



Advertisement.

THE Sheriff's Office is removed from No. 7 Stringer's Street, to the House of Mr. Thomas Blyth Deputy Sheriff.

T. FITZGERALD, Sheriff.

Madras, 18th May, 1867.

Advertisement.

SAN RAFFAELLE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Captors of the Spanish Register Ship SAN RAFFAELLE, that the distribution of the First Payment of the Proceeds will be made on board His Majesty's Ship CAROLINE, in these Roads, on Friday next, the 15th, Instant, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon—All unclaimed Shares due upon the first payment will be discharged on application at the Office of the Boat Paymaster at the Beach, on the Tuesday and Friday of every succeeding Week, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

And the second and final distribution will be made in England after Confirmation, of which due notice will be given.

EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER,

PRIZE AGENT.

Admiralty Office, Port St. George, 9th May 1867.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY J. BRANSON,

AT THE NAVAL STORE HOUSE,

NEAR THE BEACH.

On and after Thursday, the 17th of June next,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

Condemned & Unserviceable

NAVAL STORES,

LANDED FROM HIS MAJESTY'S

SQUADRON IN INDIA.

A LIST of the whole may be seen on application at my Office, and at the Auction Room.

Conditions of Sale;

A Deposit of 10 per cent. to be made at the time of Sale on the Amount of each Lot, and the whole to be taken away in three days after the day of Sale; otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the Articles remain the property of the Crown.

HENRY HALL,

Aiding Naval Officer.

H. M. Naval Office,

MADRAS, 11th May, 1867.

CEYLON COCOA-NUT OIL.

For sale on the Beach,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE

MARINE YARD,

A FEW Casks of the 1st Sort, at the rate of 24 Pagsdas per 160 measures—Apply to P. Thomson at the Godowns of Messrs. F. Lantour and Co.

STOLEN.

A SILVER WATCH, the hour hand of which is much bent and the Glass cracked in the middle "DANE" is printed on the Dial plate in small letters; it had a blue RIBBON & GOLD KEY hanging to it—Should it be offered for Sale it is requested that the Parties offering the same may be stopped, and information given at the Public Office.

CARBONELL'S CLARET.

MESSRS. BINNY and DENNISON, have received a consignment of a few Cheets, which will be sold, in single Cheets, at 12 Pags. per dozen.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Captain John Knox late of H. M. 3rd Regiment, having been granted to Messrs. Harrington and Company. All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their Debts, and deliver up the property to the Administrators.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY the 24th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 10 O'CLOCK

SEVERAL Hundred Volumes of Books,

being the remainder of the Madras Library.

Catalogues of which are published and may be had at the Auction Room.

at the same time.

A Number of Bookshelves.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY the 24th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

The following articles of Furniture viz.

Two Conches with Bedding and Covers

One Teon Wood Chest of Drawers

with Secretary, One Lacquered Chest of

Drawers, with do. Two Pair Mahogany

Tea Boys, One Black Oval Breakfast Table,

One Small Couch with Bed and Covers,

Two Bookshelves, Twelve Blackwood Arm

Chairs, one Small Blackwood Cot, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY the 24th Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A HANDSOME LIGHT CARRIAGE.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

ON THE PREMISES,

On MONDAY next, the 25th Instant,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 4 AND 6 IN THE

AFTERNOON.

(Not previously disposed of by private contract.)

An Upper Roomed House, and Ground

occupied by Mr. Adam Balfour, Jeweller,

and situated next to Mr. George Umpherson's Coach Yard in Popham's Street,

Blacktown.

Conditions of Sale as usual.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

THE SOUTH SEA PILOT,

ONE Volume Folio, Directory for the

East Indies, One Volume 4to. Rio's

Complete Collection of Tables for Navigation,

1 Vol. Quarto.

Sir Home Popham's Charts of the Red

Sea in Sheets. Charts of the Cape of Good

Hope, Indian Sea, China Sea, Bengal, An-

daman Islands, Straits of Malacca, do of

Sunda, do. of Banka, Entrances to Canton,

Eastern Straits, Straits of Macassar—Eng-

land to the Cape of Good Hope, &c. &c.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

TWO Kegs of Lime Juice just received

from Bengal.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

TWO Europe Canteens (new) complete

at 100 Pagsdas,

AND

A few Military Boot Cloaks, lined with

Red.

AT G. UMPHERSTON'S,

COACHMAKERS YARD Blacktown.

TWO Pair of Fast Trotting Acheen Hor-

ses warranted sound, to be disposed of

at a reasonable price.

A HANDSOME

CARRIAGE,

Lined with Morocco Leather,

With Fashionable Europe Springs,

AND A BULLOCK

COACH,

BOTH TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By FAURE and HEEFKE, junr.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 23d Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

TWENTY Mens Black Round Hats, Forty

Children's Black, White, and Green Hats,

two Corges of Twenty Panjun Cloths, a few

pieces 40 Cover Molmuls, a few Cloths of Giv,

a handsome Mahogany Wardrobe, two cloth

Stools, a pair of Bickels in Mahogany Case, a

handsome Bengal made Palankeen lined with

Europe Chintz almost new, a Cavalry Sad-

dle and Bridle with holsters, Blackwood Arm

Chairs, Couches, Pictures, &c. &c.

AND

SUNDRY OTHER EUROPE ARTICLES.

For Private Sale.

By FAURE and HEEFKE, junr.

A HANDSOME Bengal made Palankeen

Lined with Europe Chintz and remarka-

bly light, Price 90 Pagsdas.

A Plain Hooded Bandy on Currie Springs,

lined with Red Morocco, and a young Dark

Gey Pegue with a second hand Harness, Price

235 Pagsdas.

The Huffs in a Fast Trotter and Traddler,

Perfectly Warranted.

For Private Sale.

By FAURE and HEEFKE, junr.

A NEAT Carriage with a pair of Horses and

Harack, Price 450 Pagsdas.

The owner parts with the Carriage once for no

other reason, but having no further use for it.

For Private Sale.

By FAURE and HEEFKE, junr.

A DARK Bay Colt of a handsome figure

14 hands and 2 inches high, three years

and three months old, of a good stamp, Price

220 Pagsdas.

ALSO

A Pair of Serviceable Camels, Price 120

Pagsdas.

For Sale.

AT W. HOGG'S

ON THE MOUNT ROAD.

FIVE Arabian Horses landed from the

Eliza. They may be depended on as

being of a most excellent breed having been

sent by a Gentleman residing at Buldhur.

The Horses are young and their blood,

and worth the attention of Gentlemen who

are amateurs of the Tort.

For Private Sale.

AT W. HOGG'S

COACH MANUFACTORY,

ON THE MOUNT ROAD.

AN elegant Europe Built Coach, built

by Goddall and has been very much

used, it is light and will be foldable, and

as the owner has no further occasion for it.

Madras Subscription Assembly.

THE MASTER of the CEREMONIES has the

honour to acquaint the SUBSCRIBERS to the

MADRAS ASSEMBLY that, in addition to

the Regulations, already submitted to them,

he has to propose.

That a Subscriber, being a Bachelor, be entitled

to an admission Ticket for a Stranger.

MARK ROWORTH, M. C.

THE MASTER of the CEREMONIES has the

honour to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the

Assembly that the next

Subscription Assembly will be held at the

Pantheon, on Monday, the 25th Instant.

May 12 1867.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Es-

tate and Effects of Richard Broughton, late a

Coronet in His Majesty's twenty second Regiment

of Light Dragoons, deceased; having been grant-

ed by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Ma-

dras, to Gilbert Ricketts, Esquire, as Register

of the said Supreme Court, pursuant to the Act

of the 30th and 40th years of His present Ma-

jestty, Chapter 29th Section 21B.—All persons

having claims on the said Estate are required to

make them known to the said Administrator, and

all claims indebted to the said Estate are de-

fined to pay the same to him without delay.

Port St. George, May 14, 1867.

PARTNERSHIP.

MR. J. BAKER, holding the duties of the Navy Victualling Commissary, to which he is concerned requiring his undivided attention, has with the concurrence of the remaining partners, made over his share in the firm of COLT. BAKER, HART, and Co. to Mr. WILLIAM WILLIS WILL'S WESTON, from the 31st December 1866, altho' his name has been continued pending the arrival of Mr. WESTON from Australia.

Madras, March 14, 1867.

IN consequence of the retirement of Mr. J. BAKER, as notified above, the House of business of COLT, BAKER, HART & Co. will hereafter be carried on under the firm of COLT, HART, and WESTON; but the old partnership concerns will be under the responsibility and control of the Members interested therein.

Madras, May 14, 1867.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of John Johnston, late a Commander of Stores in the service of the Honourable the United East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, deceased, (with a Testamentary Writing annexed), having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Gilbert Ricketts, Esquire, as Register of the said Supreme Court pursuant to the Act of the 30th and 40th years of His present Majesty, Chapter 29th section 21B. All persons having Claims on the said Estate are required to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Port St. George, 14th May 1867.

ENSIGNCY FOR SALE.

TO Be Disposed of an Ensigncy in an old Regiment in this Country, where there are six other vacancies for, all of which the first offer will be the Senior—Enquire of Messrs. Harrington and Co.

China Goods Lottery.

Sixth Days Drawing in the Second Class.

THURSDAY, 14th May, 1867.

No. 794 A Prize of ten corges Broad Nankeen.
No. 554 A Prize of three corges Broad Nankeen.
Prizes Two corges Broad Nankeen each,
939 334
Prizes of Half chest Hyson tea each,
317 110 6 5
Prizes One Tub Sugar candy each,
216 109 709 247 337
Prize Ten pieces Broad Nankeen each,
957 438 22 1150.

BLANKS.

713 510 302 656 619 727 379 210 225 213
395 992 830 393 890 315 641 152 785 411
172 002 108 845 1007 751 087 1144 917
500 311 332 306 1010 302 370 873 503
628 705 1018 595 338 101 910 703 748
845 260 584 123 801 1003 578 640 313
1027 829 015 908 785 1017 307 800 1079
1019 254 633 746 34 159 1026 1006 052
107 820 208 365 490 157 629 956 86 404.

Seventh Days Drawing in the Second Class.

Monday, 18th May, 1867.

No. 815 A Prize of 4 corges Broad Nankeen.
No. 993 A Prize of 3 corges Broad Nankeen.
Prizes one corg Broad Nankeen each,
305 721
Prizes of Half chest Hyson Tea, each,
442 1059 807 120 516
Prizes of One Tub Sugar candy each,
730 130 673 803 342 771 753 4
1144 886 377 452 31 68.
Prizes to Pieces Broad Nankeen each,
321 175 363 439.

BLANKS.

1010 333 449 619 518 547 267 18 1046
820 531 1130 128 682 817 725 765 400
1068 1061 433 1108 993 1051 1024 611 618
372 176 654 169 497 819 624 141 304 353
370 1023 846 339 315 399 706 1031 744
160 669 225 614 171 229 828 846 1057
314 288 379 673 1017 777 226 864 1048
816 602 1002 200 348 114.



The following Lines were put, with the payment of the bill, into the hands of the Bar-maid at Delphy's chapp-house.

Maria! emblem of the dairy wren;
As bright as dew, and as white bread fair;
As fast as grateful, and as pepper strong;
As breakfast tender, as fresh post-horn young;
Sharp as a knife, and as piercing as a fork;
Soft as new butter, white as dairy pail;
Oh! I could I turn and bite my love,
With the same fondness for your steaks can move
My heart, thus cook'd might prove a chop house
feast.

And you alone should prove the welcome guest.
But, ah! the burning flames which you impart,
Broth, as the smoking meat, my captive heart;
And if thy kind assistance come not nigh,
Like chops untold, for ever it will fly,
Shrinking from thee, poor creature of my soul,
And wasting into unprofitable coal.

(Continued from third Page.)

England has augmented in credit, and her honour has acquired a greater lustre than before. Until it can be proved, (which is impossible,) that England might have been preserved without expense, we cannot consider that any cause for blame, more than that of an Admiral, who expends powder and ball to attack an enemy.

But again, say the detractors of Mr. Pitt, his Continental Plans have failed—he has ruined his Allies. This we however flatly deny.

Since commerce and industry have been destroyed in France, the immense population has turned near a million of men to seek subsistence in a Military Life; and they have adopted, upon a national scale, the same principles and rule of conduct that robbers and banditti have in all ages followed on a smaller plan.

That other nations, who were neither become robbers from principle nor necessity, should be unable to resist their attacks, is not a natural, but we will maintain it, a necessary consequence of the state of things; and we are convinced, that until the French either find occupation in civil war or industry at home, or that other nations will be likewise a desperate character, there will be nothing like an equality of effort.

If Mr. Pitt were not the cause of the French Revolution, (and it never was so said,) he is not accountable for its inevitable consequences, one of which was, overturning the neighbouring nations in its impetuous career.

To prevent the dreadful consequences of French anarchy and disaffection, a great and wise plan was laid, by which a force, much more than sufficient, was to have been brought into the field; but by circumstances, the causes of which are not known (though certainly such as were in no manner attributable to the English Government,) and by a species of fatality hardly conceivable, those troops never were brought into the field, and those that were brought, did not do their duty. Could any English Minister foresee what would pass at Ulm? and what did pass, when, by the plan of the campaign, the German force never should have advanced so far, and when the existence of the power and independence of Austria were at stake?

With respect to preserving his own Nation, Mr. Pitt has been successful with regard to others, he did whatever was most advisable, by afflicting those who still professed order and principle to resist those who had laid aside both.

The best illustration of the obligations under which the Country labours to Mr. Pitt, will be seen by the efforts of our Enemies to over-reach us by superior artifice in Peace, or to overwhelm us by superior force in war. When true and honorable policy is just more profound than that of England, and with equal numbers they never yet gained the victory; but we shall now face a most important struggle. Our enemy will now grapple with us; hitherto he has been kept at a distance, and the man who kept him at a distance is no more.

When we consider the difficulties Mr. Pitt had to encounter during his long administration, we are led greatly to admire the address with which

he acquitted himself, and the manner in which he aided those efforts to which most men are liable.

The steady moderation with which he wielded the rod of power, and the inflexible resistance which he opposed to every aggression of the Enemies of the British Constitution, enabled Mr. Pitt to keep clear of those errors into which most people are apt to fall when either under the influence of deep adversity or great prosperity. Though a firm partizan of Royalty and the support of his King, it has been his rule, to every act in a true correspondence with the Constitution of this Country.

Excepting that very danger of revolt and anarchy which Mr. Pitt has kept at a distance, he found the National Affairs every respect much more desperate than he has left them to his Successors.

Our Trade was not above a fourth part of what it is now to foreign parts. All the great Manufactures of the Country have increased, many have doubled, and some have augmented near ten-fold. Our Agriculture is greatly improved, and the Finances are not only in excellent order, but there is now an excess of Revenue applied to pay off our burthens, that is greater than that whole free Revenue was at that time. But that is not all, for the operation of ready money being brought to market every day for purchases of Stock produces an effect that is scarcely to be calculated.

In so important an affair, we must be permitted to enter a little into the circumstances. Those persons who invest their money in the Funds, do it on two principles; the first, is to receive an annual revenue arising from the interest; the second, to realize the principal whenever it is wanted. This second object is the real bonus or inducement to the investment, for without that, all the floating capital of individuals would be reserved for more profitable employment.

The sinking Fund secures this certain sale, and thereby gives the holders of Stock an advantage, which the most secure mortgage would not give. When Mr. Pitt entered into Administration, there was no such fund—no such certainty. When he was called off by his maker from the administration of the Finances of this country, he left it to those who should follow him. Looking into this circumstance, and this alone, we could boldly stand up, and say that his Successors have a much less difficult task to perform than he had when he first came into office, so far as regards the finances of the country.

As to Foreign relations, whatever aspect may be given to them, we must maintain that they are better than they were at that period. After the American War, all Europe looked on England as an enemy. The Northern nations had joined in a league against her, and France, Spain, and Holland, had been at open war. At the present moment we all know, and we all know well, that there is not a single power on the continent of Europe that does not either look to England as the power to fear, or from the grasp of France, or to using conspiracy and craft. Yet Austria, Prussia, Spain, Italy, and even Prussia look up to England (who has alone resisted the band of robbers that France has bred) either for respect or protection.

Mr. Pitt found England the Bulwark of Europe. Is this a dismal prospect for those whom he has left? can the truth of this be denied? and if it cannot, will the man that will say that the minister, who now no more, has failed, or been unsuccessful?

The internal administration of Mr. Pitt during the Regency Question, when France threatened our credit by means of a fictitious money called *Assignats*—during the Mutiny of our seamen, and the threatened mutiny of the Army—during the times of the corresponding foreign, and the Rebellion in Ireland—is equally deserving of praise. Days of favor and flattery are now over with respect to our great man; but not so with truth and the praises due to real and intrinsic merit, such as was to be found in William Pitt. Let those who would detract from his merit step forward and say, that any Minister had ever greater difficulties to encounter, or that any Minister was more successful in fulfilling them.

The liberties of this country, and of every country, are measured by the will and disposition of the people to submit, but Mr. Pitt found the means, in times of great turbulence and affliction, to rise with as mild a sway as when the whole country was attached to the Ruling Power. During the whole of his administration, there is not an instance of a single vindictive act; not a man was punished at the majority of his successors did not wish had been punished like him.

Was this rigorous?—Yet Mr. Pitt preserved his country, and the constitution remains what it was when he first assumed the reins of government.

England is stigmatized by its enemies as a commercial and trading country; but the character of a country is best known by the men it produces, and the men it esteems and admires. In the character of William Pitt there was nothing of the commercial interested man; and if England wishes to vindicate herself she can do it by no means so readily, so easily, and so completely, as by giving to that distinguished Minister the credit that to him is justly due.

When the Carthaginians were for the last time attacked by Rome, it was observed, and it was well believed, that avarice and corruption had laid hold of every man in the state; but had there been a William Pitt in Carthage, that reproach would not have existed for 2000 years.

This Country, perhaps, does not lack the honor that it does itself in ascribing the measure of so great and disinterested a character, neither money nor honors, nor decorations were the rewards to which Mr. Pitt aspired—no, he wished to serve his Country, and to have the consolation of esteeming himself; we say this, because he exacted no other reward for a life of services.

That uncontaminated praise will ever be the lot of any Statesman, we have already said is impossible; but if it ever can be bestowed, it ought to be on him who is now no more. There are only two things to be considered in men; their motives and their actions. As to the motives of Mr. Pitt, they are, when viewed on every side, and even by his most bitter enemies, found to be pure, like gold that has been thrice tried in the furnace. As to his actions, proceeding from such motives, and in the times in which we live, can it be a matter of surprise that they have not all been crowned with success?

In paying our last tribute to a great man, when fear and expectation are equally at rest, we must give it as our firm opinion, that a man more honorable, more correct, more indefatigable, or more devoted to the interests of his country, never existed. With respect to his views, they were so well understood, that those who had good intentions relied on him for protection, and those who had bad ones stood in fear of rigorous punishment.

It is curious were to wish for a Governor, they would naturally wish for one who had neither unfounded enmities, nor unfounded affections, as they with the law to be without respect of persons; and if it is possible to conceive one who approached this description, it was William Pitt. Without the weaknesses that generally fall to the lot of mankind, he had generous virtue and industry. Can we say more? Or saying what we have said, can we be contradicted?

But he pays, the highest tribute which could be paid to the memory of this Great Man, we all feel, sincere and unaffected grief exhibited by those of his nearest connections, who, although lately differing from him in the course of his last administration, never for a moment forgot their private regards for his person and character, during the painful separation which had taken place, and who now followed him to the grave with every sentiment which could mark their veneration and affection for the deceased, and the heavy loss the country sustained in his death. We all have known the whole of the Grenville family, who with their numerous affinities, attended in the procession; but more particularly to his successor in office, whose feelings were evidently so acute as scarcely to admit of his assisting on this solemn occasion. It is within our knowledge, that, on the ever-to-be-lamented decease of Mr. Pitt, Lord Grenville—who had previously intermingled with him every kindness of which his situation was susceptible—retired to the country, and devoted several days to the indulgence of the most profound grief on this disastrous event;—and his deportment on this memorable day was the best proof that could be given of his own good heart, and the merits of the departed.

We shall conclude this melancholy subject with the following lines, which, collected correspondents has furnished us with, in which while he reminds us of the recent loss the nation has sustained in the persons of Pitt and Nelson, fill cheer us with the hopes of its not being irreparable:—

THE VOICE OF NATIONAL EXAMPLE.

What rules to Man is wife and good and great—
Not only rules—but aims to be the State!
The high example, as the Nation's Soul,
Instruct, move, and direct the whole!
Succumb the Patriot, or the Hero lies,
Glow in the Senate—Thunders on the seas!
And Jesus, when Pitt and Nelson lie no more—
Their Spirits will defend the British Shore!
February 25, 1806. PHILIP BAIRIE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A respectable-looking woman, named *Savering*, was charged with attempting to stab her husband, and putting him in fear of his life. When the charge came to be investigated, it appeared that the woman had behaved in a cruel manner to the unfortunate woman, having sold the whole of her goods and stock in bullocks, nor leaving her a bed to lie on; in consequence of which she had taken up a knife inflamed by passion, but was prevented from doing mischief by a person present. The Lord Mayor dismissed the complaint, and advised the husband to treat his wife with more humanity in future.

UNION HALL.
Lately about 4 o'clock, in the morning, a young gent, who resides in Fenchurch Street, was returning from Vauxhall Gardens, where he had been punching it away pretty coolly, observing a hackney-coach standing near the Pilgrim, without any coachman, he immediately jumped upon the box and drove off to look for his fare, returning in a few minutes, and finding his coach gone, and learning the road the dashing character had taken, let off instantly in pursuit. He did not overtake him till he got to the Church in the Borough, where the coach was awakened by the vociferous cries of the coachman. "Stop thief! Stop the coach!" &c. put him and his coachman by pulling him off the box and lodging him securely in the watch house.

At eleven o'clock he was taken to Union Hall, where the coachman, preferring a telephone complaint against him; but the Magistrate took upon the circumstance a more drunken tone, very properly advised the parties to withdraw, and settle the matter between them; which was effected by the young man coming down with a peace of genius.

The most dreadful thunder-storm ever remembered was experienced at Coleridge, in Gloucestershire, attended with very remarkable circumstances. The lightning caught the wire of a bell-hell, belonging to an eminent fur-gone and man-maid-wife of that place, which conducted it into the shop; it then struck the pebble and mortar, which it dislodged in an instant, and then went out at a back-door without doing farther mischief.—It happened that the bell-wife was not required on that day; and a lady in the neighborhood had just taken suddenly in fear about two o'clock the next morning, a servant was dispatched in great haste for the coachman, and as the bell would not ring he commenced a most tremendous knocking at the door; the family, from the impression of what had occurred the preceding day, were most horribly alarmed. The Doctor ran down stairs in his crimson night-cap, supposing his house to be on fire; but on opening the front-door he received a compelling draught, by the lady's servant informing him himself required his assistance.

In Holland there have been such tremendous storms, accompanied with such violence, in many places all hopes of a harvest are destroyed. In several Departments of the East of France the vines are considerably damaged. Letters from Copenhagen, of the 2d August, speak of the extraordinary cold and wet season they have had; still they are in hopes of a tolerable crop. Accounts from Petersburg, of the 12th July, mention a continued rain to have fallen there for upwards of six weeks.

Thus P.—of W., whose accomplishments and convivial powers are scarcely to be equalled, observed in our weekly conversations, that men sometimes go credit for good actions, without ever having dreamt of deserving it, and a *contra* were thrust in the same unmerited way. He then very pleasantly said, that he got credit, some years ago, for being a good young man, from the following ludicrous circumstance. Having occasion to go to Bghort, in the winter, he asked Lord Clermont to accompany him. His Lordship, provident against the cold, generally travelled in a kind of flannel hood, to protect his ears and throat, and a white great coat—both equipped, the Prince and his companion purloined their names, the prince's, "remarking what a good young man it was, to go out thus an airing with his old aunt, the Prince's Amelia."

State of the Thermometer, in Fort St. George, in a Moderately cool room, Opposite the Sea.

Morning.		Aft.		Even.	
13	8	80	3	91	8
14	8	86	3	99	8
15	8	87	3	93	8
16	8	86	3	92	8
17	8	87	3	92	8
18	8	89	3	89	8

In the Afternoon of 13th, Cloudy with Thunder but without rain in the night of 17th and Morning of 18th, some rain fell at Madras and at faras Pandamale.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

At Pulicat, on the 10th inst. Captain P. Br. Esq., Chief Engineer in the Hon. Dutch Company's service, to Mrs. Mary Barclay, widow of the late Lieut. Barclay.

MADRAS DEATH.

At Vepery, on the 15th May, the Son of the late Doctor King.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

At Moorbhut, on the 22d April, Lieut. George Negely, to Miss Williams, daughter of Captain John Williams.

BENGAL DEATHS.

At Ser, on the 14th November, on board the Honourable Company's Ship *John Dufferin*, Lieut. Col. N. I. On his passage to the Cape, Capt. Engel, B. M. 75th Regiment of foot.

Madras:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, 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, and Subscribers to the PRINTER who are requested to deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.