—captain Edward Kelly, from the 27th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Pepper, who exchanges.

BREVET.

Major J. Laing Weir, of the 59th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.

STAFF.

Colonel F. A. Wetherall, of the Nova Scotia Fencibles, to be adjutant general to the forces serving in the Windward and Leeward charibbee island station.

Captain William Bowyer, of the 50th foot, to be Deputy adjutant general to the Forces in Nova Scotia, with the rank of Major in the army, vice Colonel Wetherall.

Nova Scotia Fencibles—Temple Fortier Piers, gent. to be ensign, vice Bradley promoted in the New Brunswick Fencibles.

1st regiment of the Royal East India Volunteers—Lieutenant Colonel Robert Thornton to be colonel, vice Mills, who resigns.

2d ditto—Lieutenant colonel George Woodford Thellusson to be colonel, vice Sir Wm. Benlley, bart. who resigns.

3d ditto—Major George Smith to be lieutenant colonel, vice the Hon. William F. Elphinstone, who resigns.

The King's German Legion.

1st regiment of Dragoon:—Captain Charles Baron Maydell to be Major, with temporary rank, vice Bulow; Brevet Captain Philip de Seighard, from the 2d dragoons, to be captain, with temporary rank, vice Maydell.

2d ditto—Lieutenant Lewis Wilmerding to be captain, with temporary rank, vice Klare, who resigns; Cornet George Borneman to be lieutenant, vice Wilmerding; Cornet Frederick Baron Uslar to be lieuteunt, vice Auhagen, promoted.

To be Cornets—Serjeant Cadet —— Brawn, vice Decker, who resigns; Serjeant cadet —— Poten, vice Borneman; Frederick Bergmann, gent. vice Uflar.

To be adjutant—Lieut. George Auhagen, vice Singhard, promoted in the 1st dragoons.

1st regiment of Light dragoons—Captain Otto Baron Grote to be Major, with temporary rank; Cornet Ernest Poten to be lieutenant, vice Poten, appointed adjutant; —— Battling, gent. to be cornet, vice E. Poten, Lieutenant Frederick Poten to be adjutant, vice Vofs promoted.

2d ditto—Brevet captain George Baron Wense to be captain, with temporary rank, vice Stelzenberg who resigns; Adjutant Frederick Baron Vofs, from the 1st light dragoons, to be captain with temporary rank. vice Grothe promoted; Cornet George Meither to be Lieutenant, vice Wenley Serjeant Cadet. —— Koch to be Cornet, vice Meither.

1st battalion infantry of line—Ensign Leopold de Rettberg to be lieutenant, vice Witzendorff, who resigns.

4th Battalion of Infantry of the line—Brevet captain —— Dolge, from the Depot, to be captain, with temporary rank, vice Kauffmann, deceased.

6th Ditto—John Anton Schaedtler, gent. vice Kuntze, promoted; Ernest Baron Heimburg, vice Middener, who resigns.

7th Ditto—Ensign——de Wattenberg to be lieutenant, vice Delius, appointed adjutant; Ensign——de Wrifberg to be lieutenant, vice Hemmer, who resigns;——de Hugo, gent. to be Ensign, vice Wrifberg, lieutenant Charles Delius, to be adjutant, vice Delius, promoted.

2d Battalion of light Infantry—Ensign Burchhard Neuffel to be lieutenant, vice Jemith, deceased; Rudolphus Baron Steiger to be Ensign, vice Neuffel.

PREFERRED—The Rev. J. W. Pawfey, M. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to be Domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The Rev. Edmund Oltram, Public Orator of the University of Cambridge, and Private Tutor to Lord Viscount Merton, is appointed Domestic Chaplain to Earl Nelson.

Col. Leigh has presented the Rev. Frederick Gardiner to the living of Combhays, near Bath, void by the death of the Rev. F. Mazeppa.

ANECDOTE.

A miniature painter now residing in Ireland having, after various sittings, produced a very different likeness of a Gentleman, the latter observed that he did not think the picture would ever be like him—Wait, my Dear Sir, says the artist until I *put on your Coat*, and it will be a very different thing. The coat being on the latter still declared himself disatisfied, and the painter then requested him to suspend his judgment until he should *see it in the Frame*. To the frame the head was placed, yet gave no more satisfaction than before. "I cannot, Sir, think of taking this picture, nobody will know it was ever int[illegible]ded for me," "Not know it Sir," replied the artist of the brush, not know it Sir—why, Gentleman was here yesterday who *saw in his life*, and he swears it is the [illegible]g he ever beheld!

BONAPARTE'S PLANS and CHANGES.

Too many Persons seem inclined to suppose that the changes which Bonaparte has effected in the state of Europe must be permanent: that because they are great, they must be solid; and abandoning all idea of affairs returning to their former channel are accommodating themselves to the new order of things by which usurpation has triumphed over every thing that is legitimate, and by which the sceptres of lawful Sovereigns have passed into the hands of low-born upstarts, with a speed and facility that have the air and appearance of magic. But before we hastily adopt the opinion that the re-establishment of the ancient order of things is impossible, let us take a view of the manner and principles upon which those changes have been effected. In every one of them there has been a decided and manifest outrage of the habits, partialities and prejudices of the people. The people have had nothing to do with the change, they have been transferred to the new Sovereign as so many heads of cattle.—These new changes differ from those which are so frequent in History in this material circumstance, that the Sovereignty has invariably passed into the possession of an alien and a foreigner. Neither in France nor in any of the countries revolutionised by Bonaparte, has the sovereign authority been given to a native—a mongrel Italian reigns in France, a Frenchman in Milan, a Corsican in Naples, a Frenchman in the new principality on the Rhine. None of these men have any feelings or prejudices in common with the people whom they govern; their manners are not the same, their very language is different—Bonaparte roots out the tree that is the natural growth and produce of the soil, and inserts in its stead the produce of a foreign clime. He plants his upstarts in Germany, and sets them over a people proverbially attached to ancient and illustrious families. He makes princes descend to the condition of subjects, and he elevates subjects to the rank of princes. It has been said, for the purpose we suppose, of inducing us to recognize these titles and changes, that these new kings and princes create no more ridicule now, than the old titles did when they were first enacted. The Author of this asser ion, equally proves his ignorance of history and his inclination for the new principles. It would be difficult to find in the history of the formation of Empires any thing that resembles the present period, or that can either explain or justify the horrors and convulsions which have taken place. But supposing even that there are some features of resemblance, there is still an enormous difference between the circumstances of the two periods. The establishment of the old titles tended to the welfare of society & civilizati n; but the new titles have arisen entirely out of spoliation and usurpation—the people receive their new Sovereigns against their content,—their lawful Princes are torn from them and they themselves are delivered up as the prey to some fortunate Brigand, to the willing executioner of the cruelty and caprice of Bonaparte. And this it is which some of the Partisans of the new Ministers compare to those ancient times, when the people in giving themselves rulers took such bold and decisive strides towards civilization? By such doctrines and opinions every event may be justified—the assassination of the Bourbons, the dethronement of that ancient and revered family whose fall shook all Europe—the crimes and horrors by which Bonaparte and his accomplices reached the supreme power are but so many political *accidents* and means, which do not differ from those which the ancient chiefs employed to establish their titles and preponderance!

However, what multitude is there or can there be between those periods, when social order was in its progress towards establishment, and these changes and revolutions which outrage all received ideas, wound the affections and habits of the people, and change the fate of empires with as much facility and indifference as the scenes of a Theatre?—What resemblance is there between those times when every thing tended towards stability, because the manners of the people assisted the progress of social institutions; and the present period when the apparent order that exists depends upon the life of one man? When that iron hand which grasps at present the destinies of Europe shall be cold and lifeless, what fresh revolutions and changes may we not expect? The very character of Bonaparte justifies us in entertaining that expectation. Referring every thing to himself, encouraging the idea that his superintending genius and talents give energy and regularity to the vast machine, he shews that no one can move and direct it but himself. The great talents and victories of Alexander did not prevent his family from being sacrificed to the ambition of his Generals, and his dominions divided amongst them. Circumstances may have changed, but military renown then as now was the basis of all honours and distinctions.

So far therefore from thinking the fabric which Bonaparte has raised, to be so solid as to stand for ages, we shall be surprised if it survive him. The arm that constructed it is alone able to uphold it—it will fall when that arm is cold in death, and that system which has cost so many millions of lives, and outraged all the affections, habits, and prejudices of the people, is perhaps doomed to be destroyed with more rapidity than it has been constructed.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY FUND.

Yesterday a party of about four hundred gentlemen met at the Free Masons Tavern, to celebrate the anniversary of this truly liberal institution; and if genius, learning, worth, and rank, can give respectability, the meeting was respectable indeed. The chair was filled by the Duke of Somerset.

After dinner, and the usual succession of loyal toasts, Mr. Hobhouse rose to propose the health of a very strenuous friend to the institution: he was certain that he should be anticipated by the thoughts of the company in naming the Earl of Chichester, and he had also no doubt but they would interrupt his farther observations with the enthusiasm of their approbation.—*(Loud plaudits).*

The Earl of Chichester, after expressing his gratitude for the honour he had received, observed, that he could not satisfy himself by merely returning his acknowledgments. The hon. Gentleman had praised him as a strenuous member of the society: it was true that in zeal and sincerity he would not yield to any gentleman present; but with respect to utility, he concluded his hon. Friend meant the channel by which he had submitted to his royal highness the Prince of Wales to become their patron. One word was sufficient, his royal highness immediately condescended, and by his glorious example the institution had acquired its present celebrity. He congratulated the company upon the improvement and diffusion of science to which they had been instrumental, and concluded an elegant speech by proposing the health of Mr. David Williams, the founder.

It is here proper to state, in addition to what the Earl of Chichester said of the Prince of Wales's condescension and generosity, that his royal highness has charged the revenue of the duchy of Cornwall with the sum of 200 guineas a year during his life, to accommodate the committees of the institution with a house or museum bearing its name; and a regular subscription is now opened for a house fund.

The Duke of Kent's hand attended, and the vocal powers of Incledon, Hill, Shields, &c. greatly added to the conviviality of the day.

But one of the chief sources of entertainment was the recitation of poems composed by gentlemen, friends to the institution. Mr. Fitzgerald was highly and deservedly applauded. He was peculiarly happy in his description of the vassalage to which some powers on the continent are now degraded by Bonaparte.

" On servile nations let the *tyrant* tread.
" Those well *deserve* the *yoke* who *bow* the *head*."

The contrast also between them and us was very striking, when he mentioned our readiness

" To prove that Nelson had not died in vain."

Mr. Graham and Mr. Tweedie were also among the reciters, and acquitted themselves with their usual credit. The only new character, if we may be allowed a theatrical phrase, who made his *début* before the company, was a Mr. Mowck, of the Inner temple. His composition possessed no inconsiderable share of merit, and his mode of reciting was in the highest degree impressive. The following lines on the death of the amiable Duchess of Devonshire had an electrical effect:—

Angelic sounds! but hold! her lyre's unstrung,
Hush'd are the tender lays—cold the angelic tongue.
No more the Muses lead thee to the mount,
Where Hooter sings, or to Castalia's fount.
Gay fashion droops; thy kindred poets mourn—
Nay, even HEARS, a tear bedews thy urn.
To sounds of heavenly harps the dies away,
And melts in visions of eternal day.

By the treasurer's report, we are happy to find the funds of the society rapidly accumulating.—The names of Lord Moira (6th subscription.) Sir J. B. Warren, Sir David Baird, and Sir Home Popham, were announced as liberal contributors Alexander Davison, Esq. was also a beneficent donor.

Price 1[illegible] Pagodas.

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Extracts from the French Papers.

PRUSSIA.

It appears that in general, no exact or precise notion was entertained of the extent and population of Prussia. It was believed, but only by approximation, that since the last act of the Empire on the 2d of April 1803, that Prussia contained 72,414 Square miles in extent, and a population of Eight millions, five hundred thousand inhabitants.

The principal cities are.—Berlin, whose population is estimated at 130,000 inhabitants,—Varsovia; which since the burning of the suburbs of Prague, is estimated at not more than 66,000; Konningsberg, 52,000; Breslaw, 50,000; Dantzick, 36,000; Stettin, 18,000 and Thorn, at 10,000.

The Prussian army amounts to 224,144 men, of whom forty thousand are cavalry.

The Revenue of the King amounts to, one hundred and twenty millions.

The Provinces of Prussia united to the Crown at different times differ considerably, in their manners, language, religion and climate.

The German language is the most common, but French is spoken in all the large cities; and the Polish language in Polish Prussia. The Lutheran religion is generally professed, but in Silesia they are Roman Catholicks.

The soil of Prussia proper, is cold and humid, that of Brandenburgh, poor and Sandy, Polish Prussia, is covered with wood and morasses; that of Silesia, is fertile, intersected by cultivated hills.

Agriculture is much neglected, their manufactures, excepting that of leather and the cloths of Silesia; hardly furnish sufficient for internal consumption; her commerce is very trifling. Nature has bestowed on Prussia a monopoly of amber, but fashion has rendered this branch now very useless, their exportations consist chiefly in timber, leather, hides, hemp and cloth.

Public instruction has hitherto made but small progress, notwithstanding their three universities, viz. Frankfort fural' Oder, Koeningsberg in Prussia; and at Posen in Poland.

Prussia has produced many learned men esteemed throughout Europe, such as Cluverius and Buching, celebrated Geographers; Copernicus, author of the system of astronomy which now bears his name; Muller, called Regiomontanus, a great mathematician; Kant, author of a new system of Philosophy, the Poet Ramler, and the romance writer, Nicolai. Notwithstanding this kingdom is new in the political system of Europe, yet from its position, the impulsion of the genius of Frederick the second, and in consequence of the French revolution, it has been called forth to act a very important part.

TURKEY.

At a moment when the eyes of all Europe, are directed towards the Ottoman empire, an Empire formerly so formidable, not more than one hundred and fifty years ago; has so suddenly fallen from its splendor, and menaced with an almost approaching dissolution, as much from the project of invasion, which Russia keeps no secret, as from the excessive agitation manifested in the interior of the provinces; it may not be indifferent to know in the actual state of affairs what force the grand Seignior can oppose to his enemies, the exact extent of the country he governs, its population, and their industry.

Turkey in Europe contains 182,760 square miles, and a population of eight millions of inhabitants. Turkey in Asia 545,800 square miles, and a population of ten millions of inhabitants; making an aggregate of eighteen millions of inhabitants, and an extent of 528,560 miles (without including Egypt.) They have an army of 150,000 men, a considerable navy and a revenue of one hundred and eight millions.

The principal cities are, Constantinople, the population of which is estimated at 400,000 souls.—Adrianople, who according to Babre contains 150,000 inhabitants; Sofia 70,000; Silestria in Bulgaria, 60,000, Salonica, 60,000; and Belgrade, 25 000.

The principal cities in Asia are, Aleppo, which is reported to contain 200,000 inhabitants; Damas, 180,000; Bussora, 150,000; Smyrna, 120,000; Prusa, 60,000; Angora, 60,000; Tokat, 60,000; and Bagdad, 20,000;—Were all these more compact and better connected, they might still, for a long time resist the shock with which they are exteriorly threatened. The manufactures and commerce of the Turks are principally in the hands of foreigners. They export few articles fabricated in Turkey in Europe, and these consist principally of carpets; but the raw materials that are exported are of great value, these exports principally consist of Corinthian Raisins, Figs, Saffron, Marble, Cotton, Wool, Silk and drugs. The education of the Turks is totally neglected. Some idea of their manners may be obtained by reading the charming letters of Lady [illegible]

RUSSIA.

The Sun never sets in the Empire of the Czar:—at the moment the rays of that planet ceases to gild the twelve hundred churches of Moscow, Aurora has already awakened from their slumbers the Russian hunters established on the North West coast of America. The surface of this immense empire is about eight hundred and ninety square french miles; it is equal to a ninth part of the habitable world, and the eighteenth of the whole universe. Its population is estimated at thirty six millions, forming nearly a twentieth part of all mankind.

Nothing can be more extraordinary than the manner in which this population is disseminated over a territory twice as large as all Europe. In the centre of European Russia, the population is generally from three hundred to three hundred and sixty, in a square league: under the government of Moscow, it extends as far as eight hundred and sixty four individuals, in that of Kaluga, to seven hundred and three, and in that of Kiow, to five hundred and seventy four. The provinces formerly a part of Poland, are estimated at three hundred inhabitants to a square league, and Courland, at three hundered and twenty two. But to the North, East, and South of this fertile and populous line, what immense deserts extend on every side. An unfortunate caprice, to be regretted both by Europe and by Russia, has placed the capital of this kingdom in a sterile morass on the banks of the Neva; where the King has in vain combated nature, for the government of Petersburgh only yet reckons two hundred and forty five inhabitants to a square league, (leaving out the capital) the proportion would only be one hundred and forty. The dreary regions bordering on the frozen ocean, are condemned by nature to an eternal sterility; and hardly any one will be surprised that the government of Archangel only reckons fourteen inhabitants to a square league. But one cannot help being surprised to see the same phenomenon repeated on the borders of the Caspian sea, in the same latitude with Champaign and Burgundy. It is however certain that the government of Astrakan, only reckons twenty six inhabitants to a square league. The borders of the Palis Meotides, and those of the Black Sea, equally exhibit vast deserts, where only some isolated villages are seen along their shores.

A favourable climate, with the aid of commerce, would soon make the central population of Russia flow towards this sea, where already the Russian colours have been displayed with glory.

Siberia proper, is an immense territory which inclines towards the dusky borders of the frozen ocean—it is a distinct world; here nature reigns in full sovereignty—some few dispersed cottages occasionally, but seldom, interrupt the horrible uniformity of uncultivated morrasses, and eternal forests. In the whole space of this extensive country there is hardly one million and a half of inhabitants, which gives two individuals to one square league. There are however, notwithstanding, some considerable towns—Dolback is said to contain about six thousand inhabitants.

If the nations under the Russian government are seperated from each other from their geographical position, they are still more so from their ideas, their origin, their physical constitution, their morals, and their habits of life. Amongst the fifteen or sixteen millions of re- Russians who inhabit particularly the centre of European Russia, how many classes are they that completely differ from each other? The Princes and Grandees who in their palaces at Moscow, unite to the ostentation and luxury of Europe, that of Asia; who assemble round them the allurements of the Seraglio, the charms of Italian music, and the pomp of the Theatre Francois—who would take them for the countrymen of the inhabitants of the peasants hut, who never light their cabins but by the means of a piece of shingle from the birch or pine tree, one end of which is lighted whilst the other end is stuck in the table, these miserable slaves who from necessity are compelled to destroy the young trees, by stripping off the bark to make matt shoes? The class of rich merchants at Moscow equally form a people apart who in no respect resemble the merchants of Petersburgh or Riga, here it is the elegance and manners of Europeans, there it is the patriarchal hospitality of Asia. At Tobolsk, in the centre of Siberia, the audience cry at a German comedy; in the streets of Irkutsk you will see rolling carriages made in London or in Paris—in the streets of Astrakan the Turkish merchant gets drunk with opium; the Bucharian takes his cup of tea with salt instead of sugar, whilst the beautiful Indian sometimes enjoys the pleasure of being burnt on her husband's funeral pile.

What a succession of climate from the sombre rocks of Nova Zembla, to the delicious Tauradean vales. Here [illegible] groves of laurel, olives and figs we may trace a resemblance to the richest provinces of Italy or of France.

Here the strawberry of Asia Minor adorns the rocks with their ever green foliage, the [illegible] vine interwoven with [illegible] forming natural garlands. Cascades dashing from rock to rock, numerous herds cloathing the sides of the mountains whilst the shepherd placed in a natural rustic grotto, repeating, perhaps, the same melodies that heretofore awakened echo on the plains of Arcadia, or those of Ionia.

What contrast presents itself at the other extremity of the Russian Empire? Vast morasses covered with moss and stunted thickets or bushes; where the Samoyden conducts his deers in pursuit of the Fox and the Bear, such is the scene this country presents:—The waves that wash the shores of these dreary regions, remain continually covered with a thick mist, with mountains of floating ice, sometimes these huge masses are dashed together by the violence of the tempests and broken to pieces with a horrid crash, sometimes this imprisoned ocean appears to present a vast field of chrystal, on which appears the figures of pyramids, mutilated obelisks, and half destroyed gothic towers, which the curtain of a foggy atmosphere appears to enlarge and draw nearer these fantastic figures, until the Aurora Borealis with its rays, clears away these gloomy shades.

The aspect of Russia presents contrasts equally prominent, if instead of traversing it from North to South, you take its extent from East to West. The fertile soil Ukraine, is cultivated with skill and industry, and strong and powerful cattle are trained to the plough: in central Russia, they only make use of the Akaire, an instrument that only grazes the ground, and frequently the peasant possesses, no other animal save one solitary small, weak, lean horse. The agriculture of Livonia is enriched by a very singular invention, by the use of ovens in which they dry their wheat and other grain. Towards the Caspian, as well as the White Sea, every trace of agriculture disappears. The fertile zone of Russia is bounded to the Northward by immense forests of pine, different kinds of fir and larch trees; on the South by an extensive plain, without water, covered with salt mixed with marine shells, a steril and barren country, which every thing seems to announce, has formerly been covered by the sea:—further to the Eastward the Baschkirs, and the Kirguesis, estimate their riches by the number of their horses, sheep, camels and their bee hives. The Camel, which also exists amongst the Tauradeans, at a very small expence may be naturalized to any part of meridional Russia.

On the Western side, mount Euralienes furnishes rich mines of iron and copper. In the governments of Aca, Wiatka and Permia, is produced about four million of Pouds of wrought iron. The produce of all the governments amounts to one million of pouds. (A pouds is forty Russian pounds).

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

"Cowards are cruel; but the brave,
"Love mercy, and delight to save."

Were Bonaparte to be tried by this standard, we should conclude him to be the greatest coward that ever disgraced the military profession. No Humane Society will ever vote him a gold medallion, as was done very lately by our Royal Humane Society, in honor of the Emperor of Russia's persevering and successful efforts to call back the flitting soul of a poor man, apparently dead, on which occasion his Imperial Majesty exclaimed—"*Good God! this is the brightest day of my life.*" This may be fairly opposed, without the dread of sinking in the comparison, to the much-admired exclamation of Titus when he cried out—*Amici, Diem perdidi,*" on perceiving that he had suffered one day to pass unmarked by an act of goodness or virtue. The following is the copy of the letter on this very affecting subject, written by James Grange, Esq. to Dr. Hawes, the Founder, and present Treasurer of an institution which does honour to our country and to human nature.

"DEAR SIR, *March* 24, 1805.

"His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander, in one of his journies through Poland, solely by his own perseverance and personal exertions to life a peasant of that country, who had been drowned a considerable time. T very interesting occurrence came to my knowledge during my late stay at St. Petersburgh and took place between Kouna and Wilna, in Lithuania, on the banks of the little river Wi from which the last-mentioned town derives name.

"The Emperor, from some cause or o immaterial to the present subject, had consid[illegible]bly *devanced* (got before) his attendants; a being led by the winding of the road within short distance of the above-mentioned river, a perceiving several persons assembled near th edge of the water, out of which they appeare to be dragging something, he instantly alighted and, on approaching the spot, [illegible] be t body of a man apparently lifeless. [illegible]ompted humanity alone, and without any [illegible]ssistance than that of the ignorant Boors a[illegible] him, whom he was no otherwise known t[illegible] unfortunately [illegible]ed an Officer of Rank [illegible]d [illegible]id on the [illegible] and immediately proceeded with his own hands to assist in taking off the wet clothes of the apparent corpse, and to rub his temples, wrists, &c. which his Imperial Majesty continued for a considerable time, using every other means, though destitute of medical assistance, that appeared at the moment most likely to restore animation—but all without effect.

"In the midst of this occupation, the Emperor was joined by the Gentlemen of his suite, among whom were Prince Wolkousky, and Count Liewen, two Russian Noblemen, and Dr. Weilly, his Majesty's head surgeon, an English Gentleman, whose professional abilities are so well known, at least on the Continent, that they need no comment, and who always travels with, and indeed never quits his Majesty. Their exertions were immediately added to those of the Emperor; and, on the Doctor's attempting to bleed the patient, his Majesty held and rubbed his arm, and gave every other assistance in his power. However, that and all other means they could devise, proved equally ineffectual; so much so, that, after above three hours' fruitless attempts to recover him, the Doctor declared, to the extreme chagrin of the Emperor (who was by this time become extremely anxious about it), his opinion to be, that life was quite gone, and that it was useless to proceed any further.

"Fatigued as he was with such continued exertion, the Emperor could not however rest satisfied without entreating Willy to persevere, and to make a fresh attempt to bleed him. The Doctor, although (as he has declared to me himself, and from whose own mouth I have these particulars) he had not the slightest hope of being more successful in this attempt than in former ones, proceeded, nevertheless to obey the positive injunctions of his Imperial Majesty, when the whole party making the last effort in rubbing, &c. the Emperor had at length the inexpressible satisfaction of seeing the blood make its appearance, accompanied by a slight groan.

"The emotions of his Imperial Majesty on this occasion, the Doctor informed me, are not to be described: and, in the phrase of his joy he exclaimed in French, "*Ge God! this is the brightest day of my life;* and the tears, which instantaneously sprang into his eyes, indicated that these words came from his heart.

"It is useless to say, my Dear Sir, that their exertions were, as you may suppose, redoubled, and finally crowned with complete success; but I must not forget to add (as, in justice to his Imperial Majesty, no trait, however trifling, ought to be omitted, which reflects such honor on his feelings as a man), that on Dr. Weilly's looking about for something to stop the blood with, and tie up his arm, the Emperor without any hesitation, instantly took out his handkerchief, tore it in pieces, and with his own hands bound the poor fellow's arms with it (whose gratitude and astonishment, when informed to whom he was indebted for his life, you may easily conceive), had remained with him till he saw him quite recovered, and conveyed to a place where proper care would be taken of him; besides ordering him a considerable present of money, and having since otherwise provided for him and his family.

"The accompanying snuff-box, on which this interesting event is faithfully, though roughly delineated (the poor inhabitants of that part of Poland being no greater artists), was sketched at a neighbouring town, for the purpose of commemorating his restoration; and it is one of *four*, presented, on the occasion, to the principal actors in it, namely, His Imperial Majesty, and the three Gentlemen above mentioned, who are, though not very correctly, it is true, represented on it.

"Knowing my attachment to every thing in the least connected with that truly amiable and good Prince, or his actions, Dr. Weilly was kind enough, at my request, to present me with it; & although I would not part with it on my other account, I think it cannot be better disposed of, than by taking the liberty of offering it to you, Sir, to the end that so striking an example of humanity and perseverance, and philanthrophy, in so exalted a character, may not be entirely lost to the world and to posterity. Requesting you to excuse the hasty imperfect way in which I have endeavoured to narrate this very affecting transaction, (to which I feel myself totally incompetent to do adequate justice) allow me to assure you, Sir, of the sentiments of respect and esteem with which I beg leave to subscribe myself, Dear Sir, your's most faithfully,

"JAMES GRANGE."

An old writer says, that a British tar is generally born in a sea port, baptised with salt water, the sea is his element, that his heart towers in a storm, that the thunder of the cannon is music to his ears, that he reckons his victories only by his wounds, and with his last breath bequeaths his wife and children as legacies to his grateful country.

MADRAS,
Printed by John Young.

MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXII. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1806. Number 1109.

A CAR.

JOHN BRAISON

PRESENTS his most respectful Compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Madras, and the Public at large, and begs to return them his most grateful thanks for the very liberal support he has received, he has now the honor to announce

THAT THE

Extensive and well Chosen

INVESTMENT

OF

Thos. Jones, Esq.

COMMANDER,

OF THE

HON'BLE COMPY's SHIP

TOTTENHAM,

WILL BE

EXPOSED

FOR SALE,

AT HIS

COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,

ON FRIDAY,

THE 2D OF JANUARY 1807,

CONSISTING OF

The FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

CLARET from the Estates of Gledstone and Nesbitt, Maxwell and Ly, and Urquhart and Robertson,
PORT WINE from Gledstone and Nesbitt,
HOCK from Harp
CHAMPAGNE from Bridges,
BRANDY, from Otto,
ALE in Casks from Hodgson,
Parmasan CHEESE,
OILMAN's STORES from Mackenzie,
CONFECTIONARY from King,
CLOTH from Vivers,
SILK and COTTON HOSE, from Smith,
Blankets, Flannel, Green Baize, Boat Cloaks and Coats, Ladies Shoes, Hessian Boots, Gentlemen's Shoes, Medicines, Leather and Cotton Gloves, Braces, Blanqueen Bedding, Bunting of Colours, Horn Lanthorns, Trumpets,
SADLERY from Gibson and Peat, & Roberts,
CHARIOT and TANDY HARNESSES from Talbot,
GROCERY, consisting of French and Imperial Plumbs, Boom Raisins, Turkey Figs, Current and Pearl Barley,
A general assortment of IRONMONGERY, and CUTLERY,
Lace Handkerchiefs, Veils, Sleeves, Lace Mantles, Straw Hats, &c. from Tinckler, Haynes and Guidon,
A choice collection of BOOKS,
Sandwich Cases from Spode.
A handsome three Barrel'd ORGAN, in a Mahogany Case, Pedestal Drum and Triangle compleat. by Mallerman,
An elegant Patent Flageolet Organ, in a solid Mahogany Case, 4 Barrels, Pipe, Tabor, Drum and Triangle compleat by Mallerman,
A new Carver Built Cutter, Length 23 feet, with back Board, Burdens, Rudder, Tiller and Iron Work, built with Washboard all down.

ALSO

A quantity of old London particular MADEIRA WINE in Pipes.

N. B. will pay the most particular attention to orders he may be honored from Stations, provided such orders are accompanied with Bills or reference for payment, as the Goods being dispatched.

Madras, 27th December, 1806.

For Sale on Commission

By John Branson,

EUROPE BOOT LEGS, Uppers, Soles and Heels, at per pair Star Pagoda.

For Sale on Commission.

By John Branson,

A HARP, with Complete Set of Extra Strings and Music.

Price 1 Pagodas.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By John Branson,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On SATURDAY the 3d January 1807.

THE REMAINS OF

CAPTAIN LENNOX,

AND

MR. MORTIMER'S

INVESTMENTS

Hand-bills will be Published,

AND

THE WHOLE WILL BE PUT UP

In small lots, for the Convenience of

PURCHASERS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By John Branson,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On SATURDAY, the 3d of January 1807,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

On account of the Shippers,

TWO DAMAGED

PARMASAN CHEESES,

Brought out on the Honorable Company's Ship

TOTTENHAM,

J. JONES Esq. COMMANDER,

And forming a part of his

INVESTMENT.

Advertisement.

A BOX OF CHILDREN's

HATS,

JUST RECEIVED,

IS NOW EXPOSED FOR SALE,

AT JOHN BRANSON'S

Commission Warehouse.

Madras, 29th December, 1806.

For Sale on Commission,

By John Branson,

	P.	F. C.
EXCELLENT Brandy per Gallon,	2	35 0
Approved Rhenish Wine, per doz.	9	22 0
Excellent Gin in Cases of 12 Bottles each per case,	5	0 0
Old Madeira Wine, per Dozen,	6	0 0
Milroy's Cavalry Saddles with Bridles, & Holsters Complete.	each	30 0

For Sale on Commission.

BY JOHN BRANSON,

A BAY ARAB HORSE, 4 Hands, 2 Inches high, 10 years old, perfectly Quiet, Stands fire, & Sound to the best of the Owner's knowledge; together with Saddle and Bridle,—Price 300 Pagodas; he would admirably for a Lady.

A brown CHARGER, 14 Hand, 2 Inches high, perfectly Quiet, Stands fire; Sound to the best of the Owner's knowledge, with Saddle and Bridle, Price 150 Pagodas.

These Horses are the property of a Gentleman quitting the Presidency, and are parted with for no other occasion

Advertisement.

MESSIEURS

E, FAULKS AND CO.

LOTTERY

OF

ELEGANT DIAMOND,

JEWELLERY,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Drawing of the above LOTTERY will positively take place on the 20th January next, at Mr. HEIRE's LOTTERY OFFICE, where TICKETS may be had on Application to Mr. HEERES, and at the OFFICE of Messrs. De FRIES, where also the Jewels may be viewed from 11 till 2 o'Clock.

The DRAWING will begin precisely at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 31st Inst.

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice of children's Hats of colours
Sundry articles of China and Glass Ware, a few Pieces of Chintz, Flannel Bannians and a few rolls of Blue Bunin.
China and Bengal Gauze cot Curtains of colours,

ALSO

A three barrelled Organ that plays thirty tunes.

At 4 o'clock in the Afternoon,

WILL BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY OF

SHIMBEAMS,

FOUR IN A LOT.

The Shimbeams are lying near the Auction Room.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 31st December,

THREE PIPES OF

Madeira Wine,

THAT HAS BEEN UPWARDS OF

Three Years in the Settlement.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

On SATURDAY, the 3d January, 1807,

AT

THE BEACH,

NEAR THE

MARINE YARD,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

AN ANCHOR,

18 Cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lbs.

AND

ONE EUROPE FOURTEEN INCH

CABLE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 5th Jan. 1807.

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

THREE CAVALRY SADDLES

WITH HOLSTERS COMPLETE.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 5th January, 1807,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

SEVEN

G of Gin,

b

PROPOSALS

FOR

PUBLISHING MONTHLY,

A WORK,

TO BE ENTITLED,

THE INDIAN MAGAZINE,

AND

EUROPEAN MISCELLANY.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION

TO

THE RIGHT HON'BLE

Lady W. Bentinck

PRICE TWO PAGODAS,

EACH NUMBER,

Embellished with an Engraving,

AND CONTAINING ABOUT 100 PAGES OF LETTER PRESS, ON FINE PAPER.

THE PROPRIETORS of this publication trust that they have duly considered what will render the work most interesting to the Public. It is intended, that it shall contain all material intelligence from *Europe*, for the gratification of the *Indian* Reader; communicate original information, on subjects connected with our Indian possessions; the General Orders of the several Governments in India, and the local News of each Presidency; which cannot fail to afford useful and satisfactory communication to those who may honor the work with their patronage in *this Country*, and will be a very valuable, and acceptable present to their Friends in *England*.

The following is the general outline of the intended Contents of every Number.

Indian News.

GENERAL ORDERS, *of the three Presidencies, including* ARMY PROMOTIONS.
GENERAL Local Intelligence of *Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Ceylon, Penang, &c.*
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS *relative to* INDIA, *as often as materials can be collected.*
NAVAL APPOINTMENTS in INDIA.
ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES of SHIPS, and Passengers, &c.
MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS in INDIA.
POETRY, *Original and Selected.*
RATE of *Company's Paper at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay.*

European Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS, *from the English & Foreign Papers.*
SHORT CHRONICLE OF EVENTS, *including an Abstract of the Debates of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain.*
REVIEW OF LITERATURE,
SELECTIONS OF POETRY.
ACCOUNT *of the* BRITISH STAGE,
MEMORANDA DRAMATICA.
MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS, *from the English Reviews,*
TRANSACTIONS *of Literary Societies.*
EXHIBITION *of the Royal Academy;*
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS *in Europe.*
PRICE OF STOCKS, *in London, Paris, &c.*
PROMOTIONS *in the Army and Navy.*
PROCEEDINGS *of the Court of Directors, and of India Proprietors;*

AND GENERALLY,

All such facts as can be collected, that can contribute to the amusement, or afford useful knowledge to our Friends.

MR. GEORGE CHINNERY as Joint-Proprietor of the Work, will furnish an ETCHING Monthly. The FIRST NUMBER will exhibit a VIEW of MADRAS, from the Beach; and every succeeding Publication will contain either a LANDSCAPE from Nature, or FIGURES illustrative of the Character, and occupations of the NATIVES; to be accompanied by a description of the Plate.

The First Number will be issued *February 1st*, 1807, and LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of honoring the Work with their patronage, will be pleased to send their Names to Mr. J. UNDERWOOD, *Junior*, Courier Office, Madras.

N. B. All communications on Indian Subjects, will be thankfully received.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, Governor in Council, has been pleased to sanction the publication of the Work, and has been indulgent in permitting the Magazine, when sent by Tappal, within the limits of His Lordship's Government, at the rate of SINGLE POSTAGE.

NEW PENAL CODE RECOMMENDED.

MR. EDITOR,

The multiplication of penal ſtatutes has given riſe to many ſerious diſquiſitions on the wiſdom of laws, their failure, and the difficulty of carrying them into execution; and ſome gentlemen of profound habits of thinking have ſunk ſo deep in this ſubject, as to aſſert, almoſt in plain terms, that penal laws are good for nothing, becauſe crimes are as frequent after they have been enacted as before. Others have inquired, and I confeſs with ſome propriety, into the right of any community to inflict the puniſhment of *death* upon its member; and, if I am not miſtaken, this puniſhment is in America reſtricted to murderers of the worſt claſs only.

Meditating upon theſe ſubjects it occurred to me that the fault of our laws might perhaps conſiſt in the puniſhments we inflict not being properly proportioned to the crimes; or, in other words, that rogues have been far more fertile in deviſing new crimes, than honeſt men, or legiſlators (who *ipſo facto* are honeſt men), have been ingenious in varying their means of puniſhment.

Perhaps, therefore, the failure of our penal laws may proceed from the want of connection between the crime and the puniſhment. But it is not my intention at preſent to attempt to eſtabliſh this connection but yet beg leave to recommend a plan for commuting all puniſhments for *operations* of *Pharmacy* and *ſurgery*.

I am hopeful that it may meet with a gracious reception from the public at preſent, when the invention of *ſubſtitutes* is greatly the faſhion, and when we have ingenious men who undertake to find *ſubſtitutes* for almoſt every neceſſary of life, from a *militia man* to a *joint of meat*. Now, as it is notorious that the puniſhment of felons is very expenſive to government, and as government, like all other well regulated families, muſt be ſenſible of the hardneſs of the times, I flatter myſelf I am performing an acceptable ſervice by propoſing a cheap ſubſtitute for puniſhments.

It is almoſt needleſs to ſay, that the ſcience of ſurgery is very much abſtracted by the want of opportunities for operations and experiments before the ſtudent arrives at actual practice upon his patients. It is a very awkward thing, and would be very ſhocking if it were known, that a ſurgeon ſhould be able to ſay to a patient, "Sir, I am come to cut off your leg; but as this is the firſt time I ever performed the operation, you muſt excuſe me, if I don't go through it as I could wiſh." This, Mr. Editor, would ſurely be very ſhocking and very unſafe; whereas, it is obvious, that by the ſcheme I propoſe, at leaſt twenty ſtudents may go through the whole ſeries of operations in the courſe of one Old Bailey ſeſſions, greatly to their improvement, and to the furtherance of the law.

Another advantage would be, that, as the operations of ſurgery are very numerous, they might afford that variety of puniſhment which ſeems very much wanted in order to proportion puniſhments to crimes; and the antipathy of the lower claſſes to ſurgical operations is ſo ſtrong, that I truſt I need not expatiate on this as a powerful argument in favour of the ſcheme. The ſight of a caſe of inſtruments would create more terror than the ſight of a cat-o-nine-tails, which I am told there are various ways to evade. For ſlight offences or firſt offences, it may perhaps be neceſſary to order the felon to be put under the hands of an apothecary's boy for a week or fortnight. Crimes of the next degree of atrocity might be puniſhed by a gentle diſlocation; as we riſe higher in offence, we aſcend through the various degrees of fractures ſimple and compound, up to the trepan, or lithotomy.

Methinks I hear the recorder paſſing ſentence at the concluſion of an Old Bailey ſeſſions in this manner:

"You, John Glim, have been found guilty of houſe-breaking: it only remains for me that I pronounce the ſentence of the Law, which is, that you be taken from hence to Surgeons Hall, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the City of Weſtminſter, and County of Middleſex, and that there your right hand be *amputated*.

"You, Thomas Vagrant, have been found guilty of ſtealing privately. The ſentence of the law is that your fingers ſhould be cut off; but the court, in conſideration of your having a numerous family, whom you maintain by your profeſſion as a ballad-ſinger, hath been pleaſed to remit that part of your ſentence, and orders that you be *qualified for the Opera Houſe*."

This, Sir, would alter the face of things in Newgate; inſtead of rioting, drinking and ſwearing, which are too much to be heard in all our gaols, we ſhould hear nothing but groans, and ſcreams, and the direful operation of boluſes and juleps. The Newgate Calendar then would be a liſt of caſes in ſurgery; and the keeper, if he took a priſoner returned, might eaſily procure ſuch advice from the firſt ſurgeon in the neighbourhood, as would effectually prevent his running away.

Upon highwaymen, footpads, and all bloody-thirſty fellows, I would have the various kinds of *practices* tried; experiments might be made on *gun-ſhot* wounds, a ſpecies of retaliation which would admirably ſerve the purpoſes of ſcience and juſtice. As to crimes committed in a ſtate of intoxication; for the leſſer ſpecies, a courſe of quack medicines might probably be ſevere enough; but for the more atrocious, it would be abſolutely neceſſary to puniſh by tapping. Not that I mean that the ſentence of the judge ſhould be definitive. Alleviating circumſtances ought ſtill to appeal to the fountain of mercy, and in caſes where the jury ſtrongly recommended to mercy, his Majeſty would no doubt remit the *trocar* or the *biſtoury*, as might ſeem fit. Very heinous offences committed by females, might be puniſhed by operations incident to the ſex, ſuch as experiments on the nervous ſyſtem, on the tongue, &c. or perhaps the *ceſarian operation* might be ordered in lieu of *hanging*; and, if we may believe ſome learned profeſſional men who have lately tried that operation, it would not amount to much more than a reſpite for a week!

As to petty offences, bleeding and toothdrawing would in general be ſufficient, and perhaps as good for the morals as beating hemp and blaſpheming; or the apothecaries might be permitted to try the effect of ſome new-invented medicine. I fancy I ſhall ſome day or other read in the newſpapers a paragraph like the following:

"Yeſterday three men and women were brought before the Lord Mayor, for getting drunk and making a riot in a public houſe at unſeaſonable hours: but, on their making a handſome apology for their conduct, and promiſing to behave better in future, his Lordſhip was pleaſed to order that each ſhould take a box of Dr. Humbug's Cathartic pills, and be diſcharged."

In this plan, I humbly preſume, it is very obvious that various perſons would be gratified, Men of ſcience would be undoubtedly pleaſed with ſo extenſive a range of experimental practice; and I truſt there is enough in the ſcheme to ſatisfy thoſe who think that our puniſhments are in general too lenient. Executioners and jailors may be bribed, and there are various ways of ſoftening puniſhments ordered by the law; but the gentlemen to be employed upon my plan would have too much intereſt in its ſucceſs to be ſwayed by any conſiderations of another kind, or to be prevailed upon to lay down the knife or the lancet before law and juſtice had been fully ſatisfied. Beſides, ſhould a greater degree of ſeverity be recommended for in the caſe of certain crimes than an expert operator might inflict, we have hungling ſurgeons and blundering apothecaries enough, whoſe handy work and preſcriptions would amount to the full rigour of the law; or the numerous tribe of advertizing doctors might be employed, and I hope none will ſay that the puniſhment in that caſe would not be perfectly adequate to the crime.

Having ſuggeſted theſe hints, Mr. Editor, leave them and the whole ſcheme to the conſideration of your readers: I truſt they will weigh it with impartiality, and determine whether it is or is not entitled to a preference over the preſent ſyſtem.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient Servant,

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE AND SURGERY.

P.S. I have read that the Divorce Bill has been thrown out of the Houſe of Commons. I am ſorry for it. I think I could have recommended, in my plan, a trifling operation or two, which would have effectually prevented the increaſe of Divorces. *Sublata cauſa, tollitur effectus.*

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 31, 1806.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. J. B. Huddleſton, Acting Regiſter to the Zillah Court of Tinnevelly.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Extracts of General Letters from the Honorable Court of Directors.

Letter dated 9th April 1806.

PAR. 25—"We have appointed the following Aſſiſtant Surgeons for your Preſidency in further part of the number we thinkfit to (1805) agreed to ſend thither, viz.

"Meſſrs. John Milne, A. B. Peppin, Robert Richardſon, John Rule, George Bruce, Ramſay Bieden, and Thomas Serjeant."

Letter dated 2d May, 1806.

PAR. 6—"We have permitted Major Sir D. Ogilvy and Captain Hugh M'Intoſh, to return to their rank on your Eſtabliſhment."

PAR. 7—"Mr. Thomas T. Parke, a Cadet for the Artillery or Engineer corps, on the Fort St. George Eſtabliſhment, reported to us by the proper Officer at the Presidency at Woolwich, as qualified to ſtudy this ſcience, is to take rank in your ſervice next

MAJ
reſpon
SHAW
riſe

On the 12th inſt. arrived the Pattamar ſloop *Venkataruſoo*, from Bimlipatam, laden chiefly with various ſorts of Oil-ſeeds, Ghee, &c. &c.

Six Sloops and Doneys have arrived in the roads, ſince our laſt publication, laden with Bengal Rice, Wheat and Peaſe.

Grain has conſiderably riſen in price in the courſe of the preſent week, but whether in conſequence of real, or fictitious ſcarcity, we are not competent to determine. As large quantities of rice, eaſe &c. are arriving daily from Bengal in Country veſſels, there can be little doubt that they will ſoon be ſufficient for the conſumption of the Carnatic, and the price will of courſe then fall. In the mean time any combinations that may be diſcovered, which have for their object to monopolize grain, will doubtleſs meet with merited puniſhment at the hands of the Magiſtracy, whoſe activity, whilſt it protects the fair trader, will defeat the deſigns of any who may harbour intentions which lead to ſuch poignant diſtreſs, as the want of rice muſt produce to the Natives of this Country.

The China Fleet conſiſting of the *Royal Charlotte, Thames, Glatton, Cirencester, Aruſtoun, Marquis of Ely*, and *Neptune* Indiamen, ſailed on the 14th Nov. from Penang for China, under convoy of the Lion, Man of War, and Greyhound and Duncan, frigates.

Accounts from Colombo, under date the 17th inſt. ſtate, the arrival there of the ſhip Duncan Capt. Brown, from Prince of Wales's Iſland, which ſhe left on the 14th ult. The moſt material intelligence received by this conveyance have already been ſubmitted to our readers, on the arrival of H. M. ſhip Blenheim.

We omitted to mention the arrival of Captain Elphinſtone, and Lieut. Whitehead, late of H. M. ſhip Greyhound, Mr. and Mrs. Grey, and Lieuts. Lemage and Creſſy, late of H. M. ſhip Caroline, who came paſſengers on the Blenheim, from Prince of Wales's Island; they intend to proceed to the Cape, and thence to England.

The ſhip Fortune, which captured the Fatamarina, as mentioned in our laſt, proves to be an Extra ſhip, in the H. C. ſervice. She ſailed from England, with a number of convicts, for New South Wales, in the beginning of the preſent year, and from thence ſailed for Bengal, where ſhe arrived on the 11th inſt. She will take in a Cargo on account of the Hon. Company, and then proceed to England.

Previous to the unfortunate loſs of the Forbes, which event we noticed in our paper of the 10th inſtant, we learn, that Captain Sinclair deſpatched his 2d officer, Mr. Hitchings, with a Dutch brig which had been captured a few days before.

A ſhort time afterwards, Mr. H. fell in with a ſtout Dutch ſnow, laden with a cargo to the value of 14 or 15,000 dollars, and captured her; he put the priſoners into the ſmaller veſſel, & allowed them to make the beſt of their way to Java. Mr. H. arrived at Penang on the 22d ult.

A boat belonging to one of H. M. ſhips boarded and took charge of the prize immediately on her anchoring, but we underſtand, ſhe was given up to the captors, by his Excellency Sir Thomas Troubridge.

For the particulars of the loſs of the ſhip Forbes, we refer our Readers, to the News, under the head of Prince of Wales' Iſland.

King Louis of Holland, as a mark of ſpecial favour, has ordered the naval trophies, ſo glorioufly and hatly earned by De Ruyter and Van Tromp, to removed from the Hague to Amſterdam.

Extract of a Letter from a Friend at Macao, dated the 15 Auguſt 1806, *about* [illegible].

"The Ship Tickerry, from Botany Bound to China, was loſt the Appoo bank, in the Paro ſea, the whole of the liuable cargo loſt, but, fortunately no lives.—The Commander went to Manilla, in a boat, with a flag of truce and arrived at Macao ſafe to our ſailing."

Bearings of the ſhoal on which his Majeſty's ſhip Blenheim took, is inſerted for general information.

Parcelar Hill, 67, E. 8 or 9 leagues
Lat. obſerved 22 N.

[illegible] 14

Col
ac

89th

C. G.
ridge,

Calcutta.

The demiſe of the late King of Hindoſtan, and the immediate ſucceſſion to the Throne, have occaſioned no tumult or commotion whatever; but, as a meaſure of ecaution, four troops of Cavalry, marched from Allyghur for Delhi, ſoon after the receipt of the intelligence.

The lately deaſed King poſſeſſed an energetic mind, though irreſolute, indolent, and unfortunately prone yield to the counſels of others. When follow his own unbiaſſed judgment, Shaw Allum formly evinced himſelf the friend and faithful ly of the Engliſh Government: and it was from his Prince, that in 1765, Lord Clive obtained the Firmaun, conſtituting the Eaſt India Company, perpetual Dewan of the great and opulent countries of Bengal, Behar, and Oriſſa. The misfortunes that attended Shaw Allum, ſubſequently to that event, and the ill adviſed meaſure of quitting Allahabad, were to be attributed entirely to the influence of Mahratta Counſels. The revolution effected by Gollaum Mahommed, in 1794, when the unfortunate King was inhumanly deprived of his eyes, muſt be freſh in the memory of the majority of our readers.

It is conſolatory to reflect that this Prince, lineal deſcendant of the Houſe of Timur, after a ſeries of years inominiouſly paſſed under the controul of a ſubject power, was reſtored to independence and exerciſe of his ſovereign authority, by the wiſdom, the juſtice, and valour of that nation, whoſe ſucceſsful eſtabliſhment in Hindoſtan, had himſelf ſo fully contributed.

[ASIATIC MIR. DEC. 13.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. George Suttie Collector of the Zillah of Berbhoom.

Miſcellaneous Intelligence.

General Orders, the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, December 5.

A Diſpatch from the Reſident at Delhi has this morning been received by Honorable the Governor General in Council, announcing the melancholy event of the deceaſe of his Majeſty Shaw Allum, on the morning of the 19th ultimo.

His Majeſty's remains were interred on the evening of the ſame day, with great funeral pomp and ſplendor, in the vault of his Anceſtors and the funeral was attended by the Reſident at Delhi and principal public officers ſtationed at that Capital.

The utmoſt tranquility prevailed at the Capital at the time of the diſpatch of the latest advices from the Reſident at Delhi

His late Majeſty is ſucceeded in the Throne of Delhi by his Majeſty's eldeſt ſon Mirza Akber Shah, who ſucceeded the Muſnud in Pitt State on the 19th ultimo. His preſent Majeſty has aſſumed the title of Akber Saunee.

In teſtimony of reſpect to the memory of his late Majeſty, the Honorable the Governor General has been pleaſed to direct, that minute guns be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William and at the principal Military Stations within the Company's Provinces.

The Honorable the Governor General in Council has alſo been pleaſed to direct, that Royal Salutes be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William and at the principal Military Stations within the Company's Provinces, in honor of his Royal Highneſs the Prince Mirza Akber Shah's Acceſſion to the Throne of Delhi.

By Order of the Honorable
The Governor General in Council,
THOMAS BROWN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, Nov. 27, 1806.

The Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleaſed to make the following promotions.

ARTILLERY.

Major Thomas Greene, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Tomkyns, retired.

Capt. John Nelly, to be Major, vice Greene promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Arnold Neſbitt Mathews, to be Captain of a company, vice Nelly promoted.

Lieutenant James Fullarton Dundas, to be Capt. Lieutenant, vice Matthews, promoted.

The dates of rank of the above Officers will be adjuſted hereafter.

The conditional permiſſion grated to Lieutenant W. Turner, of the 13th Native Regiment, by General Orders of the 13th ultimo, to proceed to Europe on furlough for the recovery of his health, is confirmed.

THOS. HILL, *Actg Sec. Mil. Dept.*

[CAL. GAZ. *Dec.* 8.

Bombay.

On Saturday laſt, anchored in the harbour, the Eagle, Captain James Webſter, from Calcutta, left the pilot 11 October: ſpoke His Majeſty's ſhip St. Florentz, Lat. 13 N. Long. 84 E.—Paſſenger Enſign Kilkart 84th Regiment.

The ſame day arrived the General Welleſley, Capt. Robſon from Calcutta, left the Pilot 28th Sept. ſpoke the Alexander bound for China.

On Wednesday arrived the Bombay ſhip, Caſtle Daſhorg, Captain Winther, from Madras, left 2d November, touched at Tranquebar on the 5th, at Alapee on the 20th, and at Tellicherry on the 1st November. Spoke His Majeſty's ſhip Pitt, Bathurſt Paſſenger Mr. Skinner.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

J. Elphinſton, to be Senior Merchant, vice Spencer, deceaſed.

R. T. Goodwin, to be a Junior Merchant, vice Elphinſton, promoted.

Rich, to be Factor, vice Goodwin, promoted.

Stephenſon, Regiſter, and Aſſiſtant to the Superintendant at Cannah.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

The Honble the Governor in Council has been pleaſed to appoint Volunteers Frow and Hardie, to Lieutenants, date of rank 20th Oct. 1806.

[*Bom. Courier* of 13th *Dec.*

Official Military Intelligence,

Extracts from General Orders, by Government.

Bombay Castle, 29th November 1806.

Information having been received of the Death of Mr. Archibald Little, the Garrison Surgeon at Tannah, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Appointments and Promotion take place in the Medical Department viat.

Surgeon Samuel Sproule, to be Garrison Surgeon at Tannah, vice Little deceased,—date of rank 27th November, 1806.

Surgeon P. C. Baird, to be Surgeon to the Residency at Baroda, vice Sproule removed—do. do. do..

Senior Assistant Surgeon Henry Robertson, to be Surgeon, vice Little deceased.—do. do. do.

Assistant Surgeon William Dunbar, to the Medical duties of the Residency at Anjengo vice Robertson promoted,—do. do. do.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Armstrong, to be Mate to the General Hospital, vice Dunbar removed,—do. do. do.

2d December 1806.

By the Commander in Chief.

Surgeon Henry Robertson, is posted to the 2d Regiment and to join the Battalion.

Surgeon P. C. Baird, and Assistant Surgeon Dunbar are ordered to proceed to their respective Stations without delay.

Surgeons Sproule and Robertson on being relieved will without loss of time join their Stations.

Assistant Surgeon Rogers, will take Charge of the sick of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment until further orders.

BY GOVERNMENT.

4th December 1806.

Having received, what the Hon. the Governor in Council considers, sufficient information of the Death of Colonel James Bannatyne in England, on the 30th July last, resolved that the following promotions take place from that date, viz.

Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Anderson, to be Colonel vice Bannatyne deceased,—date of rank 14th July 1806.

Senior Major Joseph Boden, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Anderson promoted,—do. do. do.

Ninth Regiment.

Senior Captain George Llewellin, to be Major, vice Boden promoted,—date of rank 14th July 1800.

Capt. Lieut. John E. Robertson, to be Capt. of a Company, vice Llewellin promoted,—do. do. do.

Lieut. Thomas Thatcher, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Robinson promoted,—do. do. do.

Ensign Walter B. Mosely, to be Lieut. vice Thatcher promoted,—do. do. do.

Senior Cadet on the Supernumerary list Mr. Robert Mitchell, to be Cadet and promoted when discharged the Cadet Establishment.

Mr. James Place, Cadet in the 2d Regt having been reported qualified for a Commission, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint him Ensign—date of rank 30th June 1805.

In consequence of the Death of Ensign Waddington, of the 7th Regiment, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, viz.

Seventh Regiment.

Senior Cadet, on the Supernumerary list, and acting Ensign Andrew Hare, to be Ensign, vice Haddington deceased, date of rank,—29th November 1806.

The death of Mr. Archibald Little, having occasioned a vacancy in the four Senior Surgeons, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon William Mackie, Senior Surgeon, vice Little deceased 27th Nov. 1806.

8th December 1806.

By the Commander in Chief.

In consequence of the death of Col. James Bannatyne, the following removals and appointments are ordered to take place.

Major General and Colonel Keneth McPherson, from the 2d to 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Colonel James Kerr, from the 3d to 2d do. do.

Colonel Richard Gore, from the 4th to 3d do. do. do.

Colonel John Wiseman, from the 5th to 4th do. do.

Colonel Henry Oakes, from the 6th to 5th do. do.

Colonel Thomas Marshall, from the 7th to 6th do. do.

Colonel Charles Reynolds, from the 8th to 7th do. do.

Colonel Burnaby Boles, from the 9th to 8th Regt N. I.

Colonel Andrew Anderson, posted to the 9th Regt.

Lieut. Colonel Joseph Boden, is posted to 1st Bat. 6th Regt N. I. vice Anderson promoted.

Captain Alexander Campbell, of the 9th Regt. is removed to the 2d Bat. vice Llewellin promoted.

Lieut. W. B. Mosely, of the 9th Regt. is removed to the 1st Bat. vice Thatcher promoted.

Mr. Robert Mitchell, Cadet is posted to the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment.

11th December 1806.

By the Commander in Chief.

Ensign Hare, of the 7th Regt is posted to the 2d Battalion and ordered to join his Corps without delay.

12th December 1806.

By the Commander in Chief.

Lieut. Alexander Hoskins, of the 9th Regt is removed to the 2d Bat. vice Stewart deceased, and Ensign Abraham Renton, of the same Regt. is transferred to the 1st Bat. vice Hoskins promoted.

R GORDON, *Adj. General.*

On Saturday last anchored in the harbour the Honorable Company's cruizer Princess Royal. Lieutenant John Fuin, from Tellicherry, from whence she sailed on the 1st instant.—By this opportunity came passengers, Richard Torin Esq. his lady and family, and Colonel Akins of the Engineers.

On the same day arrived in the habour the ship Jane, Captain Mc'Nichol, from Madras.

On Sunday evening anchored in the harbour the Honorable Company's Ship Earl St. Vincent, Captain Jones, under convoy of his Majesty's frigate Concorde, captain J. Cramer, from Goa, from whence she sailed on the 8th instant.

These ships left riding at Goa, two Portuguese Indiamen; on their passage up the coast of Ceylon fell in with and spoke his Majesty's ship Piedmontaise, Captain Walter Bathurst, standing to the southward.

By this opportunity came passengers, Mrs. Cook and family, Mrs. May, Mrs. Bell and family, and Lieutenant Lewis of the Honorable Company's Service. [*Bombay Gaz. Dec. 16.*

Prince of Wales' Island.

OCTOBER 11, 1806.

On Wednesday last, the First Subscription Assembly was held at the Navy House, which was numerously attended.—The dancing began about half past eight o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit until eleven, when an elegant supper was served up; after which, the dances recommenced and continued till an early hour.

LOSS OF THE FORBES.

The Forbes, Capt. Fraser Sinclair sailed from Calcutta on the 5th April, bound to the Leward on a trading voyage, with a cargo of opium, piece goods, and iron; on the 11th ultimo, (returning homeladen with profits to a considerable amount) about 2 A. M. then going at the rate of 5 knots, she struck and stuck on a reef of rocks at the South entrance of the Straits of Billiton, lat. 3.40, together with a Dutch brig which has been taken as prize during the voyage; the boats were immediately hoisted out, and every endeavour made to get the ship off, but unfortunately without effect, as in about 2 hours after the stern went down in 5 fathoms; finding every attempt to save either vessel or cargo fruitless, the crew with 5 Javamen taken from the prize brig, were divided into three boats; Capt. Sinclair, Mr. Robert Sharp, 4th mate, and 11 of the crew in the pinnace, after undergoing the greatest distresses from want of water and provisions under a scorching sun, without an awning or any thing to cover them, fell in with the General Baird, Captain John Harford, eight days after leaving the wreck, who with his wonted liberality supplied them with every thing requisite for their further progress to Malacca.

On the morning of the 2nd ultimo, the pinnace arrived at Malacca, and on the 9th, the long boat with Mr Hammond and Mr. Dornan, 1st and 3d officers and 27 of the crew also reached that settlement; the other boat has not yet made her appearance.

Previous to the loss of the Forbes, Mr. Hitchings, 2d officer, with 16 men, were dispatched in another brig, which had also been captured, no intelligence has yet been received of her.

Extract of a letter dated Malacca, 12th Oct. 1806.

Particulars of a shoal on which the ship General Wellesley struck, on her passage from the Straits of Macasser to Pontiana, in lat 1, 19 S. and computed long. 108, 45 E. of Greenwich.

At 6 A. M. the body of Caramatta bore E.—the S. extremity of Loocto, S. E. by E. distant 8 or 9 leagues, in 20 fathoms, at 15 minutes before 10 A. M. the ship running at the rate of 7½ or 8 knots, the man at the mast-head called out rocks under water, right a-head; but before the helm could be shifted, either to port or starboard, the ship struck with a most violent shock, laying her over at the same time considerably, notwithstanding this, however, she passed between the rocks without losing much of her way, the rocks were apparently 5 or 6 feet under water, and 7 to 10 fathoms distant from the larboard side of the ship, the same on the starboard side—some of them covered only with about 3 or 4 feet of water.

From the violence of the shock, we were apprehensive the ship might have experienced some material damage—but on sounding the pump, found the made no water:—when the Wellesley struck, she was in the track laid down in Lawrie and Whittle's map, as being perfectly clear and void of shoals, with regular soundings of 20, 18, and 17th fathoms, and the tracks of several ships laid down in them—hauled off N N W and had from 18 to 13 fathoms until ten minutes before noon, when we passed over a sand bank, with only 6 fathoms on it—then deepened suddenly into 13, 14, and 15 fathoms soft ground.

EXTRACTS
from late English Papers.

The Right Hon. the Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Simmonds, Lieutenant of Sandgate Castle, vacant by the death of his father, on the recommendation of Thomas Godfrey, Esq. one of the Representatives in Parliament for Hythe.

The following is a return of the number of volunteer officers, above the rank of Captain, who have had commissions since the commencement of the present war, distinguishing their rank:——Colonels 97, Lieut. Colonels Commandant 328; Lieut. Colonels 350; Majors Commandant 152; Majors 8.—Total 1425.

Method of punishing seamen on board the [illegible] by running the gauntlet, is ordered to be [illegible]y discontinued.

[illegible] quadrupeds lately arrived on [illegible] East Indiaman, in the London [illegible] Helena, is *a dog with two noses*; [illegible] be *Æolus*, lying alongside her, are [illegible]ng lioness and a tygress. The latter [illegible] by a rope on the quarter deck, and [illegible] a stranger may with safety handle [illegible] so on board the same vessel a black [illegible]sheep, [illegible]ours, and a great variety of birds, [illegible] all from [illegible]ver Plata. The whole affords delightful [illegible]vers of Natural History.

The [illegible] in Admiral Lindis's leg prevents him from [illegible]ing; a splinter tore off a piece of the calf [illegible] is bound to the part again, and is healing [illegible]son, a Lieutenant on board the Ma[illegible]rengo, lost part of his tongue, and his forefinger [illegible] musket ball which entered at the side [illegible]tee[illegible] He was standing in the fore-castle, [illegible] killed or wounded, at the [illegible] Capt. Vrignaud, [illegible] a bar[illegible]ing that his dress and [illegible]s rank, [illegible]

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS

It appears, from Papers and Accounts laid before the House of Commons, that the net value of tin plates exported from Great Britain to Asia, Africa, and the British Possessions in America and the West Indies, for ten years, ending the 5th January, 1803, amounted to an average sum of 3,774l. 7s. 4d. in each year.

That the number of men who volunteered from the English Militia, for limited service, into the Regular Army, under the act of the 37th and 40th of George III. was 10,414.

That the number of men who volunteered from the English militia into the regular army, for limited service, under the act of the 39th George III. c. 106, was 15,712.

That the return of the effective strength of the English militia, on or about the 1st of July, 1799, was 80,629.

That the effective strength of the English militia, on or about the 1st of October 1799, was 63,879.

That the average value, for ten years, ending the 5th of January 1806, of all British iron and iron wares, of all sorts, exported to Asia, Africa, and America, amounted in each to, official value, 718,353l. 16s. 10d. real value, 1,267 943l. 14s. 11d.

That the return of the total number of recruits raised for the service of the army, from the 1st of January, 1793, to the 1st of January, 1801, as far as can be made up from documents in the Adjutant General's Office, 29th of April, 1806, was Cavalry, 36,768; Foot guards, 12,483; Infantry, 159,842. Gross total, 299,093.

NOTE.—The numbers stated in the above return include those received as drafts by one Regiment from another, as well as those originally enlisted. It has been found impossible to avoid this blended statement, as the column in the Regimental Monthly returns, which gives the number of men "recruited or joined," includes the transfers from other corps, and which have seldom been accounted for at the foot of the returns; the above return cannot, therefore, with any degree of certainty, be considered as giving the actual number of men brought into the service of the Army in the period stated.

The form of the Regimental Monthly returns has, since the above period, been revised, in order to prevent any inconvenience which might in future be occasioned by a want of the most accurate information on this head.

The return of the number of men who have volunteered from the British militia, into the regular forces and Royal marines, for general service, in the year 1805, under the 45th of George III. c. 31. was, serjeants, 170; corporals, 295; privates, 10,896.—The total number allowed to so volunteer was, serjeants, 704; corporals, 704; privates, 14,922.

Return of the effective strength, in rank and file, of the British militia, on the 1st of April 1805, from the Adjutant General's Office, 1st May, 1806, 69,219.

COURTS MARTIAL.—A Court Martial was held on board his Majesty's ship Prince, lately, on Lieutenant T. Allen, of the Scout, on several charges, one of which was proved, and he was adjudged to be dismissed his Majesty's service. Two days after Lieut. J. Kestell was tried on four charges; he was found guilty on two, and sentenced to be dismissed from the Scout, and lose 12 months Rank. Three days after a Court Martial was held on Capt. Mackay, late commander of the Scout, on charges preferred against him by Lieut. Allen, which were in part proved, and the Court adjudged him to be reprimanded.

As proceedings of the following nature do not, like criminal informations, come under the notice of reporters in the courts of Law, we are authorized and requested to state, that Colonel Fullarton has directed an action at law to be commenced against Lieutenant Colonel Edward Alured Draper, of His Majesty's third regiment of guards, in order to afford an opportunity of investigating, before a Court of justice, various assertions and expressions contained in an Address to the Public, recently circulated by that officer, in defence of acts committed by Colonel Picton, late Governor of Trinidad. A prosecution was also intimated against Mr. Budd, the publisher, which has been withdrawn, in consequence of Mr. Budd having written a letter to Colonel Fullarton, of which a correct copy will be submitted to the Public as soon as the necessary course of proceedings will justify that communication.

Anecdote of the Grand Duke Constantine. His royal highness was a great favourite with his mother, Catherine II. Being [illegible] that his dress and [illegible] rank, [illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible] you hith[illegible] most import[illegible] establish a lasting [illegible] immortal monument [illegible] pardon me if I have my [illegible] dance and incorruptibility. [illegible] ness Whig to change to Tories, and Whigs; Patriots become Placemen, Placemen, Patriots.—The examples of a [illegible] and a Duke of Richmond can never be effaced from the honest heart; and my most frequent prayer is—that, old as I am, I may not live to see instances of similar tergiversation. But let us even now learn from a former friend, and bring before the public the Duke of Richmond's Plan of Reform, which does appear the best and most comprehensive that has been exhibited, namely, "To make the Election of the Representatives of the People annual, and the right of voting universal; the kingdom to be divided into 500 districts, each district to contain an equal population, and to choose one Member; the election to begin and end in one day," &c. &c.

I admire, to enthusiasm, your bold, independant, and unbiassed observations respecting Lord Grenville, the Lord Chief-Justice, and (though last not least in pecuniary consequence) the late great Government-Agent and Contractor, now Treasurer, Alexander Davison; but I do not know whether I shall be pardoned for doubting your continuance of any more remarks upon the latter. I recollect when this *moral* and *honorable* money-getting man, (who, report says, has amassed half a million of money, I will not say how; for in the North, the old grey-headed landlords are daily selling estates to this *new Laird*, as he is called, who never boggles for a thousand when the situation suits him;)—I recollect, I say when this pin-seller of Quebec,* this man of Sir Evan N——'s making, was convicted of bribery and corruption, that not one Newspaper, except old Baldwin's Weekly Journal, inserted the severe, just, and cutting, sentence of Judge Grose.—I leave you to judge what stopped the pens of the ready writers;—I will tell you, Bank-Notes!—the same (I have risked a bet) that will stop your future strictures on Alexander Davidson, Esq. Treasurer of the Ordnance, late Government-Agent, Commissary to Lord Moira, Contractor, Briber, Corruptor, &c. &c.

If, however, you disappoint my expectations, and continue your remarks upon him, as you have promised, then shall I most cheerfully pay my loss, before ever your friend, and be proudly consoled in my old age by the impression, that there has arisen an Honest Independent Whig!

SENEX,

Durham, 28th of February, 1806.

* A D——n went first out to Quebec with a cargo of needles and pins.

*** We are truly sorry to admit that, such is the depravity of the human heart, that the writer of the above letter is fully justified in withholding his confidence from the professions of any modern public characters,—whether *bubbling* and *noisy* place-hunters, or *clamorous* and *time serving* public writers.—We presume not to arrogate to ourselves the possession of more intrinsic merit than what generally belongs to the character of an *honest man*;—but the Editor of this Paper, having been an active political writer for upwards of twenty years, during which period he defies his most vehement enemy to convict him of a single deviation from an uniformity of principle, and having resisted with contempt every bait to seduce him from his integrity, induces him, in the present instance, to think SENEX may rest assured, that he must lose any wager he may have had the temerity to make, upon the conviction of the INDEPENDENT WHIG of smallest political dereliction from the *avowed principles* this Journal has started with.

Origin of Slavery.—In the year 1440, the Portuguese offered the following Petition to the Pope of Rome;—They fought leave [illegible] Cape of Good Hope [illegible] perp[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

…ER.

…are it?

…ut repining,
…ot and a place:
…ith flatt'ry whining,
… not shew their Janus face.

…nose who murder reputation,
Sons of scandal come not here!
Discord dire, and vile vexation,
Shall not at our board appear.

Here is nought but social pleasure,
Love and Friendship reign confest,
In this bumper blooms a treasure,
Cheers the care-corroded breast.

Fair liberty we here enjoy,
Britain's sons, are all born free:
Let us then this wish employ,
That as happy all may be!

Awkward were our present meeting,
Should we here neglect the Fair;
May the peerless maids of Britain,
Still be heav'n's peculiar care!

Venus smiling here before us,
Bids us fill a flowing glass,
While in one harmonious chorus,
Ev'ry lad shall pledge his lass.

May our Wives and Sweethearts bosoms,
Glow with love and modest fame!
Still may Virtue's fairest blossoms,
With fresh laurels shade their name!

***

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

AN ACROSTIC.

Bereft of soft humanity, that faves
Unnumber'd Orphans from untimely graves;
Of feeling destitute to all distress,
Nor pity nor compassion warms his breast:
A tyrant foe, who when his prin'ners blood;
Purpled fair Jaffa's fields, he harden'd stood,
And view'd the victims by his mandates slain,
Robb'd them of life, and triumph'd in their pain.
To rid the world of such a moral foe,
Ered thy lance, Oh Death, and strike the blow!

JUVENIS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As we think the opinion of "a Subscriber" were more properly submitted to the Committee who manage the Entertainment in honor of LORD MELVILLE, and to which there is a regular Secretary, than thro' the Medium of the public Prints, we beg leave to suggest this mode to the Writer of the Letter alluded to.

Mr. William Rooke, Midshipman on board the *London* who was killed in the late action with Linois's squadron, was son of Sir Giles Rooke, of Lymington, one of the *Judges of the* Court of Common Pleas, and was a very spirited youth, much beloved by his gallant relative, Sir Harry Burrard Neale, under whose auspices he had commenced his professional career, which has been thus early terminated by his falling in the moment of victory.

Count de Ferfen, the Grand Marshal of Sweden, is descended of an old Scottish family of the name of M'Pharfon—he is one of the most accomplished men in Sweden, a fine figure, very rich, and passed much of his time at the Court of the late unfortunate King of France.

Dr. Walcot (better known by the name of Peter Pindar) is at present on a visit to his only sister at Fowey, where he is giving the finishing touch to a collection of Pastorals, Sonnets, &c. in the Doric dialect of Devonshire, of which he is a perfect master.

The Paris Papers state, that Sir Joseph Banks has written a letter to M. Delambe, Secretary of the National Institute of France, to inform him, that M. M. Lacepade and Cuvier, Members of the Institute, are chosen Members of the Royal Society of London. Sir Joseph, in his letter, is said to observe, that this choice is a proof of the respect of these two learned societies for each other; a sentiment which he hopes, no political dispute between their respective nations will ever be able to destroy or weaken.

…e of the methods employed by Buonaparte …nage the looms of Lyons is this:—The …vitation to the *fetes* of the Thuilleries, ladies to ap… and to in… dict…

Scotland.

Lately, the iron-work of the bridge erected by the Colebrook Dale Company, for the Briſtol Dock company, on the Bath road, fell with a tremendous craſh. The iron-work is broken in pieces, and we are ſorry to add, that five men employed were hurt, two dangerouſly, and three men in a trifling degree. The accident is attributed to the crofs-ties not having been faſtened.

Laſt week a race was run between a conſtable and a ſoldier belonging to the militia regiment now lying at Tynemouth barracks, to the great entertainment of the Officers and corps. The occaſion of the heat was as follows:—A private belonging to the regiment had obtained a furlough and was to ſet off as ſoon as parade was over; but as "conſcience makes cowards of us all," poor *Firelack*, on the appearance of a *Tipſtaff* in the barrack-yard, remembered his incontinence with a widow in North Shields, who was with child, and told his fears to a companion in the ranks. On the parade breaking up, *Gripe* caſt his eyes, in all directions to pick out his man, when the friend of the reſpective priſoner, taking to his heels was followed by the conſtable, whom he led a dance till he thought his comrade, was on the march, and then left him with a loud laugh.

Saturday laſt, Henry Glaſford of Douglaſton, Eſq. was unanimouſly elected Member of Parliament for Dumbartonſhire.

IRELAND.

Extract of a Letter from Coleraine, MAY 17.

"You can ſcarcely ſuppoſe to what a wonderful extent and value the linen manufacture of this Country has come. On Saturday laſt a double piece of 7-8ths wide linen was ſold at 7s. 7d. a yard, by a Gentleman in this neighbourhood, which was wove by himſelf, and ſpun by his wife; for which piece of linen he received the ſum of 19l. 14s. 4d.—In this web there are only 12lb. of flax. The produce of one buſhel of flax-ſeed, if ſpun and wove by the proprietors, would at the preſent price of linen net the amount of 247l."

FRENCH GALLANTRY.

We are happy to communicate the following inſtance of a quality which the French nation once poſſeſſed in a degree far above the reſt of Europe:

"SIR—The following inſtance of politeneſs in the French Miniſter of Marine deſerves, in my opinion, to be made public; you will oblige me, therefore, by publiſhing the accompanying letter; and I earneſtly with that your Paper, by falling under the obſervation of the Paris Prints, may prove to the Miniſter of Marine how highly ſenſible the party concerned is of his liberal conduct. A friend of mine had ſent by the Belle packet a pair of hair bracelets, and ſome other ſmall tokens of friendſhip, to a Lady in India. The Belle was taken, and the articles being traced to the jeweller in London, who made them, by his card having been ſent with them, the whole were delivered ſafely to a Banker in Paris, to be forwarded to his correſpondent, an eminent Banker in London, with the name of the party who had ſent the articles, which his letter on the occaſion, alſo taken, diſcovered.—The following is the copy of the Paris Banker's letter:—

"PARIS, APRIL, 23, 1806.

"Sir, you ſent by the Belle packet, to ——, in India, a ſmall box, containing a pair of bracelets, &c. That ſhip was taken, and the box ſent to the Miniſter of Marine. He ſent it to me to be held at your diſpoſal, with the following note:—"*Je penſe que les droits de la guerre ne devoient pas s'étendre juſque ſur des témoignages d'amitié, et je crois qu'il vous ſera agréable de parvenir a faire remettre la boite que les contient a celui qui les envoyoit.*" I ſhall accordingly take the earlieſt opportunity to forward the box and its contents to you."

"I am Mr. Editor, your's obediently,

A. M.

ANECDOTE.

A celebrated *Dentiſt* named Hudſon who had gained a conſiderable Fortune by his profeſſion, built a Houſe in a very odd and uncouth Taſte, at Rathfarnham near Dublin—no regular ſtyle of architecture was obſerved—The preſent Maſter of the Rolls in Ireland, Mr. Curran, paſſing by with another Gentleman, the latter aſked him of what ORDER he called the architecture of ſo curi… Building? why the *Tuſc-an* order to be ſure. The ſame Gentleman had raiſed a … be called antique ruins, and … ſeem to a friend he obſerved, … find it difficult …

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

THE KING, *v.* STEPHENS AND AGNEW.

Mr. Dallas moved to amend the judgment in this caſe. Some time ago, the defendants, who had been Officers in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, had been convicted of taking a bribe, and exorting money to the amount of 85,000 rupees, for which the Court ſentenced them to two years impriſonment, and to pay a fine equal to the ſum they had ſo extorted. It had been previouſly agreed, that the fine was to be calculated at the current price of the rupee, which was then ſtated to be about 2s. 6d. and the fine, under ſuch calculation, amounted to 10,625l.; but ſince that time, it appeared that the rupee was no more than 2s. 2¼d, which reduced the fine to 9,385l. and that ſum was ready to be paid. The Court had directed the whole penalty to go to the informer; and by 33 Geo. III. chap. 52, the Eaſt India Company were prevented from releaſing or compounding ſuch judgment. As the Company had no objection to do it, with the leave of the Court, he truſted their Lordſhips would grant the rule.

Lord Ellenborough ſaid, that the Judgment muſt follow the Verdict, and could not be altered: but the Attorney-General, who had a diſcretionary power, might enter ſatisfaction upon the record for that ſum, by diſcharging part of the order, upon notice for that purpoſe. The rule was accordingly drawn up to that effect.

MAY 6.—CRIMINAL INFORMATIONS.

This morning, Mr. Garrow moved for a rule to ſhew cauſe why a criminal information ſhould not be granted againſt Lieutenant Colonel Draper, of the guards, as the avowed author of a book which contained a libel againſt Mr. Sullivan, who was one of the under Secretaries of the Colonial Department.

Mr. Garrow ſtated, that the preſent caſe originated out of the tranſaction which had lately been before the court—he meant the trial of General Picton, late Lieutenant Governor of the Iſland of Trinidad. Colonel Draper on that occaſion had written a book, which was publiſhed. In this he rather entered into a defence of the conduct of Governor Picton, and in one part of it, which was the part that this application was grounded on, he ſtated a converſation which he affirmed took place between Mr. Sullivan and a Mr. Lynch, putting very ſtrong expreſſions into the mouth of Mr. Sullivan, namely, that he, from his ſituation, knew that Governor Picton would ſhortly be ſent home, as commiſſioners were going out. Mr. Garrow ſaid, he would refrain from making any other obſervations on the contents of this book, as he was almoſt certain, from the number of perſons and circumſtances adverted to in it, that he would have hereafter to apply to the court for ſeveral other informations againſt Colonel Draper. For the preſent, he hoped he would be allowed his rule.

In the preſent ſtage we do not think it proper to enter further into particulars.

Lord Ellenborough—"Take a rule to ſhew Cauſe."

Extract of a Letter from a reſpectable Miniſter in Holland.

You feelingly expreſs your regret, that the union between the two nations in…which we reſpectively live, has been unhappily diſſolved by the war. Oh, my dear Sir! could you be among us, you would ſoon be convinced, three…rths of our nation lament the unhappy quar…ich for ſome years paſt, has divided two n… which yet have one common intereſt in th… of the Goſpel. But we are a defence… who daily pray to God to have m… nd ſo far from being inimical to… nation, we rather rejoice that not more… o Dutchmen were to be found, who wa… far degrade themſelves as to adviſe a plan … invaſion of a country, for the preſervation … which we are as anxiouſly ſolicitous as for … of our own. We pray and ſigh in public a… rivate—How long, O Lord, how long? … indeed, we ſuffer the conſequences of ou… miſconduct: of this our nation is inſe… e: and I can affirm to their praiſe, that the… of them do not oppoſe the Almighty, but ac… pledge that we have brought our national mi… ſunes upon our heads by our luxury and baſe… gratitude. O might but God give us his ſpirit … convert and turn the chaſtiſement under wh… w now ſigh, to our benefit, and particularly … umilia… tion, that we may caſ… and no longer deſpiſe … ot enjoy th… ormerly p…

A PROPER PROBATION FOR A ROBBER.

Cartouche the famous French robber, being told that a young man wiſhed to become a member of his band, took him under examination, and aſked him where he ſerved before? He replied two years with an attorney, and two months under the Inſpector of the Police at Paris. "Then," replied Cartouche with tranſport, "I have met with a proper perſon, and ſhall conſider your probation as quite equal to having ſerved the whole time in my troop,—*rank accordingly.*"

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

On Monday, Charles Marſh, Eſq. Advocate of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and Acting Judge Advocate General, to Miſs Mary Hale Lewis, daughter of Thomas Lewis, Eſq. of Ridgeway Houſe, Hampſhire.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Ganjam, on the 11th inſtant, Thomas Wiſſett, Eſq. Deputy Commercial Reſident.

At Bednore, on the 13th inſt. Lieutenant Denton, of the 1ſt battalion 8th regiment N. I.

At Hyderabad, on the 14th inſt. George Ure, Eſq. Surgeon to the Reſidency.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 7th December, the Lady of Thomas Parr, Eſq. of a Son.

On the 8th December, the Lady of N. B. Edmonſtone, Eſq. of a Son.

BOMBAY DEATH.

On Wedneſday laſt, Enſign Cook, of the Military Eſtabliſhment.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 5th January 1807,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 *o'Clock*,

AN INVOICE OF

Ironmongery,

ALSO

A QUANTITY OF

BRASS FURNITURE,

AND

BELLS, CLAMPS, COPPER PUMPS,

&c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By James Dobbin

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 31ſt Dec.

SALE TO COMMENCE.

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Two Pipes & four Quarter Pipes

OF

MADEIRA WINE,

That has been upwards of ſix Years

IN THE SETTLEMENT.

For Sale on Commiſſion.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

REAL CONIAC BRANDY,

At 36 Fanams per Gallon,

BRANDY

AND

Holland's Gin,

IN SMALL CASES,

At 5 Pagodas per Case.

Sheriff's Sale.

JOHN TULLOH, WILLIAM DOUGLAS BRODIE, GEORGE HALYBURTON and GILBERT FALCONER.

Verſus JOHN BURDEN and FRANCIS H. SMITH.

THE Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature, Madras having by an order in this Cauſe bearing date the 19th Day of December inſtant, authorized the Sheriff to demand, receive, and diſcharge the Debts due to John Burden, one of the Defendants abovenamed, as Specified in four ſeveral Schedules filed in court—All perſons indebted, are hereby required forthwith to make payment of their reſpective Debts purſuant to the ſaid orders.

T. FITZGERALD, SHERIFF.

Madras 29th December, 1806.

For Sale.

AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

RULES for playing the Game of Billiards, called the Carambole or Winning Game, alſo,

Blank Wills,—Common Intereſt Bonds,—Power of Attorney,—Bills of Lading,—Reſpondentia Bonds,—Judgment Bonds,—Paſs Notes, &c. &c.

…AM'S BROAD-WAY.