SUPPLEMENT TO THE

MADRAS COURIER.

Vol. I. Friday, August 21, 1812. No. 51.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on Sunday next, August 23d, Divine Service will be performed at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and at five in the afternoon, instead of half past five.

MADRAS.

Yesterday arrived the Extra Ship *Countess of Harcourt*, Captain Francis Metcalfe, from Ingham 8th April, and Cape of Good Hope 3d July.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Wellington.—Mrs. Metcalfe.—Miss E. Metcalfe,—Miss Percey,—Miss L. Wellington,—Miss P. P. Wellington,—Mr. Wellington,—Mr. M. Wellington,—Mr. G. Wellington—Mr. H. Wellington.—Mr. Ralston.—Mr. Ry, and Mr. E. W. Loze.

On Monday last, sailed the Honorable Company's Ship Harriet, Captain William [illegible], and the Country Ship Rahimshaw, Capt. [illegible] for Calcutta.

Arrived on the same day, the Brig Carlina, Captain John Desnier, from Columbo the 3d instant.

INDIA GAZETTE,

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1812.

Letters received in the course of last week from Agra, mention a report which prevailed there, stating, that Ameer Khan had been thrown into confinement by the Holkar family that the Sirdars of the camp had taken possession of all his property, and that his troops had come to the frontiers of the Mauherry and Bhurtpore territories and offered their guns and ammunition for sale. This story does not appear very credible in itself, and derives no countenance from the akhbars which we have received from Holkar's camp, extending to the beginning of the present month. It probably owes its origin to a commotion among the Afghans in the service of Mahommed Shah Khan, who are stated to have surrounded the tent of one of his wives, and conducted themselves with great violence. There had also it appears been some communication in the camp of Holkar;—the one arising from precisely the same cause as the other, namely, the want of money to pay the troops.

The Bhao, it is said, had been considerably alarmed by a rumour, of a body of 5000 Pindarees being about to attack Holkar's camp, with a view to effect the rescue of Kureem Khan.

Our late akhbars from Lahore, mention no events of moment. Runjeet Sing, it is stated, was about to receive a body of 2000 Dogras into his service, and was also intent on augmenting his army from other sources. He proposed, it is said, to discipline a body of 4000 Seik horse after the English manner.

Colonel Ochterlony was daily expected at Loodehaunah, on his return from Puttiala.

In Cabul, affairs remained nearly stationary.

Just as this paper was going to the Press, I learn, that the Ships seen standing into the Bay on Saturday, were the H. C. Ship Prince of Wales from Madras the 26th ultimo, and the Ships from Bombay and Madras. The Ship Adele had put back to the Roads again.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1812.

We are happy to hear that, in consequence of the extraordinary exertions which have for some days past, been made under the directions of Messrs Forbes and Co. the Ship Shaw Ahmed which was wrecked on the Mahratta shore is likely to be saved, as well as the Cargo.

The Prize of 10,000 Rupees drawn on the second day of the Lottery, has fallen to Captain Tovey, of the 3d Bat. N. I.

The Lac of Rupees drawn yesterday and the 20,000 Rupees drawn on the second day belong to Tickets which have been sent to Bengal.

Aunreen.—July 19, Grab Ship Futtay Adradood, Captain Charles Williams, from Mocha.—ditto 3, Ship Betsey, Captain W. Howell, from West Coast of Sumatra.

CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1812.

COLOMBO.—Sailed, July the 30th Schooner Maria, Captain F. Kuhler, for Madras.

August 2d Cutter Gertrudis, Captain D. Sutherland, for Madras—Passenger Lieutenant Colonel F. Hankey.

Brig Carolina, Captain J. Desnier, for Madras.

3d Schooner Eliza, Captain J. H. Tipke, for Madras.

5th Govt Cutter Wilhelmina, Captain J. Steddy, for Tuticoreen—Passengers Captain Brown, and Lieut. Forbes.

THE REFORMISTS' REGISTER.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

ON THE ASPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

If there be any one who sincerely wishes to understand our political system in its effects, but who puts no faith in the predictions of the southsayers;—who is honestly anxious relative to the sea-worthiness of the bottom to which his all is confined, and whether it be likely to live out of the storm of the period, but who doubts the skill and good faith, not only of the officiating pilots, but of all those who actively interfere concerning the management of the vessel;—let such an one retire back from the confusion of feeling and jostling of prejudice occasioned by the bustle of the present, and fix himself on some point of the past. Say that he takes the country thirty years back, and decides on her then degree of prosperity by an observation of her public affairs in their general features,—her political institutions and economy, the condition of her people, her reputation among her neighbours, the aspect of Europe, and the tendency of the time. Let him then represent to his imagination the change that might rationally be expected to have taken place, supposing the kingdom to have gradually declined for years, and at length to have reached a very advanced state of decay. Having done this, let him turn his view to the present scene, and mark whether the progress of thirty years has weakened or strengthened the country,—whether it has or has not approximated her general condition to the reduced state which he had previously imagined.

This is an experiment easy of trial, and which must be conclusive one way or other. Suppose that our inquirer should find, that, in the course of the period mentioned, a change had taken place every where, and in every point *for the worse*; suppose he should find that not even the predictions of the disappointed thirty years back, reached to that extreme of perplexity, or to that weight of burthen, which now distinguishes our history; suppose he should see measures which were proposed at first with reluctance, as temporary expedients in circumstances of peculiar emergency, established as permanent and essential parts of the system of our government; suppose he should observe the very circumstances, with which we have taunted other kingdoms, and from which have augured their speedy dawnfall, occurring to ourselves,—and, if the supposition do not appear too extravagant, our men in power, instead of expressing concern and adopting precautions, treating their occurrence with levity, and describing it as at least a matter of indifference, if not an actual benefit:—let us suppose, moreover, that all these boding appearances present themselves at a strange and a troubled time,—a time portentous and trying,—a time of demolition to old establishments,—when nothing can hope to stand but by its own strength, or to escape the fiery visitation but by the protecting power of virtue.—If such suppositions are supported by facts, and realized in our present condition,—if they are not the mere ravings of party, or the malicious denunciations of disaffection speaking from its wishes, it follows, that notwithstanding any representations, that may be made against the designs of the active Reformists, a reform or change for the better of some description, is absolutely necessary in order to avert a hideous convulsion,—and if the cause of Reform be now in bad hands, it is the more incumbent on the good immediately to stir in it.

On a careful and an impartial view of our political system in the general, we cannot but think that an awful truth (which, however, ought to be contemplated, not shrunk from), must strike,—namely, that it is *wearing out*. We shall not here stop to investigate the cause or causes of this; that will form a part of our future labours; we are at present anxious to avoid disagreement, and to gain the consent of all those whose opinion is worth caring about, to such fundamental facts as shall serve as a foundation on which to ground our reasoning.—We say, then, without fearing contradiction, that, be the cause what it may, our political system is palpably and rapidly decaying, and that it is notoriously evident that a renovation of some kind or other must be effected, and that at no very great distance of time. If this be not satisfactorily proved by the former experiment of stepping backward, in order to observe how much already we are altered for the worse, it will be established to demonstration by carrying our imagination forward, and trying how far it is within the scope of possibility that the current of public events should proceed in its present direction before reaching the *fall*. Indeed the only wonder is, that the prospect has not already occasioned universal affright; but men in general are such submissive servants to their senses, that it is a task as difficult as it is thankless, to direct their attention from the interior quiet and regularity which surrounds them, to the lurking causes of danger and derangement, which are silently but powerfully at work. Things have *gone on*,—sometimes smoothly and sometimes roughly to be sure, but still they have *gone on*,—hitherto; and although the taxes may pinch, and the coin vanish, and a country bank fail now and then,—to say nothing of the kingdoms around us tumbling down after having exhibited similar symptoms,—yet as no one has risen from the dead, as no scroll has appeared in the heavens, as no supernatural declaration of our fate has been made, few people anticipate more of evil than shall demand a shake of the head and a grave look. What, however can be more inoffensive, inert, and silent, than the iron tube, at the very moment when the match is advancing to cause it to vomit flame and to scatter death?

That our present state is a *progressive* one is apparent to all; the only question, then, that can be left is, as to the tendency of our progress. When Mr. Pitt proposed and carried into a law the Bill by which the Bank of England is protected in refusing the payment of its promissory notes, he made a *commencement*;—the system proceeded, the coin vanished, and persons were beginning to refuse the Bank-notes at their nominal value;—the system still proceeded in natural order, and as it had before done in other countries; and now we have another law, by which persons may be severely punished who take or pay the Bank-paper at less than the sum declared on its face. The system is still proceeding,—for day by day money becomes more scarce, and we have at length adopted the old resource of issuing pieces of coin, bearing a fictitious value, above their real worth; an expedient highly characteristic of the progress of the system, and which has universally attended it.

In the same way our national debt is *progressive*. It has increased by several hundred millions since Mr. Pitt came into office, and it has so increased in spite of the measures which that minister thought it necessary to adopt to arrest its progress, and on the effect of which he chiefly rested his calculations of future safety.—The prices of all our commodities, including the necessaries as well as the comforts and luxuries of life, are also *progressive*: our taxation is *progressive*; our poor-rates are *progressive*, and the difficulties of our commercial men are *progressive*.

These are facts about the existence of which there can be no dispute, although relative to their causes there is as much discordance as there was at Babel. But without entangling ourselves in the labyrinth of the Bullion dispute, or of any of the disputes about the Orders in Council, Custom-house returns, and imprudent speculations,—without waiting to inquire into the justice of the assertion, that a heavy taxation is a certain indication, or, as some say, an active cause, of national wealth and happiness,—we shall offer one or two observations of a general, but, in our view, of a very decisive, nature, which may possibly save the reader some trouble, by rendering it needless for him to perplex himself with technical jargon, in order to come at a conclusion concerning the tendency of these events.

In the first place, no country on the face of the earth ever yet exhibited such symptoms, but they were followed by a public catastrophe more or less injurious according as timely measures were or were not taken with reference to its approach.

In the second place, no country ever yet exhibited such symptoms, and however rapid its approach to the destruction of its public institutions and public comfort, but there were many to make sermons and speeches, and to write books and pamphlets and newspapers, filled with the every arguments that are now in most repute, to prove that we have no cause for alarm, but that all is well. The same reasons have been urged over and over again, why a people ought to feel happy and secure under a grinding taxation, a ruined trade, a depreciated paper currency, kept at par by punishments, a disappearance of the precious metals, and a corrupt government:—prospects as bright and fair as those danced before our eyes by Mr. Perceval and Sir John Sinclair, have been held out, with even as much talent as is possessed by these great men, and represented in as probable a way as they have been to us, to the people of every state, that has previously sunk to the same condition with ourselves; and the result has uniformly, most spitefully, and we must say most *illogically*, been in direct contradiction to the forcible reasoning and the mathematical demonstration of the practical statesmen. While they have sang sweetly of security, the thunderbolt has fallen.

In the third place, the actual nature and inevitable end of the system, is to be gathered from the halt made by our rulers at each of its stages, who never proceed until they are pushed forward by its natural operation, but who then, to do them justice, undertake the journey with all the imaginable good-humour, and represent it as desirable rather than otherwise. It is to be observed, that at each step taken the thing is represented to be good so far and no further,—it is not denied, but rather it is ostentatiously declared, that in pushing onward there would very probably be danger, although it would be the height of cowardice to be alarmed *as yet*. Time, however, elapses, & it is found that in going down hill it is not an easy task to keep one's ground. The system must be advanced to that very point, to which before it would have been improper to have proceeded; and the public are again to believe that all is

well *as yet*. When Mr. Pitt procured the Bank Restriction Bill to be passed, he thought it extremely inadvisable and dangerous to interfere by means of a legal provision to keep Bank paper at par; such a measure he without hesitation declared would be very derogatory to the character of the Bank, injurious to public credit, and inconsistent with private rights. Lord Stanhope's bill, however, has since been passed for this very purpose, and if the words of our rulers are worth any thing, its enactments are the most ignorant that can be conceived.—Still, however, it would be very unjust and injurious to make Bank notes a legal tender and so it will continue to be considered, until, in the regular progress of the system, this measure becomes inevitable, and then they will be rogues or fools who shall see any thing wrong or ominous in it. What is all this but Death and the sand-glass?—Grain fo lows grain, in silent but steady order; at length the last drops, and then the dart is struck.

These considerations, if maturely weighed, cannot, we should think, but convince that the condition of the country is one of progressive disaster,—disaster gradually ripening,—and that the government cannot for any great length of time be supported on the present system. It is impossible that system can be carried on without adding to the already enormous amount of the national debt; & although how much that debt may yet be encreased before it produce the consummation, cannot be accurately foretold, yet it is very certain, that bounds it must have, and the appearances already produced are those which have distinguished the alternate acts of the drama in other countries. It is evident, then, that we cannot go on as we are going—a change of some sort must take place; and whether that change shall be a Reform carried into effect by ourselves, or a catastrophe of uncertain issue produced by the encreasing derangement of our affairs, is a question which must soon be decided. The party in power seem to have no disposition, and to cherish no intention, to deviate in the slightest degree from the beaten path, which has regularly led us to our embarrassments. They never talk of Reform of any description,—they see nothing wrong—they know of no improvements that can be made—the nation is, in their opinion, in a most flourishing condition—if their influence then continues, we must proceed in our present direction.

Can it be necessary at this time of day to refute such representations,—such ravings, we ought to have said?—It is not necessary. Every man, possessing common sense, sees and feels that never were our resources so impoverished, never were our prospects so gloomy; and therefore every honest and rational man must be of opinion, that while the public affairs are trusted to the hands in which they are now placed, or to any one who are not determined to effect a thorough change in the system, we must go on from bad to worse, until at length no worse remains behind. One would think that our rulers have had their brains turned in their heads, and their senses entirely confounded, by the precipice on which they stand, otherwise they would surely already feel the ground shake under their feet. The other day, one out of the thousands of our country banks failed, and the provincial papers of the district presented their readers with a distressing but a very natural picture of the misery, consternation and despair, which seized hold on the poor people, who found they had been exchanging their goods, and bestowing their labour, for that which they were told was money, but which turned out to be worthless dirt. They asked for bread for themselves and their children, and proffered that which they had hardly earned—but they were told *the Bank had stopped!* They went home hungry, and met the tax-gatherer, who demanded his rates for the support of the government; they held out all they had received in return for their industry, but they were told *the Bank had stopped*, and the tax-gatherer sold their furniture!—Is a system that has produced and that must continue to produce these things, one that can or that ought to last? It is idle to say, that a man need not take these bank-notes: the improvidence of government has left us nothing else to take: the tradesman must receive them from his customer, for his customer has nothing else to offer: the labourer must accept them from his master, or must go without his wages. In the present scarcity of money, every one who sets up for a banker will find his notes pass current without difficulty, and this is a wide-wasting pestilence, the ravages of which are daily spreading.—In so unnatural and ribbons a state of affairs, nothing is wanted to blow up the whole machinery, but *the first stoppage of magnitude*; and the desperation that must ensue may be easily conceived. Are ministers so blind as not to perceive the approach of the catastrophe?—or, perceiving it, are they prepared with an answer to the reproaches and execrations with which they will be assailed? Their system is one of "baseless fabric;" it rests on nothing substantial: it floats for the present, to be sure,—but if the slightest accident happens, it must drop "ten thousand fathom deep." The first blow struck, and all is gone: the smallest spark applied to the minutest cranny will prove sufficient to explode the whole. The failure of the country banks will operate as a torrent to wash down the Bank of England,—with the Bank of England will be swept away the public funds—with the public funds will be destroyed the credit, and with the credit the *power* of government. Then will the stormy waters of anarchy rush in upon this scene of desolation, private misery and public weakness must be the result; and then will the public find but small consolation in the pamphlets of Sir John Sinclair, or the statements of Mr. Perceval.—If all this is yet to be avoided, a *change* must without further loss of time be effected—and that change must be a Reform.

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THE PRINCE REGENT AND REFORM.

In the article last week under the above head, there was an error respecting the profits of the Paymaster of Widows' Pensions, which it is proper to correct.—The profits do not come out of the pockets of those unfortunate ladies, but from those of the people;—the Paymaster is paid by a public grant,—and thus, though the sinecure is not of so offensive a description, it is yet a greater burthen on the nation than it was supposed to be. We are informed, also, that a change is to take place in the management of the office; that in future the Paymaster's situation will be an [illegible] as the office of Deputy-Paymaster is to be abolished, and an office established under the immediate superintendance of the Paymaster himself, with the necessary Clerks, &c.—Now, on consideration, it is altogether a question, whether this change will be at all for the better. There will be indeed a greater show of employment; but will, if the duty of the Paymaster has been hitherto performed by three junior Clerks in the War Office, who can not they continue to transact the business, without the creation of a distinct establishment? Why, in fact, should there be a Paymaster at all? For no earthly reason, that we can see, but that there shall be an idle office, with a large salary, for some public or private favourite, who cannot in common decency be made a public pensioner.

It is urged, too, that as Parliament has not followed up the recommendations to abolish this office by a vote to that effect, the office must remain, and it was therefore proper that the vacancy should be filled up;—and if filled up, why not by the appointment of Colonel M'Mahon as well as any other person? The Colonel, in an early period of his life, served seven years in the American war, under Lord Cornwallis and other distinguished officers; he relinquished his public employment, in order to serve his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in a confidential capacity;—he has long served his Royal Master with an active fidelity;—he is a polished gentleman and a man of sense; and if his Royal Highness, under such circumstances, and with such calls upon his gratitude, has been pleased to reward Col. M'Mahon with a place *which somebody must have filled*, where is the impropriety of such an act?

In reply to such arguments, it is only necessary for us to state, that it is not so much to the appointment of the *individual*, as to the *principle* of the thing, that we have objected, and do still most strenuously object. We indeed believe that the Colonel is a man of sense and of elegant manners, and that he is, moreover, quite as fit to fill a public situation, as many persons who have been marked out for much higher employment. But our complaint is, that when the abolition of the office was twice recommended,—when it was abundantly apparent, from such recommendations, that it was deemed, even by men not over anxious to lighten the burthens of the people, an unnecessary office,—that almost the first act of his Royal Highness should have been that of setting such recommendations at defiance, and of bestowing it upon his friend, as a reward for *private*, not public, services; thereby shewing to the nation, that nothing in the way of Economy and Reform was to be expected from his government. This, in our judgment, was the grievous evil;—this it was, that at one blow demolished all our hopes; and being bitterly disappointed, it cannot be wondered at that we expressed that disappointment in the just language of reproach.

As to the argument adduced from the circumstance of the House of Commons having failed to follow up the recommendations of abolition, it is altogether futile.—We expected nothing of the sort from a House, that has so long patronized all those measures, which even his Royal Highness himself "thought ill calculated to promote the interests of the Empire."—We looked to the Prince, not to the Parliament, for an alteration of the hateful system; and when we found that he marked with his *disapprobation*, but followed in his *practice*, the very system in question, we inwardly groaned for our country, and gave loose to the most dismal forebodings.

But what, it has been asked, should his Royal Highness have done with the sinecure? We answer, he should have done nothing with it—least of all should he have rewarded the private services of his friend with such a grant. If it had been permitted to us plebeians to venture upon giving advice to his Royal Highness, we would have recommended, when the business had been unfolded to the Regent, that he should have returned an answer to this effect:—"The situation you speak of, I find, is one of those which are not necessary either for upholding the royal dignity or maintaining the public interest. It is an unnecessary burthen upon the people; and wishing to afford the nation every relief consistent with a due regard to private welfare and public advantage, such places, when they become vacant shall not be filled up with my consent."—It is true, such a determination would not have put two or three thousand a year into Colonel M'Mahon's pockets—the Prince must have rewarded him in some other way. But it would have done that, which in our humble judgments would have been infinitely,—better it would have filled a generous nation with delight, and have gained for his Royal Highness the hearts of ten millions of his future subjects.

And Colonel M'Mahon too,—a man of sense as he is represented to be,—would have done himself immortal honour, had he, like a really faithful servant of his Prince, refused to have been so rewarded at the public expense. The courtiers, indeed, might have affected a smile of contempt for such *vulgar* self-denials; but the people would have amply rewarded his patriotism, by bestowing upon him that which neither office, nor title, nor wealth can purchase,—a nation's respect and love.

CAMBRIDGE ASSIZES.

TRIAL OF D. DAWSON, FOR POISONING HORSES.

This trial, which has occupied so much of the attention in the sporting world, took place on Friday, at the Cambridge Assizes, before Mr. Justice Heath.—The Court was so much crowded, that the business was greatly impeded. The prisoner was indicted for wilfully and maliciously poisoning a colt, by Eagle, the property of Sir F. Standish, by infusing a quantity of white arsenic into a water-trough on the New market Course, in April 1811.

Mr. Serjeant Sellon, on the part of the prosecution, detailed the case to the Jury.

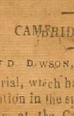
Cecil Bishop, who had been committed as an accomplice with Dawson, was admitted as approver in the case, and the substance of his evidence was as follows:—He had been acquainted with the prisoner since the year 1807, witness being at that time shopman to a chemist and druggist in Wardour-street. His acquaintance with Dawson originated in consequence of the latter having represented to him that he had a friend whose horse had been played tricks with, and, in order to retaliate, the prisoner asked witness his advice as to what was best to give a horse so as to sicken him without killing him; or, in other words, what would produce similar effects on the horse prisoner spoke of. Witness and the prisoner became very intimate, and Bishop's evidence, which was in some part corroborated, opened a scene of iniquity never excelled. They had been together at different races, and witness had procured solutions of arsenic at various times, which had been infused into a trough at Doncaster, where two brood mares were destroyed.—They had also attempted to poison Lord Darlington's Rubens, which won the Pavilion stakes at Brighton, in 1809; and they succeeded in an attempt at New market in the same year. In conjunction with another person, the witness had been employed to infuse poison into the troughs at Newmarket in 1811. Pironette, the favourite for the Craven Stakes at Newmarket, was the object of the poisoning; and she was under the care of Mr. Richard Prince, a respectable stable-keeper at Newmarket; and also a training-groom in high esteem among the members of the Jockey Club. Mr Prince has under his care the principal horses for the Claret stakes, amongst which were Spaniard and Pironette, the property of Lord Foley; the Dandy, the property of Lord Kinsaird; and the Eagle colt, the subject of this indictment, all of which were poisoned, but some recovered. Bishop said, that he had infused the arsenic into the [illegible]ghs, three in number, where Mr. Prince's [illegible]es watered, by means of a syringe, [illegible]ce of the troughs being covered [illegible] Dawson was the acting man in [illegible]ound, and the other person was to [illegible]d against the favourites. After [illegible]ell the horses, on the first of May, [illegible] the Claret Stakes were run, they [illegible]en ill in the stables; refused their [illegible] the hour which died may be estimated considering their value and their cir[illegible], at 12,000l. Whilst Dawson was in [illegible]Bishop was busy in keeping arsenic [illegible]gh; and he addressed the prisoner [illegible]ellation of Miss Dawson, and receiv[illegible]ra, of Dawson, inclosures to enable [illegible]ry on his nefarious practices, [illegible]soning of the horses was completely [illegible] Mr. Prince, who had been apprised [illegible], and, owing to his exertions, the [illegible]rs were brought to justice.

[illegible] man, named Longford, proved, that [illegible]er had met him at Newmarket, in consultation how with regard to lending [illegible]an agent on the occasion. Dawson [illegible]alled on him, but he had refused to [illegible] in his plans.

[illegible]Bishop's evidence had been gone [illegible]he Judge stopped the proceedings, [illegible]hearing arguments on the part of [illegible]ant Sellon, for the prosecution, [illegible]Gaselee, for the prisoner, directed, an[illegible] on the grounds that the prisoner [illegible] indicted as a principal, instead of [illegible]ry before the fact; which, in point [illegible]ld not be maintained. The prisoner [illegible]ore acquitted, but was detained until [illegible]s, on a charge of poisoning race-[illegible]809.

Private Sale,

THE GOOD BRIG



Carolina,

UNDER THE COMMAND OF

[illegible]t. J. Dismier,

[illegible]RTH her Masts, Yards, [illegible] Sails, Stores, &c. &c.

[illegible]te, as she now lays at her [illegible]rs in Madras Roads, just [illegible] from Sea.

CAROLINA is built of Teak [illegible]oppered.

particulars apply to MR. [illegible] HERRY, No. 34, Mala[illegible]ul Street.

[illegible]B. Should no offer be made [illegible] course of the week, for the [illegible]se of the Brig, she will re[illegible]FREIGHT for JAFFNA[illegible]AM, TUTOCORIN, and [illegible]UMBO.

[illegible]ADRAS, August 18, 1812.

FOR SALE,

AT THE

[illegible]OURIER OFFICE

[illegible]K Wills.—Common Interest I[illegible] [illegible]ers of Attorney,—Bills of Lad[illegible] [illegible]ntia Bonds, Judgment Bonds,[illegible] [illegible]e. &c. and Parade Reports for [illegible] Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

[illegible]g Tickets—Cards of Invitation [illegible]turns, &c. &c. and all work

Line will be greatfully receive[illegible] with neatness and dispatch