MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVIII. TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1812. NUMBER 1388.

To the EDITOR of the MADRAS COURIER.

SIR,

Should you think the following account of a total Eclipse of the Moon which will happen this year, worthy of a place in your Paper, you will much oblige me by inserting it.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
BETA.

MADRAS, 9th May, 1812.

"Nature!
"How mighty how Majestic are thy works!
THOMPSON.

On Saturday the 22d of August, there will happen the greatest visible Eclipse that we have had at Madras for many years, or shall have till the year 1823.—The following are the particulars of it, computed to Madras equated time, or that time shewn by a well regulated watch.

	H.	M.	S.
Beginning of the Eclipse......	6	34	00
Beginning of total darkness.	7	31	50
Middle.....................	8	22	30
Ecliptic opposition...........	8	22	45
End of total darkness.........	9	13	10
End of the Eclipse..........	10	11	00
Duration of total darkness....	1	41	20
Duration of Eclipse...........	3	37	00

Digits eclipsed 21 *deg.* 51 *min.* south of the sun's shadow.

About half an hour before the beginning of the Eclipse,

"THE MOON."

"Full or'd, and breaking through the scatter'd clouds,
"Shows her broad visage in the crimson'd east.
THOMSON.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1812.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

F. W. Ellis, Esq. E. C. Greenway, Esq. W. Wayte, Esq. The Rev. J. Mousley, W. Oliver, Esq. and J. Babington, Esq. Members of the Board of Superintendence for the College of Fort St. George.

Mr. A. D. Campbell, Secretary to the Board.

Lieutenant Lynn, to proceed to sea, on sick certificate.

Mr. F. A. Robson, Paymaster in the Ceded Districts, is permitted to remain at the Presidency for the recovery of his health.

Senior Major of Infantry Charles Deacon, from the 16th Native Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Hill, deceased, date of rank the 16th April, 1812.

16th Regt. N. I.—Captain Edwin Cuttry, to be Major, Captain Lieutenant William Pitchford, to be Captain of a company, Lieutenant Charles Hall, to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign R. W. Sheriff, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Deacon, promoted, date of rank the 16th of April, 1812.

Captain Lester, of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Sea and to Bombay on sick certificate.

Ensign Smart, of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the Madras Volunteer Battalion.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On Thursday last, J. Erratt, Esq. Veterinary Surgeon, to Miss Weeden.

BIRTHS.—At Bangalore, on the 2d instant, the Lady of Major G. R. Kelly, of a Son.

On the 5th instant, the Lady of J. Shaw, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 29th ultimo, the Lady of G. Arbuthnot, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATH.—In Child-bed, on Friday the 8th instant, aged 23 years, 1 month and 19 days, Mrs. Mary Trutewin, wife of Mr. Anthony Trutewin, Master of the George and Crown Tavern, to the inexpressible grief of her Husband, Family and Friends, and the regret of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance; leaving behind her five young children, the youngest not a month old, to lament her loss.

She was a dutiful daughter, a sincere friend, a tender mother, and a faithful affectionate Wife.—The uniform complaisance of her temper, illuminated her countenance with a blended ray of sensibility and virtue; and if mortal may presume, her humane and moral virtues, exalted by religion, recommended the Christian unto God.

Swift was her flight, and short the road;
She clos'd her eyes, and saw her God.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.—On the 19th ultimo, at the New Church, by the Reverend Doctor Ward, Quarter Master Serjeant Edward Cooke, of the Governor General's Body Guard, to Miss Mary Goad.

BIRTHS.—At Sujanpoor, on the 18th ultimo, the Lady of John McLeod, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 19th ultimo, at the House of Doctor Keys, Tank Square, the Lady of Charles Trower, Esq. of a Son.

At Fort William, on Saturday, the 18th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Colin Campbell, of His Majesty 67th Regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 22d ultimo, after a severe indisposition of twenty-four hours, Miss Maria Ann Johnson, only Daughter of Mr. John Johnson, of the Star Office.—The premature death of this promising young Lady, is a source of serious affliction to her Parents and Relations,—and her loss is universally regretted by those, who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, aged 13 years.

On the 1st ultimo, at the Missionary Institution at Serampore, the Infant Daughter of the Reverend Mr. Mardon.

Same place, on the 15th ultimo, Master Eugene Ivery, of the Missionary Academy.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At Kilbryne Castle, Dr. John Barclay Physician of Edinburgh, to Elsmore, youngest daughter of Sir James Campbell, Bart. of Abernchie.

Lieutenant Colonel Younson, of Bow Sear, Cumberland, to Elizabeth, second daughter of John Locke, Esq. of Walthamstow.

At Lambeth Church, John Golding, Esq. of Bridport, to Eliza, second daughter of William Forbes, Esq. of Camberwell.

At Brighton, the Rev. W. B. Robson, of Aldershot, Hants, to Harriet, third daughter of W. Wigney, Esq. of Brighton.

The Rev. E. Jessop, to Catherine, daughter of Sir T. Featherstone, Bart. M. P. for the County of Longford.

In Worcestershire, were re-married the Viscount and Lady Mary Deerhurst; the prior Ceremony having been performed some time since in Scotland.

Mr. R. M. Ford, Surgeon of the Royal Navy, to Miss Bonamy, daughter of Mr. Bonamy, of the Star and Garter Tavern, Portsmouth.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, the Hon. Pleydell Bouverie, to Miss Maria A'Court, daughter of Sir William A'Court, of Heytesbury, in Wiltshire, Bart.

At Smyrna, on the 2d of September, Mr. Thomas Burgon, eldest son of Mr. John Burgon, of London, to Miss De Cramer, only daughter of the late Mr. De Cramer, Austrian Consul at the above place.

At Mary-le-bone Church, Henry Lambert, Esq. Capt. of the Royal Navy, to Caroline, second daughter of Nicholas Hall, Esq. of Truleigh, in the County of Essex.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Whitfield S. Round, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mrs. Rowley, of Great Baddow, in the County of Essex, widow of the late John Rowley, Esq. one of the Judges at Trichinopoly, in the East Indies.

DEATHS.—At Newfeils, in Herts, after a long illness, the Hon'ble James Peachey, eldest son of the Right Hon'ble Lord Selsey.

At Tralee, Lady Denny, relict of the late Sir Barry Denny, Sen. Bart.

At Westcome house Somersetshire, sincerely and deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, Mrs. Chalmer, wife of George Chalmer, Esq. late of Madras.

At Cork, in the 87th year of his age, Sir Robert Warren, Bart.

In Bond Street, General William Picton, Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Foot, aged 87.

BENGAL HURKARU.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1812.

On Thursday the Mary Anne, Capt. Andrew Glasse, arrived in the river from Madras, the 10th, and Escapilly the 16th instant.

By this conveyance the packets from the India House originally put on board the Tigris, and subsequently transfered to the Owen Glendower, have reached the Presidency,—they consist of five box packets and three large bags—the letters were all issued yesterday afternoon.

Passengers on the Mary Anne.

Andrew Berry, Esq. Member of the Madras Medical Board.

John Adam, Esq.—C. Lushington, Esq. Civil Servants on this Establishment,—Capt. Forbes, H. M. 56th Regt.—Mr. R. G. Kempt, Shipping Service,—Mr. Olfieys, ditto, ditto.

By the arrival of the Hoogly, from the Isle of France, we have received our usual series of Bourbon and Mauritius Gazettes—their contents are wholly uninteresting.

Previous to the departure of the Hoogly, from Port Louis, two American vessels had arrived, the date at which they left America is not noticed; they stated that all differences between Great Britain and the United States were happily terminated.—These combined with the recent arrivals at this port, are highly satisfactory, as they clearly denote the perfect confidence in the continuation of peace which is generally felt in America.

Two vessels, the Lord Minto, and the Burroughs, were preparing to depart for Europe as Cartels: Captain Douglas commands the latter.

Grain is stated to be very scarce—rice having sold so high as ten rupees per bag.

Lieut. Walter Badenoch of the 10th Regt. N. Infantry, came passenger on the Hoogly, from Point de Galle, at which place he had arrived on a vessel from Java.

Passengers by the Governor Keating from the Isle of France.

Messrs. Rearson and Rabeholm.

Passenger from Java on the brig Bee.

Lieut. Swanstone, 1st batt. 16th regt.
—— Horsburgh, 1st ditto, 23d ditto.
Ensign Bellew, of the engineer corps,
Mrs. and Miss Pishong, Mr. Pishong, and three other prisoners of war.

The Surry and Dover Castle proceed immediately to Madras.

Passengers on the Surry.

Captain Latter, Major of Brigade.

The Marquis Wellesley and Lady Castlereagh proceed to Bencoolen.

Passengers on the latter Ship.

Ensign W. H. Hewett, and the familes and followers of a Detachment of the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment Native Infantry, doing duty at Fort Marlborough.—The above ships are expected to get to sea, early in next week.

On Monday about half past three o'clock, a remarkably fine ship of 550 tons will be launched at the yard of Messrs. Horsburgh and Bonner;—a better constructed merchant vessel has never appeared in the Hooghly, and the high stile in which she is finished, reflects the greatest credit on the builders.

The H. C. vessel Discovery, some time since the Margaret and Frances of this port, is shortly to sail for the China seas on a survey;—she is commanded by Captain Ross.

A new ship of eight or nine hundred tons burthen, and the Sir William Burroughs and Portsea, have, we are informed, been taken up by Government on freight to England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 20th.—Brig Hebernia, Captain S. Ashmore, Timor, 18th January.

Do.—Ditto Governor Keating, Captain L. Bisho, Isle of Mauritius, 14th February.

Do.—Telenga brig Luckypushaud, W. Nunn, Caurepustey, 30th March.

Do. 21st—Ship Hoogly, Captain V. Burgh, Point De Galle, 7th April.

Do.—Brig Bee, Captain H. T. Holsdind, Batavia, 13th Dec. Malacca, 10th March.

Do. 23d—Ship Mary Ann, Captain A. Glass, Madras 10th March.

DEPARTURES.

April 19th.—Ship Phœnix, Captain J. H. Higgins, Mauritius.

Do.—American Ship Atalanta, Captain J. Hickham, Philadelphia.

Do. 23d.—Ship Baring, Capt. H. Templar, England.

VESSELS AT SAUGOR.

H. C. Ships Warren Hastings, Marquis Wellesley, Walthamstow, Dover Castle, Lady Castlereagh. Country Ships Barossa, Cornwall, and Baring.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29th April 1812.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

The Governor in Council is pleased to allow Lieutenant R. Richardson, of the Madras Pioneer Corps to proceed to Sea for the recovery of his health, for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

LONDON,—NOVEMBER 13.

DAENDELS, late Governor of Batavia, had arrived at Paris, having left General Jansen in the command of that colony. Two ships of the line and a frigate were lately launched at Cherburgh. The whole of the men of war at that port are in perfect readiness for sea, but they have no troops on board.

By the *Lightning* sloop of war, arrived at Portsmouth from Buenos Ayres, accounts have been received from the River Plate to the 15th of Sept. We find it stated in some private letters that the Junta of Buenos Ayres, & Elio, the Governor of Monte Video, had agreed upon articles of pacification, and that the troops of the contending parties were immediately to be withdrawn from their respective territories.—Some of these letters state, that the Junta of Buenos Ayres had agreed to acknowledge the sovereignty of the mother country, but not the authority of Elio as Viceroy, whose command is not to extend beyond the confines of the territory of Monte Video; and that although the Junta acknowledges the authority of the mother country, it is nevertheless provided, that the territory is to be governed by native Officers. The letters further add, that the Government of Buenos Ayres had become heartily tired of the war, owing to the unfavourable turn of affairs in the kingdom of Peru, and the hostility evinced by those very towns, which, upon the first arrival of their troops, were the most forward in support of their cause.

An application is said to have been conveyed to his Majesty's Government by several of the highest and most distinguished among the Dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church. The application urges, for the various and momentous causes set forth in their statement, that every facility may be afforded on the part of Great Britain towards the execution of a desire generally expressed by the really enlightened Members of the Roman Catholic persuasion, for the assemblage of a General Council of their Prelates from every part of the world. The spot proposed, as under every consideration the most eligible, for this purpose, we understand to be one of the Balearic Islands (we believe Minorca), a spot removed from the tyrannical grasp of Bonaparte, so hostile to all that is fair, free, or good. We need not point out the important effects towards benefiting the cause of liberty and morality in general, and of religion in particular, which would accrue from a free discussion (the only one that has taken place for a lapse of ages) on points upon which, from the unfortunate state of the European Churches, more differences now prevail than ever occurred in the most sceptical age of Christianity. At a moment too when the mandate of the Tyrant, whose religion is his interest, has assembled in his capital such unfortunate victims as from weakness have acknowledged his authority, and accepted his commission, while the major and better part, in spite of threats and promises, still remain firm to their duty, what evil may not be apprehended from the influence, from the overhanging sword, of such a man on the few weak vassals of his usurped dominion, making what he calls a National Council, and darting forth his orders as the decrees of the most ancient Church Establishment in Europe!—What good, even in this limited view, might there not, politically as well as morally, be produced by a general Council, upholding the cause of Religion, and opposing all its influence to his offensive proceedings! But in an assembly of enlightened men, from the North and from the South, from the East and from the West, from Sicily to Poland, and from Greece to the British Islands—what may, or rather what may not be expected? In this assembly, if in any, at this time, if ever, the privileges of religion, from their unsettled state, as encroaching, perhaps, as encroached upon, will be defined. The Rights of Sovereigns long in dispute, will be fixed. From such a free and enlightened discussion, in fine, a hope, if ever, may be entertained that the points of difference between those who style themselves Catholics and the Reformists may, by mutual candour, not to say concession, be so softened down and done away, as to give a possibility of that reunion of Churches so ardently desired by the great and good men of every age, and class

and nation We cannot, therefore, forbear stating our hope that his Majesty's Government acting on enlarged and liberal principles, will be induced to give, so far as their means will allow them, that sanction by their authority and recommendation, which may best conduce to so desirable an end.

Extract of a Letter from Buenos Ayres Sept. 14

"As the Lightning sloop of war sails in the morning, or perhaps this evening for England I devote half an hour to inform you of the result of the arrival of La Bonne Citoyenne last night at La Plate, and which most likely the merchants will not know of it in time, to forward which will perhaps enable me to communicate to you the information exclusively. We have heard some days of the arrival of Admiral De Courcey in La Plate, but as Capt. Haywood, of the Nereus, who in a manner is Commodore and every thing else here, had no advice from the Admiral to that effect, expectation was on the tip-toe, and a thousand vague conjectures hazarded on this trip. particularly as it is well known that the worthy Admiral would sooner go to the devil than come again to La Plate in so large a ship as the Foudroyant, the Bonne Citoyenne arrived and informed us that she and the Foudroyant had been off Monte Video since yesterday week, during which time the Admiral had some correspondence with Elio, the Viceroy, Capt. Green, of the Bonne Citoyenne, brought dispatches of all the correspondence to Capt. Haywood on the subject of the blockade of Buenos Ayres by the Montevideans; and by which it appears without going into the particulars, that a determination exists on the part of Admiral De Courcey to raise that blockade, or at least as far as it prevents the free entry, departure, and trading of the British; and this was replied to by preventions, evasions, and obstinacy on the part Elio; but anxious to return, in compliance with the Prince Regent's request, the Admiral has forwarded all the substance of the ineffective diplomatic drama to Captain Haywood, putting the Bonne Citoyenne under his command, and recommending that Officer to follow up his line of policy with all possible strictness, but at the same time with moderation. This Gentleman, of all men we have known in command here, is the best calculated for carrying this point, as he unites in himself the character and qualities of a clever diplomatist, and a complete man of the world, he also can discern distinctly the bearings of the contending interest; a cool head, and and determined mind, with a spirit jealous of the national honour, but more particularly as connected with our naval character; and in consequence from this description you may shortly expect to hear that the port will be open to the public, and the whole of the coast from hence to Cape Horn. Beyond all doubts nervous and decisive measures will take place, the result of which will be of a nature most gratifying to British interest connected with this part of the world."

BELL AND LANCASTER'S SYSTEMS OF EDUCATION.

Quarterly Review, No. XI, Oct. 1811.

"Associations of the Clergy and Gentry are already formed, in many counties, for the support and furtherance of the education of the Infant Poor, according to Dr. Bell's system;—they are spreading, and will soon, in all probability, become general throughout the country.—But we would fain look for more than this. A National Establishment of Parochial Schools has rendered Scotland the most orderly and moral country in Europe; before that Establishment was instituted, it was well nigh the most barbarous.—Why should not this blessing be extended to England? That National Education ought to be conducted upon the principles of National Religion, however the enemies of that Religion may rail against the axiom, is so self-evident, that none but those who are besotted with sectarian bigotry—or who, having clearer heads, have yet more mischievous intentions—can possibly dispute it. The School and Church Establishments ought, therefore, to be intimately connected;—the Parish Priest should be the Superintendant of the Parish School; and, when a race of men have been educated for the purpose, it would be well if the Clerk were always the Schoolmaster—for the advantage which would arise from raising this character into respectability, is not to be despised.—As for the Dissenters, they may have their own schools. It requires no small portion of absurdity to believe, and of impudence to assert, that Government, in condescension to the prejudices, and what it must needs consider the error, of the few, should sacrifice the principles of the many, lose sight of its interest, and neglect its duty. Of all important measures of domestic policy, that of establishing Parochial Schools would be the most important and the most beneficial; for the ignorance of the Poor is the root of all those evils for which our Poor Laws are but an inadequate alleviation: and it is the main cause of those offences which render criminal law necessary, but which it is easier, as well as wiser, to prevent than to punish. For these great and effectual means of National Improvement, we would fain look with confidence, as well as hope, to the true & steady friends of the National Church; & not to them only, but to all those of whatever persuasion, who think it the duty and essence of a National Church to watch over the instruction and morals of the mass of the People. By bravely defying and confronting the power of France—baffling and beating the armies of the Barbarian, upon what he was accustomed to consider his own undisputed element—we have raised the name of England upon the Continent, as a Military Power, to a pitch which it has rarely attained;—by the establishment of Parochial Schools, we should make our prosperity at home keep pace with our reputation abroad—multiply our resources, encrease our strength, and render it permanent. Thus, too should we perpetuate, as far as is possible by human means, that Constitution of Church and State which is the pride and strength of England. *Esto perpetua* is the prayer which every true and enlightened Patriot must breath for that Constitution—the way to render it perpetual is by training up the children of the People, from generation, to generation in the way they should go."

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.

The following are the particulars of the late robbery at Portsmouth, which for audacity and effrontery, exceeds all parallel in the history of thieving within our knowledge. It was committed by a man whose first offence this is supposed to be, and who has thereby brought disgrace upon a family of consequence and the highest respectability. On Sunday evening se'nnight, the Hon. Mr. C——, the person accused, who had been lodging at the Crown Inn, at Portsmouth, for about a fortnight, previous to his sailing for India, where he was going out as an Aide-de-Camp to a General, joined the company of Mr. Bradbury, the celebrated Clown, who had lately arrived at Portsmouth from Plymouth, and two Gentlemen, to supper in the coffee-room. Mr. Bradbury is in possession of a very curious and valuable snuff-box, which is made in the shape of a large hunting-watch, which Mr. Bradbury is not a little proud of, and always takes care to sport it in company, and his vanity is not a little flattered by strangers noticing and admiring it; he, accordingly, handed it round with this party, by whom it was as usual admired. Mr. C. particularly noticed it. They broke up about twelve o'clock, when Bradbury left the house, and went to the Blue Posts Inn, where he lodged. In a short time after he missed his box, and went back to the Crown to inquire for it. He saw the porter, who told him he had not heard of such an article being found, if he had left it there, it would be taken great care of, and also told him that all the gentlemen he supped with were gone to bed. With this account, Bradbury left the house, entertaining no doubt he should have his box in the morning. The first thing in the morning he set off for the Crown Inn, to recover his box; in his way there, he met Mr. C. to whom he communicated the loss of his box—Mr. C. denied any knowledge of it, and at the same time, informed Bradbury, as an extraordinary circumstance, that his bed-room had been robbed of his gold watch, chain, and seals, in the course of the night, and he was then on his way to a Jew's, in that town, a silversmith and a watchmaker, to desire him, in case such articles were offered to him for sale, to stop the person, and give notice to him. Bradbury was much astonished at this account, and began to entertain doubts as to the safety of his box, he having hitherto concluded that he either left it on the supper table, or some of the gentlemen whom he was in company with, having put it into their pockets out of frolic to teaze him; however, when he got to the Crown Inn, the gentlemen he had supped with pledged their honour they did not know any thing of the box; the same pledge was given by Mr. C. when he met him. All the servants declared most solemnly they had not seen it. As soon as this inquiry had finished, it was discovered that Lieut. Lloyd's room had been robbed of bank-notes to the amount of 32l.; Lieut. Prowis, of H. M's ship Hamadryad, of a gold watch chain, and two gold seals; the Purser of the Regulus, of a silver watch, gold chain, and two gold seals. All these Gentlemen's rooms were on the second floor, where Mr. C.'s room was. These discoveries excited considerable alarm throughout the house, and in some degree in the town. A proposition was made for the parties to stand search; but the Purser of the Regulus, who had been robbed declared that no man should search him or his trunks; in consequence no searching took place. Mr. C. took advantage of this, and had the audacity to charge him, in the public coffee-room, with being the robber. The Purser repented of this rash refusal to be searched, but accounted for it at the moment, feeling extremely indignant at being robbed of his property, and then to be suspected of being the robber. The house was a scene of confusion the whole day. On Monday printed bills were issued, offering rewards for the discovery of the property, and the detection of the thieves. Mr. C. was the most violent about the loss of his watch, and insinuating suspicions against respectable characters. Nothing being discovered during that day, on the Tuesday Mr. Hanmer, the landlord of the Crown Inn, being really alarmed for the character and respectability of his house, on hearing that Mr. Graham, the Magistrate, belonging to the Bow-street Office, was in the town, applied to him, who wrote off for Rivett, the Officer, for to come down. The Officer arrived there on Thursday morning, and on seeing Bradbury at the door of the Crown Inn, hailed him as an old acquaintance, and asked if he had been done; he acknowledged that he had. Rivett proceeded into the bar with Bradbury to Mr. Hanmer, the landlord, with Rivett was put in full possesion of every particular respecting the business; Bradbury expressing his suspicion of Mr. C. at that instant they saw Mr. C. walking in the street, and called him in; the landlord introduced Rivett to him, and told him the officer was come to investigate the alarming robberies that had been committed in his house. Mr. C. however knew Rivett had been sent for, therefore expressed no surprise, but on the contrary appeared glad to see him, and hoped he would be able to detect the thief, and recover him his valuble watch again. Rivett proposed that he should search the trunks and the house generally, which was agreed to most cordially by all; the officer then observed that as Mr. C. appeared to be going further in a hurry, he would begin with him first, which would prevent his being detained, which Mr. C. immediately assented to without any hesitation, and instantly delivered up the keys of his trunks and boxes which he was going to take with him to India; he accompanied the Officer to his room. Bradbury and others being admitted as spectators. Rivett made a particular search, without being able to find any thing of a suspicious nature; he then addressed Mr. C. in a respectful manner, observing that the most unpleasant part of his duty to be performed was to search his person; till this he had appeared as unconcerned and in as high spirits as any other person; he then, however, appeared much confused, and changed colour. Rivett was proceeding to search him as a matter of course, when he requested that every body would leave the room except the Officer and Bradbury's box into his hand, asking forgiveness, begging him to spare his life, and went down on his knees and intreated for mercy; this was all done in an instant. Rivett did not allow Bradbury to keep his box, called Mr. C. the thief, and proceeded to search him by force, and found the whole of the property that had been stolen in the house. Rivett not conceiving he had got the whole of the Bank notes, asked him where the remainder was, when he pointed to a pocket-book which was under the foot of the bed, and while Rivett loosened him and was in the act of stooping down to pick it up, Mr. C. caught up a pen-knife and was detected in the act of cutting his throat, with as much force as is used with an unsharpened knife. Rivett and Bradbury seized an arm each, and forced the knife from him, but he appeared so determined on his own destruction, that he twisted his head about in different ways to make the wound larger, he bled most profusely, a shirt and other linen was applied to stop the bleeding. An alarm was given, Doctors called for, and there were about a dozen ships' Surgeons, in the course of a few minutes, in the room, who after taking a slight view of the wound, sailed the jugular vein was cut, and he would die in a short time. This, however, proved to be an erroneous opinion. To prevent Mr. C. from making the wound larger, by twisting his head about, he was braced up with linen round his neck so tight, that he could not move it. A surgeon of the town, with two assistants, came afterwards, and after seeing the wound, give it as their opinion, it was possible for him to recover, and by the assistance of some soldiers holding him, they dressed the wound. His clothes were then cut off, and he was carried down stairs into a larger room. During this operation, he coughed violently, but whether naturally, or by design to make his wound worse, was not ascertained; however, it had the effect of setting it a bleeding again, and the dressing was obliged to be repeated.

The circumstance of Mr. C. being guilty of such acts, his brother, Captain C. and respectable family being known at the house and in the town, collected a considerable mob about the house, so much so, that the Military were called out to regulate them.—Two men sat up with Mr. C all night.

On Friday morning the depositions of the witnesses were taken before the Mayor, and Mr. C. was committed.

FANATICISM.

FROM A FOREIGN JOURNAL.

"Matthe Lovat, a shoemaker, at Venice, presents an example of religious melancholy, equally extraordinary as deplorable. His first act of insanity was in imitation of the early Christians, to disarm the tempter, by mutilating himself.—Shortly after, he conceived that God had ordered him to die upon the cross; and he immediately began to employ himself in preparing all the instruments of his martyrdom. For more than two years he meditated in silence upon the means for executing his purpose. At last the fatal day arrived; no preparation had been omitted; Lovat was crowned with thorns, of which three or four penetrated the exterior skin. He seated himself on the middle of the cross, adjusted his feet to the bracket at the bottom passing a nail of 15 inches in length, through them with a hammer. He next tied himself on the cross round the body, and provided with two other long and sharp nails, he pierced them through both hands, by placing the point in the centre of the palms, and knocking the head against the floor. After this he raised his hands towards the place where he intended to fix them, and put nails through the holes he had before perforated, to the extremity of their length. He previously inflicted a deep wound [illegible] with a shoemaker's knife, in order [illegible] to represent the sufferings of the [illegible] Nothing now remained but to expose [illegible] public view. Lovat had contrived [illegible] himself forward; and by several [illegible] of the body, the cross being placed [illegible] of the window, easily slipped, and fell outside restrained by a cord. In this situation he remained some hours. Early next morning neighbours were astonished at the spectacle that presented itself. His countenance [illegible] but calm; his body naked, and covered with blood; he appeared, notwithstanding his streaming wounds, to be superior to pain. [illegible] populace ran in crowd to view so extraordinary a sight. He was at length cut down, and conveyed to the Imperial School, under the direction of M. Henzieri.—None of his numerous wounds proving mortal, he was cured of them, but not of his folly. In his third exploit, [illegible] imagined himself to have fallen under the Divine displeasure for not having trusted to miraculous means of being fed: he determined [illegible] starve himself; but imagining one night [illegible] heard a voice commanding him to go forth and feed like Nebuchadnezzar with the beasts of the field, he disposed of every thing he had, retired to a desolate spot, and for 15 months fed upon wild fruits, constantly crawling upon his hands and feet. These voluntary & repeated abstinences at length exhausted his body, and he died in 1810.

CRIB'S FESTIVE PARTY.

Mr. Editor—Observing in your Paper [illegible] yesterday, that *Tom Crib's* speech, at *Gregson's* Festive Party was not conveyed to you by your Reporter, I have the pleasure to transmit [illegible] you herewith; not doubting that you will [illegible] as much pleased with *Tom's* patriotism, as with his heroism.

"Gemmen!—How the Devil I am to thank you in a Champion-like-manner for the honour you have done me in drinking my health d—n me if I know. All I can say is, that I feel doubled over by your praises, and almost knocked off my legs by your applause! 'Tis true I have milled the *Black!* and I hope Gemmen, that any foreigner, black or white, that comes to Old England to mill John Bull, will never fail to get a good milling himself from the Champion of England. Let us be true to ourselves, Gemmen; and though we may now and then get a black eye or two, yet such trifles will only serve to rouse the Lion, and make him sure of victory. But, O day and night! shall it be said that the Champion of England is permitted to keep a coal shed? Forbid it Heaven and Earth! Forbid it honoured shades of mighty heroes! Let the brave man that has nobly fought his way to honour and renown, be crowned with the enviable title of "British Merchant!" A "British Coal-Merchant," Gemmen, is all I ask! Give me a teem of horses, a waggon, and a hundred sacks, and I'm your man! A wharf I can give my myself; thanks to Heaven and my own exertions! and nothing more will be wanted than the kind notice of my friends, and the cheering salutation of "honest *Tom*, here's an order for coals;" and so, Gemmen, I've the pleasure to drink all your good healths."

THE QUESTION OF NEUTRALITY.

The verdict returned in the Court of King's Bench on Wednesday, as mentioned in our Paper of yesterday (namely, in the case of Buckers against Ainslie), has caused a great sensation in the mercantile world. The Plaintiffs had, by virtue of a licence granted to themselves and any other British subjects or neutrals, shipped the property (for the recovery of the value of which they now brought their action) on board the ship *Fortuna*, associating with themselves in the benefits of the licence Messrs. Smidt and Co. of Riga, who were the consignees of the goods at issue. The goods were seized and confiscated, and the payment of the loss sustained was resisted by the Defendants, on the ground that Messrs. Smidt and Co. being residents of Riga, a Russian port, did not come within the description of persons covered by the licence, being neither British subjects nor neutrals, but alien enemies. In the course of the arguments upon the cause, the Counsel and the Court laid down some principles and some doctrines particularly worthy of attention. The Attorney-General insisted, that acts of hostility committed by any Power against us, did not place us in a state of war with that Power, which could only be produced by a reciprocation of hostile acts, warranted by a declaration from our Government or by the issue of letters of marque and reprisal. In the existing relation between this country and Russia, there was no reciprocation of hostility on our part, no

declaration [illegible] issued by our Government, no letters of marque and reprisal. Mr. Serjeant Best, for the Defendant, maintained, that mutual and notorious acts of hostility, without a declaration or letters of marque, were sufficient to divest the parties of the character of neutrals, and to establish that of enemies; and for the manifest existence of these reciprocal acts of hostility, he referred to the known seizure of the Russian fleet in the Tagus by Sir Charles Cotton, in the naval part of the Convention of Cintra; and to the equally known and frequent seizure of British vessels in Russian ports; but it does not appear that these last seizures were sufficiently made out in proof, and the seizure of the Russian fleet in the Tagus was described, on the part of the Plaintiff, as a measure of necessary policy, rather than of hostility. Lord Ellenborough held a kind of middle course, not agreeing with the Attorney General, that there could not be a state of war, however hostile one party may be, without any express and general retaliation on the other, warranted by a declaration, or letters of marque, or some other evidence equally decisive. His Lordship conceived that general acts of hostility committed by one party, divested that party of the character and rights of a neutral; but he did not think that the same forfeiture was incurred by single acts of detention and seizure which may arise from contravention of official regulations, or other measures of local and temporary policy: his Lordship appeared rather inclined to think that the conduct of Russia had gone beyond the latter limit, and was such as to place that Power in a state of hostility towards us; and he thought the grant of a licence an indirect declaration to the same effect on the part of the Government, as licences were neither granted nor requisite for voyages to friendly or neutral ports. He endeavoured to apply the relative facts given in evidence to the case; but they were extremely deficient. The facts of the case itself were clear and confessed. His Lordship having upon this left the matter to the Jury, they gave a verdict in favour of the Plaintiffs. This, we think, was perfectly right. Our Government has never professed to be at war with Russia; but has, on the contrary, studiously avoided any declaration or act that could warrant that construction. Our policy has been evidently (whatever the hostile acts of Russia may apparently have warranted and called for), to abstain from a retaliation for acts which, perhaps, the restraint imposed upon Russia may have placed in a light to be viewed by our Government more with a countenance of pity than of anger. Conjoined with this motive of indulgence is the obvious policy of preserving, as far as [illegible], even an occasional and uncertain, and sometimes hazardous, access for our commerce to the Russian ports; and the more latent but equally sensible policy of preserving a foundation for the renewal of our former amity and alliance with Russia, by forbearing to push the present contingent to extremity, and, if not actually compulsory, at least unnatural, and, therefore, probably not durable interruption. The seizure of the Russian ships in the Tagus was to prevent their being used against us; and it must be recollected, that when we seized the Danish fleet at Copenhagen by force and arms, we did so, [illegible]out giving to the act the character of a [illegible]tile measure; nor was it till some time after [Den]mark declared war against us in conse[que]nce, that a counter-declaration was issued [on o]ur part, and followed up by general war[like] measures. In matters of justice, we are always averse to reasoning from consequences; for we subscribe fully to the doctrine that justice should be done, let the consequences be what they may. But it is well if, when justice is done, the consequences shall be so obviously salutary as to add to the satisfaction of having done it, and the consequences of a contrary cause so obviously mischievous as to afford ground of congratulation for having escaped them. And let us ask if the Jury had given a contrary verdict, what would have become of all the trade with the Baltic that we still retain, including that with Sweden, for it is not easy to make a distinction? It must either have perished or have been involved in an inextricable chicane, equally ruinous to fair trade, and discreditable to the character of the commercial class, and to the laws and the justice of the nation.

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1811.

TRIAL OF MR. WHITE,

Proprietor of the Independent Whig.

This Trial, the proceedings of which as reported in the news-papers, have been inserted in the present and the foregoing Numbers of the Register, call for some remarks from me, and, indeed, from every man, who has any portion of the English press in his hands, and who wishes to see that press retain any portion of the liberty that it formerly [illegible].

The publication, for which Mr. White was prosecuted, through the means of an Information Ex-Officio, related to an order for the bestowing of Medals upon Officers, who had been present at the [illegible] victories, in Spain and Portugal. The article appeared in the London [illegible] in the summer of 1810. Mr. White was in Dorchester Gaol at the time when the publication took place. His Son wrote the article, and it appeared, that [illegible] produced, that the father never saw it, till after it was published. When the prosecution was commenced, Mr. White was still in Gaol; the three years, which, for two former publications, he had been sentenced to be imprisoned, were not yet, indeed, ended, when this new Information Ex-Officio was instituted against him. The Son, conscious that the guilt, if any, lay wholly with him, offered himself to the Attorney General as the responsible person, ready to abide the consequences. This offer was refused, it is stated by Mr. White, unless the latter, by withdrawing his plea of "not guilty," would lay himself at the mercy of the Attorney-General. This Mr. White, conscious of his innocence, refused to do; and, accordingly, the prosecution was carried on against him.

I shall first take a view of the *nature of the publication*, having read it at the time, and having also read it since, with great attention. It was, for the most part, a very spirited and very sensible article, though written without that caution, which the present humbled state of the press and the fashionable clamour against bold expression rendered prudent. It complained that the Medals in question were to be given to every one of a rank above *Lieutenant Colonels inclusive*; it asked, why these marks of honour were not distributed also amongst the *soldiers*, and it then proceeded to make a comparison between the conduct of our government and the conduct of the Emperor of France as to the distribution of marks of honour, and gave the preference to that of Napoleon, insisting that his was better calculated to inspire the soldiers with zeal for the service in which they were engaged. Besides this, the article spoke of the present ministry as weak and corrupt, and as [illegible] in this respect, those common-place expressions, which each of the political parties are in the constant practice of using towards their opponents. But, it said nothing more than these parties are in the daily habit of repeating; and, surely, if the youthful author was deceived, he might well be excused if he took the [illegible] of their [illegible]. As to this part of the article, however, it might as well have been omitted; it was filling up space to no useful purpose; there was no man that read the article who has not, long [illegible] before, come to a settled opinion as to the real character of the ministry, one way or the other.

As to the first part of the article, the Attorney General alleged in his speech against the [illegible] and worn-out defendant, that the tendency was to *alienate the hearts of the soldiers from the service*; first, by telling them that they were deprived of their due share of the honours they had won; and, next, more especially by pointing out to them that the French soldiers were, in this respect, used better than they were. The reader will perceive, that this argument makes no distinction between *truth* and *falsehood*; for it is the *tendency* only that is brought into view; so that, according to the Attorney General, whether the statements were true or false, it would be equally criminal, if the tendency was to alienate the hearts of the soldiers from the service; and if this doctrine be admitted, every thing is criminal that has such a tendency. Suppose, for instance, a farmer were to see a recruiting party going down a lane, and were to see the Serjeant, Corporal, and Drummer knock a poor recruit's brains out, and then pick his pockets of his bounty money. Must the farmer not speak of this? must he smother his knowledge of the murder, lest the relation should discourage young men from enlisting? I saw, some time ago, in the Salisbury Journal, an account of the flogging of a young man in the Militia, because he had *married*! Was this to be smothered, lest it should alienate the hearts of young men from the service? Thousands of cases, might be supposed, and to *all* of them this doctrine would apply equally well as to the case before us.

It has a tendency, we are told, to make the soldiers [illegible]. Well, and what then? Why, then the army would "be broken up." Oh, no: that is false logic; that is not reasoning. The natural consequence, or at least, the proper consequence, would be *a change as to the things complained of by the writer*; and, then, so far from tending to make the soldiers *dislike* the army, the endeavours of such writer would have a tendency to make them like it better than they can now like it; and, of course, these endeavours tend to the strengthening of the military force of the country. Sir Francis Burdett, for instance, is using all his endeavours to put an end to the *flogging* of soldiers; and it is, I am pretty sure, a cause that he will never abandon till he sees it accomplished. But, is he to be told, that these efforts tend to *the breaking up of the army*? He says, on the contrary, leave off flogging and you will easily get plenty of good men for soldiers. And is it not human nature to believe that he is [right] as to this matter, or wrong? Will any thing in the shape of man pretend to believe, that soldiers would *like* the army *less* on account of the abolition of flogging?

But, these publications make the soldiers *discontented* with the state of things that now is. Well; and has not every speech in a public meeting, in favour of a petition for redress of grievances, that tendency? Is it not precisely the object of every such speech? For, as long as people are contented with what is going on, why should they petition or remonstrate? This notion of its being a crime to *excite discontent* strikes at the very root of political liberty. Every man who writes or speaks in *disapprobation* of what is going on comes under the charge of committing this crime; for, what he writes or speaks must necessarily tend to excite *discontent* against people in power; every *petition*, every *address*, except it consist of praise; every thing, in short, which is, in whatever degree, expressive of disapprobation of the acts of the government, is a crime; is an act, for which the perpetrator may be punished *more severely than the Lords of the Island*! What would have been said to a doctrine like this only twenty years ago?

This doctrine goes at once to the utter extinguishment of every thing like discussion. To *excite discontent* against any act of the government, that you think is injurious to the country, is not only a *laudable* mode of proceeding, but it is the *only* mode of proceeding that has any sense in it. In what *other* way, I should be glad to know, are you to go to work to correct what is not within your own absolute power to correct? If any of us want a road mended or turned, do we not endeavour to make our neighbours *discontented* with the old road? And, if I want to see a ministry turned out, how, in the name of common sense, am I to go to work, except it be to raise the public voice or the King's voice against them; and how am I to raise those voices against them, unless I make the public or the King *discontented* with them? Oh! blessed *Liberty of the Press*! We may "*discuss*," oh, aye, that we may "*discuss*" the conduct of the government; but, woe be unto him amongst us, who dares to commit the crime of *exciting discontent* against it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *liberty* to write and speak as [illegible] as we please, so long as our writing and speaking are calculated to [illegible]

But, Mr. White's publication drew *a contrast* between the treatment in one respect, of the *English* soldiers and that of *French* soldiers, and the contrast was greatly in disadvantage of the former; it exhibited the French soldiers as treated, in the distribution of honours, better than the English soldiers. This was a circumstance heavily dwelt upon. This was what appeared to form the grand part of the offence. This was what seemed to give it, in the mind of the prosecutors its deep dyed offence. Whether it was *true* or not, did not become a question: for the *truth* was not, according to the mode of prosecution, a circumstance that would be stated in justification.

It is very odd to observe with what anxious attention every word is watched which tends to this point; every word which tends to cause it to be believed, that the French soldiers are *treated* better than ours. Why this anxiety? It was never known to exist before; it is a jealousy quite of modern date; and, really, if it must exist, it does not appear to be very wise policy to be continually discovering it, and especially in such a serious manner. But, is it, then, really an offence in law; is it a matter coming under the description of a *crime*, to be punished more severely than many felonies; is it to commit an offence of this sort to compare the treatment of English with that of French soldiers and to give the preference to the latter? If this be so, why, then, what belonging to France must we say is better than a thing of the same sort belonging to us? We see [illegible] made in imitating the measures of Napoleon in *certain* points, though, indeed, it may be said, that the imitation is very awkward. We are told that there are corps of *Lancers* going to be established in our army; though we were once told, that those Lancers were a set of barbarous ruffians who had not sense enough to know when they had a sufficiency of eating. We are told that his Royal Highness the Regent wears *French Pantaloons* when reviewing the troops. And, if it be laudable, as it appears to be thought, to imitate the French as to these matters, why should it be regarded as a crime to recommend the imitation of them in the distribution of rewards amongst our soldiers? If any man had recommended, in print, the establishment of corps of Lancers, he must have done it upon the ground, that the corps of that description in the French service were better than our corps of horse; and, would it not have been a grievous libel thus to hold up the French troops as superior to our own? Would it not have been to endeavour to excite *discontents* in the army and the nation against the government and the chiefs of our army?

If this doctrine be acted upon, it is clear, that whoever prints a paper, in which a contrast is drawn between *any thing* English and *any thing* French, disadvantageous to the former, exposes himself to the charge of *criminal libel*. French *laws* must not be preferred before English laws; nor, do I see why French *Wines* should not be liable to the same sort of interdict. Some times, however, very loyal men, without perceiving it perhaps, fall into the commission of acts of this kind (a remarkable instance of which occurred in the speech of Lord Sheffield, at the last Lewes Wool-fair. He was stating the causes of the unfortunate low price of wool, amongst which he stated, that there were large quantities raised in other countries, many of which, he said, enjoyed the great advantage over this country of *not being burthened with tythes*. Now, this not only pointed at France; it not only exhibited to the mind of every hearer a *contrast* between England and France, clearly advantageous to the latter; but it necessarily implied a strong commendation of that revolution and of those people, against whom England has been so long at war. Here, then, was a field for [illegible]! What excursions might the mind of our active Attorney General have taken here? The author of this speech (printed in most of the news-papers), how came he to escape a charge of endeavouring to subvert the establishments in Church and State? He holds out to the envy of the farmers those neighbouring countries where there are no *tythes*. And is not this full as bad as to teach the soldiers to envy the French soldiers? Is not this an endeavour to excite *discontent* amongst the farmers? Is it not, in effect, to manifest, in a manner not very indirect, the result of a *revolution like that which has taken place in France*? No. It is no such thing: no, it is just as much [illegible], and more too, than Mr. White's was an endeavour to excite amongst the soldiers a spirit of mutiny. And what was to deprive Mr. White of the right of praising the establishments of Buonaparte, which would not also deprive Lord Sheffield of that right? Had not the former as good a right to complain that our soldiers were not treated so well as Buonaparte's, as the latter had to complain that our farmers were not treated so well as Buonaparte's farmers? The object of the war we are carrying on, is, we are told, to preserve us against the endeavours which Napoleon is making to take away our Independence; to deprive us of our *freedom*; to take from us all our manifold blessings, and, amongst the rest, that supreme blessing, the *liberty of the press*! If our soldiers are persuaded, that they are treated worse than Napoleon's soldiers, they will, it is supposed, fight for us no longer; the war would, then, cease of course; and we shall lose all our blessings. But, Lord Sheffield would not, it seems, object very strongly to be deprived of one of our blessings; namely, the blessing of *tythes*! Two, I think: *two* blessings; for his Lordship takes in *taxes* as well as *tythes*. The dulness of the wool-market "may," he says, "in great part, be attributed to *our own bad policy*, the neglect of encouraging tillage, the suffering it to labour under great [illegible], permitting the grain of other countries *comparatively untaxed*, and *untythed*, to enter our ports." This was the most home stroke at "*social order*" that I have witnessed for a long time: it was no battling at the elbows and cheek-bones; it was what the boxers call a body-blow. It conveyed volumes into the open ears of the audience, not a man of whom (unless it was a lay impropriator) did not anxiously wish to get rid of tythes; not a man of whom did not know that France was meant principally by the *untythed* country; not a man of them did not know, that tythes were gotten rid of in France by the *overthrow of the old government*. They all knew, indeed, that the tythes were done away by the republicans of France; that they were abolished by the very men against whose principles this country, in the year 1793, entered upon the dreadful war which is still going on; that they were abolished by Brissot and Paine and Guadet and Petion and Vergniaud and Roland and the rest of that band, who have been represented as the worst enemies of order and law and especially of royalty; that, in short, the tythes were abolished in France by the sworn enemies of kingly government. The hearers of Lord Sheffield would not fail to bear this in mind; this they would remember perfectly well; but one thing they might possibly have been uninformed of; they might not have been informed, that Napoleon, in restoring the monarchy, had *not restored the tythes*; they might not have been informed of this; they might have supposed, that, as the Kingly name & authority had returned; they might have supposed, that, as there were Bishops and Priests again in France, the *tythes* must have been restored; this they might have thought, and would, of course, have concluded, that the farmers of France had, after all, [illegible] by the revolution; but Lord Sheffield did not seem disposed to leave them in error; his Lordship did justice to the Government of Napoleon. Whether he was well aware of what he was doing is more than I can say.

I have dwelt the longer upon this instance, as it affords a case exactly in point, with all those, which have lately been the subject of so much discussion. To tell the people of England, and particularly to tell the cultivators of the land, when accounting for them for the dull sale of their produce, that one of the causes of the calamity is, that the government permits produce to be imported from countries (necessarily alluding to the French territories) *comparatively untax*ed, *and untythed*; what is this but to tell them, 1st, that the government occasions the calamity; and next, that the *cause* of those other countries being able to send grain into this cheaper than our own grain, *is*, that the lands in those countries *are untythed*, and that, when compared with us, the people are *untaxed*? Well, and what then? Had not Lord Sheffield a *right* to tell the Sussex farmers this? To be sure he had; but he had no greater right to tell it them than Mr. White had to tell the soldiers that they were not so well off as the soldiers of France. Whether either of neither spoke the *truth* is of no consequence in the argument; for, Mr. White's offence would, in the *eye* of our libel law, have been not the less if he had been able to prove the truth of every word that he had published. We shall suppose both Lord Sheffield and Mr. White to speak their real sentiments; and then, I think, no man will hesitate to say, that the publication of the one was full as justifiable as the speech of the other.

I have before spoken of the *ill look* that this jealousy has; this uncommon anxiety to keep out of print all these contrasts between the situation of the French and English soldiers; and, indeed, every comparison, wherein the state of the two nations is spoken of in terms advantageous to France. This anxiety has an ugly look. It argues, that there is not a stout feeling within. It argues a *fear* on the part of the *prosecutors*; that somebody or other will *believe* what is said by the alleged libeller; that somebody or other will *really think*, that the French soldiers are better off than the English soldiers, and that the people of France, after all that has been said, are better off than the people of England.

The contrary is, indeed, constantly and loudly asserted by the prosecutors and their advocates, who say, that the army and the people have too much sense to be thus misled; that they are too *thinking* and too *loyal* to be led astray by any such efforts; and, indeed, that they most heartily *despise* the contemptible incendiaries, by whom those *efforts* are made. Well, now, if this were really the case, or if such were the opinion of the prosecutors, why not save themselves the trouble of prosecuting? Why prosecute men for publishing what you declare to be harmless in effect? Why take the pains to prosecute those, whom no man thinks of consequence enough to *hate*, and whom he can only find in his heart to *despise*? The object of prosecution is said to be, to *prevent* others from offending in the like manner. But, of what use is this, if the offence not only has done no harm, but can do no harm? If the soldiers and the people, the parties to be seduced, have been proof against the attempts at seducing them, and if they have been so, not from accident, nor from any particular circumstance, but from character & mind & feeling. If this be the case, why prosecute? It is, in this case, prosecuting under colour of *preventing* what is *impossible* to take place. If a man were to publish an address to the dogs in England, telling them that they were ill-used, and that Napoleon's dogs were used much better. Would you prosecute for this? No. And why? Because, whether true or false, it could produce *no evil effect*. The dogs would not be instigated to break out against their masters by such a publication, because they would not understand what was addressed to them. Precisely so! And why prosecute, then, a man who has written that, which from the very *character* of the parties intended to be seduced, *must be despised* by those parties? Why prosecute for that which you know must necessarily fall dead from the press? But, is there not, at bottom, a little affectation in these boasts about the *contempt* which the army and the people bestow upon the alleged libellers who draw contrasts between the French and English soldiers? Is there not a little affectation at bottom? And will the reader believe, that contrasts, in which the soldiers of other countries than France should be put before those of England, would be watched with equal jealousy? Does the reader believe, for instance, that there would be any great danger in a writer's preferring the situation of an *American* soldier to that of an English soldier? Any writer might, I fancy, sing the praises of the situation of the Turkish or Russian or Prussian or Austrian or Algerine soldier long enough without attracting any particular notice from the Ex Officio prosecutor. But, it is the *French*! Oh, the *French*! There is the gall and vinegar! There is the gravel to the teeth; there is the blast to the eyes! It is the *French*! We must say nothing good, it would seem, of the situation of France, or of any thing belonging to her. We must believe that her people are not only poor but starving, though they send us victuals in exchange for the remnant of our gold; and we must believe that *her* soldiers are good for little, though they have conquered the continent of Europe having us for enemies during the whole of the time.

Reader! English reader, how are things changed of late years! What wonders have been worked by this French revolution! When was it before known, heard of, or dreamt of, that offence was likely to be taken at a comparison drawn between any thing *French* and any thing *English*? Look back, and consider how strange it would have appeared for the English government to apprehend danger from any such comparison. Look at Hogarth's story of the *Gates of Calais*. Look at his *contrast* between England and France. Surely we are not the same nations that we formerly were! What! and do our rulers really fear the effect of contrasts drawn between our situation and that of the nation of *frog-eaters*? Look at the French soldiers in the above-mentioned contrast of Hogarth: ruffles without a shirt; bones sallying out through the skin; soup without meat; the sword used as a spit for frogs; the bayonet pointed at the backs of the soldiers to make them face the enemy. Such were the pictures, which we formerly drew of the soldiers of France. And, is it of contrasts between English and French soldiers that our rulers are now afraid? Is there, can there be, any ground for such fears? And, if there be no ground for such fears, where is the policy of prosecutions founded upon the supposed *danger* of such contrasts? Perhaps, in the whole of the symptoms of the times, there is not a worse than this; that the English Prosecutor should lay such mighty stress upon the evil tendency of comparisons drawn between the situation of the English soldier and that of the French soldier; that he should arraign men at the bar for drawing such comparisons; that the act should be considered as one deeply affecting the safety of the nation; an act which, formerly, would have attracted no more attention than a comparison of French against English horses or cows. It is manifest, that there has been a great change in the relative situation of the two countries as to character, or, that these alarms are totally groundless; and, if such change has taken place, and to the advantage of France, the change must be ascribed to her revolution. To *profit* from whatever she has [illegible], [illegible] carefully all that her provocations to her, would be the wisest course that our government could pursue, and would be attended with much better consequences than any endeavours to suppress the knowledge of those benefits which she has derived either from her revolution or from the laws and regulations of her present ruler.

My Article is much longer; but I am compelled to break it here, and reserve the remainder for my next Number.

WM. COBBETT.

State Prison, Newgate, Friday, 15th November, 1811.

LITERARY REVIEW.

Sketches, Civil and Military, of the Islands of Java, and its immediate Dependencies, comprising interesting Details of Batavia, and authentic particulars of the Poison Tree, with a Map of Java, and Plan of Batavia, and its whole line of defence, both from actual survey —1 vol. 8vo. 412, p. p.

In noticing this work, to which a few days, or probably a few hours, may give no common interest,* we can scarcely tell whether most to admire the quickness of preception which originated it, or its perhaps unparalled rapidity of execution, with due allowance, for which circumstance, it is as entertaining a performance as has for a long time fallen into our hands. It opens with a dedication, of which the first man in any country might well be proud; it is not less creditable to the writer than to the subject† of it.

The author, while he pays due respect to liberal criticism, evinces no unmanly apprehension, for he boldly throws down the gauntlet to the Edinburgh Reviewers, whom he aptly styles the huge leviathan of criticism, charges them with a system of unfair exclusion, in which, if not founded, he may be controverted by every one who can refer to a complete series of the Review; and, in our opinion, very properly objects to a work being entitled a Review, which is a mere Essayist.

The military information which pervades these pages, we shall probably soon have occasion to refer to, most satisfactorily and opportunely, and therefore we shall not touch upon it at present. The author, or Book-maker, as he calls himself, has studied, and with great success, to combine amusement with information, and the characteristic anecdotes which pervade the work, cannot fail to amuse its reader, unless he is fastidious indeed. There is one subject, which, if our space would admit, we should very gladly enter upon much at length, as it cannot fail to excite an unusual degree of curiosity; that is, the Bohon-upas, or Poison Tree, of which such marvellous and circumstantial stories have been told. This, however, is no longer a matter of speculation; the real fact has been ascertained, and is here disclosed as completely as we ever recollect to have known any thing to be. In short, there are two kinds of this tree, which grows in the most fertile part of the island, without injury to any thing—whether plant or animal in its vicinity.—One is the Antiaris toxicaria, the other Antiaris ticute. The latter is the most active, and, from actual experiment, is declared to be the most subtile poison hitherto discovered; it only acts by being introduced into the circulation of the blood, and may be tasted without perceptible injury, though we confess we should rather take this for granted than try it ourselves. This portion of the book enters very minutely into detail, and is as curious as it appears to be authentic. The circumstance is very wonderful if perfectly correct, but which rather appears to be assumed from report than from experiment, that the antidote to the poison grows in the same place with the poison itself; it is a plant here described as Andira Harsfieldii, and in all probability, possesses very beneficial properties, even if they do not go to the extent which native credulity assigns to them. The whole is illustrated by a capital map and plan, both from actual survey, and said to be the only ones which have hitherto found their way to Europe.

We have no hesitation in recommending the "Sketches" to every class of readers. The Politician, the Merchant, the Soldier, and the lounger, will all find ample sources of gratification, either from their interest, or amusement, or from both.

* We allude to the capture of the Settlement, an account of which, is almost momentarily expected.

† Mr. Amos, of St. Helen's Place.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

At a general meeting of the Gentlemen in the *resurrection* line, vulgarly called "*body snatchers,*" "*dead carcase stealers,*" &c. held at their hall the *Bonehouse*, *Rotten-row* in the parish of *St. Sepulchre, Gravesend.*

Dick Drybones in the chair,—it was resolved unanimously.

1. That as anatomy is the *end of physic*, all of those who contribute to the study and improvement of that noble science, are entitled to public support and the most liberal remuneration.

2. That of late certain persons not regularly brought up to the profession, have tried to introduce the practice of seizing dead bodies previous to their interment, to the great injury of the industrious members of this right worshipful fraternity.

3. That this assembly can view such conduct in no other light than as being illegal, and as a scandalous outrage of the rights and privileges of this community.

4. That persons concerned in such practices be forthwith scouted, unless they chuse to become regular members, paying the usual introductory gallon of gin, as also a forfeit of five shillings, to be spent in bread, cheese, and porter.

5. That in consequence of the effect of the Comet on the weather, they have been unable to commence their season in the present year, till the close of October.

6. That through the circumstances above stated, they are in such distress, they scarcely know how to keep *soul* and *body* together, and consequently feel it incumbent upon them to charge an extra guinea for every subject.

7. That the Faculty be requested to charge nothing extra for their medicines, on account of the increased expence attendant on their complying with this Society's just demands; as if they do so, this fraternity, however reluctantly, will feel themselves obliged to strike again, as the inevitable consequence of the adoption of such a line of conduct on the part of the Faculty will be, that less physic will be taken, and the deaths *must decrease accordingly.*

8. That the thanks of this Society are due to the Quacks in the vicinity of the Metropolis, for their unremitting exertions; as also to Sir F. Burdett, and all the other Political Quacks, for their efforts in the frightening way, which have happily tended not a little to extend the length of the bills of mortality.

(Signed) Dick Drybones, Paul Putrid,
Mat. Marrowless, Kit Coffin,
Tom Tombstone, Val. Vault,
Kickup Resurgam, Sec. to the Meeting.

NOTICE.

A SUPPLEMENT to the MADRAS COURIER, will continue to be published every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Morning. ADVERTISEMENTS will be admitted at 3 fanams per line.—As these SUPPLEMENTS will contain all the local intelligence which may be received, as well as such Extracts from the Europe Papers as afford either instruction or entertainment, the EDITOR confides in the liberality of the Public for a continuance of their countenance and support.

FOR SALE, AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

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

WHERE ALSO

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be greatfully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and Visiting Cards &c. engraved.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BAGAVARAM RAMASAWMY CHITTY,
VERS.
CHARLES MICHAEL ANGELLO.

THE Sheriff's Sale, of the undermentioned Premises, situated in Moottal Pettah, seized in the above cause, is to take place on the Premises, on Thursday the 21st, and Friday the 22d day of May, instant, between three and five in the afternoon of each day, Viz.

On Thursday the 21st, one House and Ground, No. 15, Mallapen Street, measuring in length from East to West 60 feet, and in breadth from north to south 45½ feet.

And on Friday the 22d, a piece of Ground in the same street, between the Grounds of Mr. Thomas De Mello, and Mellecooppum Goornvapah Naick, measuring in length from north to south on the East side, 71½ feet, and on the West side 71½ feet, and in breadth from East to West 28½ feet, or thereabouts.

Conditions of Sale.—A deposit of 10 per Cent is to be paid by the Person or Persons who shall Purchase the said Premises, and all Persons who shall attend the Sale, are to take notice thereof, and come prepared accordingly, and unless the said Premises, shall be paid for at the expiration of 10 days, after the days of Sale, the deposit shall be forfeited, the said premises to be resold, and any deficiency, to be made good by the first Purchasers, & all advantages forfeited.

W. WHITE,
Sheriff.

Madras, 11th May, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANY Persons having claims against the Estate of the late LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER HUTCHESON, of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons, or indebted thereto, will state their claims, and pay their debts, without delay, to CAPTAIN HENRY BROOME, and CAPTAIN JAMES ADSHEAD, at Arcot, as the sole Executors to the said Estate.

J. ADSHEAD,
Capt. 22d L. D. Acting Paymaster.

Arcot, 6th May, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTHWITHSTANDING the Advertisement which the TRUSTEES for the affairs of Messrs. HARINGTON and Co. had the precaution to publish under date the 21st January last, recommending such persons who knew themselves to be indebted to the late Firm to be prepared to pay their respective balances, they are concerned to find that not only has that Advertisement not been attended to, but further, that in several instances direct applications to the parties have been altogether unnoticed.

The TRUSTEES therefore feel themselves called upon by their duty to the CREDITORS at large, to give this public Notice to all those indebted to the late firm of HARINGTON and Co. that the debts due by persons to whom two applications shall have been made, and who do not make some provision for the payment of them on or before the 1st June next, that the debts owing by such persons will be handed over to the LAW OFFICER of the TRUST for recovery.

Madras, May 6, 1812.

OLD MADEIRA WINE.

At 240 Star Pagodas per Pipe.
250 do. do. per do.
280 do. do. per do.

AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSIEURS

Hunter,Hay&Co.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND CARRIAGE, with a pair of strong HORSES, AND HARNESS.

Price 300 Pags.

The above is worth the attention of any GENTLEMAN OR FAMILY in want of a substantial CONVEYANCE.

For further particulars, apply to the Printer of this Paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By John Branson

ON THE BEACH,
TO THE
NORTHWARD OF THE BLACKTOWN WALL
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 13th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT FIVE O'CLOCK,
IN THE AFTERNOON,
THE FOLLOWING

TIMBER

JUST LANDED,

FIFTY Shimbeam,
Eighty-seven Ditto,
Seven-hundred single Sheathing Boards,
Twenty-seven Duggies and Arties.

The above will be put up in small lots for convenience of purchasers.

A person attends to shew the Timber.

TERMS OF SALE.—READY MONEY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By DOBBIN & SUTHERLAND

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 14th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
THE REMAINDER OF THE

Europe Articles

ADVERTISED BY THEM
ON MONDAY LAST,
WHICH FROM THEIR EXTENT PREVENTED
DOBBIN and SUTHERLAND
Getting through with the whole on that day,
CONSISTING OF
THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES

VIZ.

A VALUABLE Collection of Books, already Advertised, Morocco Leather Trunks, Looking Glasses, Morocco Cases with and without Razors, Packwoods Razor Straps, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Quills, Leather Copper and Powder Flasks, of Sizes, Shot Bags, Brushes of different kinds, Blacking Cakes, Blacking and Heal Balls.

AFTER WHICH WILL BE SOLD,
A FEW CASKS OF

Pickled Herrings

AND SEVENTY-SIX DOZEN OF

BEER,

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSIEURS
DOBBIN AND SUTHERLAND

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have still remaining a few Chests of Tea and a few Corges of the Brown Nankeen, Advertised by them, by order of the Trustees for the affairs of the late firm of Messrs. HARINGTON and Co. which they are authorized to dispose of on moderate terms, for Ready Money, to close that concern.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSIEURS
DOBBIN AND SUTHERLAND

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have just received from Calcutta, a consignment of Prime Salt Provisions, in large and small Casks, the former containing 336lb. and the latter 169lb. which they are authorized to warrant equal, if not superior, to any of the kind received from that quarter. They are also further authorized to say that if the Beef upon trial will not turn out equal to their expectation that the money will be returned and the Provisions taken back.

MADRAS.—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

*** 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 wishes; and any Subscribers at 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.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Vol. I. Wednesday, May 13, 1812. No. 22.

INDIA GAZETTE.

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1812.

Yesterday arrived off town the American ship Francis, Captain Hoskill, direct from Salem, which place she left on the 2d of December, and spoke no vessel on her passage.

Congress had assembled, in pursuance of the President's proclamation, on the 2d of November. But, as far as our accounts extend, it does not appear, that any measures of importance, had been adopted by that assembly. The -intercourse law continued in force, with ct to Great Britain; and all negotiation een the two powers appeared to be at a tand. A mass of state-papers, consising chiefly of correspondence between Mr. Foster and Mr. Monroe, and between the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney had been laid before Congress by the President. This correspondence is published in the American newspapers, but is much too voluminous to admit of the appearance of the whole in our present number; a circumstance the less to be regretted. as it principally relates to questions, which have again and again been discussed.

The ungenerous and hostile course of measures adopted by the United States towards the Spanish province of East Florida, subsequent to the occupation of West Florida by American troops, had called forth a very strong remonstrance on the part of the British Minister, and seemed more likely than any circumstance which had occurred, to precipitate an event equally incompatible with the interests of both nations, but which a variety of petty discords have long been maturing, and which has principally been averted hitherto by the signal and wise forbearance of the British cabinet.

The Peggy, Captain Murray, of this port, sailed from the Cape on the 9th of January for New South Wales.

The ship Friendship, Captain Napier, with Government stores on board from Bengal, is stated to have arrived at the Cape.

The homeward-bound Country ship Beemoolah from hence, arrived at St. Helena on the 24th of November.

BENGAL HURKARU,—APRIL 29, 1812.

By the kind intervention of a particular friend, we have been politely favoured with a few American papers of November, extending to the 26th of that month.

From these we have selected the Message of the President of the United States on the opening of Congress; an event which has been looked forward to with great anxiety, as tending to elicit the temper and determination of the American Government at the present juncture.

From the President's firm yet moderate language, notwithstanding the intricacy of the present negotiations, which among other matters, involve the discussion of statements and reports respecting the affair of the Little Belt wholly irreconcileable; great and reasonable hopes were entertained that the long protracted negotiations will terminate in a happy adjustment of all existing differences.

In the paper we have received are part of the documents laid before Congress by the President—consisting of the letter from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, which relate almost exclusively to the subject of the Orders in Council and Non Intercourse Act &c. containing long reasonings and explanations on their respective international policy; also correspondence of diplomatic agents of the American Government residing in France, relating to the suspension of the Berlin and Milan decrees.

Such parts of these, as we deem most interesting, will be published in our next.

The Message of the President and the documents laid before Congress were referred to various Committee under five seperate heads viz Foreign relations, Public defence, Revenue, —Evasions of the Non Intercouse Law, and Foreign trading licences—the Motion of Mr. Randolph to go into a discussion of the Message *generally*, before the seperate discussions took place, was lost—and as the report of these Committees on which so much depends, had not been published at the date to which our information reaches, the sentiments of the Houses of Congress and the measures to which the *President* may have been urged, are yet unknown.

The most pleasing part of the correspondence above alluded to, is what includes the final adjustment of the differences which have arisen on the affair of *Chesapeake* frigate, in the ample atonement made by the British Government.

Mr. Foster's letter to the Secretary of State notices the prompt disavowal made by his Majesty on being apprized of Admiral Berkley's unauthorized act, and that his recal immediately ensued as a mark of his Majesty's disapprobation, offers the instant restoration of the men who were forcibly taken out of the *Chesapeake*, and to the American Government "a suitable pecuniary provision for the sufferers" in consequence of the unwarrantable attack "including the families of those Seamen who unfortunately fell in the action, and of the wounded survivors."

Mr. Foster states that he had been induced to suspend the execution of these orders, until he perceived that the American Government were taking steps to clear up the affair of the Little Belt, which "every evidence before His Majesty's Government, seemed to declare a most evident and wanton outrage, committed on a British Sloop of War, by an American Commodore."

The American Secretary's Letter informing Mr. Foster of this measure, of which he must indeed have before known, is dated the 11th of October; the atonement was delayed until the 30th of that Month, a few days only before the meeting of the Congress, where such a concession could not fail of producing the most conciliatory effects.

It is very generally reported and believed in America, that on the Court of Enquiry at Halifax to investigate the conduct of Captain Bingham, the witnesses examined were not unanimous respecting the commencement of the action; that several officers and seamen would not swear that the President frigate fired the first gun.

The following is a summary of the documents referred to in the Message to Congress which regard the action between the President frigate and the Little Belt.

"In the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster, on the subject of the affair of the President and Little Belt, Mr. Monroe assures Mr. Forster that the government had issued no orders to Commodore Rodgers instructing him to search for or obtain by force any Americans impressed on board British armed vessels; that Rodgers had no other orders than for the protection of the American coast, and commerce. Commodore Rodgers is justified on the ground of a right to examine any armed vessels hovering on our coasts, especially as depredations are often committed on our commerce by armed vessels from the West Indies, under false colours. The right of thus ascertaining the country and object of our armed vessels has invariably been exercised by Great Britain, and to the greatest distance from land; and Rodgers had a right to pursue any such vessels, for the purpose of exchanging a friendly salute, if the vessel he meets be friendly, or for other purposes with an unfriendly vessel. The first shot was fired by the Little Belt; the honor of the American flag demanded the course taken by Rogers. Mr. Munroe transmits to Mr. Foster the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, instituted at his [Mr. Foster's] request. Mr. Foster denies the right of Commodore Rodgers thus to gave chase; is astonished at the contradiction of accounts by Captain Bingham and Commoder Rodgers respecting the first fire; presumes Rodgers must have known the inferiority of the Little Belt; and supposes, from the testimony of the officers of the President, that a rencounter was resolved on before the President came up with the Little Belt.

The latest accounts from France received in America before the departure of the Francis, are by a Brig from Bourdeaux, whence she sailed on the 1st of October—they state, that vast numbers of troops, infantry, and cavalry, were passing through that place, on their march to Spain—which it was said, Bounaparte was determined to subdue by an overwhelming force.

AMERICAN EXTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, Nov. 5, 1811.

Congress was fully convened yesterday, and the necessary arrangements made for transacting business. The Hon. Mr. Clay was elected Speaker, and Mr. M'Gruder Clerk, of the House.

At 12 o'clock, agreeable to assignment, the President communicated to both Houses of Congress, the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

In calling you together sooner than a separation from your homes would otherwise have been required, I yielded to considerations drawn from the posture of our foreign affairs; and in fixing the present, for the time of your meeting, regard was had to the probability of further developements of the policy of the belligerent powers towards this country, which might the more unite the national councils, in the measures to be pursued.

At the close of the last session of Congress, it was hoped that the successive confirmation of the extinction of the French decrees, so far as they violated our neutral commerce, would have induced the government of Great Britain to repeal its orders in council; and thereby authorise a removal of the existing obstructions to her commerce with the United States.

Instead of this reasonable step towards satisfaction and friendship between the two nations the orders were, at a moment when least to have been expected, put into more rigorous execution; and it was communicated through the British Envoy just arrived, that, whilst the revocation of the Edicts of France, as officially made known to the British government, was denied to have taken place; it was an indispensible condition of the repeal of the British orders, that commerce should be restored to a footing, that would admit the productions and manufactures of Great Britain, when owned by neutrals, into markets shut against them by her enemy; the United States being given to understand that, in the mean time, a continuance of their non-importation act would lead to measures of retaliation.

At a later date, it has indeed appeared, that a communication to the British government, of fresh evidence of the repeal of the French decrees against our neutral trade, was followed by an intimation, that it had been transmitted to the British Plenipotentiary here; in order that it might receive full consideration in the depending discussions. This communication appears not to have been received. But the transmission of it hither, instead of founding on it an actual repeal of the orders, or assurances that the repeal would ensue, will not permit us to rely on any effective change in the British Cabinet. To be ready to meet with cordiality satisfactory proofs of such a change, and to proceed, in the mean time, in adapting our measures to the views which have been disclosed through that minister, will best consult our whole duty.

In the unfriendly spirit of those disclosures, indemnity and redress for other wrongs have continued to be withheld, and our coasts and the mouths of our harbours have again witnessed scenes, not less derogatory to the dearest of our national rights, than vexatious to the regular course of our trade.

Among the occurrences produced by the conduct of British ships of war hovering on our coasts, was an encounter between one of them and the American frigate commanded by Captain Rodgers, rendered unavoidable on the the part of the latter, by a fire commenced without cause from the former; whose commander is therefore alone chargeable with the blood unfortunately shed in maintaining the honor of the American flag. The proceedings of a court of enquiry requested by Captain Rogers, are communicated; together with the correspondence relating to the occurrence, between the Secretary of State and His Britannic Majesty's Envoy. To these are added, the several correspondences which have passed on the subject of the British Orders in Council; and to both, the correspondence relating to the Floridas, in which Congress will be made acquainted with the interposition which the government of Great Britain has thought proper to make against the proceedings of the United States.

The justice and fairness which have been evinced on the part of the United States towards France, both before and since the revocation of her decrees, authorised an expectation that her Government would have followed up that measure by all such others as were due to our reasonable claims as well as dictated by its amicable professions. No proof however, is yet given of an intention to repair the other wrongs done to the United States: and particularly to restore the great amount of American property seized and condemned under edicts which, though not affecting our neutral relations, and, therefore, not entering into questions cetween the United States and other belligerents were nevertheless founded in such unjust principles, that the reparation ought to have been prompt and ample.

In addition to this, and other demands of strict right, on that nation, the United States have much reason to be dissatisfied with the rigorous and unexpected restrictions to which their trade with the French dominions has been subjected; and which, if not discontinued, will require at least corresponding restrictions on importations from France into the United States.

On all those subjects our Minister Plenipotentiary lately sent to Paris, has carried with him the necessary instructions; the result of which will be communicated to you, and by ascertaining the ulterior policy of the French government towards the United States, will enable you to adapt to it that of the United States towards France.

Our other foreign relations remain without unfavorable changes. With Russia they are on the best footing of friendship. The ports of Sweden have afforded proofs of friendly dispositions towards our commerce in the councils of that nation also. And the information from our Special Minister to Denmark shews that the mission has been attended with valuable effects to our citizens whose property had been so extensively violated and endangered by cruisers under the Danish flag.

Under the ominous indications which commanded attention, it became a duty to exert the means committed to the Executive Department, in providing for the general security. The works of defence on our maritime frontier have accordingly been prosecuted, with an activity leaving little to be added for the completion of the most important ones; and, as particularly suited for co-operation in emergencies, a portion of the Gun Boats have, in particular harbors, been ordered into use. The ships of war before in commission, with the addition of a frigate, have been chiefly employed as a cruising guard to the rights of our coast. And such a disposition has been made of our land forces as was thought to promise the services most appropriate and important. In this disposition is included a force, consitting of regulars and militia, embodied in the Indiana territory, and marched towards our north western frontier. This measure was made requisite by several murders and depredations committed by Indians; but more especially by the menacing preparations and aspect of a combination of them on the Wabash, under the influence and direction of a fanatic of the Shawnese taibe. With these exceptions, the Indian tribes retain their peaceable dispositions towards us, and their usual pursuits.

I must now add, that the period is arrived which claims from the Legislative Guardians of the National Rights a system of more ample provisions for maintaining them. Notwithstanding the scrupulous justice, the protracted moderation, and the multiplied efforts on the part of the U. S. to substitute, for the accumulating dangers to the peace of the two countries, all the mutual advantages of re-established friendship and confidence, we have seen that the British Cabinet perseveres not only in withholding a remedy for other wrongs, so long and so loudly calling for it, but in the execution, brought home to the threshold of our territory of measures which, under existing circumstances, have the character as well as the effect of war on our lawful commerce.

With this evidence of hostile inflexibility in trampling on rights which no Independent Nation can relinquish, Congress will feel the duty of putting the United States into an armour and an attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations.

I recommend secondly that adequate provision be made for filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops; for an auxiliary force, to be engaged for a more limited term; for the acceptance of volunteer corps, whose patriotic ardor may court a participation in urgent services; for detachments as they may be wanted, of other portions of the militia; and for such a preparation of the great body, as will proportion it usefulness to its intrinsic capacities. Nor can the occasion fail to remind you of the importance of those military remnants which in every event will form a valuable and frugal part of our military establishment.

The manufacture of cannon and small arms has proceeded with due success, and the stock and resources of all the necessary munitions are adequate to emergencies. It will not be inexpedient, however, for Congress to authorise an enlargement of them.

You attention will of course be drawn to such provisions, on the subject of our naval force, as may be required for the services to which it may be best adapted. I submit to Congress the reasonableness also of an authority to augment the stock of such materials as are impressionable in their nature, of may not at once be attainable.

In contemplating the scenes which distinguish this momentous Epoch, and estimating their claims to our attention, it is impossible to overlook those challenging themselves among the great communities which occupy the southern portion of our own hemisphere, and extend into our neighbourhood. An enlargeed philanthropy, and an enlightened forecast, concur in imposing on the National Councils an obligation to take a deep interest in their destinies; to cherish reciprocal sentiments of good will; to regard the progress of events; and not to be unprepared for whatever order of things may be ultimately established.

Under another aspect of our situation the early attention of Congress will be due to the expediency of further guards against evasions and infractions of our commercial laws. The practice of smuggling, which is odious every where, and particularly criminal in free governments, where, the laws being made by all for the good of all, a fraud is committed on every individual as well as on the state, attains its utmost guilt, when it blends, with a pursuit of ignominious gain a treacherous subserviency in the transgressors, to a foreign policy adverse to that of their own country. It is then that the virtuous indignation of the public should be enabled to manifest itself, through the regular mismadversion of the most competent laws.

To secure greater respect to our mercantile flag, and to the honest interest which it covers: it is expedient also, that it be made punishable in our citizens, to accept licence from foreign governments, for a trade unlawfully interdicted by them to other American citizens; or to trade under false colours or papers of any sort.

A prohibition is equally called for, against the acceptance, by our citizens, of special licenses to be used in a trade with the United States; and against the admission into particular ports of the U. States, of vessels from foreign countries, authorised to trade with particular ports only.

Although other subjects will press more immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed, on the just and sound policy of securing to our manufactures the success they have attained, and are still attaining, in some degree, under the impulse of causes not permanent, and to our navigation, the fair extent of which is at present abridged by the unequal regulations of foreign government.

Besides the reasonableness of saving our manufactures from sacrifices which a change of circumstances might bring on them, national interest requires, that with respect to such articles at least as belong to our defence, and our primary wants, we should not be left in unnecessary dependence on external supplies. And whilst foreign governments adhere to the existing discriminations in their ports against our navigation, and an equality or lesser discrimination is enjoyed by their navigation, in our ports, the effect cannot be mistaken, because it has been seriously felt by our shipping interests; and in proportion as this takes place, the advantages of an Independent conveyance of our products to foreign markets, and of a growing body of mariners, trained by their occupations for the service of their country in times of danger, must be diminished.

The receipts into the treasury, during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, have exceeded thirteen millions and a half of dollars, and have enabled us to defray the current expences, including the interest on the public debt, and to reimburse more than five millions of dollars of the principal, without recurring to the loan authorized by the act of the last session. The money loan obtained in the latter end of the year one thousand eight hundred and ten, has also been reimbursed, and is not included in that amount.

The decrease of revenue, arising from the situation of our commerce and the extraordinary expences which have and may become necessary, must be taken into view, in making commensurate provision for the ensuing year. And I recommend to your consideration the propriety of ensuring a sufficiency of annual revenue, at least to defray the ordinary expences of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorized.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my deep sense of the crisis in which you are assembled, my confidence in a wise and honourable result to your deliberations, and assurance of the faithful zeal with which my co-operating duties will be discharged: invoking, at the same time, the blessing of Heaven on our beloved country, and on all means that may be employed, in vindicating its rights and advancing its welfare.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1811.

CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 5.

A little after 12 o'clock the Message was received from the President by his Secretary, and read by the Clerk.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the correspondence of Mr. Monroe and the British Minister Mr. Foster, relative to the situation of the two Countries, &c. The affair of the Little Belt and the correspondence respecting the Floridas, being postponed till

The reading of the correspondence continued till half past three o'clock, when the House adjourned.

The first was a letter from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, declared the regret of the Prince Regent at Mr. Pinkney's departure, &c. dated July 2d.

In a letter of July 3d from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, the British Minister endeavours to prove, from the ambiguous wording of the letter of the Duc de Cadore to Gen. Armstrong, August 5th, 1810; from the character of Bonaparte, from his address to the deputation of the Hanse Towns, declaring the decrees the fundamental laws of the Empire, from the edict of Fontainbleau, October, 1810; from the letter of the Duc de Massa to the Council of Prizes; from the capture of the New-Orleans Packet and other vessels, &c. &c. that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are not repealed: and that, therefore, the law of March last prohibiting the introduction of British good, &c. ought to be repealed. Mr. Foster strives to justify the British Orders in Council as a necessary measure of self-defence; and as perfectly justifiable in retaliation for the monstrous unprecedented edicts of Berlin and Milan. He complains of the American Government for continuing the Non-Intercourse, and thus joining Bonaparte in his measures to destroy British commerce. The blockading decree of May 1806, Mr. Foster endeavours to justify as legal and proper; not a mere paper blockade, but, the whole coast from Brest to Elbe being invested with an adequate naval force for all the purposes, as a blockade in fact. Mr. F. urges the repeal of the non-intercourse, and declares that unless repealed, his government will be obliged, though painfully and unwillingly, to resort to measures of retaliation. He demands in a letter shortly after, a direct reply, whether or not the non-intercourse will be repealed?

Mr. Monroe considers our government bound to respect the solemn declaration of the French government, Aug. 5th 1810, that the decrees were repealed; argues that they are repealed, so far as we are concerned, from the release of the New-Orleans Packet, the Grace Anne and other vessels, endeavours to avoid the meaning Mr. Foster gives to the declaration mad to the deputation from the Hanse Towns; to prove the repeal by Massa's letter to the council of prizes, and that the edict of Fontainbleau was not inconsistent with the repeal. He also urges the illegality of the blockading decree of 1806; and declares the determination of our government to continue the non-inter-course unless the orders are revoked, &c.

This correspondence seems to have ceased about the last of July. During the last month it was renewed; and, Oct. 17, Mr. Monroe informs Mr. Foster of further proof of the repeal of the obnoxious decrees; sending him copies of letters from our Charge des Affaires at Paris and London, and a letter from Wellesley to our Charge des Affaires at London, mentioning dispatches sent to Mr. Foster; which however Mr. Foster has not received, though in daily expectation of them.

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY W. SMITH.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

MADRAS COURIER.

Vol. I. Friday, May 15, 1812. No. 23.

Sunday next being WHIT-SUNDAY, the Sacrament will be administered, at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, and collections received in aid of the different Charities.

MADRAS.

The following Vessels have departed since our last,

May 11th, Brig Mary Ann, Captain Wm. Snowball, to Pegue.

14th, Ship Asia Felix, Captain G. Hammett, ...ang.

...NDIA GAZETTE,

...ONDAY, APRIL 27, 1812.

...ncerned to learn by letters from ... Good Hope, dated the 25th of ...ived by the Owen Glendower, ... fever was at that time raging ..., with great malignity. Scarcely ...y had altogether escaped its ravages; ... some houses, six or eight persons ...ted by the disease at the same time. ... the inhabitants had already fallen vic...t.

...same letters mention some fresh dis...ces, which had arisen in the interior. ...Caffres had become very turbulent and ...midable; and had lately murdered the Landrost (or Head Magistrate) of Graff Renet. The Hottentot corps had in consequence received orders, to march against the insurgents from Cape Town, together with two or three Troops of the Regiment of Light Dragoons there stationed.

ASIATIC MIRROR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1812.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Congress met on the 4th of November:—on the following day the President's Message was communicated in the usual form, accompanied with numerous Documents, for the information of Congress on those branches of the public business that were to be brought before them, in the course of the ensuing session—the most important of those papers to the English Reader, are the letters that passed between Mr. Foster, the British Minister, and Mr. Monroe, the American Secretary of State—and it is to those documents, and to the President's Message, that we are now to refer.

Among the earliest subjects brought before ... American Government by Mr. Foster, was ...nstrance from the Court of London on ...y occupancy by the United States, ...nish Province of West Florida; an... ...r. Foster alledges must subject the ... of the United States to the re... ungenerous and unprovoked ...n Colony, while the Pa... ...a noble contest for ...t a most unjustifiable ...f the ...s of both the Monarch ...eople of Spain."—He then proceeds ...o require an explanation of the motives, which led to this unjust aggression by the United States, on the territories of his Majesty's Ally; and adds that if the United States, after that remonstrance, should still persevere to claim the territory of West Florida, he is instructed to present the "solemn protest of his Royal "Highness the Prince Regent, against an at"tempt so contrary to every principle of right, "national faith, or national honour; and so "injurious to the alliance subsisting between "his Majesty and the Spanish Nation."

The American Government, in its reply to this ...nstrance, disclaims the right of Great Bri... to interfere in any question relating to the Province of West Florida; yet the President is nevertheless willing to explain in a friendly manner, the considerations which induced the United States to take the step against which the British Government has entered its protest. Mr. Munroe then goes into a statement of the grounds on which he justifies the occupancy of Florida. Mr. Foster repeats his remonstrance against the measure; and is answered with further explanations from Mr. Munroe; but without any indication of a design on the part of the United States to forego their right, real or pretended, to West Florida. The discussion of this matter seems to have been postponed, as it is not again brought forward before the meeting of Congress. Mr. Foster, we conclude, had transmitted to his Majesty's Ministers, the correspondence that had passed upon it, and waited, for its renewal, the receipt of further instructions.

Much time and ingenious argument had been fruitlessly exhausted in discussions on the question of the repeal of the French Edicts; the American Secretary contending that these Decrees were revoked, while Mr. Foster argued that they continued in full force. After several conferences and a long protracted correspondence, this point on which the continuance of the differences between the two Countries mainly hinges, was left precisely in the same unsatisfactory, hopeless position, at the meeting of Congress, as on the day Mr. Foster arrived at Washington. The two last of the series of letters on this subject, are of the 29th and 31st of October, and they shew the state of the matter when brought before Congress.

In the course of his correspondence, Mr. Forster submitted a proposition to the American Government, by which it was to be understood, that the manufactures and produce of Great Britain, by being imported to America, lost their effect of origin, and thence became neutralized, so as to be admissible into the Ports of the Continent, or Countries at war with Great Britain. Mr. Munroe considered this proposition as wholly inadmissible; but it does not appear that Mr. Foster's view of the condition had undergone any alteration; and by him it was preferred as a *sine qua non*, of the repeal of the British Orders of Council. This point alone in the present stage of the negociation, presents an almost insurmountable objection to an amicable adjustment.

Mr. Foster did not fail to notify to the American Government, that a perseverance in their non-importation laws, with respect to English goods, while they authorized a free commercial intercourse with France, would necessarily compel his Majesty's Ministers to adopt measures of retaliation against the commerce of the United States.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE WEST INDIES, VIA AMERICA.

INSURRECTION IN GUADALOUPE.

"By an arrival at New York from St. Croix, intelligence is received that an intending insurrection at Guadaloupe had been lately discovered, and the leaders secured. The scheme was planned by two Frenchmen, who at the time the Island surrendered to the British, were permitted to remain on their parole of honour, without taking the oath of allegiance. One of those a Mon. Devite, a Merchant of high standing at Point Petre was in the event of success, to have become Governor of the Island, and the other, who had been formerly Aid-de-Camp to General Enough, was to have succeeded to the appointment of Commander-in-Chief. The Conspirators had been secretly supplied with 5000 stand of arms from the Merchants at St. Bartholomew. It is said that the plan was thoroughly organized, and every part of it in readiness for execution; and that about an hour before the time fixed for the commencement of the general massacre, a violent dispute arose between the two leaders, which in its progress disarmed them of their discretion, and led to a discovery of the plot. These few particulars were brought from St. Thomas to St. Croix, on the 31st of October.

"Accounts from Martinique as late as the 17th October, state that on the 10th of that month, fifteen persons, principals in the plot against the Government, were executed at that place.

"Among the persons found guilty and executed were eleven Mulattoes, two of whom were Haytian Generals—the others were four Negroes. These persons took the lead in a plot to fire the town, and to butcher all the white inhabitants. The plot had been well conceived, and in all probability would have been carried into effect, had it not been discovered by a female Mulatto, a few hours before its intended execution."

The latest accounts received in America from Europe, prior to the sailing of the Francis, did not reach to a later date than the beginning of October.

Yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Company's Schooner Cudbert Thornhill, arrived off Calcutta, from Rangoon. She sailed thence on the 12th curt. Dispatches are received by this conveyance, from Captain Canning, the British Envoy. We cannot yet speak with precision of the nature of the present accounts from Rangoon.

The Hon. Company's sloop of war the Malabar, Capt. Maxfield, arrived at Rangoon from Calcutta, on the 18th March. The Cudbert Thornhill, arrived there on the 27th ult; and when she sailed on the 12th curt. the Malabar and the Amboyna, were at anchor off Rangoon. Capt. Canning remained on board the Malabar.

—ooooo—

SUPREME COURT.

Official notification has been received from England, by the Owen Glendower, that the Judgment of the Supreme Court, in the important Cause, Mullick *versus* Mullick, has been affirmed by the Prince Regent in Council.

The property depending on the decision in this cause, amounts to considerably upwards of one million sterling. By the decree of the Supreme Court, from which the two elder sons of Nemy Chorum Mullick appealed about four years ago, to the King in Council, but which, as above stated, is now affirmed, the whole of the immense property belonging to the estate of the late Nemy Chorum Mullick, is to be equally divided between the eight surviving sons of the deceased.

The packets for the homeward-bound Ships Cornwall and Barrosa left town on Saturday evening. From the prevalence of strong Southerly winds the packets did not probably reach Saugor Roads before yesterday evening, and it is supposed that both Ships will leave Saugor in the course of this day—Should they not succeed in getting out to-day, it is probable that they may be detained till the ensuing Springs.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe and St. Helena, on board the Bengal freighted ships Cornwall and Barrosa.

By the Cornwall, Captain George Henderson.

To EUROPE.—Mrs. Armstrong,—Major R. Armstrong, of the 8th Regiment of Native Cavalry,—Mr. William Henderson,—Mr. J. Ellis, late Ensign of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Lieut. Col. Belfroy and Mrs. Belfroy and Messrs. Yoonnet and Polanchet, Prisoners of War,—La Chappello, Martin Le Breton, Rone Gioure, and Payelle, on the terms of Charter Party.

To ST. HELENA.—Mrs. Money,—James Money, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment,—Mr. Radney C. Statham.

By the Barrosa, Captain Benjamin Fergusson.

To EUROPE.—Mrs. Fergusson,—Mrs. Kitchen,—Captain Forbes, of His Majesty's 56th Regiment of Foot,—Mr. William Munro, Assistant Surgeon of His Majesty's 78th Regiment of Foot,—Lieut. Col. Forsten and Mrs. Forsten, Captain Nendel, and Lieut. Mansier, of Marine, Prisoners of War,—Jean Francois Gerie, Joseph Nicola, and Antoine Gregoire, on the terms of Charter Party.

CHILDREN:—Master John Fergusson, Master Charles Tierney Davidson, Master William Kitchen, and Master Henry Kitchen,—Miss Margaret Fergusson, Miss Anna Maria Fergusson, and Anne Kitchen.

An Arab ship named the Humaion Shaw, arrived in the River on Sunday last, the 21st current, she brings no news.

BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1812.

Yesterday morning His Majesty's ship Doris, Captain Lye, arrived in the harbour from Java which she left on the 29th February. The Lowjee Family of this port had arrived at Batavia on the 15th February. The families and baggage of his Majesty's 78th Regiment were to proceed to the eastward on board the Lady Barlow transport. Mrs. Colonel Adams was to proceed to Samarang on board a small brig taken up by Government.

By recent advices from the Isle of France, it appears that there was a considerable scarcity of grain, particularly of Rice, but we are happy to find that relief will be speedily afforded from this side of the Peninsula, two vessels having already sailed with full cargoes of Rice and two more being on the eve of departure; so that, in the course of a month, there will be a superabundance of this essential article of food, and the last adventures may probably turn out not very profitable speculations.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

LONDON SEPT. 16.

The Lords of the Admiralty have granted protections for three years to every individual in the Astell for their gallant defence of that ship; and the following is the copy of a letter from Admiral Drury to her gallant Commander, Capt. Hay, on her arrival in India; it shews the high sense he entertained of their bravery:—

"Madras, August the 31st, 1810.

"DEAR SIR,

"I beg you to accept my sincere congratulations on your returning health, and assurance, that the highly distinguished conduct of the Astell demands my protection and assistance. Her ship's company shall have the fullest protection against molestation from any ship of war; and of any assistance I can give her, either now or hereafter, she shall have; and of sending good invalids to Point de Galle, to meet her on her return to England, it shall be done to any extent you please.

"This small tribute to a brave man, who has so severely suffered by his noble defence against an Enemy of such superior force, has only the merit of being dictated by the strong inclination I feel to mark the high esteem with which I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

"Your most obedient humble Servant,

"WM. O'B. DRURY."

"To Captain Hay, H. C. S. Astell."

THE PRESIDENT AND LITTLE BELT.

☞ The National Intelligencer, having given all the material Evidence in this affair, concludes with Commodore Rodgers's Address to the Court of Inquiry and the Judgment of the Court—which follow.

COMMODORE RODGERS TO THE COURT.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Court,

I avail myself of the present moment to express my thanks for the patient investigation of the merits of the transaction which caused its convention; and I feel perfectly convinced that the evidence adduced is amply sufficient to ensure that my conduct in this affair will meet the approbation of every unprejudiced mind, as well for its general tenor as for the lenity shewn to an assumed enemy, whom I had it in my power to destroy by a single broadside more, and that too without any risk of injuring the ship under my command.

Many of the interrogatories put by myself to the witnesses may have appeared to the Court superfluous, I fear, but when it considers the odious features of the statement which has been exhibited in the newspapers, said to be Capt.

Bingham's official statement to Admiral Sawyer, (dated his Majesty's sloop Little Belt May 21, 1811, lat. 35. 53, long. 71, 49. W. Cape Charles bearing west distant 48 miles) I am sure it cannot complain of the time I have taken up in proving (while I had it in my power) that unblushing representation to be palpably and wilfully false.

I should not now longer trespass on the time and patience of the Court, was it not probable that the present proceedings may be published to the world, and a consequent desire that even my motive for chasing the Little Belt should be known; and this I am the more desirous of, as great pains have been taken by a few individuals who call themselves Americans, to impose a belief that I chased with a hostile intention; not however, because I entertain a hope of producing any change in sentiments of men like themselves, (and for the honour of my country I hope there are but few such) who are disposed to represent all the acts of their Government, as well as of its agents, in an odious light; but to undeceive, not only my own countrymen, but even every liberal Englishman, who may have been deceived by their sophistry.

That I did chase the Little Belt, I acknowledge; but that I did so with the intention of offering menace or insult to the British Flag, I declare, in presence of my God, is without any foundation whatever; neither would the orders under which I was acting authorise such a course, any more than they would have justified my submitting to an insult from a British, or any other ship of war.

Without further observations or comment than is necessarily connected with the subject, the following are therefore my reasons for having chased that ship:—On the 10th of May, being then at anchor off Annapolis, I got under weigh to proceed to my station at New-York, in consequence of an order from the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy to that effect; in which he acquainted me of his having issued this order owing to his being informed that the trade of New-York had become interrupted by British and French cruisers. At this time I discovered by the newspapers, that a British frigate, supposed to be the Guerriere, had, in the vicinity of Sandy Hook, and during my absence from that station, impressed out of the American brig Spitfire, bound coastwise, a young man by the name of Diggio, an American, and apprentice to the master of the brig. On the 16th of May, at a little past meridian, being at the time in seventeen fathoms water, about fourteen or fifteen leagues to the northward and eastward of Cape Henry, and about six leagues from the land to the southward of Chincoteak, a sail was discovered to the eastward standing towards us under a press of canvas, which I soon made out by the shape of her upper sails, as they became distinguishable from our deck, to be a man of war. Not having heard of any other ship of war than the before mentioned frigate, being on our coast, I concluded (and more particularly from the direction in which she was discovered) that it was her; and accordingly determined to speak her, as well because I considered it my duty to know the names and characters, if possible, of all foreign cruisers hovering on our coast, as from an impression, if it turned out to be the vessel I had conceived, that her commander, from having learnt through the medium of the newspapers the sensation which the before mentioned outrage had produced throughout the United States, might be induced, if he was not totally regardless of American claims to justice, to mention that he had the young man in question on board, and would deliver him up to me, and perhaps at the same time assign some cause for such a gross violation of the sovereign rights of the American nation. At any rate, whether he was disposed or not, if I could learn from him that the man was on board, I should have it in my power to represent the same to my Government, and therefore be the means, of more readily effecting his emancipation from vassalage, and the cruel necessity of fighting the battles of the very same country whose officer had thus unlawfully enslaved him: and in doing this, I considered I was doing no more than a duty imposed on me by my situation, consequently I felt regardless if in accomplishing it, a further attempt should be made to insult my country by offering violence, to the flag flying over my head—as I was then, am now, and ever shall be, prepared to repel any such insult or injury, to the very uttermost of the force under my command; and that too without regard to the consequences resulting therefrom.

These, Gentlemen, were my motives for having chased the ship which I supposed to be the frigate that impressed Diggio, but which afterwards proved to be H. B. M. ship Little Belt. But even if I had no such reason to justify my chasing, I maintain that the usage of nations, the treaty concluded in 1783 between the United States and Great Britain, as well as the British precedents almost without number, gave me that right, if it be admitted that our country possesses any comparitive or reciprocal rights whatever.

Although I admit I did chase the Little Belt, I nevertheless deny that her commander wished to prevent my coming up with him, otherwise he undoubtedly would not have kept away, and set his studding sails when he was several miles to windward of me; added to this his conduct was unfriendly, to say the least, as he declined shewing his colors until after it was too dark to distinguish what they were, although he must have perceived, as well from the courses I steered, as from my colors (of which he undoubtedly saw the pendant) that I wished to speak him. Indeed the several circumstances make it apparent to me, that he was ignorant of our force, and wished to procrastinate our meeting only until after it should be dark.

JOHN RODGERS.

Judgment of the Court.

The Court of Inquiry, authorised and required by precept issued by the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, bearing date the 14th of July, 8th, have, in conformity with the same, minutely examined into every circumstance stated in the letter of John Rodgers, Esq bearing date, off Sandy Hook, May 23d, 1811, and addressed to the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, relative to the affair between the United States' frigate the President, and His Britannic Majesty's ship Lille or Little Belt; and having taken all the testimony that could in any manner or degree elucidate facts, do, in obedience to the aforesaid precept, state all the facts that have been disclosed.

1st.—It has been proved, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Commodore Rodgers, on perceiving that H. B. M. ship the Little Belt to be a ship of war, made every exertion to come up with her before dark.

2d.—That the flag of the U. States was displayed on board the U. States frigate the President, as soon as H. B. M. ship the Little Belt was discovered to be a ship of war, and was kept flying until noon of the following day.

3d.—That Capt. Bingham acknowledged that the broad pendant of the U. States frigate the President had been distinguished during the chase from H. B. M. ship the Little Belt.

4th.—That no colors were perceived flying on board H. B. M. ship the Little Belt, until she hove to, and that it was then too dark to distinguish to what nation they belonged.

5th.—That Commodore Rodgers hailed H. B. M. ship the Little Belt first.

6th.—That Commodore Rodger's hail was not satisfactorily answered.

7th.—That H. B. M. ship the Little Belt fired the first gun.

8th.—That the first gun fired by his M. M. ship the Little Belt was without any previous provocation or justifiable cause.

9th.—That the shot fired from H. B. M. ship the Little Belt was returned from the U. S. frigate the President by a single gun.

10th.—That the general fire was commenced by H. B. M. sloop the Little Belt.

11th.—That after the firing had continued for 4 or 5 minutes, H. B. M. ship the Little Belt ceased firing.

12th.—That after H. B. M. ship the Little Belt had ceased firing, and the fire of the U. S. frigate the President had, in consequence thereof, ceased that the former ship in about three minutes recommenced her fire upon the latter.

13th.—That the second fire continued about 5 minutes, when H. B. M. ship Little Belt was totally silenced.

14th.—That in both instances, when the fire of H. B. M. ship was silenced, Commodore Rodgers exerted himself to prevent further injury being done to her.

15th.—That the U. S. frigate the President was lying to with lights hoisted during the night after the affair with H. B. M. ship Little Belt.

16th.—That Commodore Rodgers proffered aid to the commander of H. B. M. ship Little Belt the morning after the rencounter.

17th.—That, in consequence of the fire from H. B. M. ship the Little Belt, one boy was wounded on board the U. S. frigate President, one shot struck her main-mast, another struck her fore-mast, and some of her rigging was cut.

18th.—That the letter of Commodore Rodgers, bearing date off Sandy-Hook, on the 23d of May last, and addressed to the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy of the U. States, is a correct and true statement of the occurrences, which took place between the U. S. frigate the President, and H. B. M. ship the Little Belt.

[The Court adjourned, and met the next day at Mechanic Hall.]

Friday, Sept. 13, 1811.—The Court met pursuant to adjournment.—Present, Commodore Stephen Decatur, President; Captains Charles Stuart, and Isaac Chauncey, members.—The proceedings of the Court of yesterday were read and approved. The Court thereupon adjourned without day.

(Signed) STEPHEN DECATUR, *President.*
WM. PAULDING, jun. *Judge Advocate.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Advertisement which the TRUSTEES for the affairs of Messieurs HARINGTON and Co. had the precaution to publish under date the 21st January last, recommending such persons who knew themselves to be indebted to the late Firm to be prepared to pay their respective balances, they are concerned to find that not only has that Advertisement not been attended to, but further, that in several instances direct applications to the parties have been altogether unnoticed.

The TRUSTEES therefore feel themselves called upon by their duty to the CREDITORS at large, to give this public Notice to all those indebted to the late firm of HARINGTON and Co. that the debts due by persons to whom two applications shall have been made, and who do not make some provision for the payment of them on or before the 1st June next, that the debts owing by such persons will be handed over to the LAW OFFICER of the TRUST for recovery.

MADRAS, May 6, 1812.

MADURA TABLE LINEN.

MESSIEURS

Griffiths, Wheeler, Cook & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

A FEW BALES OF

MADURA

Table Cloths,

OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES,

5 Cubits by 4
$6\frac{1}{2}$ do. by $4\frac{1}{2}$
8 do. by 5

POPHAM'S BROADWAY, *May* 14, 1812.

FOURTH

Literary Lottery.

A FEW TICKETS in the above LOTTERY, are still remaining for Sale at Messieurs GRIFFITHS, WHEELER, COOK and Co's.

MADRAS, May 14, 1812.

FOR SALE,

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Wills,—Common [illegible]erest Bonds, Powers of Attorney,—[illegible] of Lading,—Respondentia Bonds, Judgm[illegible]t Bonds,—Pass Notes, &c &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be greatfully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and Visiting Cards &c. engraved.

SALE BY AUCTION

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTIO[N]

By DOBBIN & SUTHERL[AND]

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 18th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 o'clock,

THE REMAINDER

OF THE

Europe Article[s]

ALREADY ADVERTISED,

CONSISTING OF AS FOLLOW[S]

VIZ.

SPARE Sadlery of different kinds, P[illegible] Curb Chains, Glass Ware of diff[erent] kinds, Coat, Hat, Shoe and other Br[illegible] Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Gun and P[illegible] Flints, Packwood Razor Straps, Looking G[lass]es, Pickles and Sauces of different kinds, [Vi]negar of ditto, three Kegs of Barley [illegible] Kegs of Pickled Herrings, the valuable [collec]tion of Books as already advertised, a[illegible]ty six dozen of Beer.

N. B.—The Public may rely on [illegible] being sold off to the highest bid[der] [illegible] an account.

CHEAP HYSON [illegible]

MESSIEU[RS]

DOBBIN AND SUT[HERLAND]

BEG leave to inform th[e] Public, that they ha[illegible] consignment of Hyson Tea, [illegible] each, which they are autho[rized] [illegible] at the low rate of 15 Pag[odas] [illegible] READY MONEY.—Musters [illegible] had on application to DOBBIN [illegible] LAND.

N. B. Orders from the country a[illegible] with references for Payment pun[ctually] [at]tended to, and good allowances ma[de] [illegible] taking a quantity.

PRIME BENGAL

Salt Provisions.

MESSIEURS

DOBBIN AND [S]UTHERLAN[D]

HAVE just received from Calcutta, a co[n]signment of PRIME BENGAL SA[LT] BEEF, in large and small Casks, the form[er] containing 336lb. and the latter 168lb. [illegible] thirty and fifteen Pagodas, per Cask, whi[ch] they are authorized to warrant equal, if n[ot] superior, to any of the kind received from th[at] Quarter.

N. B. Terms of sale ready money.—Orde[rs] from the Country accompanied with referenc[es] for payment will be punctually attended to.

COMMISSION SALES

MESSIEURS

DOBBIN & SUTHERLA[ND]

HAVE received [illegible] Commission, [illegible] of Good Madeira W[ine] [illegible] 8 Pagodas per doz[en] [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible]

AT [illegible]

DOBBIN & [illegible]

ONE Gentleman's G[illegible] [en]amelled Watch, with Sec[onds] hand,—One Violin in Case, [illegible] one Claronet.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

AT MESSIEURS

DOBBIN & SUTHERLAND'S

SIX dozen of very han[ds]ome Bengal made Arm Chairs, and two dozen Painted Arm Chairs.