





MADRAS COURIER.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

Sir—I adverted not in my last letter to the recent conduct of the Roman Catholics as illustrative of their tenets, because my object was to found my argument upon the principles of their religion, rather than upon their practice under it. But it seems a most inauspicious moment to press our union with the Papal Church when the Roman Catholics have so formally renounced every offer of connection which they made in 1799, and have advanced a determination of perpetual separation from the State. In 1799, their Bishops agreed to a vote for giving a limited control to the Crown in their election, and for uniting with the State as far as possible by accepting a pecuniary establishment. These offers are now proved to be merely delusive and simulative. In a full Episcopal Synod of the titular Prelates of Ireland, they have been retracted and renounced. The Bishop of Cashel, their agent, has equally retracted similar offers, by which the Houses of Parliament were deceived on his deputed authority. He has, as a Priest, a Bishop, and a Papist, formally declared, in express words, "that he would shed the last drop of his blood sooner, than a catholic authority should have any influence in the Roman Catholic Church;" and the titular Bishops of Ireland have unanimously confirmed his manifesto, by approving his conduct, and continuing him as their agent; and the principles on which he acted, have received the ratification of the Roman Catholic Committee. I should apprehend, that if any political maxim were, demonstrably plain, it is this—that, in proportion as the authority and influence of a religion is great, and predominant, in proportion as it utters upon the consciences, creates the prejudices, forms the habits, and controls the actions of a people, so should be the closeness of its union with, if not of its dependency upon the State; and this argument increases at least in a tenfold ratio, if the ruling and directing power of that religion is a foreign authority, subject to the influence and commands of other States, and so confined to any innocent and internal source of jurisdiction. It will not be disputed that the influence of the Roman Catholic Church is not only the most extensive and the most competitive in every religion, but also in civil concerns, of any form of religion which exists in the globe; and its reliance and dependency upon a foreign authority is its peculiar characteristic boast and glory. How unaccountable then does it seem, that men of such apparent understanding and experience as Lords Grey and Grenville, should insist upon the State surrendering all its independence and supremacy, and sacrificing every ground which our Whig Ancestors have devised for the security of the national Church and of prostrating at once the whole at the foot of Roman Catholic impotency—not upon any flattering or seducing hope of being relieved with any suitable return of Roman Catholic concession, but at the very moment, and in the precise instant when they abjure and renounce every tendency towards union, they had formerly made; when they endeavour to carry their claims, not by argument, not by conciliation, not by reciprocal correspondence or compromise, but by a determined and hostile declaration, that sooner than they will admit the least mixture of the influence of a Protestant Government in their Church, they will be ready to shed every drop of their blood. Oh! foolish passion, insensate declaration, the wretched offering of fanatic bigotry. Do not Roman Catholics know, that if they are admitted into the bosom of our Protestant Parliament, they may enjoy a complete and unshackled right to discuss and to decide upon every question relating to our religion? And how can they have the face to demand such a privilege, when they even refuse to the Government the slightest influence in their own, even the slender prerogative of preventing the recommendation to the Pope of a candidate for episcopacy, whom the Government may have reason to believe disloyal?—But it seems Lord Grey and Lord Gren-

ville will suffer no delay, no caution, no gradual or prudential measure. The nation is in danger from Roman Catholic discontent; and the empire must be lost; unless a Protestant King, a Protestant Parliament, and Protestant Nation, make forthwith a blind, precipitate, and unqualified surrender of all the provisions which guard our national independence, and protect our national church!

But this is a mere digression. I return to the design. Let us now then reflect, that the religion of the Church-Rome is fundamentally repugnant to the first principles of society, and the law of nature and nations. What, Sir, are those fundamental principles?—1st. The right and power of the Magistrate to coerce and punish the body here. 2d. The dread of punishment, and the hope of reward hereafter, to excite or stimulate the conscience. Without the concurrent influence of this right and power on the one hand, this fear and hope on the other, human society, kingdoms, states, and empires, cannot be upheld in security. But of these influences, that which acts upon the conscience is undoubtedly the most efficacious; with regard to duties of imperfect obligation, the violation of which the law cannot controul or punish, it alone operates; and as to the duties of perfect obligation, the Magistrate, with all his army of fines, imprisonments, whippings, pillories, and gallows, would lose half his power of enforcing them, if the temporal pain could cancel the eternal punishment, and the forgiveness of guilt were included in the expiation of the crime. It is, Sir, this great, this formidable influence, this dread of something after death, which is to inflict punishment, perhaps eternal, for our crimes on earth, or this hope of future and never-fading reward, for constant virtue or repentant sin, which is the government is founded, and by which it is supported and carried on. What then is the effect of the Roman Catholic Religion? It abrogates and almost annihilates this dread and hope of the future. It arrests the future judgment from God and his Christ, and places the ultimate and final tribunal, not in any uncertain prophetic period after death, but at any period whatever in this life: It teaches us no longer to look up to the Throne of Heaven but to the Confessional of the Priest. In the

confession, we offend the Deity who pardons sins and adjoins to us, not the Vicar of the Priest. Every man knows that it is a fundamental article of the Roman Catholic Faith, that no man can be saved who is guilty of mortal sins after baptism, without confession to a Priest, and absolution from him; and that whoever has committed mortal sins, and makes such confession, being penitent at the time, and executes such penance as may be enjoined by him, is entitled to heaven, if he sins no more; and that, if his sins be of such a die as to require expiation in Purgatory, he may be completely relieved by a *Penny Indulgence*. This power of granting *Indulgences*, or the remission of the whole penalty for sin, both here and hereafter, having been greatly extended and abused in the 13th, 14th and 16th centuries, excited the indignation of LUTHER, and produced the Reformation. For some time caution was used in their distribution, they were confined to Spain, to years of jubilee, and to persons in certain conditions visiting the stations at Rome. But POPE BENEDICT XIV. extended their application to the whole Church by two perpetual Bulls, in 1746 and 1747, and they are now so common, that in this Kingdom, in this very year, 95 days have been appropriated by the Vicars Apostolic, on which the faithful may receive *Penny Indulgences* for all their crimes and sins. Such is the immense and tremendous power usurped by Popery, and so it is daily practiced in this Protestant Kingdom. The benefit of a general superintending Providence, that influence of real Christianity, so general and friendly to society, is lost to the Government, by the substitution of the priest in the office of the Deity. No Roman Catholic can hope to obtain either pardon or reward hereafter, but by appearing before his earthly and spiritual judge, without whose acquittal he can never attain future happiness, and by whose instrumentality he may be certain of re-

ceiving it, without the smallest apprehension of hereafter.

For let it be recollected, that it is a defined article of faith, that a priest in the confessional sits in the character of the judge, and having the power of ordering not only earthly penance, but sentences of eternal operation, it is his duty to inquire into the nature, the quality, and the circumstances of every crime or sin, in order that he may accompany his absolution with a suitable punishment. What enormous power does this inquisitorial authority confer, by opening to the priests the secrets of every family, all the deviations of thought and imagination, the indelicacies, the indecencies of the passions in the intercourse of the sexes, exclusive of all the crimes, which revenge, or wrath, or faction, may suggest! Is it more wonderful, that by the means of this tremendous engine the papal power should have risen to the height at which it arrived in the ages of darkness, or that, in an age of illumination like the present, it should exist at all?

"The idea of a state of reward (says Montesquieu), is necessarily accompanied with the idea of a place of punishment; and as soon as we can be brought to hope in the one, without fearing the other, all human laws lose their force. Men who believe they are sure of a state of reward and happiness in another life, escape the Legislator; such is their contempt of death. How is it possible to coerce an individual by laws, who believes it to be certain and infallible, that the greatest pain which the Magistrate can inflict, must terminate in the commencement of eternal happiness?"

If this remark of the great author I have quoted, extends to Christians generally, how much stronger is its application to the Roman Catholic system, where the sinner flies from the Magistrate to the Priest, and after receiving absolution upon repentance, can meet the jail or the gallows as an innocent. The crime excused, his conscience free, his salvation secured.

Such is the Roman Catholic System. Such are the principles which Lord Grenville are eager to stamp with Parliamentary sanction. Such are the principles which, unless we admit and proclaim as innocent and Constitutional, are a lost People, a ruined Country. Whoever refuse to receive these principles and incorporate them in the State, and to place upon an equal footing with the Protestant Church, Lord Grey and Lord Grenville consider as intolerant bigots. Such men they regard as enemies to our prosperity, and consider it a principle of honour and duty to oppose.

A REAL WHIG.  
COMMON COUNCIL. 167

Yesterday a Court of Common Council was held at Guild-hall, which was very numerously attended; previous to which the Lord Mayor inspected the Measurers Reports, and ordered the price of Bread to be raised to 1s. 6d. the Quarter-Loaf of Wheat, and Household loaf at 1s. 4d. to commence to-morrow.

A motion made that it be referred to a Special Committee, consisting of all the Aldermen now present, and a Member from each Ward, to consider of the best method of rendering more efficient the services of the two Regiments of London Militia, as well for the general defence of the Kingdom as for the local protection of the City, and to report their opinion thereon to the Court. An amendment was moved, that the same being under the consideration of a Committee, they be required to proceed in their inquiries, which was carried in the affirmative.

A motion was made that it be referred to the Committee of City Lands, to consider of giving accommodation to the Bankrupt Meetings in the Guildhall of the City, &c. which being seconded, was ordered accordingly.

The Court subscribed the sum of 210l. to the Widows and Families of the unfortunate men lost in the St. George, Hero, and Defence, lately wrecked on their passage home from the Baltic, and also of the *Saldaas*, lost on the coast of Ireland.

Messrs. Birch and Dyster were appointed Governors of St. Thomas and Bridewell Hospital.

THE REGENT'S CANAL.

We gave on Friday last our abstract of Mr. Bage's report to the Company, on his proposed project, since that period the evidence on the subject of the sewer has been brought to a conclusion, and it is substance chiefly as follows:—

Mr. C. Nicholson, the Civil Engineer of so much scientific celebrity, Mr. Jones, so eminent a respectable Civil Engineer, and Mr. P. G. the same name, who have been severally subjected to examinations in chief and long trials examinations, on this point, and they concur in stating, as the result of their own personal views and calculations, that by the proposed sewer, the water will be half an inch in level, even if constructed on a level to run into the existing sewer, with equal dimensions every way, which falls as much as three feet in the great drain, making in Hyde Park, under the direction of the Commissioners of Sewers; but if formed of a smaller and sufficient diameter, the fall would be five feet of an inch in ten feet. That the whole water may be discharged into the sewer on the south, will be conveyed in equal safety and safety, and even with an effect by the new sewer, after the work is finished. That the slightest difficulty to the future sewage can arise from the height and dimensions of the proposed drain, and indeed, that the water may thereby be brought to bear, and that the sewer, and altogether without hazard, to the health of the people, will be better drained by the new plan than the old; that even in cases of heavy rain, a smaller drain will be sufficient, as the water being carried into the sewer, will be better drained by the new plan than the old; that the water may be brought to bear, and that the sewer, and altogether without hazard, to the health of the people, will be better drained by the new plan than the old; that even in cases of heavy rain, a smaller drain will be sufficient, as the water being carried into the sewer, will be better drained by the new plan than the old; that the water may be brought to bear, and that the sewer, and altogether without hazard, to the health of the people, will be better drained by the new plan than the old; that even in cases of heavy rain, a smaller drain will be sufficient, as the water being carried into the sewer, will be better drained by the new plan than the old; 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# ADVERTISEMENTS.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—March 24, 1812.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, do hereby give notice, that the following Proprietors, qualified agreeably to law, have, in conformity to the 6th section of the 7th chapter of the Bye Laws of the said Company, signified in writing to the Secretary, their desire of becoming Candidates for the Direction, at the ensuing Election of six Directors, on Wednesday, the 8th April next, viz. :—

William Astell, Esq.     Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.  
Charles Grant, Esq.     George Smith, Esq.  
John Jackson, Esq.     Scauby Topp, Esq.

## COURT MARTIAL ON MR. DAVIS.

The abuse of power is notorious; but when instances occur of a flagrant description, it is the duty of a public journal to place them upon record, that they may be marked with the public censures, and thus operate to the prevention of similar outrages.

Captain Campbell of the Lord Keith Indian, taking advantage of that ship's having a letter of marque from the Admiralty, and therefore under the jurisdiction of that Board brought his second Officer, Mr. Davis, to a Court Martial, on charges of the most serious nature,—contempt of orders and mutiny. The Court, after having been occupied three days in the trial, completely acquitted Mr. Davis, by pronouncing that the charges were not proved.—The following are the events which led to the trial.

On the night of the 23rd of March, the Lord Keith being on the homeward passage, Captain Campbell ordered Mr. Davis, then in bed, to attend him on the quarter-deck. In ten minutes, Mr. Davis was in the Captain's presence, who was displeased that he had not attended sooner. Mr. Davis was ordered by the Captain to tell him the ship's head was which he was accordingly. The Captain then told him to see how the wind was. Mr. Davis informed his Commander, that the wind was so light and variable, it was scarcely possible to say how it was; but in his opinion, it was a little on the larboard quarter. Captain Campbell said, "Do you mean to tell me, Sir, the wind is on the quarter?" Mr. Davis replied, "Yes, Sir, the wind is there." On this the Captain observed, "You are asleep, Sir, you do below till I call you." Mr. Davis went below while sitting with Mr. Rawes and Mr. Smith, the 1st and 2d Officers, there was an alarm of fire on the quarter-deck, and they all ran to assist in quelling it. Mr. Davis saw no fire, but he perceived the alarm was occasioned by some phosphorus, which the Surgeon had inadvertently brought on the quarter-deck. This impudence would naturally have excited the censure of any commanding Officer, but Captain Campbell gave leave to the most serious and unbecomingly language. The only reply the Surgeon made,—a very proper one,—was, that he was sorry for having brought up the phosphorus, and more so, for having given it out of his hands. On this standing the Surgeon's conduct, Captain Campbell still continued to abuse him in the most violent manner, and Mr. Davis observing the great abuse manifested by the Surgeon thus addressed him:—"Doctor, I thought you had more courage"—and immediately went below, where he was followed by Captain Campbell and Mr. John Campbell. The Captain taking Mr. Davis by the collar, said:—"Come upon the poop, and I will try your courage, you do"—and mutinous scoundrel that you are, I will teach you to make the people mutinous in my ship."—Mr. Davis having discharged himself from the Captain's grasp, the Captain shook his fist in his face, and ordered the Carpenter and Boatswain to put him in irons.—Mr. Davis desired Captain Campbell not to shake his fist at him, and at his part put him in irons.—Upon this, Captain Campbell immediately—Mr. Davis, and before

he had recovered from the effect of the blow, it was followed by another. Mr. Davis, did not strike the Captain, but addressing Mr. Rawes, said:—"Will you allow me to be treated thus in your cabin? Mr. Rawes laid hold of the Captain, and put him down on his couch.—Mr. Davis, in struggling to disengage himself, tore the Captain's shirt. Being ordered to his cabin Mr. Davis was handcuffed and ironed, and the bolt stapled so close to the deck, that he could not move either foot.—Thus manacled, Captain Campbell most magnanimously continued to overwhelm him with the following language:—

"Now let me see where your courage is, Coward! you are a lying, dirty scoundrel,—Fox-livered rascal,—Puppy,—Blackguard,—Villain.—Vagabond.—The deck is too good a place for you,—a rope is good enough for you, and I hope you will have it for black guard's stamp on your countenance."

Captain Campbell, having thus given vent to his passions, withdrew, the cabin-door was shut, and a centinel with a drawn sword placed as a guard.—In this deplorable condition Mr. Davis was left to pass the night,—his body much bruised, and the blood flowing from the blows inflicted by the Captain. But his sufferings did not end here. Prisoned as he was to the floor, he could not move; and though he begged permission to proceed, for a very obvious purpose, to a retired part of the vessel, the delay in granting the request was productive of the most agonizing and painful consequences.—In this tortuous and painful body, Mr. Davis passed the night, and it was not till the evening that the irons were struck off with difficulty, owing to the swollen state of his legs, which had borne their pressure for twenty-four hours. The result cannot be surprised that Mr. Davis was acquitted.—The matter, however, did not rest here.—Mr. Davis brought his petition for damages.

## \* YORK ASSIZES.

### BET ON BONAPARTE.

A curious trial, in which Sir R. Gilbert was plaintiff, and Sir M. M. Stokes, Bart M.P. defendant, came on at the York Assizes, for the recovery of a bet on the life of Bonaparte the condition of which was, that the plaintiff on paying one hundred guineas, should receive one guinea per day so long as Bonaparte should live. For name of the defendant consented to pay the stipulated sum. It was contended on the part of the defendant, that the offer made by Sir M. Stokes, "to receive 100 guineas to play one guinea a day during the life of Bonaparte," was a hasty expression of a moment of convivality, and anxiously caught by the Rev. Divine, in the language of any common 5 guineas better on a race-course, who haled him with "Will you, Sir Mark? I'll take you: done!" Mr. Gilbert did indeed, when he found the feeling of the company against this bet, "If you will submit, Sir Mark, to ask it as favour, you may be off." Mr. Topping said, he should contend that the proposal of Sir Mark was not meant as a serious bet; and if this should be the opinion of the Jury, he would be entitled to a verdict, but if it should be thought a real wager, he should then submit some observations on the law of the case, and contend that in the event of an invasion on an interest might be revealed in this wager incontestable in the public safety.—"Putting the case," said Mr. Topping, "that Bonaparte should, at the head of his army, succeed in effecting a decent upon this country, it is clear that the Plaintiff would have an interest in protecting that life, which every true subject and friend to his country would be interested in destroying; he would have an annuity of 5000s. depending on the safety of this inveterate foe."—The Judge proceeded to state the evidence to the Jury, with his observations upon it, leaving them to decide on the fact—whether there was any intention of betting on the part of Sir Mark Sykes, and reserving the point of law. The Jury returned a verdict for the Defendant.

## FRENCH PAPERS.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 19.—The campaign has been decidedly open. The Turkish Plenipotentiaries only wait orders from Constantinople to quit the place of Congress.

VIENNA, March 3.—We have received the important & authentic intelligence of the commencement of hostilities between the Russian & Turkish. In the beginning of February, the Russian army was put in motion to approach the Danube.—On the 11th & 12th February, there were some skirmishes along the Danube, the right bank of which the Turks had again occupied, though in trifling force, because the Army of Reserve, formed at Schumla, has not yet marched for Rudacuk.—The Russian head-quarters have been transferred to Ruda-chuk. The Russian General has ordered all the corps, stationed during the winter, in Moldavia, &c. to march for the Danube.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Manemangatum Soobaroy Moondalliar, 1772, Chinnapoodeyan Moondalliar, Brother and personal representative of Condappa Moondalliar, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 9th September next, will be Sold by Sheriff's Sale, at the Palomare Bank, Situated on the Beach in the Northward of the Black Town Wall, between 2 and 6 in the Afternoon, in 4 Lots, Containing 23,608 Palomares and 51,701 Rospers or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendant and Seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

## CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of 10 per cent to be paid by the Person or Persons who shall Purchase the said Lots, and all Persons who shall attend the Sale, are to take Notice of the said and come prepared accordingly, and unless the said Lots shall be sold by the day of the said day of Sale, the deposit shall be forfeited, the said Lots to be Resold, and any deficiency, to be made good by the first Purchaser and all advantages forfeited.

W. T. WHITE, Sheriff.

Madras 31st August 1812.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

on the Ecclesiastical side, for the administration of the said Estate, of GEORGE LANE, deceased, Captain Lieutenant in the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, in the Military Service of the Honourable the United Company, on the Bengal Establishment, to be granted to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esquire, at Regiments of the said Regiment, pursuant to the act of the 27th and 28th years of his present Majesty, Chapter 24th, Section 21st.

GILBERT RICKETTS, Registrar, Fort St. George, 21st July, 1812.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the late JOHN KEN WORTHLEY, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, having been granted by the Honourable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Mrs. ANNE KENWORTHLEY, Widow of the Deceased; all persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are required forthwith to state their Claims, pay their Debts, and deliver up the property to HENRY GAHAGAN, Esq. for and on behalf of the said Administratrix.

Madras, August 29, 1812.

## MOOR'S.

### HINDU PANTHEON.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the above WORK are informed, that the number of Copies subscribed for are received, and they are requested to make an early application for them, at the Office of Messieurs COLT, HART and WESTON.

## JAMES ALLAN

HAS the honor of informing the Public, that he will liberally expose his stock of DIAMOND FANCY JEWELLERY and PLATE, &c. &c. ROYAL'S Broadway, 1st September, 1812.

## C.A.R.D.

W. BRUCE JACK, B. EGGS leave to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he has HIS EXPOSED

FOR SALE, AN INDENT, BROUGHT OUT FOR HIM Per the Ibn. Company's Ship City of London,

CONSISTING OF THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES, VIZ.

MOST Excellent Port Wine and Hook, from the Houses of Maxwell and Key, and Alexander Harper. Cherry Raisins, per 100 Gallies and Gloucester Cheese, Orliman's Stores, a General Assortment, from the Houses of Gordon and Kinnott and Hesketh Davis.

Stationary, from Robert Blackford. Ladies El at Morocco Work Boxes. Telescope or Ship use, from Dolland, Ditto No 7, 1st, 2d and 3d size. Tall net Hanging Brass and Japaned Compasses. Ditto H and Steering Compasses, in Mahogany Cases, containing Compasses with Sight, &c. Quadrant 4th Tangent Sectors. Best sets of public Jointed Drawing Instruments in Shagreen Cases Silver Mounted, with Ivory Sector, Protractor and Parallel Rule. Ditto ditto in Flat Morocco Cases. Ditto ditto in Mahogany ditto. Ivory Thermometers, to Mahogany ditto. Ditto ditto in Morocco ditto. Metal ditto in ditto ditto. Hunting Pocket Compasses. Gold and Silver Ring Eye Glasses. Universal Sun Dials. White Ivory handled Table Knives and Forks in sets, from George Price and Co. Plated Candlesticks and Bottle Stands of sorts. Swords, Spears and Dirks, with Belts, Honourable Company's New Regulation. Ditto ditto Royal Navy with 100 Morocco Belts. Flint, for flint and single Barrelled Guns, Corks, Bolters Cork Screws, and Wine and Beer Cocks. Fort St. George, 31st August, 1812.

FOR SALE, AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Wills.—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney.—Bills of Lading.—Pass Respondent's Bonds, Judgment Bonds.—Pass Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO Visiting Tickets.—Cards of Invitation.—Entertainment Returns, &c. &c. and all work in Printing. Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

MADRAS.—PRINTED BY JOHN FREIZE, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

It is requested that those Subscribers to the COURIER, who are seasonally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove, so that the frequency may be prevented in future, and any Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Courier may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order, that the irregularity may be prevented in future.

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