MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXIV. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1807. Number 1160

ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 1st.
WILL BE PUBLISHED,
No. 12. Vol. IV.
OF THE
INDIAN MAGAZINE,
AND
EUROPEAN MISCELLANY.
CONTAINING upwards of 150 Pages of Letter-press, on fine paper, and ornamented
WITH AN ENGRAVING
Exhibiting a view of
THE SERAGLIO AT CONSTANTINOPLE.
Price Five Rupees.

A few of the former Numbers may be had, Subscriptions will be received by the Editor, at the Courier Office, Fort St. George—by the Editors of the Mirror, Calcutta—and of the Government Gazette Penang, and by Messrs. Gibbons and Co. Trincomallee.

*** The work is transmitted to the Out-Stations at the rate of Single Postage.

Advertisement.

TICKETS
FOR THE
FIRST CLASS,
OF THE
MADRAS LOTTERY
ARE NOW SELLING
AT THE LOTTERY OFFICE,
OPPOSITE
Messrs. Adrian De Fries & Co.

*** The DRAWING of the First Class will *positively begin* on Monday the 11th January 1808.

Madras Theatre.

THE Manager of the Madras Theatre, understanding that it would be an accommodation to many of the Subscribers for the present season if the Performance, announced for Wednesday next, were deferred for a few days, has the honor to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Settlement that the representation of the *Midnight Hour* and *Lock and Key* is postponed to Monday the 4th of January.

PANTHEON, *December* 28, 1807.

For Private Sale.

A LADY'S large DRESSING GLASS of the best kind, and nearly new, to be sold for 45 Pagodas.

Enquire at the Courier Office.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will of Lieutenant J. R. BURGESS, late of H. M. 22d Light Dragoons deceased, having been granted to Messrs. HARINGTON, and Co. the Executors therein named—All persons holding claims upon the Estate, and those indebted to it, are directed forthwith to state their demands, or pay their Debts to Messrs. HARINGTON and Co. accordingly.

OLD MADEIRA WINE,

FROM D. OLIVEIRA AND CO.

Messrs. Abbott and Maitland.

HAVE a few Pipes, half Pipes, and Quarter Pipes of the above importation left, which they are retailing, as follows, viz.

Pipes, - - 200 Pags. each.
Half Pipes, 105,
Quarter ditto, 55.

Advertisement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council having concluded an agreement for the formation of a Lottery at the Presidency, the following Scheme of the Lottery is published for general information.

The Governor in Council deems it to be proper, at the same time to explain that the profit which may be derived by the Government from the Lottery are to be applied to the Repair of the Roads and to other purposes of Police and of Charity.

All other Money Lotteries are prohibited at this Presidency during the continuance of the above agreement.

MADRAS LOTTERY
FOR THE YEAR 1807-8.

For Star Pagodas Three Lacks.

STAR PAGS. 3,00,000,
UNDER THE SANCTION AND PATRONAGE
OF THE
Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
DIVIDED INTO
TWELVE THOUSAND TICKETS,
IN
TWO CLASSES,
TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERINTENDANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT.

SCHEME.

THE FIRST CLASS.

2	Prize of	5,000	5,000
1	Do. of	3,000	3,000
1	Do. of	2,000	2,000
4	Do. of	1,000	4,000
8	Do. of	500	4,000
20	Do. of	250	5,000
50	Do. of	100	5,000
200	Do. of	50	10,000
300	Do. of	40	12,000
2,415	Do. of	20	48,300
	LAST DAY LAST DRAWN		1,7000
3,000	STAR PAGODAS		1,00,000

THE SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize of	20,000	20,000
1	Do. of	10,000	10,000
3	Do. of	5,000	15,000
4	Do. of	2,500	10,000
10	Do. of	1,000	10,000
20	Do. of	500	10,000
50	Do. of	200	10,000
100	Do. of	100	10,000
2100	Do. of	50	1,05,000
5,289	PRIZES		2,00,000
6,711	BLANKS STAR PAGS.		3,00,000
12,000	TICKETS		

Part of the above Capital Prizes in the Second Class to be allotted and determined as under.
First drawn on the Tenth day one of 5,000
First drawn on the Last day 10,000
The price of a Ticket in the First Class Pags. 10
The additional Sum of a Ticket bought and not drawn in the First Class, Pagodas 20
30
The Price of a Ticket after the drawing of the first Class, Pagodas 30

COMPUTATION.

12,000	Ticket at 10 Pagodas	1,20,000
3,000	Deduct of the First Class.	
9,000	at the Additional Sum of 20 Pagodas.	1,80,000
	STAR PAGODAS	3,00,000

The Prizes will be paid at the Madras Government Bank, after the usual deduction of 10 per Cent.

The Tickets will be ready for sale at the Lottery Office on the 1st December next.

The Drawing of the First Class will commence on Monday the 11th of January next.

The Prizes of the first Class will be paid thirty days after the drawing of that Class, and those of the Second Class in forty days after the conclusion of the Lottery.

The Tickets left undrawn in the First Class if not renewed in the Second, previous to the commencement of the drawing thereof, will not have the right to any beneficial chance in the Second Class.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

G. G. KEBLE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 4th November, 1807.

For Private Sale.

AN elegant, and fashionable FULL-BODIED BANDY, nearly new, on Curricle Springs, with Lamps &c. complete, and which very recently cost 250 Star Pagodas; together with a large sized GREY HORSE and HARNESS. The HORSE has also been driven in a Curricle and occasionally rode in a Saddle and trots remarkably fast.—The Lowest Price will be 300 Star Pagodas.

The BANDY, HORSE and HARNESS may be had seperately; The former for 180 and the latter for 120 Pagodas.

For further particulars apply to the PRINTER at the office of this Paper.

Advertisement.

COTTA KISTNAMAH CHITTY, is in daily expectation of receiving
A *GENERAL ASSORTMENT*
OF CHINA GOODS
BY THE
SHIP GUNJAVA,
which will comprise Articles of every description as formerly imported for the China Shop by Messrs. LEE and SHAW.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement may depend on the Articles being of the first quality, and they will be exposed for sale at a Shop now occupied by COTTA KISTNAMAH CHITTY, nearly opposite the house of Messrs. BINNY and DENNISON, Armenian Street.

For Private Sale.

A HANDSOME Crane Necked Light EUROPE PHAETON, with a pair of young ARAB HORSES, recently imported, and which have been broke in by Mr. COX; together with a new HARNESS: Price of the whole 450 Pags.

For further particulars apply to Mr. COX, at Chinnadrapettah.

Sugar Candy and Tea.

OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
TO BE HAD
OF
MR. ELIAS AVDAL,
No. 114, Armenian Street.

THE Tea, fresh Hyson, at 27½ Pagodas per Chest, or per Pound ¾ Pagoda.—And the Sugar Candy at 7¼ Pagodas per Tub, for ready Money.

PALE-ALE AND PORTER.

WILLIAM GRANT has a small quantity for sale in Casks which is in high preservation, and has been much approved of. The former at 35 the latter at 30 Pagodas per Hogshead.

BEACH, *December* 30, 1807.

To be sold By Public Auction.

BY J. BRANSON,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On WEDNESDAY the 6th January 1808.

TWELVE Beautiful Shawls of various Patterns, one Shawl in a Lot.

Agency.

WILLIAM & THOMAS PARR,

RESPECTFULLY Beg leave to inform the Public, that they have entered into *Copartnership* and that from the 1st January next, they will carry on business in the Agency line under the firm of

Messrs. W. PARR & Co.

Broad Way, Sea Beach, next door to the Collector of Madras's Offices, Dec. 26, 1807.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On WEDNESDAY, the 6th January 1808.
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
To close a Concern.

A NUMBER of Helmet Hats complete, Superfine Round Hats, Gold and Silver Epaulets, Sword Knots, Gold Vellum Lace, Gorgets, Breast Plates, Regimental Swords, Scarlet Cloth, White Silk, Buff Belts, Sashes, Regimental Feathers, Leather Gloves, a Double Barrelled Gun in a case complete by Mortimer, a Military Saddle complete and a Hunting Saddle complete.

China Goods.

J. BRANSON.

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC—that he will expose for Sale as soon as Landed, a CHOICE assortment of CHINA GOODS—laid in by particular Indent and brought to Madras on the

SHIP MILFORD,

CONSISTING OF

HYSON TEA in Rose Wood Boxes, Catties and Quarter Chests, Gunpowder TEA in Catties, White LUTESTRING, Black SILK, Broad White NANKEEN, MATTS of Sizes, FOOLS CAP Paper, Blank BOOKS, SOY, Jars of GINGER, and CHOU CHOU, and a large assortment of CHINA WARE.

In addition to the above, J. B. has for Sale,

Excellent GIN in Small Cases, per Case	4	22 0
Do. BRANDY, per Dozen - -	5	0 0
Do. Do. per Gal. from 40 fans. to	1	0 0
Prime Virginia HAMS, per *lb.* - -	0	1 4 0

AND

A General Assortment of EUROPE ARTICLES in high preservation.

MADRAS, *December* 30, 1807.

N. B. Particular attention will be paid to Orders received from the Country.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY J. DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY the 31st December,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
OF
FURNITURE
VIZ.

A SETT of Mahogany Dining Tables.
A Sett of Blackwood do. do.
A do. of China do. do.
Three dozen of Blackwood Arm Chairs.
A Blackwood Cott.
A Mahogany Chest of Drawers.
A Blackwood do. do.
A Teakwood do. do.
Twelve Jackwood Arm Chairs.

AND

Sundry other Articles of Furniture.

ALSO

Two setts of Queens Ware.

AND

An assortment of Oil Man's Stores.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30 1807.

*** SIR GEORGE BARLOW *requests the honor of the Company of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Naval and Military Services, and of those of the Honorable Company's Civil and Military Services, to* BREAKFAST *at the Government Gardens on* New Year's Day, *at 8 o'Clock.*

GOVERNMENT GARDENS, December 26, 1807. } R. BARCLAY, TOWN-MAJOR.

Military Intelligence.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, December 20, 1807.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following appointments shall take place.

Captain Cosby of the 8th Regiment of Native cavalry to be Barrack Master in the Northern Division of the Army vice Wilson promoted.

Captain Gilbert Waugh of the Madras European Regiment to be Barrack Master in Malabar and Canara vice Vesey promoted.

Captain T. Stewart of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry to be Assistant Quarter Master General in the Ceded Districts vice Reid of His Majesty's Service, relieved from that appointment.

Captain J. M. Coombs of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry to be Assistant Quarter Master General in the Southern Division of the army, vice Johnston of His Majesty's service relieved from that appointment.

The Governor in council is pleased to permit Lieut. Colonel Hayes of artillery to proceed on Furlough to England on urgent family affairs.

The Governor in council is pleased to transfer Lieut. Gepp of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry to the Invalid Establishment in compliance with his request.

December 12, 1807.

Mr. Surgeon John White having been absent from this Presidency beyond the prescribed period of Furlough, the Honourable the Governor in council directs that the Name of Mr. White be struck off the List of Medical Officers belonging to this Establishment.

December 15, 1807.

The Honorable the Governor in council is pleased to transfer Conductors Moy and Clarke to the Invalid Establishment.

The Governor in council directs that the following appointments shall take place,

Lieutenant Colonel Vesey to command the Troops in Tinnevelly, vice Capper proceeding to the Presidency.

Mr. Conductor Moy to be Quartet Master of Invalids.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

(Signed) G. STRACHEY, SEC. TO GOVERNMENT.

December 12, 1807.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Cormer to Command the Cantonment of Wallajahad,

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(*Signed*) G. G. KEBLE, *Act. Chief Sec. to Govt.*

By order of the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain,—Dec. 8, 1807.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Officers are posted to corps as follows.

3d Regiment 1st Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Brunton from 20th Regiment.

20th Regiment 2d Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Grant from 3d Regiment.

December 16, 1807.

The Order of the Officer Commanding at Bellary which directed the Garrison Surgeon to afford Medical Aid to the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry from the 5th instant during the absence of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Bruce is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel Forbes' nomination in June 1807 of John Macdonald, of his Majesty's 12th Foot, to act as Hospital Serjeant at Cuddalore is confirmed.

Private Soldier Thomas Jeffs, from the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is to be received upon the Rolls of the Madras European Regiment from the 1st instant.

December 18, 1807.

In consequence of the Promotions, and corrections of Rank, published in the Government General Order dated the 8th instant, Officers are posted to Corps as follows.

3d Regiment 1st Battalion.—Major J. Welsh, late promotion.

4th Regiment 2d Battalion.—Lieut. Col. P. H. Vesey late promotion.

9th Regiment 2d Battalion.—Lieut. Col. J. G. Graham, from 15th Regiment.

12th Regiment 1st Battalion.—Lieut. Col. B. Fletcher late promotion.

14th Regiment 1st Battalion.—Lieut. Col. C. Godfrey, from 18th Regiment.

16th Regiment 1st Battalion.—Major O. Deacon, late promotion.

17th Regiment 2d Battalion.—Lieut. Col. T. Wilson, and Major M. Stewart, late promotion.

19th Regiment 2d Battalion.—Lieut. Col. R. M. Grant, from 20th Regiment.

20th Regiment 1st Battalion.—Lieut. Col. F. Capper, from 6th Regiment.

22d Regiment 2d Battalion.—Lieut. Col C. Corner, from 19th Regiment.

Mr. Surgeon Cordiner is posted to the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, and to the 2d Battalion.

The Nomination by the Officer Commanding at *Vellore* of the Garrison Surgeon to take Medical Charge of the Detachment of the 25th Foot during duty there is confirmed.

Extracts from the confirmed Proceedings of Invaliding &c. Committees which have been held in the several divisions of the Army under authority of the General Order dated 1st September 1807 will be circulated from the Adjutant General's Office; and all Persons who appear by those Extracts to be removed from the effective Strength of Corps, and Garrisons, are to be struck off the Roll, of such respectively on the 31st instant,

Individuals transferred to the non-effective Establishment are to be received upon it on the 1st January 1808.

European Soldiers ordered to be discharged from the Service must be sent to the Adjutant General's Office.

Invalids are distributed as follows.

European Artillery and Infantry.

From the Center Division—To that part of the 3d Garrison company at *Vellore*.

" Ceded Countries } To that part of 3d Garrison
" Mysore } Company at *Chittledroog*.
" Nizam's Subsidiary Force. } To the 1st Garrison Company at *Vizagapatam*.
" Northern Division }

From the Southern Division,

" Travancore Country } To the 2d Garrison
" Provinces of Malabar and Canara } company at *Tanjore*.

Gun Lascars to the same Stations.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

To such Invalid company upon the Establishment as each Individual, at his option, may desire to join.

The Honorable the Governor held his *First* Levee at the Banqueting Room yesterday Forenoon—The whole of the Civil and Military Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, and the Principal Inhabitants of the Settlement attended on the occasion.

Friday last being CHRISTMAS-DAY, the same was observed with the usual solemnity —A Royal Salute was fired at Sun-rise, and the Honorable the Governor attended Divine Service in Fort St. George, where a most excellent discourse, suited to the occasion, was delivered by the Reverend Edward Vaughan, from the 2d Chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, 11th Verse.

On Wednesday last arrived his Majesty's ship Duncan, Captain Wells, from a cruise.

The Duncan left our homeward bound October fleet, all well, on the 19th ultimo, in latitude 10 South.

It was not the intention of the Commodore to touch at the Cape, and great hopes were entertained, from the passage they had made to the above-mentioned latitude, that the fleet would reach St. Helena by Christmas day.

A great number of private letters from the passengers have been received through this medium.

The ship Milford, Captain Landale, which arrived in the Roads on Saturday last, left Canton 28th Nov. and Penang the 10th Decr.—From the latter place a Detachment of the 2d Battalion of Royals embarked on board, who have arrived by this opportunity.

Sir Edward Pellew Bart. with his Squadron from benc, but last from Penang, had arrived at Malacca. The Admiral left that place on the 9th instant.

Letters have been received at the Presidency from Captain Johnston, of the Cornwallis, addressed from Port Jackson, New South Wales.

The Embargo laid on all vessels in the River Hooghly and at Saugor for 9 weeks, was taken off on the 11th instant.

The H. C. Ship Mercalfe, Capt. Hasicke, for Bombay; and General Stuart, Captain Rogers, for England, with their convoy, cleared their Pilots, on the night of the 8th current.

The American Ship Gleaner, Captain Taylor, arrived on Monday last from Calcutta, 22d Instant.

The American Ship Montesquieu & Brig Brutus, left the Roads—the former on the 25th for Philadelphia & the latter on the 21st for Negapatam.

Intelligence from Penang.—Dec. 12, 1807.

We are concerned to state, that the accounts received by the keech Margaret, from Pegue are of a very unpleasant nature, not less than three vessels more have been added to the list of captures recently made in the bay.

A French brig privateer *Le Bon Aventure*, commanded by Mons. David, who formerly resided at Rangoon, captured the brig Fancy Capt. Beanett on the 13th ultimo, off the bar: Mons. David immediately fitted out the Fancy as a privateer, and destroyed his own vessel.

On the 15th, he fell in with and captured the brig Martha, Captain King, from this port; and on the 19th, also captured the Strathfpey, Capt. Grant, but as this ship proved very leaky, he took out the whole of her cargo, consisting of piece goods, &c. and returned her to Capt. Grant.

On the intelligence being received of a privateer being off the port, and the captures he had made, all the Europeans to the number of thirty, with twenty Sepoys, volunteered their services and went in search of her in one of Messrs. Turner and Montgomery's vessels, but unhappily without effect.

The last time of the privateer being seen, was in chase of a brig to the northward.

Intelligence from St. Helena.

We have the satisfaction to learn, by accounts received from St. Helena, *per Hawkesbury & Airley Castle* arrived at Bengal; that the H. C. extra ship *Lord Eldon* and the *Fortune*, which sailed from Bengal for England, the end of March, safely arrived at St. Helena, after a tedious passage of four months, with much severe, unfavourable weather. Their passengers were all well.

The *Lord Eldon* reached the Island on the 31st of July, having on board water, barely sufficient for another day. The *Fortune* arrived at St. Helena on the 16th August.

Several of the Passengers from Bengal by the *Lord Eldon* and *Fortune*, purposed to quit these ships at St. Helena.

Lieutenant Colonel Scott, of the Bengal Establishment, intended to remain for some time on the island.

The *Lord Keith* extra ship from Bengal and Bencoolen, arrived at the island of St. Helena, after a tedious and stormy passage, in which she had sustained great loss in masts, sails, rigging, &c.

The extra ship *Ocean*, Captain Mac Taggart, which sailed from Bencoolen in company with the *Lord Keith*, parted in a gale of wind off the cape. Apprehensions were entertained for her safety. Our later accounts, however, mention that she reached St. Helena on the 16th of Aug.

The second homeward bound China Fleet had not arrived on the 20th of August: nor were they soon expected; as an American that arrived at that time, from the coast of Sumatra, had heard no accounts of them.

Colonel Paton, Governor of the Island, embarked for England with the homeward bound Bengal fleet on the 10th of June. On his departure the Government devolved to Colonel Lane, Lieutenant Governor.

[ASIAT. MIR.

ARRIVALS.] Lieutenant H. Keaton, 2d Bat. 21st Regt. Lieut. C. J. Elderton, Mil. Institution, Lieut. Peter Barclay, 6th N. I. Lieut. A. Stock, Asst. Sec. Mil. Board, Lieut. Glenholme, 9th N.R. Lieut. Lindfay, 1st Bat. Artillery—Cadet Charles Edye—Surgeon J. Hay, Med. Est. Assistant Surgeon Bruce, 2d Bt. 7th R.

DEPARTURES.] Colonel Davis, 22d Dragoons —Major Bruce, Major Munro, 2d Bat. 20th Regt. Major Wilks, Barrack Master—Lieuts. Delgairns, 2d Bat. 17th Regt. Ogilvie, do. do. T. Higgins, do. do.—Assistant Surgeon Dyer.

Calcutta.—December 10. 1807.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, NOV. 23, 1807.

Mr. R. S. Gardiner, Assistant to the Magistrate of the City of Dacca, and to the Register of the Civil Court at that Station.

NOVEMBER 27, 1807.

Mr. C. Carey, Register of the Dewanny Adawlut and Assistant to the Magistrate of the Jungle Mohalls.

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

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 30, 1807.

Regiment of Artillery.

Major Henry Balfour, to be Lieutenant Colonel.
Captain John Francis Pafchaud, to be Major.
Captain Alexander Caldwell, to be Major.
Captain Lieutenants Charles Sealy and JamesAhmuty, to be Captains of Companies.
Lieutenant John Peter Bolleau, to be Captain Lieutenant.
Lieutenants W. Sampfon Whifh and James Ferris, to be Captain Lieutenant.
Lieutenant Fireworker Samuel Coultbard, to be Lieutenant.
Lieutenant Fireworkers Edward Biddulph and Charles Pratt Kennedy, to be Lieutenants.
Lieutenant Fireworker Peter Lawrie Pew, to be Lieutenant.

ENGINEERS.

Captain Lieutenant Francis Wilford, to be Captain.
Lieutenant Thomas Preflon, to be Captain Lieutenant.
Lieutenant James T. Blunt, to be Captain Lieutenant.
Enfign Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, to be Lieutenant.

2d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant John Staples Harriott, to be Captain.
Lieutenant W. Charles Lewis, to be Captain Lieutenant.
Enfign W. Babington, to be Lieutenant.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Roderick Fraler, to be Major.
Captain Lieutenant Brown, to be Captain.
Lieutenant W. Fago, to be Captain Lieutenant.
Enfign Samuel Woolley, to be Lieutenant.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Enfign William Jolly, to be Lieutenant.

Medical Department.

Senior Affiftant Surgeon Kenneth Macawly, to be Surgeon, vice Smith, retired in Europe, date of rank the 1st September 1807.

Rank is affigned to the undermentioned Surgeons as follows:

David Neffbit, 20th Feb. 1807, vice Smith, retired.
Robert Robertfon, 20th June 1807, vice Keyes, refigned.
Francis Buchanan, 27th July 1807, vice Gray deceafed.

The following Cadets and Affiftant Surgeons having arrived at the Presidency, and produced the Certificates and Counterpart Covenants of their respective appointments, are admitted to the Service accordingly.

Meffrs. John Edward Debrett, Exuperous Robert Turner, John Hammerfly Waldon, T. Hunter Rous, Henry Francis Caley, Charles Rawnfley, T. Frye Lewis, William Birbeck, R. Gardner, S. Michelmfon Horfburgh, John Nelse Wilfon, Francis Glynne Creeve, Charles Edward Davis, Chriftopher Humphreys, Thomas Sutton Kyan, G. Preflon, G. Bryant, and Arthur Fordyce Dingwall,

Affiftant Surgeons.

Meffrs. Joseph Adams, and Walter Stewart.

Captain John Shapland, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty at this Presidency, by permiffion of the Honorable Court of Directors without prejudice to his rank.

R. PARRY, *Sec. Mil. Dept.*

SUPREME COURT.

On Monday last, John Fraser, and Ramdoolol Dofs, were brought to the Bar, and tried on an Indictment for having forged and uttered a note, purporting to be a note of the Bank of Calcutta, for two hundred and fifty Sicca Rupees. The Jury gave a verdict of Guilty againft Fraser. Ramdoolol Dofs was acquitted.

From the evidence in the course of this trial, it appeared that Fraser, who had been for some time under confinement for debt, in the Jail of Calcutta, had been employed by one Thomas Shouldham, alfo a prifoner in the Calcutta Jail, for the perpetration of the Forgery. The method ufed in the fabrication of the Notes was fully explained. It was conducted pretty nearly in manner following :—

Shouldham procured a Bank Note of 250 Rupees, which he laid before Fraser, defiring him to make exact copies of that original. For this purpofe the filver or Bank Note paper, on which the Notes are ufually printed, was procured from the Bazzar, and being cut into proper fhape, was flightly rubbed with oil to render it more tranfparent. A flip of this prepared paper was then laid over the face of the Bank Note, and being clofely extended, the characters, on the Note beneath, were eafily traced with a common pencil upon the blank paper. The fcratch being removed, the whole was carefully filled up with copper-plate ink, laid on with a fine brush of Camel's Hair. A coat of flaked lime was then laid upon the back of the forged Note, and this being expofed to the fun, the fuperfluous oil was taken up by the lime, which on being brufhed off, left the note nearly complete. The fignatures of the Bank Directors and entering Clerk were then added, with pen and ink, and the operation of forgery was complete.

The table, the paper, the tools, and all the materials connected with the works, were the property of Shouldham, in whofe apartment they were carefully depofited and locked up every night. The prifoner, Ramdulol Dofs, to whom Shouldham was indebted, obferving, as he alleges in his defence, four Bank Notes of 250 Rupees each, on Shouldham's table, feized them on the inftant, intending to apply them to the payment of his own claim. Having no fuspicion of the forgery, Ramdulol Dofs paffed one of thefe notes to a fellow-prifoner, a friend, who wanted the loan of 100 Rupees to effect his releafe. The Note was fent into the bazar to be exchanged, it was there received without fufpicion, but the Shroff to whom it was tendered for exchange, demanded a batta of four annas per cent on the amount, which the Sircar who was the bearer of the note, was unwilling to allow. He therefore carried it to Nearu Seis, an eminent Native Banker, who defired him to prefent it at the Calcutta Bank, where it would be immediately cafhed. It was accordingly carried to the Bank where the Forgery was detected, chiefly from the accidental omiffion of the word, Entered, and from the fignature of Mr. Tucker being affixed to the note, inftead of that of Mr. Cox, as the former had in no inftance figned notes of 250 Rupees. The forgers had probably no other reafon for fubftituting one fignature for the other, than that of greater facility of imitation. The forgery of the note being thus difcovered, the detection of the perpetrators and of the whole tranfaction quickly followed.

[CAL. GAZ.

On the fame day, Mr. Clark, an Indigo Planter in the Dinagepore Diftrict, was tried on an accufation of having caufed the Death of an Hircarrah by fome blows given with the fift. After the examination of evidence, it appeared that the man languifhed fome days in confequence of the blows he had received, and died; the Jury gave a verdict of manflaughter, and Mr. Clark, when the fentences were paffed, was directed to pay a fine of 100 Rupees, and to be imprifoned for one year.

The Court fat till feven in the evening, and all the prifoners who had been convicted were fentenced. John Frazer, who committed the Forgery of the Bank of Calcutta Notes, was fentenced to ftand in the Pillory and to be confined in the Houfe of Correction (Hyranbarry) and kept to labour for two years.

Anthony Gomes, for the aflault on Mr. Doughay, was fentenced to pay a fine of one Rupee, and to be imprifoned for one year.

This day, Monday, the 14th Inftant, the Court will fit again, on the trial of Mr. Grant indicted for fetting fire to fome thatched Houfe at Baraset. [*Cal. Gaz.*

The fhip Dundee from Penang, is arrived in the river; but, having left that place on the 16th November.

At the fame time the Country fhips Morning ton, Aftell, Canton, Fanny, Orient, Minerva Titus, got to fea.

The undermentioned veffels remained at Sa ges, on Thurfday forenoon.

The H. C. ship Caſtle Eden, American ſhips Superiour, True American, Pekin, Roborious, Bingham, Monteſquieu, brig Telemachus, and grab Suffee.

A very ſerious affair happened at Diamond Harbour, laſt Sunday evening:—An European Seaman, (a foreigner,) belonging to one of the Indiamen, having there obtained permiſſion from his Commanding Officer to viſit ſome Comrades on board another Indiaman, alſo laying in the Harbour; the ſhip's boat, as uſual, was ſent at ſun ſet to bring the man back,—when it appeared that he had left the ſhip he had viſited, and gone on ſhore; on this report being made to the Commanding Officer, he ſent the boat on ſhore with a Midſhipman to bring the ſeaman off; he was found, but refuſed to go on board, and declared that no force ſhould compel him to return to the ſhip; the boat returned to the ſhip without him. —The boat was then again ſent under charge of one of the Junior Officers of the ſhip, and a Midſhipman with poſitive orders to bring the man on board, which, however, on their meeting with him, he ſtill continued to reſiſt; and in the ſcuffle ſtruck away the Midſhipman's Dagger, with which he ſtood at bay and declared that he would kill the firſt man who ſhould attempt to lay hold of him; in the reſult the ſeamen was unfortunately ſhot throught the heart with a Piſtol, and inſtantaneouſly expired.

To the Editor of the Mirror.

SIR,

I beg you will have the goodneſs to inſert in the next number of your Mirror, the annexed account of the ſhip Hunter, and of the circumſtances connected with her capture by M. Surcouff.

The Hunter left her Bengal Pilot on the 29th of September, in company with the Highland Chief, and an American ſhip, named the Ceres. On the following day, a violent ſtorm commenced, from the W. S. W. with much thunder and lightning, in the night, the Hunter's main maſt was ſplit, from the maſt head to the deck by the lightning, ſo as to make us apprehend that it would fall overboard. The wind veered round to the W. N. W. and increaſing, obliged us to lighten the ſhip. On the 30th, the gale abated, and we were able to ſet our top-ſails, though making much water. On the 3d of October the American ſhip Ceres, Captain Miniſh was in ſight to the S. W. but about 8 o'clock A. M. we loſt ſight of her, as we were obliged to carry eaſy ſail, while fiſhing the main maſt. At 11 o'clock the Ceres was chaſed and ſpoke by the Ravenant French Privateer, who ſent a boat on board the American. On the Officer from the privateer boarding the Ceres, he declared to the American that he had made no capture, at which Captain Miniſh, the Commander of the Ceres, expreſſed his ſurpriſe, obſerving at the ſame time, "You "have now Engliſh around you, carrying upwards of 50,000 bags. One of theſe ſhips, "which I ſaw this morning, bears N. E. and by "N. ſtanding in ſhore, (alluding to the Hunter.) "Two ſhips ſailed in company with me—there "are three Indiamen ready for ſea at Saugor, "and a packet for Europe, now at the ſame place, "—the Mornington for China is alſo about to "leave her pilot." This account was reported to me by M. Surcouff corroborated by his Officers, and was frequently the ſubject of their converſation, in preſence of ſeveral Engliſhmen gentlemen and myſelf, while we were detained on board the privateer.

In the afternoon the Privateer hove in ſight of the Hunter, and ten at night took poſſeſſion of her. Had it not been for the information abovementioned, we ſhould have got clear, as the privateer was preparing to leave the coaſt.—After a detention of 24 hours, and plundering the Hunter of her Stores, ſails, &c. ſhe was delivered up to me; but while they were ſhifting the ſtores to the Privateer, a ſtrange ſail hove in ſight, and Surcouff, on preparing to give chace, ordered the Hunter to follow, as he propoſed, in the event of capturing the chace, to put her priſoners on board the Hunter.

However, the Privateer did not come up with her, and at 4 P. M. ſhe hove too for the Hunter; in order to take me on board the Privateer. I had not been above an hour on board when I had the mortification to ſee the Hunter ſtand to the W. N. W. and leave me on board the Privateer, deſtitute of cloaths and every article of ſupply. In juſtice however to Surcouff and his Officers, I muſt obſerve that my wants were very liberally ſupplied by them. I was detained on board the privateer 26 days. Of the captures made during that period, you have no doubt been already informed.

After the capture of the Fortune, on the 30th of September, the particulars of which have been already publiſhed, we were all put on board of her long boat, about 70 in number, with an immenſe quantity of baggage, at the diſtance of about three leagues from the ſhore. In this overloaded and perilous condition, we found it neceſſary, before we were well clear of the privateer, to lighten the boat, by throwing overboard the greateſt of the baggage. Fortunately the day proved fine, otherwiſe we ſhould have had much difficulty in gaining the ſhore. As it happened, we landed at Vizagapatam in the courſe of ſeven hours, from the date of our embarkation in the boat.

I may mention that on board the Ravenant, there are a number of renegado Engliſh, Iriſh and American Seamen, ſome of whom I have reaſon to think, are Deſerters from Britiſh ſhips of war.

I am, SIR,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
J. WILLIAMS,
Commander of the Ship Hunter.

Calcutta, Dec. 6, 1807.

Bombay—December 16th, 1807.

Bombay Caſtle, 18th Nov. 1807.

Lieutenant Frederick Munt, of the 8th Native Regiment to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for the recovery of his health.

DECEMBER 9. 1807.

PROMOTIONS.

European Regiment.

Enſign George Cheyne to be Lieutenant vice Pottinger deceaſed,—date of rank 7th December 1807

ROBERT GORDON,
Adjutant General.

December 15th, arrived ſhip Reſolution Commander John Sutherland Lieutenant of H. Majeſty's ſhip Pſyche from Point de Galle.

On Tueſday laſt arrived Mrs. Weſt and family as alſo Miſs Lake from Bancoot.

The 56th and 84th Regiments of the line have been lately inſpected by Major General Bellaſis the Commanding officer of the forces of this preſidency.

The high ſtate of diſcipline of theſe corps, and the ſatisfaction they gave on inſpection muſt be truly pleaſing to the gentlemen by whom they are officer'd.

The 56th was inſpected on Monday the 7th, and the 84th on Monday the 14th Inſtant.

An elegant dejeune was prepared by the officers of each regiment for their reſpective viſitors and friends and the company ſeparated with an unmixed ſenſation of admiration and reſpect for theſe two fine bodies of men.

As nothing has been ever found ſo effectual in the army, as that eſprit de corps which attaches to a regiment a peculiar point of honour, and which more or leſs aſſimilates the individuals who compoſe it to thoſe brave ſoldiers who firſt won the laurels which it will ever wear, we truſt we ſhall be excuſed for giving a little hiſtorical ſketch of the 56th Regiment from its formation in 1756.

This diſtinguiſhed corps which is known by the name of the Pompadours on account of the peculiar facings of that colour with which it was honoured by his Majeſty, made its firſt campaign at the ſiege of the Havannah.—They were ordered to attack Mora Caſtle which they took by ſtorm, and unfurled their ſtandard for the firſt time on its ruins.

During the entire ſiege of Gibraltar they formed a part of the garriſon, and for theſe ſervices received the thanks of both houſes of parliament with the badges of Mora and Gibraltar with which they were honoured by the King in perſon.

In the year 1793 they formed part of the expedition under the Command of General Sir Charles now Earl Grey, and aſſiſted at the reduction of Guadaloupe, Martinique and St. Lucy. The gallant remains of the Regiment then returned to England in the latter end of 1794 where it was immediately completed, and embarked, again for the ſame ſervice under the command of General Sir Ralph Abercrombie. On its arrival it was ſent to the iſland of St. Domingo where they were employed in themoſt fatiguing and arduous ſervice for three years. On the evacuation of the Iſland they again returned to England, were again completed with celerity, and formed part of the expedition to Holland under the command of His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York; it ſerved in 4 general engagements and received his marked approbation, as well as the thanks of both Houſes of Parliament.

The Regiment has been but two years and a half in India, and from its preſent diſcipline, and the well known ſpirit and gallantry of its officers, there is little doubt that whenever called into action it will add new laurels to a garland that can never fade.

In particularizing the merits of this Regiment and holding up to their view the high character they have to maintain, we truſt we ſhall not be ſuſpected of illiberal partiality; tho' we do not mean to diſguiſe the pleaſure that we feel in claiming the relationſhip of country with them. The facts we have mentioned have come to our knowledge with more facility perhaps on account of our kindred, but we only want information to enable us to do equal juſtice to others; and we truſt we ſhall ſoon be furniſhed with the materials which in our limited circle we have not yet been able to obtain.

[*Gaz.*

Thurſday, Portugueze King's frigate Temevel, Captain D. Lorenco de Nouronha, from Goa.

By private letters we learn that His Majeſty's ſhip Pſyche after a dangerous and unſucceſsful attempt to reach the Malabar Coaſt, had arrived at Trincomalle on the 8th of November laſt.

The Pſyche left Madras on the 19th Oct. & after beating about the end of Ceylon; till the 14th November, ſhe bore up for Trincomalie with 7 feet water in her hold.

[*Bomb. Cour.*

Ceylon,—December 9, 1807.

COLOMBO] Arrived, December the 6th. Sloop *Gertruyda*, Captain F. Lievers, from Tuticoreen. —7th. Schooner *Helena*, Captain *Bently*, from Madras.—8th. Cutter *Swallow*, Captain Blankenberg, from Tuticoreen.

Prince of Wale's Iſland Govt. Gazette,

DECEMBER 5, 1807.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. J. C. LAWRENCE, to be Acting Malay Tranſlator to Government,

On Saturday laſt, the H. C. ſhip Alfred, Captain G. Welſtead, anchored in the harbour from Bencoolen, whence ſhe ſailed the 22d October during her ſtay at that port, upwards of ſeven weeks, not a ſingle arrival had occurred.

Mr. Day, who went paſſenger on the Eleanor, Capt. Canty, from hence for the weſt coaſt, had arrived at Tappanooley on the Tre Wenner, Capt. Leppiatt, Capt. Canty having been obliged to put back to the Coaſt of Pedier. No accounts of the Eleanor's being on the Coaſt had reached Bencoolen, when the Alfred ſailed.

We are concerned to notice the deceaſe of Mr. R. H. Butler, third officer of the H. C. Ship Alfred, on her paſſage from Bencoolen.

DECEMBER 12, 1807.

On Saturday laſt, arrived the Fancy, from Malacca, alſo the Charlotte, Capt. Purſely.

Paſſengers per Charlotte: Mr. Hutton, Mr. Biſhane, and Mr. Fleming.

On Saturday, the Anna, Capt. Smith; Duncan, Capt. Brown, Jehangeer, Capt. Howell, alſo a Schooner, under American colours, detained by H. M. armed brig Dove, arrived from China, whence they ſailed the 6th ult.

Paſſengers by theſe ſhips: Capt. McDonald and Mrs. Weſtel.

On Wedneſday, the H. C. ketch Margaret, Capt. Strant, arrived from Rangoon.

Paſſenger: Captain Henry King.

ECCENTRIC SPEECH OF LORD COCHRANE.

From the Weſtminſter Huſtings.

At ten o'clock yeſterday morning the election commenced. By eight o'clock in the morning, Covent-Garden was more crowded than ever we ſaw it upon a ſimilar occaſion.

After the Preliminary ſteps, Mr. Graham addreſſed the electors in favour of Mr. Sheridan; Mr. Gloſſop for Sir F. Burdett; and Mr. Wilſock for Lord Cochrane.

Lord Cochrane then came forward, and was received with loud acclamations.—To one of the populace, who ſeemed anxious to interrupt him, his Lordſhip obſerved, "My good fellow, wait till you know me, and you'll be the beſt friend I have here!" His Lordſhip then jumped out from the Huſtings, and ſtanding forward upon the narrow wooden bar, which ſeparates the conſtables from the populace, addreſſed them in the following terms:—"Gentlemen, all I want is a fair hearing.—(*Loud applauſe*)—I don't want you to buy a pig in a pock—(*here the loud laughter and huzzas of the populace interrupted him for a few minutes.*)—If you don't like me when you have heard me, why, then, reject me at once. Gentlemen; had I not been convinced that you were independent men, I ſhould not have the impudence to ſtand before you.

"Gentlemen, I ſtand upon the footing of independence, unconnected with any perſon whatever. Gentlemen, I'll tell you what I mean by the word independence.—No man can be brought forward by any party, to vote for or againſt any particular act of men, without reference to meaſures. I ſay meaſures, and not men, ought to be ſupported. Gentlemen, I am no puppet, ſet up to dance before you here by the Lords of the Treaſury, as you have too often ſeen.—(*Loud huzzas.*)—I am the friend of my Country, and its Conſtitution. I am not even perſonally acquainted with a ſingle one of his Majeſty's preſent Miniſters; and I only know a very few of the late Adminiſtration.

"You have been told, Gentlemen, that a naval man is an improper candidate; but did they know any thing about the ſervice which told you ſo?—They ſhould have told you of other perſons who are unfit for being Members of Parliament, as well as Naval Officers. Is a puppy, who delights to drive his curricle and horſes over the necks of the people, a fit candidate to repreſent you in Parliament?—(*A loud cry of no Buckeers!—No dancing Puppies—No mob that won't fight!*)—Gentlemen, is a fellow a proper candidate to repreſent you, who ſquares his mouth to tickle the ears of his horſe—a fellow who, with the brains of an aſs, delights to flouriſh the guts of a beaſt round the head of a brute, in order to pleaſe the Ladies in Bond-ſtreet?—(*Loud laughter and huzzas, which laſted for ſeveral minutes.*)—Is ſuch a creature fit to be a Legiſlator, Gentlemen? No! I'll be d—d, if he is.—(*Loud cheers.*)

"Now, Gentlemen, I'll tell you what my pretenſions are; and, as it rains very hard, I'll not detain you long, although I could ſpeak two hours; and I think you begin to like to hear me. —(*Loud applauſe.*)—Gentlemen, I am not entitled to ſpeak of my ſervices myſelf, I mean to pledge my poſt conduct and character as a ſecurity for the performance of my promiſes.

"Gentlemen, I am an enemy to plunder, peculation, corruption, tyranny and oppreſſion, wherever they are to be found. I have been a long time kept at a diſtance from the ſeat of Government, in the ſervice of my country, and did not know the ſcenes of corruption that were going on at home; but I am acquainted from hiſtory with what the conſtitution was in times of purity, and I ſhall do my endeavours to reſtore it to that enviable ſtate. Gentlemen, I know that plunder and terrible abuſes prevail in every department; and it is not in the power of Members of Parliament, who have left the ſervice for many years, to know practically, as I do, the abuſes in the Naval Department of late years.

"Gentlemen, it is the ſame in the military ſervice as it is at home: when an honeſt man is put at the head of affairs, all goes on pretty ſmoothly and fairly; but when a new Commander in Chief is appointed, of a different character, every thing falls back into its old ſtate of plunder and corruption. One day there is oppreſſion and tyranny exerciſed, and the next day quite a contrary ſyſtem is adopted.

"I have now a few words to ſay about Members of Parliament. Gentlemen you have heard much about reform in Parliament; but I will tell you what will knock that buſineſs on the head at once. I am an enemy to all ſinecure placemen and penſioners, and I wiſh the bribery and corruption oath, which is adminiſtered to the candidates at an election, was alſo adminiſtered to every Member of Parliament before he was allowed to vote on any queſtion. Do you think, Gentlemen, that any Member of the Houſe of Commons would periure himſelf, and vote with the Miniſter to obtain a dirty penſion?—(*A loud cry of "All, all, all!"*)—That may be Gentlemen, but I declare, upon my honour, and I take God to witneſs that I am not one of that kind; and that I will the firſt, if I am returned to Parliament, to point out and hold up to the public the man whom I ſuſpect to be thus peſtjured.—(*Loud huzzas!*)—Now, Gentlemen, as a great deal has been ſaid about the King diſmiſſing his ſervants, I think I have a right to ſay ſomething about it too!—Do you think that Miniſters would go to diſmiſs themſelves from their fine ſat ſituations? If the King has not a right to diſmiſs his ſervants, who the Devil has? Are we to wait till they diſmiſs themſelves?—(*Loud laughter.*)—Now, Gentlemen, I won't detain you any longer, I think I have ſaid enough to convince you that I am come here on perfectly independent principles.—I declare to God I am ſupported by no party and no Miniſter whatever, and I pledge myſelf to hunt down plunder, peculation, corruption, bribery, ſinecure placemen, and penſioners, wherever I can find them.—(*Loud and repeated huzzas.*) And if his Majeſty's preſent Miniſters do not act upon a ſyſtem of economy, and oppoſition to corruption and peculation. I hope his Majeſty will have ſpirit enough once more to diſmiſs them from his preſence with the diſgrace they will deſerve."

His Lordſhip then retired, amid loud and reiterated ſhouts and applauſe.

We were led to ſuppoſe that Count, now Prince Stahremberg, on his arriving to his high rank and large fortune by the death of his father, muſt neceſſarily leave England, and ſettle in Germany. We are, however, informed from good authority that his zeal for the true intereſts of his Court, and the perſonal attachment, after a reſidence of 14 years, that he entertains for this country, (in which his father was born) have prevailed upon him to remain in England. His Highneſs, we are informed, has accordingly made ſuch arrangements in his affairs as will render his immediate preſence on the Continent leſs neceſſary.

The celebrated Abbe Maury, now a Cardinal once the Coryphæus of the Court party (*vote droit*) in the firſt National Aſſembly, by doing homage to Buonaparte has been permitted to return to France, and was lately re-admitted a Fellow of the Second Claſs of the National Inſtitute; which exactly correſponds with what was formerly called the *Academie Francoiſe*, of which he had been a diſtinguiſhed member. This re-admiſſion created ſo great an intereſt throughout Paris, that the crowd at the ſitting was exceſſive, and numbers, though provided with tickets, could not gain admittance. Abbe Sicard, the worthy ſucceſſor of the good Abbe de L'Epee, at the Inſtitution for the Deaf and Dumb, preſided at the meeting. His ſpeech, as well as that of Cardinal Maury, are expected to be printed. The latter is reported to be as eloquent as any of his moſt brilliant ſpeeches in the National Aſſembly, where he uſed generally to be oppoſed to the famous Mirabeau.

Lord Howick, now better known by the name of *Baron Grey*, might, with great propriety, receive the additional title of *Lord Viſcount* Miſunderſtander.

This Miſunderſtander, General *miſunderſtood* Bonaparte's Miniſters: he *miſunderſtood* his own Sovereign; he *miſunderſtood* the Duke of Northumberland; he *miſunderſtands* every body. He miſunderſtands *no* for *yes*; a *refuſal* for a *promiſe*; *defeat* for *ſucceſs*; popular *odium* for popular *applauſe*; and even *miſunderſtands himſelf*. What a fine *underſtanding*, therefore, for a Miniſter of State!!

A Paraphrase on the Original Text contained in Mr. Sheridan's Speech at the Westminster Election on the 13th day of the Poll.

When to stand a fourth bottle no longer I'm able,
(Excuse a fond tear, for the thought makes me fad,)
May jolly dogs point to me under the table,
And fay with a figh, "That's *Tom Sheridan's* dad."

When in life's laft fcene, from theatrical duties,
Unequipp'd to Green-room cabals, I retire,
All the notice I crave, from wits, critics, and beauties,
Is "he's gone, poor old fellow, *Tom Sheridan's* fire."

When reafon no more fhall be anfwer'd with raillery,
No "laugh" fprinkled fpeeches by Quid-nunc be read;
After fome long debate, may they fay in the Gallery,
"Ah, what would *Tom Sheridan's* Father have faid."

When no more I fhall try, with vexation fo" burfting'
To carry the day with a fore'd ha! ha! ha!
May the green-coated Orator gone at the hufings,
And fmile when he thinks of *Tom Sherry's* Papa.

GRAND SANHEDRIN.

Decifions of the Grand Sanhedrin, convoked at Paris in virtue of the Orders of His Majefty the Emperor and King.

ARTICLE V.

Moral Relations.—The Grand Sanhedrin, wifhing to determine what are the relations which the Law of Mofes preferibes to the Jews towards the individuals of the nations among which they live, and which, profeffing another religion, acknowledge God the Creator of Heaven and Earth—

Declare, That every individual profeffing the religion of Mofes, who does not practife Juftice and Charity towards all men adoring the Eternal, independently of their particular Creed, fins eſſentially againſt the Law of Mofes:

That in the eye of juftice, every thing prohibited by the Holy Scripture as being contrary to it, is abſolute, and without reſpect of perſons:

That the decalogue, and the ſacred books contained in the commandments of God, in this reſpect, eſtabliſh no particular relation, and indicate neither *quality, nor condition, nor religion*, to which they excluſively apply; in ſhort, that they are common to the relations of the Iſraelite with all men in general; and that every Iſraelite who infringes them towards any perſon, be he who he may, is equally criminal and reprehenſible in the eyes of the Lord:

That this doctrine is alſo taught by the Doctors of the Law, which never ceaſe to preach the love of God and of his creatures, (*Traite d' Abot*, chap. vi. f. 6.) and who formally declare that the recompences of life eternal are reſerved to the virtuous men of all nations.—That we find in the Prophets multiplied proofs which eſtabliſh, that Iſrael is not the enemy of thoſe who profeſs a different religion; that, with reſpect to charity, Moſes, as has been already rebated, preſcribes it, in the name of God, as an obligation—"Love thy neighbour as thyſelf; for I am the Lord."

"But the ſtranger that dwelleth with you ſhall be as one of yourſelves, and thou ſhalt love him as thyſelf; for ye were ſtrangers in the land of Egypt: I am the Lord your God." (Lev. ch. 19, v. 34.)—David ſays, "The mercy of God extends to all his works." (Pſalm 145, v. 9.)—"What does the Lord require of you?" ſays Micah; Nothing more than to be juſt; exerciſe charity:" (ch. 6. v. 8.)—Our Doctors declare, "That a man who pities the miſfortunes of fellow-creatures, is, in our eyes, as if he was an iſſue of the blood of Abraham." (Hirubin, ch. 7.)

That every Iſraelite, in their conduct towards the deſcendants of Noah, ſhall love them as their brethren, whatever be their religion; ſhall viſit their ſick and bury their dead; ſhall aſſiſt their poor as thoſe of Iſrael; and that is no act of charity, nor work of mercy, with which they can diſpenſe towards them.

According to theſe motives grounded upon the ſpirit and letter of the Holy Scripture,

The Grand Sanhedrin preſcribes to all the Iſraelites, as a duty eſſentially religious and inherent in their creed, the habitual and conſtant practice towards all who acknowledge God the Creator of Heaven and Earth, whatever religion they profeſs, of juſtice and charity, the performance of which is preſcribed in the ſacred books.

ARTICLE VI.

Civil and Political Relations.—The Grand Sanhedrin, penetrated with the utility which ſhould reſult to the Iſraelites from an authentic declaration, which fixes and determines their obligations as members of the State to which they belong, and wiſhing that no perſon ſhould be ignorant what are, in this reſpect, the principles which the Doctors of the Law, and the Chief Men of Iſrael, profeſs and preſcribe to their fellow worſhippers, in the countries where they are not excluded from all the advantages of Civil Society, particularly in France and the Kingdom of Italy:—

Declares, that it is the Religious duty of every Iſraelite born and educated in a State, or who ſhall become a citizen by reſidence or otherwiſe, to conform to the laws which determine the conditions of citizenſhip, to regard the ſaid ſtate as his country:

That thoſe duties which flow from the nature of things, which are conformable to the deſtination of men in Society, agree with the word of God alſo.

Daniel ſays to Darius, "that he was only ſaved from the fury of the lion, becauſe he was equally faithful to his God and his King. (Chap. vi. v. 23.)

Jeremiah recommends to all the Hebrews to regard Babylon as their country; "Concur with all your might to its welfare." (Jer. chap. 5.) We read in the ſame book the oath which Gedaliah adminiſtered to the Iſraelites; "Fear not," he tells them, "to ſerve the Chaldeans; live in the country, be faithful to the King of Babylon, and you ſhall live happily." (Ibid. chap. 24, v. 21.)

"Fear God and your Sovereign," ſays Solomon, (Prov. chap. 24, v. 21.)

That every thing preſcribes to the Iſraelite to have towards his Prince and his Laws, the reſpect, the attachment, and the fidelity, which all his ſubjects owe to him as a tribute:

That every thing obliges him not to ſeparate his own intereſt from that of the Public; nor his deſtiny, or that of his family, from the deſtiny of the great family of the State: that he ought to be afflicted at its reverſes of fortune, congratulate with its triumphs, and concur, with all his faculties, to the welfare of his fellow citizens.

In conſequence of this, the Grand Sanhedrin ordains, That every Iſraelite born and educated in France, and the Kingdom of Italy, and treated by the laws of the two States as a citizen, is obliged religiouſly to regard them as his country, to ſerve him, to defend them, to obey the laws, and to conform himſelf in all his tranſactions to the diſpoſitions of the civil code:

And moreover, the Grand Sanhedrin declares, That every Iſraelite called to the Military ſervice, is freed by the law, during the term of his ſervice, from all thoſe obſervances irreconcileable with his military tenets.

ARTICLE VII.

Useful Profeſſions.—The Grand Sanhedrin wiſhing to inform the Iſraelites, and particularly thoſe of France and Italy, of the ſacrifices under which they are, and the advantages which will reſult from their devoting themſelves to agriculture, of poſſeſſing landed eſtates, of exerciſing arts and callings, of cultivating the ſciences which admit of their embracing the liberal profeſſions; and conſidering that for a long time the Iſraelites of the two countries have been under the neceſſity of renouncing, in a great meaſure, mechaniſt labour, and chiefly the culture of the ground, which was in antient times their favourite occupation, this diſadvantageous renunciation muſt be attributed to the viciſſitudes of their ſtate—to the uncertainty in which they were, as well with reſpect to their perſonal ſecurity, as with regard to their property—as alſo to the obſtacles of all kinds which the regulations and the laws of nations oppoſed to the free developement of their induſtry and activity:

That this renunciation is not merely the reſult of the principles of their religion, or of the interpretation which their Doctors, both antient and modern, give of them, but rather an unhappy effect of the habits which the privation of the free exerciſe of their induſtrious faculties has made them contract:

That it reſults, on the contrary, from the letter and ſpirit of the Moſaic legiſlation, that manual labour was held in honor among the Children of Iſrael; and that there is no mechaniſt art which is interdicted to them by name, ſince the Holy Scripture invites them, and recommends to them to occupy themſelves in this manner:

That this truth is demonſtrated by the collection of the laws of Moſes, and ſeveral particular texts, ſuch as, the following among others:

Pſalm 127—"When thou ſhalt enjoy the labour of thy hands thou ſhalt be fortunate, and have abundance."

Prov. ch. xxviii, and xxix.—"He who cultivates his lands ſhall have abundance; but he who lives in idleneſs is in famine."

Ibid. ch. xxiv, and xxvii.—"Cultivate thy fields diligently, and thou ſhalt afterwards build thy manor."

Miſna, Traite d'Abot, ch. 1.—"Love labour, and ſhun idleneſs."

That it follows evidently from theſe texts, not only that no honeſt calling is interdicted to the Iſraelites, but that religion attaches merit to the exerciſe of their callings; and that it is agreeable to the eyes of the Moſt High, that every one ſhould follow ſome calling, and make it, as far as depends upon himſelf, the object of his occupations:

That this doctrine is confirmed by the Talmud, which, regarding idleneſs as the ſource of vice, poſitively declares, that the father who does not teach a profeſſion to his child, educates him for the life of a robber—(Vide Kidufchim, chap. 1.)

Therefore the Grand Sanhedrin, in virtue of the powers with which it is clothed,

Orders all Iſraelites, and particularly thoſe of France and Italy, who nevertheleſs enjoy civil and political rights, to aſcertain and adopt the moſt proper means to inſpire a love of induſtry in youth, and to direct it to the exerciſe of arts and callings, as well as liberal profeſſions; conſidering that this praiſe worthy exerciſe is conformable to our holy religion, favourable to good morals, eſſentially uſeful to the country, which can only regard idle men as dangerous citizens.

Moreover the Grand Sanhedrin invites the Iſraelites of the two States of France and Italy to acquire landed property, as a means of attaching themſelves more to their country, of enabling them to renounce ſuch occupations as render men odious and deſpicable in the eyes of their fellow citizens, and to do all which depends upon us to acquire their eſteem and good-will.

Dreadful Accident.—On June 7th, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, a dreadful accident happened off the coaſt of Suffolk. His Majeſty's brig Belette, having anchored in the Bay, put out her boat for the ſhore, in order to land Mons. Bebezer, a Pruſſian Officer, charged with a ſpecial miſſion from his Pruſſian Majeſty to our Government, ſome what relating to the defence of Colberg. There were in the boat with Monſieur Bedezee, Mr. Kennedy, the Maſter's Mate, Mr. Parks, a Midſhipman, and four ſeamen: upon approaching the harbour mouth, the gentlemen in the boat diſcovering that the ſea, which was otherwiſe moderate, broke heavy upon the ſhoals which form the bar of the harbour at the harbour's mouth, very prudently attempted to avoid them, by running a ſhore upon the beach; but the tiller having moſt unfortunately broke, by which the boat became unmanageable, they were thrown upon the breakers, when the boat immediately filled and ſunk; by which accident, although it happened ſcarcely two hundred yards from the ſhore, Mr. Bedezee, Mr. and two ſeamen, were loſt. Mr. Kennedy continued ſwimming, until picked up by a boat, and one ſeaman, John Simpſon, ſwam aſhore. William Carr, another ſeaman, was taken up by the boat, but every method was tried, ineffectually to reſtore him to life. The bodies of Mr. Bedezee, Mr. Parks, and the two ſeamen, have not yet been found.—The diſpatches brought by the Belette, were ſound by the boats, but it is ſaid that the private diſpatches brought by Mr. Bedezee, were loſt with him.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

BOUGHTON & BOUGHTON.

This was an iſſue directed from the Court of Chancery, to try whether Eliza, the natural daughter of Sir Edward Boughton, Bart. deceaſed, was legally married, on the 10th Auguſt, 1798, to her preſent huſband, Sir Charles George Braithwaite Boughton. The deceaſed, Sir C. Boughton, was the father of Lady Boughton, by a perſon who cohabited with him as his wife, for many years, and by his laſt will he bequeathed the great bulk of his property to Eliza Lady Boughton, with reſtrictions upon the perſon who ſhould become her huſband, that he ſhould take the name of Boughton. Eliza, now Lady Boughton, being about to be married to her preſent huſband, Sir George Charles Braithwaite Boughton, then Mr. George Charles Braithwaite, not being more than twenty years of age, and having no natural parents or teſtamentary guardians, the law required that he ſhould have the conſent of guardians, appointed by the Court. Mrs. Ann Rutherford and Mr. Richard Sandilians were accordingly appointed guardians by the Court for that purpoſe; they gave their full approbation, and the parties were married by ſpecial license, at St. George's Hanover-ſquare, on the 10th Auguſt, 1789.

Theſe facts were admitted by the Attorney-General, as Counſel for the Defendants; who, in his defence obſerved, that by the Statute of the 26th of George II. it was enacted, that a minor, under the age of 21 years, ſhould have the conſent of his or her father, if living; if otherwiſe, of his or her guardian or guardians; or in want of theſe, of his or her mother, or of guardians appointed by the Court. In this caſe he ſhould prove, that Lady Boughton was born in wedlock, and that her legal father was alive at the time ſhe was married.

Mr. James King was then called, and depoſed that he was preſent at the marriage of Mr. John Kay, with the mother of Lady Boughton, Salome Davis on the 18th January, 1774. He never knew they had any family; and ſome time after he underſtood Salome Davis, then Kay, left her huſband, and went to live with Sir Edward Boughton until ſhe died. *Mr. John Kay* was alive within theſe three years.

Mr. Garrow, for the Plaintiff, ſaid, he could not give any anſwer to this; and the Jury, accordingly found a verdict for the Plaintiff;—"that Lady Eliza Boughton was not legally married on the 10th Auguſt, 1798."

By this verdict, all the marriage ſettlements previous to the marriage, are made void.

CURIOUS PREDICTIONS.

The following remarkable Predictions of Cesaire, Biſhop of Arles, in the year 542, which the events of the French Revolution have ſo amply fulfilled, however curious the fact may appear, was actually recorded in the Royal Library at Paris in a book entitled *Liber Mirabilis*, from which it was extracted about forty years ſince, by Sir John Lawson, Bart. of Brough-hall, in Yorkſhire.

"The Adminiſtrators of this Kingdom of France ſhall be ſo blinded, that they ſhall leave it without defenders.

"The hand of God ſhall extend itſelf over all the rich.

"All the Nobles ſhall be deprived of their eſtates.

"A diviſion ſhall ſpring up in the Church of God; and there ſhall be two huſbands, the one true, and the other adulterous. The legitimate huſband ſhall be put to flight.

"There ſhall be a great carnage; and as great an effuſion of the blood as in the days of the Gentiles.

"The univerſal Church, and all the world ſhall deplore the ruin and deſtruction of a moſt celebrated city, the capital and miſtreſs of France.

"The altars of the Temple ſhall be deſtroyed; the holy virgins, outraged ſhall fly from their monaſteries.

"The Church Paſtors ſhall be driven from their ſeats; and the Church ſhall be ſtripped of her temporal goods.

"But, at length, the Black Eagle and the Lion ſhall appear coming from far countries.

"Woe be to thee, oh! city of opulence! Thou ſhalt at firſt rejoice; but thine end ſhall come.

"Woe be to thee, oh! city of philoſophy! thou ſhalt be ſubjected.

"A captive King, humbled even to confuſion, ſhall at laſt recover his Crown."

The heir of the Duke de Penthievre, and the only ſon of this branch of the Bourbons, died prematurely, (1764), a victim to his debaucheries; and particularly to Mademoiſelle Mire, a celebrated courtezan, and a very muſical lady. The Pariſians, who laughed at every thing, made the following ingenious Epitaph, compoſed of five muſical notes; and inſcribed it, privately, on his tomb:—

"*Mi ré la mi la.*"

Mire has placed him there.

The Duke of Orleans (the Regent), had four daughters, diſtinguiſhed by the names of the four Cardinal ſins. When the mother died, ſome perſon inſcribed on her tomb,

"*Here lies Illeneſs.*"—i. e. The mother of all vices.

STATE of the THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately expoſed room oppoſite the Sea.

Date	A M.	Noon.	3 P.M.	8 P. M.
Dec. 22	78	78½	78½	77
23	78	78	79	77
24	77	79	78½	77
25	78	78½	79	77
26	77	78	79	77
27	76	78	78	77
28	76	78	79	78

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

On the 30th Nov. the Lady of the Reverend C. H. Hoſſi, Miſſionary at Tanjore, of a Daughter.

At the Mount, on the 22d Inſtant, the Lady of Major Dalrymple, of a Daughter.

MADRAS DEATH.

At Negapatam, the infant Daughter of Captain Brown.

BOMBAY MARRIAGE.

On Monday the 7th Inſtant, by the Rev. Arnold Burrows, Mr. G. Norman to Miſs Marry Rutherfield.

BENGAL MARRIAGE.

On the 10th Inſtant, at the houſe of Capt. Benjamin Ferguſon, Charles James Davidſon, Eſq. to Miſs Tierney.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 4th Inſtant, Chriſtley Coote, Eſq Surgeon on this Eſtabliſhment.

At Allyghur, on the 22d inſt. in conſequence of a wound received in the Storm of the Fort of Coomonah, Lieutenant David Charles Levingſtone, 2d Regiment Native Infantry, youngeſt ſon of the late Sir Alexander Levingſtone, Baronet, of Weſt Quarter Linlithgoſhire.

At Bandel, on Tueſday morning the 5th inſtant, Mr. Godinho, Eſq. aged 84 years.

Lately, in Camp, of their wounds, received in the attack of Coomoonah, Lieutenants Fogo and Ramſey.

CEYLON DEATH.

On the 1ſt December, Mr. D. Campbell late Second Mate of the ſhip Coromandel.

Madras,—*Printed By* WILLIAM MALLIS, Fort, *Oppoſite St. Mary's Church.*

*** It is requeſted that thoſe Subscribers to the Courier who are occaſionally changing their reſidence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the Printer who will pay attention to their orders, any Subſcribers in the Preſidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requeſted to give information of the ſame in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.