



W E

FEBRUARY, 17, 1868.

167.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1868.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Thomas P. Moore, Assistant under the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Military Intelligence.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1868.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Captain C. P. Clarke of the 2d Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry to proceed to Europe on furlough. The Governor in Council permits Captain Pollock commanding the Cadet company, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned Cadets having been reported qualified for Commissions, the Governor in Council directs that they be promoted to the rank of Ensigns from the dates affixed to their respective names.

NAMES.	Date of Rank as Ensign.
Messrs. Felix Robson,	17th July 1865
" C. B. M. Johnstone,	17th " "
" Mark Morley,	17th " "
" J. Colbrooke,	27th June 1866
" 5 C. S. Williams,	27th " "
" W. Birch,	27th " "
" W. Bonett,	27th " "
" J. Herring,	27th " "
" T. Watson,	27th " "
" 10 W. Thompson,	27th " "
" H. Jones,	27th " "
" W. K. Ritchie,	27th " "
" Owen Jones,	27th " "
" Henry Pearson,	27th " "
" 15 J. Jamieson,	27th " "
" R. Bullivant,	27th " "
" J. Cumming,	3d July 1867
" W. Shepherd,	3d " "
" W. Preston,	3d " "
" 20 W. Scott,	3d " "
" H. Robinson,	3d " "
" W. Bradford,	3d " "
" H. Hodges,	3d " "
" 25 I. Williams,	3d " "
" R. W. Sheriff,	3d " "
" B. Meredith,	3d " "
" E. Woodhouse,	3d " "
" T. Noble,	3d " "
" 30 I. Fell,	3d " "
" I. Gwynne,	3d " "
" C. Mackintosh,	3d " "
" I. Taylor,	3d " "
" D. Donaldson,	3d " "
" 35 H. Hervey,	3d " "
" A. Macormick,	3d " "
" C. Butcher,	3d " "
" G. Storey,	3d " "
" A. Gordon,	3d " "
" 40 J. Tulk,	3d " "
" H. Dixon,	3d " "
" H. O'Hara,	3d " "
" C. Addison,	3d " "
" W. Armstrong,	3d " "
" 45 T. Hadaway,	3d " "
" R. Tombs,	3d " "
" W. Henderson,	3d " "
" C. Mackintosh,	3d " "
" 50 A. Sibbald,	3d " "

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Promotions shall take place.

16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Felix Robson to be Lieutenant, date of rank 13th September 1865.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign C. B. M. Johnstone to be Lieutenant, date of rank 25th September 1865.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign W. Hilton to be Lieutenant, date of rank 14th January 1868.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,

Sec. to Govt.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, Feb. 3d, 1868.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Officers lately promoted, are posted to Corps as follows.

Madras European Regiment—Ensign A. Gordon, 2d Nat. Regt.—Ensign W. Armstrong, 2d Battalion.

3d	J. Herring,	1st Battalion.
	W. Shepherd,	2d
	B. Meredith,	1st
	H. Dixon,	2d
4th	T. Watson,	1st
	W. Scott,	2d
5th	A. Sibbald,	1st
	E. Woodhouse,	1st
	C. Addison,	2d
6th	W. Thompson,	1st
	T. Noble,	2d
7th	M. Morley,	1st
	J. Tulk,	2d
8th	K. Waters,	1st
	J. Fell,	2d
9th	H. Jones,	1st
	W. Preston,	2d

A SUBSCRIBER.

January 29, 1868.

Packets for the receipt of Letters for England by the Honorable Company's ships Earl Howe, Lord Hawkesbury and Airly Castle are now open at the General Post Office.

10th	Owen Jones,	1st
	C. Hutchinson,	2d
11th	H. Pearson,	1st
	J. Jamieson,	2d
12th	C. Mackintosh,	1st
	T. Hadaway,	2d
13th	R. Bullivant,	1st
	W. Henderson,	2d
	W. Birch,	1st
14th	J. Williams,	2d
	H. O'Hara,	1st
	A. Mackintosh,	2d
15th	A. Macormick,	2d
	Lieut. Felix Robson,	1st
16th	Ensign J. Colbrooke,	2d
	R. W. Sheriff,	1st
	C. S. Williams,	2d
	H. Hodges,	2d
17th	J. Taylor,	1st
	R. Tombs,	2d
18th	W. Bradford,	2d
19th	D. Donaldson,	2d
20th	Lieut. C. B. M. Johnstone,	1st
	Ensign W. K. Ritchie,	2d
21st	H. Robinson,	1st
	C. Butcher,	2d
22d	J. Gwynne,	2d
	G. Storey,	1st
24th	H. Hervey,	1st
	W. Bonett,	1st
25th	J. Cumming,	2d

Mr. Surgeon Cordner, is removed from the 5th to the 6th Native Regiment, and to join the 2d Battalion.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Sutton, is posted to the 13th Native Regiment, and to join the 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel W. Berkeley, is removed from the 1st to the 4th Native Regiment, and posted to the 1st Battalion.

14th Native Regiment.

Lieutenant Bogg, removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion.

February 4, 1868.

The Native General Court Martial, as detailed in the General Order of the 2d ultimo, which was to have been held at Vellore on the 11th of that month, is now ordered to be assembled at that Station at 10 o'clock of the forenoon on Monday the 15th instant.

February 6, 1868.

The General Order of the 7th of December 1867, removing Captain C. R. A. Kelly, from the 2d Battalion to the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 2d Native Regiment, is cancelled.

Lieutenant Colonel Darley removed from the 4th Native Regiment to the 10th, and posted to the 2d Battalion vice Berkeley removed.

(Signed) F. CAPPER, ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY.

[Gov. Gaz.]

Extra of a Letter from Tranquebar, dated Feb. 13th 1868.

"We arrived here about 3 o'clock yesterday, and immediately lay abreast of the Fort within Gun shot—Capt. Stannus was sent ashore with a summons to the Danish Governor, in about two hours he returned with a Danish Aid-de-Camp and Secretary, who signed a capitulation with Col. Waton, Commanding the land forces embarked, and Capt. Caulfield of the Ruffel. This Morning we disembarked before day-light, and took possession of the Fort, About 100 Europeans, and a Sepoy Battalion marched out and laid down their arms. Just as we began to disembark our force, we perceived a Fleet of nine sail standing towards us. These proved to be Admiral Drury in the Monmouth, line of Battle Ship, with 8 Indiamen under convoy.

Admiral Drury, with eight sail of Indiamen left England 15th Sept. and arrived at Tranquebar 13th Inst. They came to an Anchor just as this paper was going to Press.

We understand that Lord Cathcart with 25,000 men had attacked Copenhagen, and having bombarded the place it was let on fire in three places. A capitulation was then signed, by which it was agreed that the Danish Navy at Copenhagen, should be surrendered to the British, and the Island of Zealand taken possession of by our Forces. In consequence of this it was expected that Russia and Sweden would declare war against England.

Extra of a Letter from Tranquebar, dated 12th February 1868.

The Danish Ship—late the Mangles, has arrived at this place to day from the Isle of France, left it the 21st Dec.—the prize Ships to the number of 19, had all arrived in safety. No British Cruisers were off the Islands—Markets very dull, Rice fluctuating from 10 Dollars per Bag to 2, and Indian goods in no demand—The Mangles was purchased at the Isle of France for 15,000 Dollars, & the Sufannah, another prize for 10,650 Dollars."

Yesterday morning arrived the H. C. ships Earl Howe, Captain A. Murray, Airly

William Bu... Lord Hawkesbury, Capt. S. Sn... from... cutta, 21st ult.; Ganjam, the 12th inst. and last from Masulipatam.

Per Earl Howe—Mrs. and Mrs. Parker—Miss Burroughs—T. S. Goad, Esq.—Captain Sharp, Captain Seward, Mr. Riddell, from Calcutta, Capt. Addison, from Vizagapatam, and I. Wallace, Esq. from Coringa.

Per Airly Castle—Mrs. Rols—Lieut. Bishop—Master Keating, Miss Keating and Miss Garden, Children—Major Hazlewood, H. Spottiswood, Esq. and Mr. Doveton, Cadet.

Per Lord Hawkesbury—Mrs. Holford, Mrs. Remington—Mrs. Des Granges—G. M. Tafwell, Esq.—Mr. Maldman—Mr. Boutflower—Lieutenant Remington—Lieutenant Byam—Lieutenant Milne—Rev. Des Granges.

Capt. Patterfon, 11th N. I. and Mr. Baldroy, arrived by a late opportunity by Sea from Coringa.

According to some accounts there has been a change in the Russian Ministry. Baron Budberg has resigned, and M. Novosiltzoff has received the Port-folio of Foreign Affairs. Count Romanow has been succeeded by Count Stroganoff, in the Commercial Department. This Nobleman has lately returned from England, and it is thought that his appointment will advance the renewal of the Treaty of Commerce with England.

Madras Spring Races.

Second day, Wednesday, the 10th February.

His Highness the Nobob's Plate of £. 100, three Mile Heats, carrying 9 Stone.

Captain Grant's G. A. H. Sultan, 1 1

Mr. Roebuck's B. A. H. Frolick, 2 2

Major McDowell's G. A. H. Alexander, 3 dr. having burst

Mr. Lindlay's G. A. H. Punch, 4 Bolcked,

Mr. J. Balfour's G. A. H. Picket, 4 5

Mr. Bartles' B. A. H. Cojah, 6 Dr.

Captain Kennah's B. A. H. Doubtful, Lamed.

The first heat won with ease by Sultan.

The second heat, Frolick maintained the lead the first round, but Sultan took the advantage and won the Race with tolerable ease.

First Heat run in m. 6 43 seconds,

Second do. 6 58 do.

ALSO

The Ladies Plate, of £. 100, Give and Take, 14 Hands, Aged, carrying 9 Stone, 2 Mile Heats.

Captain Wilson's G. A. H. Moses, 1 1

Major McDowell's G. A. H. Pilot, 2 2

Mr. Moore's B. A. H. Messenger, 3 3

Captain Clofe's G. A. H. Grilidrig, 4 5

Mr. Baker's B. A. H. St. George, 5 not posted

Colonel Capper's G. A. H. Pine Apple, 6 not posted

Captain Kennah's G. A. H. Paddy O'Rafferty, Lamed.

The first heat pretty hard running between Moses, Pilot, St. George and Messenger, won in 4 m. 12 second.

The second heat well contested by Pilot, and won by a head in 4 m. 16 seconds by Moses.

Third Day, Saturday, the 13th February.

A Subscription Sweepstakes, of 100 Pags for each, free for all Horses, &c. one Three Mile, carrying 9 Stone, P. P. English Horses excepted.

Mr. Taylor's G. A. H. Mercury, 1

Mr. Garrow's G. A. H. Talents, 5

Captain Grant's G. A. H. Marquis, 2

Mr. J. Balfour's G. A. H. Dugan, 3

Mr. Darby's G. A. H. Astronomer, 4

Major McDowell's G. A. H. Fair Play, 5

Captain Kennah's G. A. H. Doubtful, 6

Mercury took the lead a few seconds after starting and kept it with ease, gaining ground gradually and distanced the whole in 5 m. 57 seconds. Mercury ran once round the course and the last half mile in fifty eight seconds.

M.M.

One of the Umpires made 5 55

The other 5 55 and the medium 57 is therefore taken.

This far exceeds any running known in India.

ALSO

The Handicap Plate, of £. 100, Three Mile Heats.

Mr. Roebuck's B. A. H. Frolick, 3 Drawn

Captain Wilson's G. A. H. Moses, 1 1

Major McDowell's G. A. H. Pine Apple, 2 2

Mr. Birtle's B. A. H. Cojah, 4 Drawn

Both Heats won easily by Moses.

Once round run in m. 3 16 seconds.

The First Heat 6 47

The Second Do. 6 50

ALSO

A Purse of 200 Pagodas, composed of the
Horse Money, for all Beas, Untrained
Horse—Handicap Weights. Mile Heats.
Captain Wilson's C. A. J. P.
Captain Clo's C. A. H. M.
Major

Both heats won by Moses in m. 4 s. 10.
A Poney Race for 50 Pagodas, once round the
Course and 5 Pagodas entrance.—The entrance
money to go to the Second Poney—Catch Weight
—Ponies are not to exceed 12 Hands & 2 Inches.
Capt. Wilson's C. A. J. P. 1 Catch Weight
Mr. Roebuck's C. A. J. P. 2 Won easily by
Capt. Kenneth's C. A. J. P. 3 Whip & Spur.

Proposals made to the Governor and Council of
Sourabaya, by his Excellency Rear Admiral Sir
Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of
His Britannick Majesty's Squadron, and Lieutenant
Colonel Lockhart, Commanding the British
Land Forces before Griessce.

PRELIMINARY. The unjustifiable violation of a
Flag of Truce by Mr. Cowell, Commandant of
the Dutch Naval Force in this Harbour, in ar-
resting the Gentlemen appointed as a Commission
to treat for the surrender of the Dutch Men of
War at Griessce having excluded that person
from all further correspondence with the British,
the following Articles are proposed to the Govern-
ment in Council.

(1) The object of our operations in this quar-
ter being the destruction of the Dutch Men of
War at this port, and those Ships having fallen in-
to our possession by the surrender of Griessce the
purposes of the Commission above mentioned have
been fully answered.

(2) The Services of the British Naval and
Military Forces are not directed against the prop-
erty of Individuals. We have already express-
ed our desire to leave them unmolested. Soura-
baya will not be subjected to violence, and the
declaration of the Governor and Council that no
Dutch Vessel of War remains there will be re-
ceived as a security to that Settlement.

(3) The Dutch Ships of War at Griessce with
the Naval and Military Stores in the Garrison
will be destroyed by the British before their de-
parture. The private property and the provisions
and other Stores (not Military) will remain in
security.

(4) The Battery of Sambelangan on the Is-
land of Madura is likewise to be destroyed, and
in order to ensure the necessity of employing
force for the execution of that service it is pro-
posed that orders shall be issued by the Governor
and Council of Sourabaya for the purpose of a Bri-
tish Officer and party of troops being admitted in-
to the Fort for the completion of the same.

(5) The Governor and Council of Sourabaya
will send boats to the British Squadron for the
purpose of receiving water casks to be filled with
good water at Sourabaya, and returned to the
Fleet with every practicable despatch—about 300
tons will probably be required.

(6) For the refreshment of the Crews and
Military Forces on board his Britannick Majes-
ty's Ships, it is desired to purchase at the usual
market price about 300 head of cattle which the
Governor and Council will be required to give
orders for furnishing as soon as possible, and such
fruit and vegetables as the person appointed to
receive them shall determine. Ready money in
Spanish Dollars to be paid for the articles so pur-
chased.

(7) Upon the acceptance and fulfilment of the
above conditions by the Governor and Council of
Sourabaya, the Commander in Chief of the British
Squadron and the Commander of the Land Forces
on board them, consent to return without further
molestation to those settlements, the security of
which under these voluntary proposals will be
guaranteed to the Governor and Council of Soura-
baya under our joint engagement.

Given under our hands on board His Britan-
nic Majesty's Ship Calloden before Griessce, 9th
December 1867.

(Signed) EDWARD PELLEW,
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief
of H. B. M. Squadron.

(Signed) WILLIAM LOCKHART,
Lieut. Colonel Comd. H. B. M. Troops.
By Command of the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER,
Secretary to His Excellency.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER.

Answer made to the Proposals and demands of His
Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, Rear Admiral
and Commander in Chief of His Britannick Ma-
jesty's Squadron, and Lieutenant Colonel William
Lockhart commanding the Land Forces—by the
Governor and Council of Sourabaya.

(1) We have nothing to reply to this Article,
since the ships of War and Garrison of Griessce
are already in possession of your Excellency.

(2) We engage our word of honor that there
is no other Vessel of War at this place belonging
to his Majesty the King of Holland.

(3) The answer is the same as to the first
Article.

(4) We are compelled to acknowledge that
the destruction of Sambelangan by the Artillery
of the English ships is in the power of your Ex-
cellency and that we are unable to oppose there any
resistance. But the generosity which your Ex-
cellency has hitherto exhibited towards our
forces as that it cannot be your intention to
inflict any injury by compelling us to necessity
in committing to the destruction of your
troops, we therefore request you will ex-
empt from this Article upon our engaging to disarm
and demolish this battery at the same time.

(5) They shall be sent as soon as possible.
(6) They shall be delivered.
(7) These Articles shall be fulfilled. In
faith of which we have hereto set our hands.
The Governor and Council of Sourabaya.

(Signed) J. P. ROTHENBULLER,
D. T. VON ALPHEN,
C. VON FRANQUEMONT,
J. VON YSELDEK.

SOURABAYA,
9th December 1867.
A true Translation,
(Signed) EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER.
Published by order of the Honorable the Govern-
ment in Council.

G. G. KEBLE,
ACTING CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.
FORT ST. GEORGE,
10th February, 1868.

STATE of the THERMOMETER in Fort St.
George, in a moderately exposed room oppo-
site the Sea.

Date	A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.
Feb. 10	78½	80½	81½	78
11	78	79½	81	78
12	79	80½	81½	78½
13	77½	79	80	78
14	77	80½	81	78
15	77	80	81	78
16	78	80	81	78

The wind for the last 3 days has blown from
the Southward.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

On Sunday the 14th instant, the Lady of William Hor-
man Esq. of a Son.
The Lady of George Lys, Esq. of a Daughter.
At Vizagapatam, on the 5th instant, the Lady of Hen-
ry Taylor, Esq. of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At the Presidency on the 16th instant the Infant Daugh-
ter of Captain Charles Eaton Commander of the Ship
Commerce.
On the 14th instant, at Bellary, Major P. Joyce, of the 2d
Battalion 7th Regt. N. I. much esteemed by all who were
acquainted with him.
In Mysore, Major Gen. Sir William Clarke, Bart. Com-
manding at that Station.
At Vizagapatam, Thomas Chafe, Esq. of the Honorable
Company's Civil Service.
At St. Thomé, William Tod, Esq. Surgeon on the In-
valid Establishment.
At Amulcottah, Ensign Stacy, of the 19th Regiment
Native Infantry.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 26th January Lieutenant J. P. Knott,
of the Madras Native Infantry, to Miss Helen Ducas.
On the 23rd January Mr. Richard Charles Pritchett, to
Mrs. Mary Ann Samson, relict of the late Mr. James
Samson.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 23rd December at Chittagong, the Lady of Lt.
Col. McGregor, of a Son.
On the 22nd December at Calcutta, the Lady of Capt.
Young, of Artillery, of a Daughter.
At Saharanpore, Jan. 10th, the Lady of Lieut. G.
Warden, of the 27th Nat. In. of a Son.

BENGAL DEATHS.

The Lady of Captain John Blythe.
On the 26th Jan. Mr. G. E. Davies.
On the 27th Dec. at Allipore, the Infant of Lt.
Ramsey, Adjutant, Calcutta N. Militia.

BOMBAY BIRTHS.

On Sunday the 24th Jan. the Lady of Charles Forbes
Esq. was safely delivered of a Daughter.
On the 24th Jan. the Lady of Capt. Howell of a Daugh-
ter.
On 24th Jan. the Lady of Lieut. Pruett of a Daughter.

BOMBAY DEATHS.

On the 24th Jan. the infant Daughter of Lieut. Price.

ARRIVALS.] Col. Lockhart, H. M. 30th Regt.
—Lieut. Col. R. Fletcher, —Capt. H. H. Pep-
per, 3d Regt. —Capt. Brown, 2d Ceylon Regt.
—Capt. Durand, 5th Regt. —Lieut. Jeffrie,
6th Regt. C. —Lieut. G. R. Lafcelles, H. M.
80th Regt. —Lieut. Charlesworth, Adjutant,
—Lieut. Dick, 2d Ceylon Regt. —Lieut. C. D.
Carterer, 6th Regt. —Surgeon H. Wyse, —As-
sistant Surgeon W. Browne, H. M. 80th Regt.
—Assistant Surgeon Newland, Artillery, —Mr. R.
L. Yeaman, —Mr. Snowball.
D. PARTURES.] Lieut. Colonel R. Fletcher, —
Lieut. Col. J. Long, Capt. Moodie, 2d Bat. 3d
Regt. —Surgeon H. Wyse, —Assistant Surgeon
D. M. Andrew.

ERRATA.

In our last we mentioned by mistake the arrival of the
Skelton Castle at Penang. The Ship was the Surat Castle.
In the Calendar of Prisoners in the last Courier, for
William Smith convicted of "Murder," Read convicted
of "Manlaughter."

Calcutta,—January 18, 1868.

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

JANUARY 18, 1868.
The Governor General in Council
has the following Promotions:

Native Cavalry.
Senior Major R. Doveton, to be Lieutenant Colonel,
vice Lamington Baillie, deceased.

3d Regiment Native Cavalry.
Captain John Nuthall, to be Major.
Captain Lieutenant Charles Stuart, to be Captain of a
Troop, vice Nuthall, promoted.
Lieutenant Charles Rider, to be Captain Lieutenant,
vice Stuart, promoted.
Cornet Andrew Samuel Barlow, to be Lieutenant, vice
Rider, promoted.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.
Captain Lieutenant Lewis Landeg, to be Captain of a
Company, vice G. W. Wiggins, deceased.
Lieutenant John Orrok, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice
Landeg, promoted.
Ensign William Mathews, to be Lieutenant, vice Or-
rok, promoted.

J. THORNHILL,
Asst. Sec. Mil. Dept.
[Cal. Gaz.]

On Sunday arrived off Calcutta, the Portuguese
ship Luz, Captain F. C. dos Santos, from Macao,
and left from Penang, which latter place she left
on the 9th ultimo.

The Danish brig Matilda, Captain Groube,
left her Pilot, on the 26th instant.

The Argo, Captain Barclay, left Calcutta on
Friday, for Prince of Wales' Island.

The brig Favorite, Captain D. Dundas, pro-
ceeded from Calcutta, a few days ago, bound to
New South Wales.

Passengers:—Messrs. Mosely and Grant.

The first Battalion of the Sixth Regiment of
Native Infantry, at Cuttack, were reviewed on the
22nd current, by Colonel B. Marley, the com-
manding officer at that station; when the Colonel
was pleased to express his entire approbation, of
the appearance of the Men, the correctness of the
exercise and the different evolutions of the bat-
talion, which were performed according to the new
regulations recently ordered.

The Sentence passed by the Supreme Court on
the 8th ultimo, on Mr. John Grant, found guilty
on an indictment for Arson, has been commuted
to a Sentence of Transportation, agreeably to the
intimation made from the Bench. Banishment to
New South Wales, for the term of seven years,
having been determined on, Sentence to that effect
has received the official signature of the Court.

The Masquerade on the evening of the 22d
instant, exhibited a brilliant display of taste and
fancy, worthy of this enlightened and opulent me-
tropolis. The ability with which the characters
in general were supported, excited mutual applause
among the numerous actors in the busy scene,
and produced that high degree of pleasure and
amusement, which refined wit, chastened humour,
and variety, "ever changing, ever new," never
fail to afford. The spirit and vivacity with
which the first Masquerade was conducted, lost
none of their glow and vigour by a repetition of
the entertainment. Groups, and single characters,
were alike distinguished by propriety of dress,
action and speech, which would have excited
admiration in the most elegant circles of fashion
in Europe. We hope, that the ardour with which
this species of amusement has hitherto been foster-
ed, will be still farther extended, until we shall
be enabled to mention a Theatre among the pub-
lic edifices of this flourishing city. The beneficial
influence of a well regulated stage, has been ac-
knowledgeed by the most venerable sages of an-
cient and modern times. The gentlemen of Bar-
rackpore have set a noble example; and we ear-
nestly wish that it may be followed by the lovers
of Science, the Muses, and the liberal Arts, in
Calcutta.

The Pic Nic Bungalow was fitted up for the
Masquerade in a style, which reflected great hon-
our on the taste and ability of Mr. Moore. The
paintings on the walls and the disposition of the
whole scenery, were happily appropriate to the
occasion. The illuminated crescent, beaming in
mild radiance through the foliage of the trees, had
a fine effect, and exhibited the turrets of an an-
cient castle, in a manner most beautifully romantic
and picturesque. Mr. Moore's attention was not
confined to the decoration of his rooms;—the ap-
partments which he prepared for the ladies and
gentlemen to change their dresses in, deserve to
be noticed, as evincive of his wish to please and
accommodate his respectable guests. His exertions
on the occasion were completely successful, and he
will, no doubt, be amply rewarded for them, by
a continuation of the generous support and patro-
nage to which he is so justly entitled.

On Sunday morning last, as a lady and gentle-
man were riding in a buggy near the burying
ground, by some accident the horse took fright
and ran away. The gentleman, having dropped
the reins, sprung out on one side of the buggy, and

the lady on the other. They were both
injured; but, we are happy to hear,
wounds are not likely to be attend-
ed by serious consequences.

[1]

The Hon. Company's Ship V
Stuart; and the E
Bencoolen, have
Port

Henry Ramus, Esq. i
the Artillery, and Lieutenant Ha
proceeded for Bencoolen, with the Winonam
Mrs. Siddons, Richard Parry, and G. J. d.
dons, Esqrs. embarked for Bencoolen, on board
the Euphrates.

The homeward bound fleet of the Hon. Com-
pany's, continues in Saugor Roads.

We are glad to observe that the Monument
erected near the north East Angle of the Old
Fort in commemoration of the sufferers in the
Calcutta Black Hole, is a length about to re-
ceive the repair, which its dilapidations seemed
urgently to claim.

A handsome Monument has been recently erect-
ed in China, to the memory of the late General
Weldenburn, by Messrs. MacLellan and Macken-
zie, his Aid-de-Camp and Secretary.

[Asiat. Mir. Feb. 3.]

FROM THE BENGAL ORPHAN.

An Essay on the Horses, with a Plan for the im-
provement of the breed in this Country.

The Sandy deserts of Arabia, and the arid
plains of Tartary have given birth to 2 distinct
races of Horses whence it is probable all the va-
rious breeds dispersed over the face of the Globe
are descended*.—It appears extremely probably
also that the famous Parthian Horses were deriv-
ed from a mixture of these two breeds, since in
the last three hundred years the Arabs and the
Tartars have repeatedly overrun the Parthian or
Persian Empire.—It is related in the Shahnameh,
that Zohac an Arab chief at the head of 10,000
Arab Horses defeated Juntheed and accomplished
the first conquest of Persia of which any mention
is made in history; and that his success proceed-
ed entirely from the excellence and superiority of
his Arab Cavalry.—It is likewise related that
some ages after, Afrasiab, a famous Tartar Chief,
made war on the descendants of Juntheed (who
had driven out the Ufurper and regained posses-
sion of the Empire.) Zohaber and the celebrated
Rassam, defended it for many years, but after
the death of these two heroes, the Tartars at
length prevailed; and there is some reason to sup-
pose that what was called the Parthian Empire
succeeded to this conquest; be this however as
it may, the Arab Horse has been held in high es-
timation in all the provinces of Persia for many ages
past.—And down to the time of Nadir Shah, we
find the Princes and Nobility of Persia, keeping
Studs of Blood Mares, and procuring Arab Stal-
lions to cover them, as related by many Native
Travellers.

The Arab Horse has also been in great repute
in Africa for a period perhaps equally remote,
and the undoubted Origin whence the Numidian
and Barbary Horses have sprung; and these hor-
ses being carried into Spain, gave rise to the fine
breed of Spanish Horses.—That Arab Horses were
likewise early carried into Italy, it is some proof
that the Arabic term *Affabul*, is the root whence
Stabulum, a Stable, is derived; and that they
made their way into Hindoostan in former times
appears extremely probable; but of this we have
no distinct account; nor does it appear that the
ancient Hindoos were ever partial to Horses, par-
ticularly in the Eastern parts of Hindoostan. There
is however a confused tradition that the Horses
bred along the Coasts of the Gulphs of Cambay
and Kutch, are descended from Arabs imported
by Sea.

The Tartar Tribes at various times within the
last 2000 years, conquered and spread them-
selves over the whole Continent of Asia, and the
greater part of Europe, and carried with them
into these countries the Horses whence the pre-
sent breed is in a great measure descended.—
Spain and Italy, the Turkish Empire, and Persia,
there may be a considerable mixture of Arab
blood; but in the Chinese and Russian Empires
and the Northern Countries of Europe, the Tar-
tar blood is most prevalent, for no Arab Horse
has ever been carried into China, and few or
none into Russia and Germany until of very late
years.—It is even extremely probable that the
Arab Horse owes its origin to the Tartar, that
Country (Arabia) having been originally peopled
by Scythians, and that the difference of charac-
ter at the present day between the Arab and Tartar
Horse, arises entirely from the difference of the
Soil and Climate of the countries in which they
are bred. If this conjecture is true, and it is
supported by the Testimony of History, it proves
that the Tartar Horse is the Stock from whence
all the Horses of Europe, Africa, and Asia, are
sprung, and that they are preferable even to
Arabs for the improvement of the breed, being
the unadulterated original race.

* This is the general opinion but it seems doubtful,
there being some reason to believe that they were origi-
nally the same.
† Vide de Guigne's History of the Huns, and Tartars.

There are three denominations of Horses which were formerly imported and well known in Hindoostan. The *Irakkee*, the *Iran Tazee*, and the *Iran Toorky*. The first is bred in the Province of *Irak* and *Irak Ajmeer*. The second in the Southern, and the latter in the Eastern Provinces of Persia—the *Iran* being bred in those of *Iran* or *Iran*. Upon Arabi has been acquired a mixture of Arab and Persian qualities. As a Saddle Horse the *Irakkee* is perhaps the first, being spirited, and docile in his temper, lively, free, and active in his movements, little inferior to the Arab in speed; or to the *Toorky* in durability, but free from their defects. *Iran Tazee* as the term implies, is a Persian Horse of Arab extraction chiefly bred in the Southern part of Persia. This is a light spirited active Horse, and was formerly much prized in Hindoostan, being well suited for parade and show. The *Iran Toorky* a Persian Horse of Tartar extraction, bred in the Eastern province towards Tartary, this is a large, boney, strong horse, frequently very handsome, extremely gentle and docile in his Temper, but rather heavy in his movements.

It is to be observed here that the *Tirm Tazee* in Persia implying the Arab origin, is as much prized there as it is the reverse in Hindoostan, and the Horse dealers knowing this, seldom now use the Term after they cross the Indus. How the whole breed of Horses over the continent of India came by this appellation it is impossible now to ascertain, but it may warrant the conjecture that they are the degenerated offspring of Arabs. And as there was an intimate intercourse formerly, perhaps as far back as the days of Solomon between the *Red Sea & Persian Gulf*, with the Malabar Coast, Horses might then as at present, have been imported into India from those countries, and give rise to the present breed and the term together.

Of the three Casts of Persian Horses above mentioned very few now make their way into Hindoostan, owing probably to the distracted state of the Persian Empire, to the want of proper encouragement in India, and to the difficulties and dangers they have to encounter in the circuitous route by Moultsun, and the deserts of Bickanere. Most of the Horses at present brought down, are bred in the Eastern banks of the river Ammu (the Oxus) about half way between Kabul and Samerkand. The River Ammu formed the boundary line which separated Iran or Persia, from Turan or Tartary, in ancient times. Properly therefore the *Toorki* or *Turkoman Horse*, comes from Tartary and those extensive regions to the Eastward of the Ammu, extending to China, &c. but the Tartar Tribes having overrun and established themselves all over Persia and Turkey, Horses of that denomination are to be met within every country from Samerkand to Constantinople, and are highly prized to the present day in these countries.

That tract of Tartary situated between the 30th and 45th degrees of North Latitude, and which extends from the River Ammu west, to Chinese Tartary east, produces what may be considered the Genuine *Toorkoman Horse* and in point of strength, docility and durability he far exceeds any other in the known world. Those again bred by the tribes inhabiting the countries lying to the northward of the 45th degree of Latitude, have great strength, but are of a coarser make, diller temper, and more sluggish and heavy in their movements, while those to the southward of the 30th degree of Latitude, are inferior in size and bone, active and hardy, but of a fretful stubborn temper.

Although in Hindoostan there are various breeds of Horses spoken of and described, yet there appears to be but two; the Arab and the Tartar, which have distinct characteristic marks of features, by which they may be distinguished. A genuine Arab, or genuine *Toorkoman* horse, few can mistake, but the other casts are so diversified, from the effects of soil and climate, and the mixture of breeds, that the best and most experienced judges, will find it impossible to discriminate them, and those who pretend to do it, we may safely say, without much hazard of being contradicted, are as often wrong as right, nor is it uncommon with the Kabul horse dealer, who are well acquainted with the circumstance, to introduce into their strings Horses which they pick up as they pass through the countries of Peishawer, Multan, and the Rajpoot States, on their way down, and endeavour to pass them off as Horses from beyond the River Ammu, or as they term it, *Willauty*, and the deception often succeeds.

Taking a general view of this Animal as found diffused over the face of the Globe, it appears first. That in those countries where the soil is dry and sandy, and the air light and elastic. The Horse naturally and with little aid from art or management, arrives at the highest degree of perfection both as to form and qualities. 2d. That in Northern climates where the soil is cold and moist, and the atmosphere heavy and cloudy he is coarse and strong in his make, and dull and phlegmatic in his temper, but is much improved by the introduction of blood from a dryer climate. 3d. That in Southern and Tropical climates, where the countries are mountainous, the soil fertile, and the air cold and pure, he diminishes in size and bone materially, and is of an irritable stubborn temper, but whether im-

provable from the introduction of foreign blood is not known, but is probable. 4th, and that in the countries within the tropics, and appear to them, where the soil is rich, and fertile, and the air moist and foggy, he is in the most degenerate state as to size, bone, and temper, being void of none of the noble qualities for which he is so much valued. But limpy and weak in his make, and vicious to an extent, his temper.

The Horses of those parts of Tartary, of Persia, of Turkey, of Barbary, and of Spain, situated between the 30th and 45th degrees of Latitude, correspond with the first description, nor does it appear from our knowledge of these countries that any particular pains have been taken to improve the breed except in Arabia and Persia, in the former it has been an object of the highest consideration for time immemorial to improve and preserve the blood of their Horses, and in the latter occasionally.

The Horses of the Tribes of Tartars settled to the Northward of the 45th degree of Latitude, of the Russian Empire, and of almost the whole of Europe, correspond with the second description, but in some of the states of Europe, particularly the British Empire, the breed has been greatly improved by the introduction of foreign blood.

The Horses bred in the great range of mountains which separate Hindoostan from China, and which extend from Kabul and Calhmare to Affan, Pegu, and Si-m, answer to the 3d description, and are evidently the degenerated offspring of the Tartar breed.

The 4th description is applicable to the Horses of Hindoostan, and all the Southern countries of China, but in those extensive regions there is such a diversity of soil and climate that the defective breed of Horses found in them cannot be wholly attributed to that cause, although it may in part contribute thereto: something perhaps may be allowed for the genius of the Inhabitants and the habits of indolence in which they are brought up, which renders them averse to the Noble amusement of Horsemanship, and entirely indifferent to the Animal.

Giving an attentive consideration to the foregoing circumstances, which are brought into one point of view the intention of throwing some light on the subject of improving the breed of Horses in the Dominions of the Honorable Company on this side of India, it may be remarked that the provinces of Bengal and Orissa are the most unfavourable countries in Hindoostan for breeding Horses, on account of the moisture of the soil, the vast quantity of vapour exhaled, and with which the Atmosphere is loaded the greater part of the year, as well as on account of the heaviness and long continuance of the Rainy season. That the countries of Behar, Benares, Oude, the Doab, and Rohilkund, where the soil is more dry, the rains lighter and of shorter continuance, seem to have nothing unfavourable to the breeding Horses, that may not be overcome by judicious management, and by directing the attention of the Inhabitants steadily towards that object. In effecting this, the chief difficulty arises from the disposition and habits of the Hindoo Zemindars, many of whom have not yet acquired adequate ideas of the advantages which they would derive from the breeding an improved race of Horses, and nothing but sure and large advantages, perhaps can rouse them from their lethargic indolence to pursue with activity and perseverance, an employment of which the benefits are so remote.

It may further be remarked in regard to the soil and climate of Hindoostan in general, that several countries are rather favourable than otherwise to the breed of Horses, such for instance as the Southern frontier of the Province of Lahore bordering on the sandy desert situated between Ajmere and Moultsun, and the tract of country extending along the sea coast from the head of the Gulf of Cambay to the mouths of the Indus. In both these countries Horses of a large size, and of an excellent kind have been and still continue to be produced, known by the name of the *Jungle Tazee*, *Kutch*, and the *Gattawar Horse*, which may probably be in part attributed to the soil and climate and in part to the situation affording a free and ready intercourse with Persia and Tartary, by which means a fresh supply of Horses are obtained without much trouble or expense and prevents the breed from degenerating. The Horses bred in many places on the tableland of the Dekkan are also in some repute, and those bred in the Carnatic, and to the southern extremity of the Dekkan it is true is of a very inferior kind, but it does not appear that either the soil or climate is so materially congenial to the animal, as to prevent the breed from being improved, and even brought to a considerable degree of perfection by care and good management.

In the Southern Provinces of China and all over Europe, Geldings are in general use, and entire Horses reserved for the sole purpose of breeding. That this practice has not been introduced into Hindoostan where Horses, of every description are more vicious than perhaps in any other part of the world, seems a little extraordinary, and particularly since Europeans have gained the ascendancy, but amongst the Natives it has no doubt proceeded from their peculiar genius, and their aversion to spill the blood of any animal. But that an operation tending to make the animal infinitely more useful, has not been brought into

practice in India, is a matter now of no great consequence to inquire, at the same time it is to be remarked, that owing to this very circumstance, Horses generally have degenerated more in India than in any other part of the world. In Europe and in every other country where Gelding is universally practiced, and most promising colts, and those of the highest blood, are reserved for propagating the breed, and those of an inferior kind gelded—thus is the propagation of a defective vicious breed nipped in the bud, and extinguished: by which means, and the introduction occasionally of foreign blood, the breed of Horses in Great Britain has been preserved, and improved, to a degree of excellence never reached in any other country—Hence it may be fairly and reasonably inferred, that if the same means were employed in Hindoostan, the same effects would follow, for as has been shown above, the soil and climate in general is not radically congenial to the Animal, but the contrary.

The habitual indolence and apathy of the Hindoo, is so great, that he obtains a subsistence so easily, and with so little labour in the Company's dominions, and he is so indifferent about every thing else, that there is no chance or hope of being able to prevail on him to adopt a practice so obviously useful and advantageous, but by some energetic impulse from Government, or by the apprehension of some pecuniary loss: and the latter, if immediate, is always sure of operating most powerfully on his mind. These considerations have led the writer of this Essay to suggest the following plan, which after long and mature reflection occurs to him as best calculated to remove the difficulties which at present obstruct and retard the improvement of the breed of Horses in the Honorable Company's Territory.

The proposed measure to check and wither the propagation of the vicious degenerated race of Horses, spread over Hindoostan, and to encourage and promote an improved breed, is to lay a Tax upon entire Horses of the common kind, which would compel the native breeders, and others, to castrate such of the young progeny as are intended for common use, or inferior in size, form or blood, of which the following outline will convey some idea.

1.—A Tax of Ten Rupees per Annum, to be laid on all entire Horses of four years old and upwards, and of five Rupees per Annum on all entire Ponies of the same age, commencing from the 1st of May 1808, throughout the Honorable Company's possessions under the Bengal Presidency, with the following exceptions, viz. Arabs, Persian, Turkoman, or Turki, and English Horses, with those in the service of Government, and belonging to H. M. Officers and the Civil and Military European Servants of the Company to be exempted from this tax, but no horse or entire Horse of any description of thirteen hands high and under, be they the property of whom they may, to be exempted.

2.—The produce of this Tax to form a fund, which shall be applied solely to encourage and improve the breed of Horses by the purchase of Foreign Stallions, and by prizes judiciously distributed to the native breeder, for the best and most promising Colts annually, and such Colts as gain prizes to be exempted from the Tax.

3.—This tax to be levied by the Collectors of Revenue in their respective districts, who will account to the Board of superintendence for their Receipts and issues. And all proprietors of entire Horses, liable to this Tax, to take out a license on or before the 1st of May of each year, from the Collectors, in failure of which his horse to be forfeited, one fourth of the value to go to the informer and the other three fourths to the Fund.

It may perhaps be observed in regard to this Tax, that the day fixed on for its commencement is too near at hand, and that it may not afford time to ascertain the number of Mares in the country, and to provide a sufficient number of Stallions to cover them, in which case it might be put off for one, two, or even three years. But Proclamation made throughout every part of the country in the most public manner, that this Tax would certainly commence from a specified date, might be of great use in inducing the Native Inhabitants to begin castrating their Colts to avoid its future operation.

That this Tax if rigidly enforced for five or six years would have the effect of eradicating from the Company's Dominions the degenerated Race of Horses and Tattoos at present spread over them, and which are absolutely a pest to the country, must be obvious to the most superficial observer, and that it would at the same time facilitate and promote the introduction of an improved breed of Horses in their room, is equally obvious. It is therefore needless to say more in support of the expediency of this measure. But two objections occur that can be made against it. The expense to Government of providing a sufficient number of Foreign Stallions, and the Injury to the Inhabitants caused by the Tax on Tattoos, &c. but these are light and insignificant when put in competition with the great and important object gained by the introduction of a large useful breed of Horses into the country.

The Price of the Stallions in the first instance would not be very great, say Two Lacks of Rupees.—This sum would purchase three hundred capital Turkoman Horses, sufficient to cover twelve or fifteen Thousand Mares, and the produce of the Tax afterwards would probably pay the expense of feeding, attendants &c. of these

Horses, beside the Prizes proposed. And in regard to the Tattoos, if the whole race was extinct, the loss of individuals would not be great and the prospect of a very troublesome nuisance would be well supplied by Bulls.



CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Claudius James Rich to be Resident at Bagdad.
John Kaye to be Acting deputy Accountant General.
James Henry Crawford to be Acting 1st Assistant to the Accountant General.

CANTERBURY ELECTION.

The Election of Representatives for this City, in the ensuing Parliament commenced early in June. The Candidates and their Friends having previously breakfasted with the Mayor, and then proceeded to Guildhall where the business of the day was opened by the reading of the writ and accustomed Act; of Parliament by the Town-clerk, and these preliminary proceedings having been gone through, the Mayor very concisely stated the object of the meeting, recommending the Citizens to hear all parties with candour, and to preserve and keep peace, order and decorum.

Mr. John Abbott then rose and begged leave for a fourth time to nominate John Baker, Esq. as a fit and proper person to represent the city, in which he was seconded by Mr. Charles Delmar.

Mr. Baker after thanking his kind friend for the manner in which he had nominated him, trusted that the principle on which he had first offered himself, to the notice of the Freemen, would again ensure his re-election.

Mr. S. R. Lushington was then proposed by Mr. R. H. Giraud, and seconded by General Harris.

General Harris.—Brother Freemen, I rise to second the nomination of S. R. Lushington, Esq. as a fit Representative, in Parliament for this ancient City. An intimate knowledge of Mr. Lushington's principles, of loyalty and attachment to the Constitution, induce me to recommend him to your notice; the extent of his landed property, his situation as a Magistrate of this country, and the antiquity of his family as Men of Kent, give him claims which his public services will be found to confirm.

Mr. S. R. Lushington in a speech as excellent in language as replete with argument, detailed at considerable length the motives of his offering himself to the citizens. The limits of our paper will not, however, permit of its being giving this day.

Mr. Francis Read.—I might well apologize for my temerity in presuming to address so large and respectable number of my fellow Citizens; were it not for the right which I have in common with you all, to nominate proper persons to represent this ancient and famed City in the ensuing Parliament.

I have therefore now the honor to propose Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esq. as a proper person to represent this City in the ensuing Parliament.

Mr. Farquhar.—Gentlemen, I rise to say a few words to you as a Candidate for the honor of representing you in Parliament. It is customary, and proper to declare distinctly the principles upon which men come forward upon such great national occasions; as the present, but as my friend has in so able and lucid a manner set forth to you the grounds for our conjointly submitting ourselves to your consideration and favor it would be superfluous and a useless waste of your time were I to recapitulate the arguments which he has adduced; I shall therefore content myself with assuring you, that the same principles which govern his conduct are deeply rooted in my breast, and that Mr. Lushington and myself are not only bound together by the indissoluble ties of private friendship, cherished during an intimacy of many years, but by the still more sacred bond of public feeling; and that, more especially, upon the present great national cause, which has obliged our King to exercise his just prerogative—to send back the old Members of Parliament, and to appeal to the sense of his affectionate and grateful people, to make a new election.

With my best and most heart-felt thanks for the disinterested support which I have already experienced from your unremitting exertions in my favour, I shall request your permission to proceed to the contest—a contest which, under such auspices, I will never relinquish to the very last moment of the Poll.

Mr. W. Lushington.—I rise for the purpose of supporting the motion of the Honorable Gentleman who spoke last, and of seconding the nomination of Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esq. and I can with confidence recommend him to the independent Freemen of this ancient city, as a fit and proper person to represent them in Parliament.

Mr. Alderman Halford.—After so much good matter, I shall take up but little of your time, to nominate a character, who is known to be most loyal to his King, firm to the constitution, and strict to his Religion; as a Magistrate respected, and as a father and a neighbour beloved; and as such are the merits of his character, I shall say no more than propose Edward Taylor, Esq. as a fit and proper person to represent you.

Mr. T. Starr, had great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Edward Taylor, Esq.

Mr. Taylor, would not have presumed to have offered himself to the citizens of Canterbury unless he had been invited. It was unfortunate (if necessary) that he could produce public testimonials of his character. He had generally a kind individuality known. He had come too late yet he was elected by their unbiased votes, and if fortunate, he should be actuated by attachment to his King and Country, and by regard to the particular interests of his constituents; on his private character he entirely relied, for he had no other character to rely on.

The Sheriff then put the question to the Hall, requesting a few of hands for each candidate in the order of nomination; and having taken the same, declared the choice to have fallen on Messrs. Baker, and Lushington, when a poll was demanded.

CANTERBURY ELECTION.

On the last day of the Election the customary ceremony of crying off the Poll took place, when the books were called up, and the numbers ascertained for each Candidate were as follow.

Baker - - - 907 | Lushington - - 673
Taylor - - - 826 | Farquhar - - 503

After the close of the election, the Members, and the unsuccessful Candidates were drawn round the city, attended by their respective friends, each party with its colours and music.—Messrs. Baker and Taylor gave a dinner at the King's Head, at which Mr. Lushington, Mr. Farquhar, and General Harris, with their mutual friends, were present by invitation, and in the conviviality of the day, the spirit of party was forgotten, and subsided into mirth and good humour.

The abilities, gentlemanly conduct and manner of the Strangers on this occasion have so far impressed themselves on all description of the citizens, that though their persons may not remain, their remembrance will not readily be effaced.—Thus has terminated a contest, in which, though they have not succeeded, yet are they not conquered. They retire, preserving pure and untainted, their principles, their honour, and their independence, with the fairest prospect, on another opportunity, of obtaining the favourite object of their ambition.

To the Worthy and Independent Freeman of the Ancient City of Canterbury.

GENTLEMEN,
Is Mr. Farquhar a Stranger; No.—Your disinterested exertions, your zealous and energetic support of his cause has already riveted his attachment and affections to you for life.

After twelve years approved services abroad in his country's cause, he aspires to the high reward of representing in Parliament one of the most ancient and most distinguished Cities of the empire.—In the City of Canterbury.—In the midst of its Citizens he will pass every hour that is not devoted to his duty in Parliament.

In that assembly he will stand forward on every occasion to devote his best faculties to the service of his country, and he will there with all the energies he possesses promote the great objects of this City, with the same upright and immovable resolution that has marked, and shall mark every part of his conduct to the very last moment of the glorious contest in which he is engaged.

As it is his intention to become a resident, when the cares of public business are over, he will consider Canterbury his home, and there unite his endeavours with those of his colleague and fellow citizens, not only to accomplish the immediate object of their wishes, "a Navigation from Canterbury to the Sea," but also to conduce on every other occasion to the welfare and prosperity of the city.

He has the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient Servant,
ROB. TOWNSEND FARQUHAR.
Fountain Inn, Canterbury, May 6.

Fifth Town Hall Lottery.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1808.

No. 1294 a Prize of 1000 Rupees.

Prizes of 100 Rupees Each.

20	72	101	109	116	372	424	436
486	591	606	630	639	649	705	775
835	885	902	983				
1290	1429	1441	1476	1530	1566	1766	1776
1879	1996	2000	2084	2202	2249	2268	2374
2412	2466	2515	2536	2715	2778	2954	3058
3061	3097	3339	3379	3586	3598	3623	3646
3730	3739	3815	3914	3924	3969	3986	4047
4309	4338	4421	4647	4683	4790	4885	4938
4957	4975	5034	5082	5250	5413	5417	5684
5700	5717	5768	5795	5919	5973	5988	6107
6384	6440	6455	6505	6626	6797	6823	6937
6995	7127	7129	7135	7149	7174	7181	7458

TO THE PUBLIC.

SETTS of the INDIAN MAGAZINE, (the EUROPEAN MISCELLANY, being omitted) may be had at the COURIER OFFICE.

This work contains, in a regular series, the General Orders and local Intelligence of our Indian possessions; besides 24 pages of INDIAN HISTORY, and an ETCHING exhibiting View, or CHARACTERS of the Country, in each Number.

The Indian Magazine, in its present form, is particularly recommended to persons proceeding to Europe, and to those who may be desirous of transmitting intelligence to their Friends in England.

SETTS of the Work may be had from 1st January 1807, to the present Time.

Price 3 Rupees each Number.

At the Courier Office.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING

AND

BOOK-BINDING,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

EXECUTED

With neatness and Despatch.

Administration.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of THOMAS KENT, late Chief Officer of the Honorable Company's Ship Dover Castle, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th Years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th, Section 21st.—All persons having Claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George 8th February, 1808

Advertisement.

MAJOR BOLES one of the Executors named in the last Will of the late JOSEPH WALKER Esq. Major in the 10th Native Regiment of the Madras Establishment, Deceased, gives this Public Notice that a Settlement of the affairs of the Deceased will be made at the Presidency on the 31st of March next ensuing, and that such Claims as shall have been sent in to him previous to that day, will be defrayed as far as the assets of the Estate will Extend.

MADRAS 1st February 1808.

For Sale.

AT

J. BRANSON'S,

CLARET from the Houses of Maxwell and Key,—Carbonell,—Paxton and Majoribank,—Davie Robertson,—Davis and Card, & Walker and McClarey, — per Dozen 11 0 0

PORT WINE in quarts from Wilkinson and Crosthwaite, Maxwell and Key, Paxton and Majoribank, Alex. Harper, Becheroff & Culrow, per doz. 7 0 0

PORT WINE in Pints from Maxwell and Key, Paxton and Majoribank, Becheroff and Culrow, per dozen 3 22 0

OLD HOCK from Maxwell and Key, and Paxton and Majoribank, per dozen 13 0 0

Bell's much approved GUERNSEY CLARET, per dozen 7 0 0

CHERRY & RASPBERRY BRANDY, from Hoffman, per dozen 7 22 0

PALE ALE in Casks from Hodgson, per cask 3 0 0

Do. do. per dozen 3 22 0

J. B. has also for Sale a large assortment of EUROPE and CHINA GOODS, Brandy, Gin, and Prime Virginia Hams.

The above WINES &c. are of the first quality and the usual allowance, will be made to our Country Dealers.

MADRAS, Feb. 9, 1808.

BAKEHOUSE.

WILLIAM COX, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends on the 1st of March next to open a BAKE HOUSE, at Viper, on the premises late occupied by Mr. J. DOBBIN, where he will carry on the Baking business, and trusts that by his assiduity and attention to supply Bread, Biscuits &c. &c. of the best quality, and with the greatest cleanliness to merit the Support of the Settlement.

Viper, 17th February, 1808.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

AT

T. BIRTLES'S

LIVERY STABLES,

ADJOINING

MR. HOGG'S

COACH MANUFACTORY,

ON THE

MOUNT ROAD,

On THURSDAY next, the 18th Instant,

Sale to Commence.

AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

(If not previously disposed off by Private Contract,

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE

HORSES.

TWO pair of strong serviceable CARRIAGE HORSES.

A handsome young Grey Arab SADDLE HORSE,

A Bay Arab SADDLE HORSE.

A pair of fast trotting Grey PEGUE-PONIES thoroughly broke in,

Two Dun BANDY HORSES,

A Bay PEGUE BANDY HORSE,

A Grey DO. DO.

A Black Sumatra DO. DO.

AND

SEVERAL OTHER

HORSES,

Particulars of which will be enumerated in Hand-Bills.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The Horses to be paid for within five days after the Sale, or they will be re-fold at the risk and expence of the first Purchaser, and no Horse can be delivered until previously paid for.

For Private Sale.

TO BE SOLD

TWO FINE CAMELS,

WARRANTED,

For 130 Pagodas,

A GOOD BANDY

Will be taken in Exchange.

ENQUIRE OF THE

PRINTER OF THIS PAPER.

OLD MADEIRA WINE,

AT PER PIPE

Do. Do. 150

Do. Do. 180

Do. Do. 200

Do. Do. 250

TO BE HAD OF

Messrs. Dalrymple and Greig.

Beach Buildings—Feb. 3, 1808.

To be sold by Public Auction, BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 22d Instant,

Sale to Commence,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

AN INVOICE OF

ELEGANT AND VALUABLE JEWELLERY

CONSISTING OF

A BRILLIANT Arrow with Ruby Cross—A Brilliant Serpent Brooch—Two Gold and Diamond Lilly Brooches—A Brilliant Caduceus Brooch—An Elegant Diamond Oat Spring—A Composition Gold and opal Necklace—A Pair of Bracelets and one Pair Earrings to match—A Pair of Spangled Top and Drop Earrings—An Amethyst and Topaz Turban Loope—a Garnet do. do.—A Topaz Grecian Brooch—a do. do. Bar of the Head—a Gold Spring with Emeralds and Rubies set round with Pearls, an Emerald and Ruby Butterfly, an Emerald and Ruby Brooch Lilly of the Valley, a Gold Arrow with Antique a Cross, A do. do. with Cameo a Cross, A do. do. do. two do. do. with Topaz a Cross, Three Seals Pompeys Pillar, A large row of Coral, a row of Amber Beads, Twenty-two strings of Mock Coral, A Brilliant Arrow, A Pearl Arrow, A Pair of Pearl Bracelets,

AND

An Elegant Ring.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 18th Instant,

Sale to Commence

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

AN INVOICE of Bengal Boots and Shoes,

ALSO

Thirty Six Morocco Skins,

AND

An Invoice of Copper Scales with Weights.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY the 18th Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

A SMALL Blackwood Cott with Curtains, a Child's Blackwood Cott, a Teakwood Do. a Blackwood Ward Robe, a Blackwood Chest of Drawers, a Teakwood Do. a Mahogany Chest of Drawers with a Cloaths Press, a Pair of Blackwood Cellarets, four Teakwood Camp Tables,

AND

Sundry other Articles of Furniture.

For Private Sale.

BY J. DOBBIN,

TWO HANDSOME

BENGAL PALANQUEENS.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN.

A CAPITAL ton'd PIANO FORTE nearly new.

A second hand PIANO FORTE.

AND

A Capital Patent Flageolet and Tabor Hand Organ, by Clements and Co. with 4 Barrells.

For Sale on Commission,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

TWO Kyabookoo Wood Boxes Containing a select collection of Shells.

One Sattin Wood Box containing Do.

Do.

Do.

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

* * It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their orders, any Subscribers 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.

MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1808.

Madras—February 17, 1808.

Yesterday Evening anchored in the roads the H. M. Ship *Monmouth*, 64 guns, bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral Drury, giving convey to the H. C. Ships *Glory*, Captain Beavor; *Northampton*, Captain Sanders, *Sarah Christiana*, Captain Makefon; *Anthony*, Captain Maifon; *Diana*, Captain J. Marshall; *Sir William Pulteney*, Captain Christopher and *Union*, Captain Gallard; for Bombay, with a Danish Ship taken to the Southward of the Line.

A Salute of 15 Guns was fired this morning in honor of the arrival of Admiral Drury. The above Ships left Portsmouth 15th Sept. arrived at Madeira 27th Sept. and sailed again 4th October. They left the H. C. Ships *Tigrits*, and *Experiment*, at Madeira.

PASSENGERS.

H. C. Ship *Union*.—Capt. Frederick Gallard, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Rudland, Mrs. Maughan, Miss Willett, Captains Rudland, & Turner, Mr. Stone, Mr. Maughan, Mr. Gahagan, Capt. Carter, & Fraser, Messrs. Durham, Poole, and Gordon.

Sarah Christiana.—Capt. F. Mackelon, Miss Brady, Lieut. Col. M'Leod, Major Fraser, Capt. Barlow, Lieut. Seimon, & Family, Messrs. M'Dowell, Thompson, Haggard, Hibgate, Clemons, Irving, Smith, Higgins, Rag, M'Donald, Taylor, Spicer, Travers, Scott, Dickson, Hyde, McAlister, McIntosh, W. M'Leod, A. W. M'Leod, N. M'Leod, and Meadbrook.

H. C. Ship *Glory*.—Capt. H. Beavor, Mrs. Hathway, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. White, Miss H. White, Mrs. D. Aubyn, G. Caunter, Esq.—Mr. W. White, Mr. T. H. White, Major Ogin, Capt. A. Mullaue, Lieut. Crawford, Ensign Curtis, Cornet Steele His Majesty's 25th Light Dragoons, Messrs. C. Johnson, J. Collins, R. Collins, W. Stokoe, R. Tytler, W. Allan, R. Allan, A. M'Leellan, R. Carwarding, C. Bagot, C. Grant, G. Birch, H. Mathews, R. Backhouse, F. Auldinkell, W. Jackson, John Wardow, John McIntosh, W. Stokoe, R. Hodgkinson, T. D. Fearon, T. Molton, F. Herbert, and Purvate.

H. C. Ship *Ann*.—Capt. Maifon, Mrs. Garrard, Mrs. Rofs, Miss Boardman, Miss Story, Miss Friend, Miss Gillivan, Dr. John Haffie, Capt. John Nixon, Mr. F. Lynch, Lieut. W. Garrard, J. Rofs, Messrs. C. R. McCauland, C. Brown, J. B. Berry, H. Moberley, P. Poggins, R. Taylor, E. J. Smith, John Brown, H. J. Gaiward, R. M'Mulbin, N. Moore, J. Cleland, R. Hanford, John Payne, W. Ainslie, F. Willock, G. R. Blane, A. Greerfon, J. Worthy, N. L. Afton, and G. Young.

H. C. Ship *Diana*.—Captain J. Mathall, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Nicholson, Misses Roebuck, M. Jeffries, L. Jeffries, Grenier, Campbell—Major General F. Champagne—Alexander Wood, Esq. R. Plakett, Esq. W. Boggue, Esq. Free Merchant, Major Elliott, Capt. Cowper, Lieutenants Nicholson, 30th Regt. Tongue, do. Jones, do. Rattray, 69th Regt.—Messrs. J. Baner, Assistant Surgeon, W. Ledman, do. W. H. Nichols, do. J. Jackson, do. Thos. Gillespie, do. William Conwell, do.—Messrs. David Rudell, W. Stavely, George Arrow, William Folliott, James Steele, Thomas Kennaway, Thos. M'Carthy, James Lion, N. Greig, Edward Rule, Robert Butler, James Nune, A. Gray, James Bradie, A. Ranken, & William Peylow, Cadets.

H. C. Ship *Sir William Pulteney*.—Captain H. Christopher.

Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Sadler, Mrs. Jones, Misses Singford, and Ramsay—Captains Powell, Sadler, Bromley, Lieut. Hodgson, Ensigns Alder and Armstrong—Messrs. Wallace, Dunlop, Campbell, White, Osborne, and Jones.

H. C. Ship *Northampton*.—Captain T. Saunders, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Keble, Mrs. Blake, Misses Doyle, and Dennis, Majors Watkins,

and Maxwell, Captains Keble and Blake, Lieut. Young, 65th Regt.—Ensigns Donne, do. and Eden, do.—Messrs. Dudwell, G. Dadwell, Watfon, Hine, Wincheffer, Harrison, Dickinson, Cazale, Christie, Barnatyne, Chabley, Chambers, Heath, and Thompson—Messrs. Morrison, Worfolow, Smith, M'Craith and Andrews, Cadets for Bengal.

Heads of Intelligence.

His Majesty was in perfect health, except that his sight continued much impaired, and it was generally supposed he was about to submit to an operation.

No accounts of the surrender of Copenhagen had reached London at the time the fleet sailed.—The bombardment had commenced and it was universally believed the place would soon fall.

The following letter was sent by Lord Castlereagh to the Lord Mayor, 2d Sept.

"Dispatches have arrived from Lieutenant General Lord Cathcart and Admiral Gambier, by which it appears, that Lord Cathcart joined the Admiral on the 12th ult.; and that on the 13th, Mr. Taylor, his Majesty's Minister at the Court of Copenhagen, having left that City, upon the Danish Government having declined to enter into an amicable arrangement, it was determined to land the army early on the morning of the 14th; but, owing to contrary winds, the ships of war and transports could not be brought up to the place of debarkation till late on the evening of the 15th. Early, however, on the morning of the 16th, the army was disembarked at a village called Vidsbe, about 10 miles North of Copenhagen, without any opposition. Lord Rosslyn, with the Troops from Stralsund, had arrived on the 14th off Moers Island. Upon the debarkation of the troops, a Proclamation, by the Commanders of His Majesty's Sea and Land Forces, was issued, declaring to the inhabitants of Zealand, the circumstances under which they had felt themselves compelled to proceed to the disembarkation of the army."

Parliament was prorogued 14th August.

An embargo has been laid on all Danish as well as on Portuguese ships in the ports of France.

Mr. Ryder succeeds Lord Mulgrave as a Lord of the Treasury.

The Danish Packet, *Fedras Mende*, from Bengal arrived in the Downs 1st Sept.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester died 23d August, at Brompton.

Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Limerick, had been assaulted near Mount Shannon, by a gang of Robbers, who wounded him with two flugs in the Shoulder and Ear, but his Lordship had been pronounced out of danger in a letter dated 6th August.

H. M. Ship *Concorde* arrived in England 28th August.

Duke of Manchester, Governor of Jamaica, Vice Sir Eyre Coote.

The following Indiamen arrived in England early in September.

The Earl of St. Vincent, Lady Jane Dundas, Asia, Bengal, Hugh Inglis, Walthamfrow, Lord Nelson, and the Castlereagh; the Harriet, Alexander, Monarch, Huddart, and Sovereign Extra Ships.

The following Ships were taken up in Sept. by the Court of Directors.

The Canton, Elphinstone, and Winchelsea, for Bombay and China.

The Walmer Castle, for St. Helena, Benocoolen, and China.

The Ceres, Alnwick Castle, Essex, David Scott, Ocean, and Dorsetshire, for China.

Sir James Craig is to be Commander in chief of the British Colonies in North America.

Dr. Luxmore, Dean of Gloucester, elected Bishop of Bristol, and Bishop Pelham to the See of Exeter.

A maritime coalition is said to be about to be formed, the principles of which are,

"That the faith of every nation should be considered as pledged not to suffer its ships to

engage in any contraband trade with either of the belligerents; and that every vessel should accordingly be subjected to search in the port from whence it proceeds; and that after such search, should not be detained on the high seas on any pretence whatever.

"That this rule should not extend to ports actually and *bona fide* in a state of blockade—where the manifest object of blockade is the reduction of the port to blockade.

"That, under the same limitations as provisions, free bottoms shall make free goods.

Admiral Gambier commands the Naval Force before Copenhagen.

The consequence of the Battle of Friedland was a Treaty of peace signed at Tilsit 9th July between Russia and France, from which Prussia was excluded, but allowed afterwards to make a separate Peace for herself.

Bonaparte had returned to Paris.

Stralsund had surrendered to the French—The German Legion had possession of the Island of Rugen, directly opposite.

The whole Island of Zeland is in a state of blockade by the British fleet.

Madame de la Pagerie, the Mother of Madame Bonaparte, died on the 1st July last at Martinique.

Arthur O'Connor was married at Paris to the Daughter of Condorcet.

Jerome Bonaparte is to be King of Westphalia. The countries which are intended to form the new kingdom of Westphalia are said to be fixed as follows; viz. Magdeburgh and the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on this side of the Elbe, Halle, Hesse Cassel, Göttingen, Grubenhagen, and other parts of Hanover, Hildesheim, Munster, Paderborn, Osnaburgh, Goslar on the Rhine, and a great number of other districts.

The Emperor Alexander had returned to his Capital.

General Benningsen dismissed from the Service on account of ill health.

General Savary is appointed Ambassador from France, and Lord Gower from England, to the Russian Court.

MORNING POST, — SEPTEMBER 12.

DISPATCHES FROM THE BALTIC.

Yesterday morning Dispatches from Admiral Gambier, and Letters from Sir Home Popham, were received at the Admiralty. They are dated the 26th, and were brought to Yarmouth on the same day. Between the accounts received by these two conveyances, there is some difference; but those brought by the *Earnest* are chiefly to be relied on. The only contradiction that appears in them is, that the *Oberon*, on the faith of a master of a Russian ship, who might have a variety of reasons for misleading us, asserts that Copenhagen had surrendered before the 28th, while a concurrence of more credible testimonies proves, that it had not surrendered even on the 28th. Both our fleet and army were however actively employed in adopting and following up every measure that might accelerate and secure the surrender of that capital. But when the *Earnest* gun-brig left Copenhagen (the 27th,) the bombardment by sea had not yet commenced. From the different accounts now before us, we may collect, that actions of more or less consequence took place every day, between the enemy's gun-boats and batteries, and our lighter ships that approached nearer the shore. The action on the 25th is said to have been a sharp one: in that we are supposed to have lost about 40 men; but the final result of all of them was decidedly in our favour. It is likely that it was in one of those actions that Lieut. Woodford, of the *Cruiser* sloop of war was killed. The service was deprived of that gallant Officer, by a shot from one of the batteries.

From Lord Cathcart there are no despatches but by the private letters we are informed, that he daily continued his approaches against the place, in defiance of all the endeavours made by the Danish gun-boats and praams to harass and impede his progress. It would appear that on one occasion our troops were warmly engaged, and had taken by storm a battery of twelve guns.

Extract of a letter dated King's palace, Charlottenburg, near Copenhagen August 27, 1808.

"Copenhagen is entirely surrounded, the fresh water is cut off, and there is so great a scarcity of provisions, that in a few days you may expect to hear of its surrendering. The Royal Family

applied to get leave of Lord Cathcart to withdraw from Copenhagen. In passing through the British army, they received military honours; they are gone to Holsheim, there to remain till the fate of the capital is decided. The politics of Europe are such as to have rendered it of the greatest importance for England to take possession of the island and to keep it."

The Russian Ambassador has given notice to the different shopkeepers, publicans, and others, with whom his servants may have dealings, to give them credit beyond next Saturday, at which day they are all ordered to send their bills for payment. An attempt has been made to draw some political inferences from this order, but we believe it is a regulation which his Excellency is in the habit of enforcing in his household.

THE TIMES, — SEPTEMBER 12.

No letters from St. Petersburg have been brought by the two last *Göteborg* Mail-boats, have, however, been favoured with the perusal of some communications from that City, and they are of great importance indeed. The latest accounts from it are of the 2d and 5th August, S. corresponding to the 14th and 17th ult.

They state that artillery was sending to the army, and that the return of the Imperial Guard to St. Petersburg was countermanded.

That batteries for red-hot shot were preparing at Revel and Cronstadt.

They mention besides, that the Peace had been published in general terms, and that Buonaparte had been therein styled Emperor of the French; but that nothing of the conditions were known.

Lord Hutchinson, it seems, was daily expected in that Capital, but whether in a diplomatic or private character was not known. Sir Robert Wilson had already arrived there.

It is also mentioned, that the determination shewn by the British Government to act with vigour, had produced an extraordinary effect in the Russian Councils, which were most likely to be occupied in defensive arrangements than preparations for hostility.

It is stated in a letter from Stockholm, of the 27th of August, that the Russian Ambassador had delivered a note to the Swedish Government, in which it was declared, that if assistance were rendered to the British fleet, or any part of it admitted into the ports of Sweden, it would be considered as a declaration of war. If this intelligence be well founded, the project of a naval confederacy has advanced to more maturity than we supposed, and fully justifies the measure which our Government is understood to have directed, as well as in the South as North of Europe.

A third Expedition, it is said, is about to be collected, under Sir John Stuart. The whole of it will be composed of 2d and 3d Battalions of Regiments formed from Militia Volunteers.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased by his Order in Council, to direct that a pension of 200l. per annum, be settled on the widow of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, who died in the *Canopus*, of 74 guns, off Egypt.

It has been remarked that the number of unmarried Ladies returned lately from India is greater than usual. This is rather a serious consideration, as it may form a large deduction from the value of the assets of the company, and should be brought to account next budget, being certainly no part of the productive capital.

Since the return of the Crown Prince, who on the 15th of January arrived at Keil from Copenhagen, all English property at Altona, as well as throughout the kingdom of Denmark, has been sequestered, and all Englishmen have been arrested.

AUGUST 10.

The Treaty, between Russia and France, we are happy to find, contains no stipulations adverse to the commercial interests, or maritime system of this country. Alexander has conceded much; much more indeed than we could have expected; but, as far as we can judge from the ostensible provisions of the Treaty, he has preserved his faith towards Great Britain inviolate. He has, moreover, proffered his mediation for the negotiation and conclusion of a Definitive Treaty of Peace between France and this Country. It has been accepted by Buonaparte, but under the condition that England does the same also within one Month after the ratification of the Treaty between France and Russia.

This Treaty leaves us wholly in the dark, as to the nature of the arrangement, which the two Powers have settled for the Porte. This is probably the subject of a secret Treaty.