



XXIV.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 24, 1808.

Number 68

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1808.

SOCIAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Samuel ... Acting Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit, at the Centre Division.

Military Intelligence.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Promotions shall take place. Cornet James Locke to be Lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment of Native Cavalry, vice Blackwood resigned. The Governor in Council permits Major Tichbourne of the Madras European Regiment to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate.

February 10, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council with a view to forward the convenience of Subscribers to the Institution of the Medical Fund has been pleased to authorize the Trustees for the Management of the Fund, to receive the amount of Subscriptions upon a General Abstract from the Military Paymaster at the Presidency at the beginning of every month—to make good the amount of this sum, the subscribers to the Medical Fund have agreed that monthly stoppages as hereinafter specified, shall be regularly made from the pay abstracts of each individual at the station where he may be doing duty or reside, to carry the same into effect, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to order and direct that from the 1st of March next all Paymasters under this Presidency shall stop from the monthly pay of Surgeons & all Officers above that rank on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency who are subscribers to the Medical Fund the sum of 5 Pagodas per month, and in the same manner to stop from the pay of Assistant Surgeons the sum of three Pagodas, who receive pay within their respective range of Payments—the stoppage in March being for February and in like manner for subsequent months: the total amount however of the pay abstracts must as established by the regulations of the Service be entered in the Paymaster's monthly disbursements—to enable Paymasters to make these stoppages, they will be furnished by the Secretary to the Medical Fund with a printed list of the Subscribers and with every casualty or change which takes place by death, promotion or new subscription—the stoppages are hereby directed to be brought to the credit of the Honorable Company, by Paymasters debiting themselves with the same in their monthly abstracts of receipts and disbursements under the head of "Medical Fund" and for the purpose of ascertaining that due credit has been given for these sums to stop, lists corresponding with those transmitted to Paymasters will be furnished to the Military Auditor General by the Secretary of the Medical Fund specifying the names of Subscribers and the stations where they are doing duty or reside, and should the stoppages from such Medical Officer, not appear to be credited in the abstract of receipts and disbursements of a Paymaster, from whom they receive their pay, the Military Auditor General is hereby authorized and directed to retrench that amount from the abstract of receipts and disbursements of such Paymaster as he is hereby held responsible for the same.

February 11, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major General Pater to remain at the Presidency until the 30th of the present month.

The Governor in Council permits Lieut. Chambers of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

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

ARTILLERY.

Mr. Kitcher (not arrived, but prisoner in France) to be Lieutenant vice Gahagan promoted, date of rank 11th May 1806.

Lieutenant Fireworker W. T. Brett to be Lieutenant, vice Burton promoted, 31st May 1806.

Lieutenant Fireworker T. T. Paise to be Lieutenant, date of rank 19th October 1806.

Lieutenant Fireworker J. N. Aaby to be Lieutenant, date of rank 31st November 1806.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Henry Mackedy of His Majesty's 12th Regiment, to be Paymaster to the detachments of the King's Regiments at the depot at Ponnammallee, and to be Acting Fort Adjutant at that Station, vice Fraser directed to join the 94th Regt. in England.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council. (Signed) G. STRACHEY, Sec. to Govt.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, Feb. 24, 1808.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to establish the Uniform Coats to be worn by all Officers holding the appointments of Assistant Adjutants General, and Assistant Quarter Masters General under this Presidency, as follows.

Scarlet Coat, Single Breasted, with blue Cuffs, Scarlet Standing Collar turned back on each side with Blue half way, fluted Sleeves and Skirts; raised buff buttons at equal distances—11 on the Breast—1 on each side on the Collar—3 on each sleeve—1 on each Cuff—2 at the Waist—4 on each Skirt—and 2 in the plaits of each Skirt—Pockets in the plaits, Skirts turned back with white Kerfeymere, and embroidered device at the points: 2 silver Epaulettes embroidered on Scarlet cloth. Embroidery on the breast, collar, cuffs, sleeves, waist, Skirts, and Epaulettes to be in silver, of the same fashion as that prescribed for Aida-du-Camp.

The Staff Officers above mentioned, are permitted to appear in the Field in plain uniforms, but they are at all times to wear the distinguishing Epaulettes, buttons, &c. as above prescribed; and their dress is in every other particular to be most pointedly exact and uniform. The foregoing uniform and distinctions are appropriated exclusively to the Staff Officers above specified. The particulars of the other parts of their Dress are contained in the 13th, 14th, 16th, and 17th Paragraphs of the 5th Section of the Code of Regulations.

February 12, 1808.

The following removals are ordered. Ensign W. Thompson is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 6th Native Regiment. Ensign L. Gwynne is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion, and Ensign C. Storey from the 1st, to the 2d Battalion, of the 2nd Native Regiment. Ensign E. Woodhouse is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion and Ensign Charles Addison from the 2d, to be 1st Battalion of the 5th Native Regiment. Lieutenant B. Coombe is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 2d Native Regiment. Lieutenant Walker is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 3rd Native Regiment. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Anderson is appointed to the 2nd Native Regiment and to join the 2d Bat.

February 13, 1808.

With exception of Officers whose absence is occasioned by sickness under a Certificate to that effect, or by duty, as also of those having special leave for a limited period, it is directed, that all Officers absent from their posts and Stations do proceed to join forthwith.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to publish for general information, the following Copy of a communication received for that purpose from Captain Richard Burne of the 2d Native Regiment.

"Captain Burne the surviving and acting Prize Agent for the Honorable Major General Sir Arthur Wellesley's division of the Army, which served in the Blockade of the year 1803, is now ready to pay the dividend of the prize acquired in that Campaign." "According to General Wellesley's Orders of the 1st August 1804, the amount of the prize money due to each Corps is made payable into the hands of the Officer commanding the Corps and signing the Prize Rolls, or, as a matter of course to the Officer now exercising command." "The 19th Dragoons, 75th, and 94th Regiments, have returned to England, the Prize money due to them should regularly be remitted home; but, as many Men of these Corps volunteered for Regiments which still remain in India, Captain Burne will pay the amount of their Shares to the Officer Commanding the Regiments in which they are now serving, upon Rolls of their Names specifying the Company and Corps from which they were received."

(Signed) F. CAPPER, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Rear Admiral Drury, of the white Squadron of H. M. Navy, second in command on this station, landed from the Monmouth on Wednesday last, under a Salute due to his Rank from the Saluting Battery of Fort St. George.

The Monmouth, with the Glory, Diana, Anne, Northampton, and Sarah Christiana, fell in with a large French frigate a few degrees to the Southward of the line. This ship is supposed to have been the Piedmontaise, as the supra-cargo of the Danish prize taken a short time before by Admiral Drury recognized her, and further said that when he left the Mauritius, this frigate was on the Point of sailing, having on board 500 seamen. The Cannonier Frigate was also ready for sea. When the Frigate was discovered, signal was made from the Monmouth to tack and chase. The Frigate stood on towards the Admiral, seemingly willing to engage, but when the Fleet neared her, it is supposed she discovered the Monmouth to be a two Decker, as she then hoisted all sail, and stood away from the Fleet. The Admiral proceeded in chase, but was not by a mile-fall able to get within gun shot. He fired several shot but they all fell short of the Frigate. As the Frenchman had all fall set, and yet barely kept her distance from the Monmouth which is not a fast sailer, it is thought she had adopted some mode of retarding her passage thro' the water, and had hoped by enticing the Man of War to chase during the night, to have drawn her far from the convoy as to have enabled the Piedmontaise to have reached the fleet, and perhaps cut off one of the Ships, before the Monmouth could have prevented it. The Enemy continued several days in sight—On the 3d day, two other fail were observed on the opposite beam. They proved to be the H. C. Ships Union and Pulteney, which had parted company for Bombay upwards of a month before. Their rejoining the convoy was a very fortunate event as they would otherwise in all probability have been taken by the enemy still in sight. She continued to hover about the Fleet until the Commodore hauled to the Westward for Tranquebar. The Frenchman then stood to the Northward with the apparent intention of proceeding up the Bay towards the Sand Heads.

REVIEW.

On Monday morning the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, was reviewed on the Island by His Excellency the Commander in Chief for the purpose of shewing to Major General Champagne, recently arrived from England, a Corps of the Native Army.

The appearance of so fine a body of men has given General Champagne a very favorable impression of the Native Troops of this Presidency.

MASQUERADE.

On Tuesday Evening, a grand Masquerade was given by Mr. Oakes, which was most numerous and splendidly attended—The Characters were many and excellent—and the whole scene exhibited that gaiety, good humour, merriment and playfulness, which cannot fail to render this species of Entertainment at once popular, pleasing and exhilarating during the cool season in India.

The Cars of Invitation specified eight o'clock as the hour of assembling and shortly after the Company began to enter the Rooms, were they were received by Mrs. Oakes, unmasked. Before the hour of ten the house was literally crowded, and a more picturesque and motley assemblage cannot easily be conceived.

Among the Characters were able to discover the following were prominent. Many others, however, of equal merit, eluded our search.

A Dwarf—by Mr. Babington—the Native costume extremely well conceived—the impurity for impurity well expressed, and the Native humility and attention to *Maister* happily hit off—we cannot however do more ample justice to the Dublin than to say, that the Seapoy refused him entrance into the Rooms, and a Chubbard after his setting in, was on the point of turning him out until the mistake was discovered.

A Musselman Prince—Mrs. Dalrymple—A most elegant and appropriate dress—the character extremely well supported and attended during the evening by a *Hoskabador*, who found a most able representative in the hand of Captain Noble.

French Milliners—Mrs. Nicolson and Miss Burroughs—the National address well expressed—and the characters supported with the peculiar ease and elegance which distinguish that Country.

A Stay Maker—Colonel Agnew, who handled his measures so as to give the greatest satisfaction to those who stood in need of his assistance—his calling was announced to the Public by the following handbill.

"CORSET"

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S STAYMAKER,

From Paris:

Has the honor to inform the Fashionable World, that he has taken the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Whalebone and Shapely, where he intends to carry on the business of his Profession in all its branches, on the modern highly improved principles of the Art; and will be happy to attend Customers of either Sex at the shortest notice.

Corset has had the happiness to measure and fit, in the National Museum, some of the finest Models of Ancient Art: he has also improved the opportunity afforded by his long residence in Paris, to practice on the finest forms of Modern Nature; and he is confident that he shall give the fullest satisfaction to any Lady who may do him the honor to confide the arrangements of her Shape to his professional exertions.

Corset has invented a variety of Elasticities, to give to the Female form that pleasing fulness of contour which Nature sometimes denies, and a warm Climate too frequently impairs. He has also contrived, by the application of simple machinery, to compress exuberant plumpness into the most elegant and fashionable *Egline*.

Patent Spring Drawers, which produce a decided separation with no unbecoming to the Dress. *False Fronts*, moulded on the Median *Venus* and *Symantides* carefully modelled from the very opposite beauties of the *Venus aux belles Effes*, with or without the application of the elastic principle, may be had at the shortest notice;—and Corset undertakes to fit them with secrecy and despatch.

Gentlemen of improvable figures may be accommodated with *Shoulders* of any breadth—with a proper fulness of Chest, and with Calves of the most approved dimension—Military Characters desirous of the reputation but unwilling to risk the danger of Wounds, may be furnished with stiff joints of any kind, and Slings for suspending them in the most interesting manner.—Corset had the honor to serve in this line many Officers of Rank and Fashion whose Regiments served in Egypt, in Calabria, in the North of Europe and in South America; and can appeal to them for his having acted *strictly on Honour*.

N.B. Corset has no connection with Mr. Goodall.

Colonel Agnew afterwards assumed the character of an *old Sabador*, which he supported with great justice during the remainder of the entertainment.

Savoyards—Miss and Miss Amelia Casamajor—most elegant dresses, easily, however, recognized from the uncommon excellence and great taste displayed in the Italian Duets with which they delighted the Company.

A House Maid—Mr. J. Balfour—an excellent imitation of that bustling occupation, attentive to the duties of the Chamber, and even mindful of the interest of her employer.

A French Milliner—Lady Strange, accompanied during the evening by a *French Hair Dresser* performed by Colonel Traupad.

A Mandarin—Dr. Ord, with an affiant *Mandarin* in nearly the same dress—Miss Frazer, extremely interesting, and the costume of the Chinese well preserved.

Diana—The Ephebian Goddess was never represented with more elegance or propriety, than by Mrs. Greenway, Mrs. Marshall, and Miss Jane Casamajor.

Apollo—was equally well represented by Mr. Thomas Harris.

A Crier—in the hands of Mr. Hadow, and Mr. Wm. Mackenzie, kept the Company in a roar of laughter—the *Jale of Wigs* was a happy thought, and the losses at the Mount and several other of their productions exciting the risible faculties of their hearers.

A Seller of Ginger bread—Miss Gahagan—A very excellent make, and not easily cognizable but shortly laid aside for that of a Savoyard.

A Highland Chief—Lieutenant Mackenzie of the Bengal Establishment—A most capital dress supported in a masterly style—We never recollect having seen a more correct delineation either in dress or manner of the national Character.

Razor—by Mr. Wallace, as usual, one of the best marks in the group.

Nurse—Mrs. Irving and Miss Halibutson—who perambulated the Rooms with all the sanctity and devotion that the most bigotted Catholic could have wished.

A Bear and his Leader—by Capt. Troubridge and Captain Wells of the Royal Navy, uncommonly well performed.

A Harlequin—by Lieut. Wood. *An Invalid Officer*—by Lieut. Cooper. *A Yorkshire Man*—by Mr. Hale of the 22d Dragoons. *A Devil*—by Mr. Slegg. *A Jew*—by Mr. Caulfield. *A Countryman*—by Mr. Moore. *A Gardener*—by Mr. Grana. *A Fox Hunter*—by Mr. Roworth. *A Beggar*—by Mr. Wynox, and a *Sailor*—by Mr. Locker, were noticeable from the great spirit they exhibited in their different characters and the bustle they kept up during the entertainment.

A Polygar Rajah—Mr. Bruce—A most splendid dress—supported with great dignity and highly descriptive of Native grandeur and consequence.

A Spanish Lady—Miss Williams—a most elegant dress, happily fancied and gracefully displayed.

A Quack Doctor—by Colonel Hare, and a *Friar* by Colonel Davis—had every support the characters were capable of receiving.

Towards the end of the Entertainment Mrs. Oakes made her appearance as a *Sultana*, in one of the most rich and elegant dresses ever displayed—The character was supported with much judgment, and added greatly to the splendour of the scene.

Chinese, Taylors, Barbers, Old Clothmen, Jews, Chimney-sweepers, Pyemen, Newmen, Blind Fiddlers, Mamelukes, Persians, Arabs, Fairies, Nurses, &c. completed the circle, which abounded with cheerfulness, mirth and hilarity.

The Supper Table, were laid in a spacious Room erected for the purpose, and fitted up with the greatest taste and splendour.—The Tables were covered with every luxury, and the scene was most enchanting and gay.—The company after Supper returned to the Ball Room, which was not deserted until the morning gun gave the signal to depart.

[Madras Gaz.]

A Dinner was given at the Exchange on Thursday last, by a select party of Friends to Colonel Agnew, prior to his embarkation for Europe.

On account of the size of the Room the Subscribers were necessarily limited, and no Invitation was issued except to his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Macdougall, Commander in Chief.

Upwards of one hundred persons were present. Doctor Anderson was in the chair.

The following were the toasts drank on the occasion.
The King.
Queen and Royal Family.
Colorel Agnew and a prosperous voyage.
Honorable East India Company.
The Navy.
The Army.
Success to our Arms by Sea and Land.
The Governments of India.
General Macdowell and the Coast Army.
The Ladies of the Settlement.
Sir Arthur Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.
accompanied by correspondent tunes.

Several excellent songs added to the hilarity of the entertainment and the company did not separate until a late hour.

We have great pleasure in submitting the following letter to our Readers, for honorable to the parties concerned.

TO L. MOTARD, Esq.

Member of the Legion of Honor and
Captain Commandant of the French
Frigate La Sémillante.

DEAR SIR,

Having at length reached that Port, which the chance of War has destined us to enter, we hasten to request you will be pleased to accept our sincere and warmest acknowledgments for the very many polite and kind attentions you have shown to our wants and comforts, during a period of nearly ten weeks we remained on board the frigate you Command.

We are well aware of the irksomeness of the Situation in which you have been placed, in having to conciliate the minds of a body of men whose language, and even habits of Life, in many instances, widely differ from yours, and whose nation, is at this period unfortunately at war with your own, but at the same time feel happy in the occasion now afforded us of bearing Honorable testimony to the perseverance you have evinced in the attempt, and ultimate success in so arduous an undertaking.

We have also to request you will have the goodness to express to your Officers the grateful sense we entertain of the kind attentions they have on all occasions shown us.

Mrs. Micke begs leave to add her tribute of praise, and truly grateful thanks for the extremely polite and delicate manner in which you have at all times conducted yourself towards her.

With sincere good wishes for your health and happiness, We Remain

Dear Sir,

Your much obliged
Very obedient Servants.

(Signed) R. JURTON,

Lieut. Colonel Bengal Artillery.

(Signed) J. P. KEASBERRY,

Captain Madras Establishment.

(Signed) W. RICHARDSON,

Late Commander of the Althea.

(Signed) C. BEAN,

Late Commander of the Gilwell.

(Signed) R. DICKIE,

Late Commander of the Elizabeth.

(Signed) W. C. ORD,

Late Passenger on the Althea.

PORT NAPOLEON.

November 1, 1868.

Madras Spring Races.

The Running on the third day between Mercury, Manique, Dugby, Fair Play, Talents, Astronomer, and Doubtful, excited uncommon interest in the Settlement for months past—Mercury being the horse that distanced the horses entered for the Handicap Plate last year, giving each one stone—Every horse of known speed and bottom, was referred to try their strength on this occasion. In the list here entered against him are five tried and winning horses, and it was thought he would have met with his match in this combination of all the Talents, but he proved himself superior to all, having taken the lead with ease, very early, and distanced the whole in 5 m. 57 seconds, Mercury run once round the Madras Course in 2 m. 45 seconds, and the last half mile in 51 seconds—This rate of running is unrivalled in India and may be compared with that of the principal Coursers in England.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

On the 14th Feb. the Lady of William Hoffman Esq. of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

On the 11th infant Mark Wilks Kerr, son of the Rev. Dr. Kerr, aged 15 months.

On the 13th infant, Mr. John Stevens of the House of Wadell, Stevens, and Jack at Madras, leaving a large family to lament his premature death.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On 1st Feb. at the New Church, Trevor John Chicheley Flounden, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Erskine.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 3d Feb. the Lady of William Russell Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 31st January at Bhagpore, the Lady of Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart. of a Son.

At Bhagpore, on the 28th January, the Lady of Wm. Armstrong Esq. of a Daughter.

BENGAL DEATH.

On the 3d Feb. the Infant Daughter of William Russell, Esq.

ARRIVALS.—John Wallace, Sen. Esq. Civil Service, Hugh Sportiswode, Esq. Civil Service, Thomas Kelly, Esq.—Captain Lieutenant Sharp, Bengal Artillery.—Captain Addison, Captain Falke, 2d Bat. Art. Captain T. D. Havilland,

Superintending Engineer—Lieutenant W. M. Milne, 19th Regt. Lieut. Byan, 6th Regt. Lieut. White, 7th Regt. Cav. Lt. L. Nixon, M. E. R. Lieut. F. Robson, 1st B. 16th R. Lieut. Wilkin-son, 2d Bat. Art. Lieut. Nixon, 24th Regt. Li Brook, Cornet Riddle, 7th Regt. Cav.—Ensign Bal de Reig, 24th Regt. Ensign C. W. Mackintosh, 12th Regt. Ensign Butcher, 21st Regt. Ensign Bonest, 1st B. 25th R.—A.M.S. Surgeon McLeod, 21st Regt. N. I. A.M.S. Surg. J. Wallace, 34th Regt.—Reverend Augustus des Granges,—Master Attendant L. C. De Courfon.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant Colonel John Malcolm—Captain H. Milson, Captain James Grant, Captain Thomas Little, Captain Charles Pasley, and Captain J. G. Bellingham.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Date	A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.
Feb. 17	78	80	81	78
18	78	80½	81½	78
19	78½	80½	81	78½
20	79	81	82	79
21	78½	80½	81	78
22	79	81	82	79
23	78½	80½	82	78½

Calcutta,—February 4, 1868.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY, 15, 1868.

Mr. John Digby, Register of the Dewany Adawlat and Assistant to the Magistrate of the Zillah of Bhagulpore.

January 23, 1868.

Mr. J. E. Colebrooke, a Member of the Board of Commissioners for Superintending the Settlement of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Mr. J. Drane, a Member of the Board of Commissioners for Superintending the Settlement of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

January 29, 1868.

Mr. R. Ker, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit, for the Division of Bareilly.

February 2, 1868.

Mr. William Roxburgh, Superintendent of the Spice Plantation on the Island of Sumatra.

The ship Byramore, Captain Bower, which was supposed to have been captured, arrived in the river yesterday.

The following are the names of the Danish vessels taken possession of:—

AT SERAMPORE.

Ship Waldemar, Captain Boyesen, 274

Brig Maria, Captain Rieffon, 80

AT CALCUTTA.

Ship Elizabeth, Captain Liend, 390

Ship Norfolk Boudo, Captain Jacobson, 500

Ship Maria, (late General Wellesley,) 250

Ship—(late Mary, Capt. Sonningfen,) 130

Brig—(late Louisa,) 140

AT DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Ship Holstein, Captain Helsing, 1200

Ship Copenhagen, Captain Smith, 450

AT KEGGEREE.

Ship Princess of Augustenburg, Capt. Christensen, 690

PROCEEDING DOWN THE RIVER.

Ship Little Catharine, Captain Cadman, 300

Brig Freya, Captain Mestrop, 110

On Wednesday, passed Kedgerree, inward bound the ship Europa, Captain J. Ramsden, from Rangoon, the 31st of December; also the grab Colonel Macaulay, from Coringa the 3d ultimo. Passengers per Macaulay.—Mrs. Barlow, and Child; Ensign P. Barlow, H. M. 22d Regiment of foot; Lieutenant Bowen, Madras establishment; and Mr. Collingwood, free mariner.

On Wednesday morning accounts were received in town, of the arrival at Kedgerree on the preceding day of the ship Eugenia, Captain Howell; and the grab Dudley, Captain Dempster, both from Madras, whence they sailed on the 11th ultimo.

To the Northward off Vizagapatam, the Dudley was chased from day light of the 26th till noon of the 27th ultimo, by a ship, having the appearance of a French frigate, from whom she escaped, by getting the advantage of the land wind. She kept Arab colours flying for some time, but finding the Dudley getting from her, she put about and stood to the South West, under a press of sail.

The foregoing information was communicated, by the commander of the Eugenia, to one of His Majesty's ships at the Sandheads.

Since preparing the foregoing accounts, we have ascertained, by the arrival of the grab Colonel Macaulay, that the ship taken for a French frigate, was the ship Pigra, of Bombay, with an Arab grab in company, as they sailed from Coringa in company with the Macaulay.—We have however let the above accounts stand, in consequence of the report of a French frigate being at the head of the Bay, having gained very general circulation.

[Ind. Gaz.

Extra of a Letter from Captain George Henderson, commanding the ship Lovely Hamab, dated at Madras, the 12th Jan.

"I fell in with Surcoof on the 27th of last month, at day-light in the morning. He was jogging along under his top-sails about a mile to leeward; the moment he saw me he made all sail and hauled up;—it was blowing fresh, and the wind scant,—he was not able to fetch or to carry his sail half so well as I did. At 3 P.M. he being well out on my weather quarter, the wind having drawn more aft, he bore down under all sail towards me, and hoisted Danish colours: finding he could not come up with me, and that I could not carry him, he bore up and left me at dark."

The state of the Town Hall Lottery wheel, now upwards of Eighty Thousand Rupees above par is highly encouraging to the spirit of adventure. A chance becomes now doubly desirable in consequence of the reduced number of Tickets, and all the great prizes being still in the wheel. Some of those it is probable, will distinguish the Favourite Votaries of Fortune, in the course of the Fourth Drawing, which is to take place this Morning.

Bombay,—February 6, 1868.

Extra of a Letter from Surat, dated 5th February 1868.

Yesterday, Colonel Keith who commands at this station reviewed the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment, he arrived on the ground just after sunrise, he was received with presented arms, after which the corps marched first in ordinary and quick time and then proceeded with most of the Manceuvres in very excellent style; the difficult movement of marching by an angle of the Hollow Square was imitatively performed, as was also the echelon march to a flank.—The firings, were close and in correct time, and the volleys were particularly good. The appearance of the Battalion did great credit to its Commanding Officer Major Munn, particularly so as it has been displayed at out posts for nearly the whole of the last two years; and has since had but a very short time for its redrilling.—Colonel Keith was pleased to express his great approbation of the manner in which the Corps went through the business of the day.—After the Review was finished the whole of the Company on the Ground proceeded to Major Munn's house, where a most elegant breakfast was prepared; and in the Evening he gave a dance, which was attended by all the beauty of our settlement, after keeping up the amusement till a very late hour, the Company sat down to a most sumptuous Supper, where every delicacy of the season was displayed, and the morning was fast approaching when they separated, highly delighted with the politeness and urbanity of their host and hostess.

February 1st. On Monday arrived the ship Diamond, Commander John Benson, from Bengal. ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Colonel Wallace, Captain Edgecombe, to take the command of the La Blanche and Capt. Agnew.

Prince of Wales Island Gazette.

January 8.

The following detail of the Piratical Seizure of the brig Admiral Troubridge, by part of her crew, is communicated by Captain Alexander Wallace and Mr. Thomas Barnes.

"MALACCA—December 26, 1867.

"On the 21st August last, the brig Admiral Troubridge was lying at anchor off the island of Sooloo. At about 5 P. M. we were on board, when Captain Wallace gave his directions respecting the duty, and we returned to the shore about 7 in the evening: at this time the crew appeared satisfied, and no apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the vessel. About midnight, we were alarmed by our people stationed at the house for a guard, with information that a gun had been fired on board, and that the brig was under weigh, standing out from the roads; we observed her some time, supposing they were shifting her berth; but finding she was drifting fast to the north east part of the island, with little wind, we conjectured the vessel was cut off, though at a loss to know by what means. As the people on shore were quiet, and no boats seen moving on the water, we concluded that the crew must have overpowered the officers and seized the vessel.

"Mr. Barnes then waited on the head Daroo, and begged of him to order out the prows after her, but at that hour it being impracticable, he promised to dispatch them as soon as they were ready.

"In the morning of the 22d, the brig was in sight from the house, the wind having been light and unfavorable for clearing the island; we waited on the Sultan, and begged he would send prows off immediately; and in order to hasten their despatch, offered a reward of 5000 Spanish Dollars to those who might retake the vessel. He consulted with some of the principal people, and desired us to go to the head Daroo, who would give orders respecting the prows. On seeing him, we were informed, that a boat had left the brig with four men, and Captain Wallace

was so persuaded of the truth of this report, that he armed himself and embarked in a small boat with some Soolooese and a Seacunny, determined to get on board if possible, under an idea that if the ring-leaders had left her, the lascars would assist him against any others who might be concerned in the mutiny.

"He neared the brig sufficiently to people working, before he found the true; and then received the discharge of guns and swivels from the stern, which the natives jumped into the water, excepting one man who stood up and fired two muskets at the brig: He then returned and reached the town in safety between 4 and 5 o'clock that afternoon, having left her with all sail set, standing to the eastward.

"In the evening, the Datoo left the town with three large prows well manned and armed, accompanied by his chosen slaves: it then being calm, and the advantage of rowing, we had great hopes of his coming up with the vessel.

"Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning of the 23d, we were much surprised with the appearance of Mr. William Sharpe, the chief officer, covered with blood, and severely wounded; he had been sent away from the brig the preceding evening, with two seacunnies and three others, not concerned in the mutiny, and from them he learned the following particulars:

"Mr. Sharpe stated, that he retired to his cabin, about 9 P. M. on the 21st, and left Mr. C. B. Lloyd the second officer, in charge of the deck from 8 to 12, and had not the least apprehension of danger from the crew, knowing of no disaffection. That to the best of his knowledge, it was between 11 and 12, when he was alarmed with some cries, and a noise like clashing of swords, on which he ran to the steerage, and looked up the hatchway, when one of the people made a stab at him with a boarding-pike; he returned to his cabin for fire arms, and a Manila seacunny and a Malay lascar rushed down with cutlasses, on whom he discharged a pistol, and wounded the seacunny in the arm. The report of the pistol deterred others coming down for some time, till a seapoy, stationed below as a guard, seized him round the waist, and called to others for assistance; in this interval Mr. S. called on Mr. Lloyd, but received no answer, for alas Mr. L. was no more! Shortly after, many others came down, and he was overpowered, after defending himself to the utmost. In the tumult, he received a severe cut on the neck, which with many other cuts and stabs occasioned a loss of blood, so as to render him unable to stand, and the villains then supposed he was murdered. Finding however, that he was not dead, they extended their hands to bind his hands behind, and lashed him to a standing cot in his cabin. Shortly after he heard a gun fired, and the noise of bending sails, in which the Serang appeared very active, for his voice was heard repeatedly cheering the people. Mr. Sharpe knows nothing more of their proceedings till about 8 o'clock in the morning, when he was removed from the cot, and placed in irons, spiked to the deck. About 6 in the evening, they came to resolution to send him on shore in one of the big boats, and five others, as before described.

"The two seacunnies who landed with Mr. Sharpe, state, that on the night of the 21st, they were sleeping near the captain, and were awake by some cries and a bustling on deck, on which one of them ran forward and got on the forestay, supposing the shore people had boarded the vessel; and he there saw a Malay lascar cut the cables; the other seacunny saw the Malay lascars on the quarter deck, armed with cutlasses, and Mr. Lloyd lay on the deck, and attempted to raise him, and found him bloody, this seacunny was ordered forward immediately, and with the other was placed below, and the hatch put over them, where they were kept till about 3 o'clock in the morning, and were then ordered up, with a promise that their lives should be spared, if they assisted in working the brig. Mr. Lloyd was then found dead, and the gunner lying with many wounds; on his shewing some signs of life, one of the lascars killed him with a crow bar. At sun rise, their bodies were thrown over board.

"On the 23d, 24th and 25th of the month, numbers of prows were going in search of the brig, and we expected they would have brought her in, (for the weather had been uncommonly calm,) until the head Daroo returning, informed us, that he had neared the brig several times, but whenever it blew, the always got off, and that he could not get close enough to board.

"It was generally supposed, they had proceeded to the Spanish Settlement, of Soomboangan, till the other prows came in; we were then told that the brig had gone towards Monada, adding, that had the gone to Soomboangan, they would have brought her away.

"We were now preparing to leave Sooloo for Manila, by help of a prow, when Capt. E. Masquerier, with the ship Jane, fortunately arrived on the 30th August, and to his goodness we are indebted for our passage to Malacca.

"On the 6th September, we embarked on the vessel with Mr. Sharpe, Master G. Jones, four seapoys, three seacunnies, and five others, servants, &c.

"Captain Masquerier shaped a course to Monada, in hopes of falling in with the brig, and learnt, that a vessel answering to her description had passed under American colours some days before, steering towards the island of Ternate."

(Continued after the Poetry.)

THE CRISIS.

While o'er the suffering World, the din of Arms,
Spreads thro' the peaceful Vale dire war's alarms,
While o'er the fearful Mind dread horrors sweep,
The Widow moans, the unconsoling Orphan weep,
While Monarchs fall, who long had held their sway,
By Lawless gain'd on wretched Jovial day;
See! Freedom's altars, and fate deplores
To a Sanctuary to Albion's shores;
See! SH ISLES, for Liberty renowned,
From our soft altar ever will be found!
What, if the Crisis for hearts appall,
What, if the Corban of our kingdoms fall;
What, if the Corban of our kingdoms fall;
And on our Allies' mournful vengeance wreaks;
Shall Britons humble to the Ufurper's force!
Nor stem with dauntless heart, the tyrant's course?
"Forbid it HONOUR!" Britons' hearts call,
"We'll nobly Conquer, or we'll Glorious fall!"
Freedom! her sacred glow to English hearts,
Now, as in days of yore, again impart;
True Patriot zeal each generous Soul inspires,
Warm with the flame of Freedom's holy fires,
When England stood alone, the awful rose
By Heaven's great FLAG, high above her foes!
LET US then still, deserve a Britain's Name,
And emulate our Nelson's deathless fame!
To Heaven's high Throne our supplications pay,
With hand and heart our Country's call obey,
For Britons ne'er will yield to Gallic sway!

MADRAS,
February 23, 1808.

P. J. C.

(Continued from the 2d Page.)

January 16.

The Philip Dundas, Capt. G. A. Noyal, will quit the harbour for Madras, in all next week.

January 23.

The Philip Dundas, Capt. Noyal, failed hence for the Coasts of Pedier and Comandor on Tuesday last. The Jane, Captain E. Masquerie will sail this day or tomorrow for the same places.

January 30.

The Hon. Company's ship Surat Cattle, Cap. Robertson, anchored in the harbour, on Thursday last from England, whence she failed the 19th April, in company with the direct fleet, having on board the Grenadier Company of the 2d. Bn. of the Royals.

The following is a list of the passengers on board the Surat Cattle.

H. M. Royal, Capt. Maclean, Lieuts. Morris de Sallabery, Lewis de Sallabery, Gordon & Ensign Munro.

H. M. 22d Regt.—Lieuts. Frazer & Harvey. Ceylon Regt.—Capt. Brown and Lieut. Dick. Mr. Darby, Paymaster of H. M. 8th Dragoons. Mr. Calder, Merchant Madras Establishment. Mr. Shordich, Cadet Madras Establishment.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 24.

IRISH INSURRECTION BILL.

The House went into a recommitment of this Bill.

On the clause for empowering Magistrates, in the night time, to break into houses suspected of being inhabited by seditious persons, a very long conversation arose on the wording of it.

Sir John Newport was fearful it was an authority that would be abused, and productive of much mischief.

Sir A. Wellesley and the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended it.

Mr. Croker proposed an amendment, that the Magistrate should wait ten minutes after he demanded entrance, before he should break in.

Colonel Vereker declared, that if the Bill was to be frittered away in this manner, it would have no effect at all.

Sir Samuel Romilly said, that the rules of decorum denounce that, at least, time should be afforded the poor females of the family to put themselves in a state fit to be seen by male visitors of the description likely to storm a cottage in the dead of the night.

Mr. Grattan said, though he approves of the Bill, he thought the power given to Magistrates was very dangerous, however necessary, particularly as the execution of it would probably be entrusted to the most desperate fellows in the country. Should they be authorized to break into a house, and even into the bedroom of a lady, after any time that might seem reasonable to them, this would bring such an odium on the Bill as would destroy the purposes intended by it. Female innocence might then receive injuries which would never be forgotten or forgiven; and to talk of compensation would be ridiculous. He therefore was anxious that an interval of ten minutes should be appointed to elapse before they were authorized to enter the house.

The Solicitor General supported the introduction of the words "a reasonable time," contending, that were the Magistrates tied down to any set time before they made their entrance, it might happen that it would give time for preparations for attack or defence being made within the House, which they might be apprized of, without being permitted by law to anticipate, if they were in every case obliged to wait ten minutes.

A division took place, when there appeared for the words, "a reasonable time," standing part of the clause, 71—Against it 30—Majority 41.

On the clause punishing the concealment of Arms, &c.

Lord Howick observed, that arms might be concealed within the precincts of a house, without the knowledge of the owner. He therefore wished that some clause should be introduced for protecting such persons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed to the propriety of such a clause; and Mr. Croker then drew up a clause; providing that the person in whose house such arms, &c. were found concealed, should be found guilty, unless he were able to prove, that such arms were placed there without his knowledge.

Mr. Sheridan asked what kind of proof would be requisite for such a purpose? How was the suspected person to be able to exculpate himself?

Mr. Simeon observed, that the Hon. Gentleman might as well ask by what sort of evidence any thing could be proved. It could only be that sort of circumstantial evidence which was received in every Court of Justice.

Mr. Windham thought, that where there was to great a chance of innocence being made to suffer the penalty of guilt, the House should guard against it with the most anxious caution. He therefore conceived that the question of his Hon. Friend was highly pertinent, and deserved the serious consideration of the House.

The clause being put for protecting Magistrates, and all Officers acting under them, in what they conceived to be the conscientious discharge of their duty, from the damages which might be awarded by a Jury against them, on account of mistake or inadvertence, by enabling the Judge to certify in their favour, if he thought their intention good.

Sir A. Paget said, he considered the whole of the clause not only an innovation on all the known rules of law in this country, but subversive of the constitution, by empowering a Judge to dispense with the bulwark of our liberty—the Trial by Jury.

Mr. Whitbread thought it would be better to suspend the trial by Jury altogether, than to insult the people of Ireland with the mockery of a fair and impartial distribution of justice.

The Solicitor General for Scotland, Colonel Vereker, and the Solicitor General for England, supported the clause on the ground of an absolute necessity. They acknowledged, that the whole of the measure was exceedingly strong, but called for by imperious circumstances.

After some further conversation, the House divided, when there appeared, For the Clause 70—Against it 20.

The other clauses were then read and agreed to, except the last clause, for extending the act to three years.

A conversation took place between Sir John Newport, Mr. Grattan and Lord Howick, who urged the necessity of limiting it to one year; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bessford, and Col. Vereker, in support of the Clause; and the House again divided, and there appeared, For the original Clause, 68—Against it the Clause, 29.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

IRISH INSURRECTION BILL.

Abstract of the Bill now before Parliament, for Suppressing Insurrections and preventing the disturbance of the Public Peace, in Ireland.

Punishment on persons who administer, or aid and assist in administering oaths for seditious purposes; and on persons who shall take such oaths, without being compelled.—Necessity shall not justify persons taking such oaths, unless they inform Justices; but not excluded from such defence, if tried for the offence.—Accessories deemed principals and tried, though persons who administer oaths not tried.—Purport of oath or engagement sufficient in indictment.—Informations of persons who shall lodge examinations, and shall be murdered or maimed, or kept by force from trials, shall be admitted as evidence.—Examination of a witness secreted not evidence, unless secreted by person on trial, or others for him.—Where a witness, Magistrate, &c. shall be murdered or maimed, on account of evidence or exertion, Grand Jury may present a sum for representative of such person.—Magistrates may arrest strangers, and examine them on oath.—Two Justices may cause Clerk of Peace to summon a Special Session, who shall post notice and cause Justices to be summoned.—Justices so assembled may signify by memorial to Lord Lieutenant that the county is disturbed, or in danger of being so.—Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim such county, or part thereof, to be in a state of disturbance, &c.—Copy of Proclamation to be transmitted to Clerks of the peace, who are to give notice thereof. Places proclaimed to be considered as such from the day on which inhabitants shall be required to remain within their houses. Proclamations shall be conclusive evidence in Civil and Criminal Courts.—Lord Lieutenant may appoint a King's Sergeant or Counsel to preside at Special Sessions.—Such Sergeant or Counsel to preside as Chief Judge, and Sessions to have all powers as Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery.—Persons found out of place of abode, after certain hours, to be brought before Magistrates and examined; and if not out on lawful occasions, deemed idle and disorderly.—Magistrates may enter houses as herein, and absent persons deemed idle and disorderly.—Persons taking Unlawful Oaths, deemed idle and disorderly.—Persons tried under this act before Special Sessions, not to be again tried for the same before any other Jurisdiction.

Certain persons having arms, deemed idle and disorderly.—Persons found in public Houses after certain time, deemed idle and disorderly.—Persons hawking seditious papers, &c. deemed idle and disorderly.—Persons tumultuously assembled deemed disorderly.—Proceedings of Special Sessions not to be removed by writ of certiorari, &c.—Court may order persons adjudged to be transferred, to be removed to gaols out of county.—Women guilty of hawking seditious papers, deemed idle and disorderly, and liable to imprisonment.—Justices &c. may call upon persons whose arms are registered, whilst proclamation is in force, and take arms &c. to a place of safety, giving receipts to the owners. Not to extend to Regular or Militia Forces, or Yeomanry Corps &c.—Magistrates of adjacent Counties at large may execute this act within Counties of Cities, or of towns, except Dublin, and Magistrates of Counties, &c. may execute in Counties at large.—Lord Lieutenant may revoke Proclamations.—Grand Juries may present for expenses incurred in execution of the Act.

To be sold by Auction.

AT GRAVES'S
LIVERY STABLES

The 29th Instant, at 10 o'clock,
THE STUD OF

Lieutenant Colonel Gillespie;
WHO IS ABOUT TO QUIT THE COAST;

CONSISTING OF

Well broke Chargers and Racers
VIZ.

C. A. HORSE ACHILLES, 6 years 15 Hands 2 Inches—an elegant well broke Charger, very speedy.

B. A. H. Aly Pacha, 7 years 14 Hands 2 1/2 Inches—A Present from the late Aly Pacha of Bagdad. A most beautiful Animal, well broke as a charger, very fleet—A Maiden.

B. A. H. Tymon, 7 years 14 Hands 3 Inches—A Remarkable Strong fine active Horse, equal to any weight and speedy.

B. A. H. Matchem, 5 years 14 Hands and 1/2 Inches—A most beautiful Horse, of very great action and Speed—A Maiden.

G. A. H. Sweet William, 6 years 13 Hands 3 Inches—A Horse of surprising Beauty, uncommon Action, and Speed.

B. A. H. Diamond, 4 years 14 Hands 2 1/2 Inches—A Maiden of very great beauty and promise as a Racer.

G. A. H. Sweet Briar, 4 years 14 Hands, Very handsome, Got by the famous wooden Ann Horse, brought by the owner from Arabia—very speedy—A Maiden.

These HORSES are all found, and particularly recommended to the attention of the Amateurs of the Turf.

For Private Sale.

THE FOLLOWING.

BOOKS.

For Sale at the Courier Office.

ROLLINS ancient History 10 Vols. Smiths Moral Sentiments 2 Vols. Sales Koran 2 Vols. Vanhook's narrative of the Transactions in Bengal 3 Vols. Secret History of the Court of Charles 2d. 2 Vols. Watsons History of Philip 2d. 2 Vols. Campbells Lives of the Admirals 4 Vols. Parliamentary Proceedings on India 1 Vol. James's Military Dictionary 1 Vol. The officers Manual 1 Vol. Russells movements 1 Vol. A Treatise on Military Finance by Reide 2 Vols.—The Regimental Companion, 2 Vols. Hadleys Grammar 1 Vol. History of the Campaigns of 1796, 7, 8, & 9—3 Vols. Lockes works 9 Vols. The world 4 Vols. The adventurer 4 Vols. The Idler 2 Vols. The Mirror 3 Vols. The Observer 3 Vols. The Pharos 2 Vols. Elements of Criticism 2 Vols. Forsters Journey from Bengal to England 2 Vols. Boswells life of Johnson 3 Vols. A Dictionary of Chemistry 3 Vols. Chaptalls Elements of Chemistry 3 Vols. British India Analyzed 3 Vols. Duncans Logic 1 Vol. Pooneys Practical French Grammar 1 Vol. Chambers french Grammar 1 Vol. Butlers Hudibras 1 Vol. Asiatic Disquisitions 4 Vols. Nicholls Chemistry 1 Vol. Gale on Public Credit 1 Vol. Aye on Courts Martial 1 Vol. Prices, Tracts on India 3 Vols. The Navigators assistant 1 Vol. Montesquieus Spirit of Laws 1 Vol.—Colquhouns Police of the Metropolis 1 Vol. Gilchrist's Hindoostane Philology 3 Vols. Hanways Domestic Happiness 1 Vol. Chesterfields advice to his son 1 Vol. Berthollens System of Chemical Statics with Copious explanatory Notes 2 Vols. Thomsons Seasons with beautiful Plates 1 Vol. Milns Well bred Scholar 1 Vol. Steel's Naval Chronologist of the late War 1 Vol. Tielkes Field Engineer 2 Vols. Colquhouns Police of the Thames 1 Vol.

For Sale.

A FASHIONABLE full Bodied Pannelled BANDY, upon Curricie Springs with a Brown PEGUE HORSE, Price 250 Pagodas.

The Horse and Bandy will be sold together, or separately.

For particulars Enquire of the printer of this Paper.

Europe Investment.

MR. AWELL begs leave to inform the LADIES & GENTLEMEN of this Presidency, he will on Thursday 25th Instant expose for Sale at the house lately occupied by Colonel Branton, near the exchange, the extensive Investment of

CAPTAIN THOMAS SANDERS
P. Honorable Company's Ship
NORTHAMPTON,
CONSISTING OF
The Undermentioned Articles,

VIZ.
Hodgson's Pale Ale, some choice Old Hock, Champagne, Burgundy, Claret and Port Wine from the first houses in London.—Madeira and Sherry in Casks; Rum Shrub, Raspberry and Cherry Brandy, Pine Cheese, Westmorland Hams, Pickled Tongues, Raspbrry Jam, Red and Black Currant Jelly, Raspberry Vinegar and Bottled Fruits, Bloom Raisins, Currants and Italian Macaroni, Oilman Stores, consisting of Pickled Cauliflowers, Gherkins, Piccalilli, Samphire, Walnut, Sliced Cucumber, Onions, French Beans, Cucumber and Mellon, Mangoes, French Olives, Capers, Essence of Anchovies, Harvey's Fifth Sauce, fine Mushroom Catup, fine Oil, English Vinegar, and Durham Mustard, a Select and Elegant Assortment of Haberdashery, containing some of the most fashionable Italian Mullins, Purple, Crimson, and Yell-w Gadames, Striped and Plain Imperial Nett Coloured Lace, &c. Black and Coloured Silk Handkerchiefs, plain and Figured, Coloured and White, Satin and Sarfent Ribbon, Ladies long spider net Thread and Tambour'd Lace Sleeves, Gentlemen and Ladies Gloves of all kinds.—An Extensive assortment of Glass and Earthen Ware containing, Table and Wall Shades, Cut wine Glasses, Decanters, a variety of Goblets and Tumblers, Water Cups, Butter Basons, Milk Bowls, Cut Oval Salts, Cret Strands, Vase Lamps, Extra Shades and Rich cut smelting Bottles, a small Assortment of complete Table Services of Earthenware with enamelled and rich Burnished Borders, with hot water Plates &c. Tea and Milk Pots.—Gentlemens Hessian, Military and Jockey Boots, Gentlemens and Ladies Shoes, Family Medicine Chests, Perfumery from Smyth, Stationary of all kinds with a few Quizes of fine Drawing Paper, Playing Cards, Gentlemen and Ladies Silk and Cotton Stockings, Superfine Broad Cloth, Gentlemen round Hats and Military folding do. Ladies Straw Hats with the best and most fashionable white ruff Hats fashionably trimmed with elegant ostrich Feathers &c. Childrens Hats a few sets of very handsome Knives and Forks with Desert do. A complete assortment of Table Covers & Siew Pins, Sloop Tareens, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brags Lacquered Door Locks, Commode Handles, Iron Chests, Bass Iron Sheet Lead, Cork, Snuff, &c. &c.

MR. FAWELL begs leave to acquaint the Gentlemen and Ladies that his stay at Madras is limited, therefore earnestly requests they will favour him with an early inspection of his rooms, at the same time assures them every Article will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
ON SATURDAY the 26th Instant,

To close a Concern.

A VERY handsome whole Pannel'd Gig, built by Windus and Son, of London, made of the best Materials, painted Patent yellow, with circular fix'd head and back Curtain to roll up, and an extra pair of wheels.

A handsome set of Patent Mahogany Dining Tables, quite new with Claw feet—2 Pieces of Bed Tucking, 2 Europe Biddets,

AND
Twelve Views by Daniel in Bengal, in rich burnished Frames.

For Private Sale.

AT
J. RANKEN'S
COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,
THREE VERY FINE
CAMELS,
WARRANTED SOUND
And in good Condition.

Administration.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of THOMAS KENT, late Chief Officer of the Honorable Company's Ship Dover Cattle, 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.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1868.

MORNING POST—AUGUST 2.

Treaty. Peace with Prussia, is the chief intelligence of the week. It will be seen by this document, the King of Prussia has reaped the full harvest of what he so amply merited,—that his long course of treachery has terminated in a merited ignominy. We will not pretend to feel sympathy in the misfortunes of such a Monarch. Let him fall,—let the fabric of the impious League of Prussia perish from the face of the earth.

But to return to the stipulations of the Treaty.—The cessions on the part of the King of Prussia amounting to upwards of One-third of the late Prussian Monarchy.

From these cessions a new Kingdom has been created.—Jerome Bonaparte has become King of Westphalia,—his revenue will equal that of the Prussian Monarchy.—As if this were not sufficient, the Elector, or King of Saxony, is to have the right of a military road across the remaining dominions of his Prussian Majesty.—This is, in fact, laying Prussia for ever at the feet of France. Such a direction will doubtless be given to this road, as will open the very vital of Prussia to any future attack of the French chief.

To these losses may be added, that of the town of Dantzic, the only safe and good port which Prussia possesses on the Baltic. The loss of this town in the mere article of port duties, subtracts nearly one fourth from the former revenues of the Prussian Monarch.

Prussian Poles are erected into a Duchy, under the name of the Duchy of Warsaw. It is given for the present to the Elector of Saxony, but there is every reason to believe that it will shortly have another master. The Elector, or King, will doubtless soon change it for some of the possessions of the King of Westphalia.

The stipulation against England is conceived in very strong words.—The King of Prussia has been compelled to declare himself a party "in the maritime war," as it is called, against England.—All the Prussian ports, &c. are to be closed against the admission of English commerce.

Thus three new States have been created from the Provinces dismembered from Prussia on this side the Elbe.—The Duchy of Danzig on the Baltic; and the Duchy of Warsaw from the Prussian provinces in Poland.

It appears, moreover, by the same Mail, that the Treaty between France and Russia has likewise been duly concluded, and ratified.—This treaty, however, will not be made public till Bonaparte shall have arrived at Paris, when it will be presented to the French Senate.

It is generally believed that it contains stipulations very much to the injury of England.—The Emperor Alexander, indeed, seems to have concluded the Treaty in a state of mind not very friendly towards this country.

Upon the whole, however, it cannot be denied, that the very restoration of the Prussian Monarch was an act of moderation. The French Emperor was in possession of the whole of his dominions.

Perhaps the Russian Treaty will explain this seeming inconsistency with the actual state of Prussia and France. Bonaparte gives nothing without an equivalent.

It may be unnecessary to add, that the Electorate of Hanover is included in the new Kingdom of Westphalia. Hanover is perhaps of little importance to England, and were it not for the feelings of our venerable King, who must be supposed to regard his ancient patrimony with some attachment, we should care but little for its loss.

THE TIMES—August 13, 1867.

The funeral of the Duchess of Gloucester will take place this week. The remains are to be deposited in St. George's Chapel, Windsor; but the funeral is not to be under the management of the Board of Works. The following is the inscription on the plate of the coffin:—

Deposited

Illustriſſime Principis Mariz,
Ducis Glouceſtriæ et Edinburgi, Comitiss Connachiz;
Vidua Illustriſſimi Principis defuncti
Guſtavi Henrici de Brunſwick Lunenburg,
Ducis Glouceſtriæ et Edinburgi, Comitiss Connachiz
Nobilissimi Ordinis Perſeſſidis Equitis,
Fili tertii generis
Illustriſſimi Frederici Ludovici
Principis Wallie defuncti, et Fratri
Augustiſſimi et Potentiſſimi
Monarchi Georgii Tertii
Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regis, Fidei Defensoris;
Et Matris Illustriſſimi Principis
Guſtavi Frederici de Brunſwick Lunenburg,
Ducis Glouceſtriæ et Edinburgi, Comitiss Connachiz,
Nobilissimi Ordinis Perſeſſidis Equitis,
Obit 22 Die Augusti, Anno Domini 1867,
Ætatis sue 71.

SEPTEMBER, 10.

We received American Papers of a late date. The Washington paper of the 29th July states, that the persons taken out of the Chesapeake, were native Americans, and gives the places of their birth, &c. Whether the claims be well founded or not, we do not pretend to decide. We are glad to find, however, that the whole subject of the differences between the two Governments,

is to be regularly discussed between the authorized agents of each. The reports of the American Government having indicated its agents to make insolent propositions are totally without foundation.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, for the purpose of reading the advices received by the fleet lately arrived. The ship Exeter, of 1200 tons was taken up for China direct.—The Court adjourned at six o'clock till tomorrow.

The following is stated to have been the answer of the President of the United States when waited upon by two respectable Gentlemen, concerning the means of waging war with any prospect of success, "France has Ships, and we have Seamen."

TRIAL OF CAPT. LAROCHE.
FOR COWARDICE.

PORTSMOUTH—JULY 23.

On Monday, and the three following days, a Court Martial was held on board the Gladiator, to try Captain Laroche, late commanding his Majesty's Ship Uranie, for not doing his utmost to bring the enemy to action on the 15th of May and the 22d of June last—

CAPTAIN BRADLEY, —PRESIDENT;

Lieut. Morrison, First Lieut. of the Uranie, Prosecutor.

The Admiralty Order for the Trial was read, and then a letter from Lieut. Morrison and other Officers of the Uranie, and also a letter from part of the Petty Officers and Ship's Crew of the Uranie, to the Lords of the Admiralty, stating the conduct of Capt. Laroche, and the reports which prevailed to the disadvantage of the character of the Uranie, imputing cowardice to her on the above days, and demanding a Court Martial on Capt. Laroche; to clear their name, were severally read.

The Court being then sworn, they proceeded to the examination of witnesses.

The witnesses in behalf of the prosecution were the Second Lieutenant, Master, Master's Mate, Carpenter, Pilot, Surgeon, Lieutenants of Marines and a Seaman of the Uranie, who deposed, that four of the main deck guns were in the hold when the enemy was first seen, (on the 5th of May, when a corvette came out of Cherbourg, and having looked at the Uranie, ran in again) that they were not mounted till the next day, after the enemy was seen a second time (on the 15th of May when a corvette and a frigate came out, and stood towards the Uranie; and that the Uranie wore from the enemy for some time, and was an hour before she was ready for action; that there was great confusion on board the Uranie during that time; that Capt. Laroche behaved in symptoms of agitation, fear, and (one witness swore to a question put by the prosecutor) or cowardice; that he frequently changed colour, and was agitated in a manner he never betrayed before or since; that the Uranie did not carry all the full she could have done; that if she had, and Capt. Laroche had done his utmost to bring the enemy to action, he must have cut off the corvette, and must have brought the frigate to action if he did not abandon the corvette; and that he fired the enemy's frigate within gun-shot (giving a broadside) and wore, and must have been in close action within a few minutes, if he had chased the frigate and carried all sail.

The Surgeon, on cross-examination, said, that Capt. Laroche had been ill three or four days of a bilious fever, and had taken medicine that morning (colamel and salts) and others admitted that he had not dined with his Officers, through indisposition, for three or four days. All the witnesses for the prosecution said, that Captain Laroche had lain at anchor close in the shore several times and for a long time together, and on the occasion when the enemy's frigate was saluting the Governor of Paris, stood close in to the works, hove to, hoisted his colours, and fired at the frigate by way of defiance. The witnesses admitted that Capt. Laroche and his Officers were on ill terms: one witness said that Capt. Laroche was on ill terms with all at times.

The case for the prosecution closed at ten o'clock on Tuesday, when Captain Laroche requested a short time to prepare his defence. In about two hours the Court again opened, and Capt. Laroche's Friend read a very able defence, which insisted that his prosecutors were in a combination against him, from personal prejudice; that he had watched the enemy at anchor, except when the weather would not permit, incessantly; had frequently defied him; and that when the enemy came out, he had endeavoured to decoy him further from under the batteries, and that the enemy's object was to decoy the Uranie under the batteries; that the enemy's frigate carried fifty 18 pounders, the Uranie only thirty-six 12 pounders; that the Uranie was foul in her bottom, and that the enemy's frigate was a faster sailer, and could bring him into action whenever she pleased, or avoid an action at pleasure; that he

carried all the sail he could with safety to his Majesty's Ship then on a lee-shore, and close in with it; that caution the more beloved him, as during this war the Minerva, &c. had been captured by running on shore at this very place.

He said a most elegant comment to the bravery of his Majesty's Navy of

expressed a confidence that, by believing evidence to be given in support of his Majesty's ships; it concluded by saying, that Captain Laroche would call witnesses that could have no bias, to prove that he had done his utmost to bring the enemy to action, and in no degree tarnished his Majesty's flag or dishonoured the corps he was proud to belong to.

The witnesses for Capt. Laroche were, the Lieutenant commanding the gun-brig Defender (in company with the Uranie on this occasion) and the other Officers of that brig, and several of the Uranie's Seamen, among which last were Captains of the Tops and Forecastle: they all deposed that Capt. Laroche did his utmost to bring the enemy to action; that had the Uranie carried all the sail he could and done every thing that could be suggested, it was impossible for her to bring the enemy to action while he avoided it, which he did; that the enemy could bring Captain Laroche to action when he pleased, and avoided it in like manner; that both forces were close in shore, and had Capt. Laroche continued the pursuit when he fired and tacked, he might have taken under the batteries, and greatly endangered the safety of the Uranie.—Two military officers, who had been on a cruise with Capt. Laroche, as visitors, deposed, that he had always displayed the most undaunted courage, and tried every means to provoke the enemy to try his strength. Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin deposed, that Capt. Laroche had, verbally and by letter, reported to him officially that the Uranie's bottom was foul, and that she wanted to be docked. Mr Diddams, builder in the Dock-yard, deposed that the Uranie stood in need of several repairs; and that her bottom was very foul.—The defence closed at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, and the Court were in deliberation till one o'clock.

The Court being again opened, the Judge Advocate read the Sentence, which was, that "the charge being in part proved, Captain Laroche is sentenced to be dismissed from the command of his Majesty's ship Uranie."

The Court was much crowded the whole four days; for the trial, from the serious nature of the charges, had excited very extensive interest. Two of the charges had the sentence of death affixed to them; the one upon which he was found guilty inflicts death, or any other punishment a Court Martial shall choose to inflict.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

BY EXPRESS

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, AUGUST 7.

The King having signified to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty his Royal pleasure that the following uniform Clothing shall in future be worn by the Masters and Purfers in his Royal Navy, their Lordships do hereby give notice thereof to all Masters and Purfers in his Majesty's Navy accordingly, and require and direct them strictly to conform thereto.

FULL DRESS.

"Blue Cloth Coat, with blue lappels, cuffs, and collar, collar to stand up, three buttons on pockets and cuffs, white lining; white cloth waistcoat and breeches; plain hat."

UNDRESS.

"Blue Cloth Coat, blue lappels and round cuffs, fall down collar; waistcoat and breeches of white or blue cloth as may be convenient. The buttons worn by the Masters to be the Arms of the Navy Office, and by the Purfers those of the Victualling Office."

And the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby further give notice, that the uniform directed in pursuance of his Majesty's Order, on the 17th of November 1867, to be worn by the Warrant Officers of his Majesty's Fleet, viz.

"Blue Cloth Coat, with blue lappels and round cuffs, fall down collar, three buttons to the pocket and cuff, white lining but not edged with white; button with an anchor, same as the Captains former one, White Cloth Waistcoat and Breeches." Shall be worn only by Gunners, Boatswains, and Carpenters; and the subordinate classes of Warrant Officers shall not be allowed to wear lappels.

W. W. POLE.

THE MORNING POST—JULY 20, 1867.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated the 30th June via Falmouth:—"A messenger from Palermo, who was landed here, after a short passage, from a floop of war, goes in this packet. I understand the Calabrians, *en masse*, have totally defeated the French, and that 12,000 Neapolitan troops have revolted, and made a separate encampment. I am sorry to learn the death of Admiral Louis."

JULY 24.

Dr. Jenner must be highly gratified at the recent testimony of the great estimation in which he is held by Foreign Courts, for the important service rendered to mankind by his Vaccine Discovery.—We learn from good authority, that a

young gentleman, a British subject, having engaged in Miranda's expedition, was made prisoner, and condemned to ten years slavery at Onond, in South America, and that all applications even for a mitigation of his sentence had failed; but Dr. Jenner, a Catholic Majesty, having professed the fate of this youth, he was informed, and ordered to be set at liberty.

The 38th Regiment, full of love and veneration for their late excellent and gallant Commander, Colonel Vassall, who first formed, and afterwards immortalized their Corps, are going to erect a Monument in this Country, in compliment to that distinguished Officer, and in whose loss every individual of the Regiment has to deplore a father, benefactor, and friend.

JULY 31.

If report may be accredited, the cause of Lord Seaford's resignation of his late Government does him much honour. For a long time his Lordship, it is said, was the idol of the inhabitants of Barbadoes; but previous to his administration in that Island, the murder of a Negro, if even aggravated by circumstances of the most horrid atrocity, was in law only a misdemeanor; and to the disgrace of justice, the proprietor of the murdered slave could only, by law, recover from the murderer twice the appraised value of such a slave, the murderer escaping, we may say, with impunity. But his Lordship's persevering zeal in the cause of injured justice, at length succeeded, with much difficulty, in obtaining an Act of the Legislature making it felony to kill any slave. His Lordship immediately became obnoxious to the majority of the inhabitants, and even received personal insult from several of the more illiberal of that community.

It is reported that the enemy have occupied Stralsund; but no authentic advice of the event has been received.

It is reported that Mr. W. Butler, of Hampshire, will shortly lead to the H. menial Altar the beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Barbet, daughter of the late General Nixon.

Bonaparte is said to have addressed the Queen of Prussia, at his first interview with her, in these words—"Till this moment I thought myself victorious, but now I feel that I am vanquished."

SEPTEMBER 2.

General Grant has announced the discovery of the longitude by a mathematical instrument, which shows the rate of a ship sailing continually with the greatest accuracy. This instrument is connected with others, which point out the rate of the ship, her lat. and long. in direct or oblique sailing.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Bonaparte has restored to General De Zaitrow, the property of which he had been deprived in Poland; and several other landed proprietors are said to have been equally fortunate. He has also distributed the following estates to his Marshals and favourite Generals:—to Marshal Davoust, the Principality of Lovlky; to Marshal Lannes, the Principality of Szevierky; to Marshal Ney, the Principality of Salauky; to Marshal Berthier, two fiefures; to Marshal M. rier and Bessieres, the Generals Savary, Souchet, Oudinot, Dupont, Walther, Grouchy, Marchaud, Bertrand, Lannes, jun. St. Hilary, Michaux, and Nansouti, various offices and places of employment in the newly conquered countries, principally in the department of Plozke; to General Friand, an appointment in the Kalisch department; to Marshal Soult and General Victor, each a place in the department of Pofania; to Generals Legrand, Lariboffiere, and Mouton, appointments in the department of Warsaw. The three Polish Princes Sapicha, are to retain the staroſtey of Pryfemsky; and Generals Dombrowsky and Zayonſchek are to have property worth a million of Prussian florins; but in what quarter is not yet decided on.

An authentic notification has been made to the Governor of Dantzic, by Bonaparte, that the territory of that city should be extended two German, and not two French miles. This intelligence having been communicated to the Senate, occasioned the greatest joy. Boundary posts were immediately to be erected, and protected by a cordon of French troops.

A letter from Dresden states, that the whole Saxon army is to be newly organized, and placed under the French Marshal Ney. It is this fact, it is only the fore-runner of some important changes in the political state of that country. Much of Bonaparte's kindness to the King of Saxony has been imputed to an expectation of procuring for his brother Jerome the hand of the Princess Augusta. As the rejection of the offer must have mortified his vanity, it has probably changed his policy with respect to that Power.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Dr. A. B. Faulkner, of Sackville Street, Fellow of the London College of Physicians, has been, we understand, just appointed Physician Extraordinary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Suffolk.

BAL TIC FLEET.

ORDER OF BATTLE AND SAILING.

SHIPS.	SHIPS.	SHIPS.
38 Sybille	74 Centaur	Commodore Sir S. Hood,
36 Nympha	74 Defence	Captain W. H. W. W.
36 Africa	74 Captain	Charles E. E. E.
36 Cossack	74 Isaac Wallis	Isaac Wallis
36 Comus	80 Pon.	Vice Admiral H. E. Stanhope,
38 Leveret	74 Br...	Captain R. Dacres.
16 Alert	74 Ruby	John...
Prometheus F. S.	74 Valiant	James Young,
18 Thunder (bomb)		
8 Fury		
38 Cambrian	74 Goliath	Captain Peter Puget,
36 Africaine	74 Maida	S. H. Linzee,
36 Franchise	74 Mars	Wm. Lukin,
36 Surveillante	98 Prince of Wales	Admiral Gambier,
Banterer		Capt. Sir Home Popham,
Railleur		Adam McKenzie,
Bonetta		
Alacrité		
Tartarus (F. S.)	74 Spencer	Hon. R. Stopford,
Vefuvius (bomb)	74 Hercule	Hon. John Colville,
	74 Dictator	Donald Campbell,
	74 Alfred	John Bligh,
38 Leda	74 Vanguard	Alexander Fraser,
36 Huffer	74 Orion	Sir A. Dickson, Bt.
36 Solebay	74 Naïssa	Robert Campbell,
6 Combatant	74 Minotaur	Rear Admiral Ellington,
Orestes		Henry Hill,
Rafomond	64 Agincourt	George Burtin,
Lighthouse (F. S.)	74 Relocation	Commodore R. G. Keats,
Zebra (bomb)		Captain Peter Halket,
Valorous	74 Ganges	

Letter from an Officer in the Virginia detachment, dated Portsmouth, July 17.

"On Tuesday morning, Mr. Archer, of Norfolk, visited the British Squadron in Lynhaven Bay, for the purpose of delivering the dispatches from Mr. Erskine, which Mr. Archer had just brought from Washington. These dispatches simply advised Commodore Douglas to retire from the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Mr. Erskine had no other authority; for the British Squadron on the American station are not at all responsible to the British Minister in the United States, except in certain conditional cases; but are generally under the control of the Admiral, who is stationed at Halifax. Where Mr. Erskine could only advise, Admiral Berkeley could command. Mr. Lee was received in a most cavalier and indecorous style. The Commodore expressed his contemptuous astonishment at Mr. Lee's visit. He asked him whether he was ignorant that the President's Proclamation forbade all intercourse between American citizens and the British ships? and how could he think of flying in the face of those laws; by paying him the honour of a visit? As soon as Mr. Lee had delivered the dispatches, a signal was given to the other vessels; and their Captains immediately repaired to the Commodore's ship. You are already incensed enough at the outrageous conduct of the British and I have no inclination to make your blood indignantly boil by a full description of the conversation which ensued. One or two anecdotes will be sufficient to show you the spirit of the whole. The—Humphreys tauntingly asked Major Lee, whether he was not afraid of being infected by keeping company with a murderer and an assassin, such as he himself had been represented to be? They inquired about the fate of the British Consul and his Lady, and insolently demanded, whether the mob of Norfolk had hung them or thrown them into prison? They called the Corresponding Committee of Norfolk a mob? they called General Mathews the leader of that mob: they said they were at least entitled to an official copy of the President's Proclamation, under the seal of the Secretary of State; and they expressly denied the authority of the British Minister to interfere on the present occasion. Every one of the Captains was insolent and insulting in the extreme, except Sir Thomas Hardy, Captain of the *Triumph*, the celebrated friend and companion of Lord Nelson. He is said to have in his cabin the very sofa on which that great man breathed his last.

"The preceding facts are calculated to convince you, if you needed any additional proofs, that we have nothing to expect from this Squadron but insult and outrage."—(Richmond Inquirer.)

Foreign Intelligence.

BULLETIN.

Head-Quarters, Stralsund, August 14. Colonel Count Blacas had on the 6th instant audience of his Royal Majesty, and received from his Majesty a letter, containing an answer to that which he brought from his Majesty the King of France.

On the 8th inst. his Royal Majesty was graciously pleased to express his approbation of the conduct of the Royal British troops, during the time they served with the Swedish army.

His Royal Majesty ordered, on the 9th inst. the Governor-General Baron Effens, to withdraw with all persons belonging to the Government General, to Bergen, in the Ille of Rugen, and appointed Brigadier-General Baron Vegesack to the command in chief of all the troops, charged with the defence of this fortress.

Along the whole front no hostilities have been committed within the last few days.

BULLETIN.

Head-Quarters, Stralsund, August 14. All ports in Swedish Pomerania occupied by the French troops, are closely blockaded by Swe-

dish ships of war. A French Officer arrived on the 10th instant in the morning, at our advanced post near Trichsee, and declared to the Commanding Officer of the Chateaux, that if we continued to fire on their workmen, he should order 500 Tirailleurs to shoot all our vedettes, and all the artificers on duty in our batteries.

The same day an Officer was sent in the evening to the enemy's advanced post to declare, that unless they withdraw these workmen, they should all be shot; the enemy demanded a quarter of an hour's time for withdrawing his workmen, which was granted and they were all withdrawn, which proves that our fire of the preceding day had done great execution. At half past eight o'clock last night, a French Officer arrived at our advanced post in front of the intrenchment of Franhin, and declared, that unless the cannonade from the fortresses was immediately discontinued, the bombardment of the fortresses should be commenced without delay. He received for answer, that the enemy was at liberty to regulate his fire by that of the fortresses, and to bombard or not.—At half past nine o'clock the same night, General Perro's Aid-de-Camp advanced towards our chain of vedettes, repeated the same declaration, and received the same answer. According to the unanimous statement of all the deserters, the enemy's army, which forms the siege of Stralsund and occupies Swedish Pomerania, consist, besides the French, Spanish, Italian, and Dutch troops, of those of Schaffenburg, Bavaria, Saxony, Baden Wurtemberg, and Nassau-Orange.

(Gotten. Gazette, Aug. 18.)

FRANCE.

P. is, August 11.—A very important change has taken place in his Imperial Majesty's Ministry. The Prince of Benevento, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is promoted to the dignity of Vice Grand Elector of the Empire. The Administration of the Department of Foreign Affairs is transferred to M. Champagny, the Minister of the Interior, who is to be succeeded by M. Cretel, Member of the Council of State.—These three Gentlemen, on Sunday, received the oath taken on this occasion, from the hands of the Emperor.

Other accounts say, that the Prince of Neuchatel is made Vice-Constable, and the General of Division, Clark, is to be the new Minister of War.

Orders have been dispatched to most of the ports, to put a stop to all hostilities against the Russian, Prussian, and Mecklenburgh vessels.

Marshal Berthier, Minister of War, is promoted to the dignity of Vice-Constable, of the Empire.

LAW REPORT.

KING'S BENCH—SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1807. CRIM. CON.

KNIGHT v. DR. WALCOTT, alias PETER PINDAR. This case had attracted a considerable share of curiosity, and the Court was crowded at an early hour. The Attorney General and Mr. Garrow were Counsel for the Plaintiff; Mr. Park, Mr. Jarvis, and Mr. Marryat, for the Defendant.

The Attorney General stated the following case.—In the month of November, 1799; my client, whose name is Knight, was married to a Miss Franks, a Lady extremely young, and of a most attractive person. The marriage was what may strictly be called a match of affection. My client was bred to a sea-faring life, and was in the service of his King and Country. For six years they lived together in the utmost harmony; they had four children, two of which are dead: the two youngest are still living, to share the disgrace and misery of their father, and to lament the alienation and loss of a parent by the artifices of a seducer. Of the affection which subsisted between them I will give you abundant proofs, up to the time in which the train of the present crime was laid. They endured many hardships; amongst the rest shipwreck. But adversity knits

together those whom prosperity separates. However obstructed by occasional misfortunes, their stream of life might yet have rolled on in peace and mutual contentment, but for the practices of the Defendant.

In the year 1806, Mr. Knight took a small house in Prat Place, Camden Town. This house he let out in lodgings. In the month of August, Dr. Walcott, the Defendant, was recommended to these lodgings, and he accordingly engaged a bedchamber, which he rented at 8s. per week. Shortly after, he removed from his attic to the first floor, and became tenant of the drawing-room, and adjoining bed room. I should inform you that he had lodgings in town likewise, and was accustomed, upon every open and fine day, to walk thither, staying at home chiefly in wet weather. The Defendant, I must tell you, is a man in years, old in vice and the experience of wickedness, but with the passions of youth, which we should have thought quelled in one of his age. Being intimate with the Plaintiff, and his family in the capacity of a lodger, he meditated the seduction in the following manner.

He first practised upon the lady's vanity; he told her that he had powers which were lost in her present obscurity, and which, if employed in their direction, would bring fame and emolument to herself and husband.—He flattered her into an opinion that the would make an excellent actress,—got her to recite to him,—corrected her enunciation,—showed her the more graceful attitudes of the stage, and taught her much of that gesticulation and manner which we see upon the boards of the theatre.

He told her that he taught Mrs. Siddons; that he would gladly use his endeavours to make her as good an actress, and did not doubt of his success.—He added, that he could readily obtain her an engagement at the Theatre; and that her salary would be considerable.

The wife believed him; the husband believed him likewise; in short, it was a flattering representation, and could not be doubted. By means, like these, Gentlemen, he obtained the frequent company of this Lady; and accomplished those purposes which I shall disclose to you in evidence.—At the same time, what is most to his disgrace, he availed himself of intoxication to put her off her guard, and lay her vigilance asleep.

Mr. Garrow called witnesses, who proved the marriage of John Knight and his wife, formerly Miss Franks, by banns, on the 17th November 1799, at Bloombury Church.

The Attorney General called Mrs. Potter, who knew Mr. Knight six years ago, who lodged in her house in Great Cattle-street, Cavendish-square; he was employed as a fancy dress-maker.

The witness knew Mr. and Mrs. Knight, and stated that she thought Mrs. Knight the best of mothers and wives. Four years ago the husband was absent on a sea voyage with Capt. Rowley, of the Royal Navy, and the wife maintained herself during that time by needle-work. Mr. Knight paid the expenses of her lodging on his return.

Mary Crow, of St. John's-street, Smithfield; was acquainted with the Plaintiff and his wife 6 years; in her judgment, there could not be a happier couple.

Thomas Knight, brother of the Plaintiff, remembered Dr. Walcott going to lodge with them, in a bed room up two pair of stairs, for which he paid 8s. per week; he never recollected of being in company with Dr. Walcott.

Elizabeth Carter lived with Mrs. Knight as servant. Her master and mistress seemed to live very comfortably and affectionately together. Dr. Walcott came to lodge in a two pair of stairs room when she was there; he taught her to read and to speak. Dr. Walcott had behaved rudely to witness; but she did not encourage him, Dr. Walcott had the privilege of the dining room on the first floor gratis. She had seen her mistress go into the Doctor's Dining room nice and clean, and come out with her dress disordered; and her handkerchief unpinned. She has seen Dr. Walcott with his hands round Mrs. Knight's neck, when she went in, but not more than once; it was one afternoon at tea time, and her husband not there. She has seen the Doctor and her mistress sitting near the fire-place, and the Doctor's hand upon Mrs. Knight's knee. She has seen the Doctor lie on the sofa without his coat when Mrs. Knight was there, near the window; with her hair partly down about her shoulders. The window shutters sometimes were partly shut, when the Doctor and her mistress were together. She left her place, and Dr. Walcott remained in his lodgings, two or three weeks before Christmas.

She said the Doctor was very old and weak, and troubled much with an asthma, and pretended he could not see; seemed very blind; very dirty in his person and dress, and lies on the sofa very often without his coat. He was very strong when he pulled her about. She used to lead him up and down stairs. She observed him teaching Mrs. Knight to put her arms in particular positions, and speaking sharply to her when she was in the room. He used to be in the room an hour or two at a time, when teaching her to act.

Mrs. Dyke, a handsome, well dressed woman, lodged at Knight's, in Pratt-place. Dr. Walcott went thither in August. She thought Mrs. Knight to be a very prudent and good woman, fond of her husband and children. Dr. Walcott, in first coming had a two pair of stairs back room; afterwards he came down stairs to the first floor,

and lived in the opposite room to Mr. and Mrs. Knight; great friendship seemingly subsisted between Dr. Walcott and Mr. and Mrs. Knight, and they generally dined together. Understood Dr. Walcott was to bring Mrs. Knight upon the stage; heard her frequently reciting and reading passages from plays; Mrs. Knight, dressed genteelly, and particularly neat before Dr. Walcott came.

She saw her go to Dr. Walcott's apartments dressed generally neat and proper on going in; but one day, on coming out, saw her come down stairs with her clothes almost off her back, and walked into the garden.—She appeared intoxicated, but was not in liquor when she went into the Doctor's room.—She appeared tumbled, as if she had been in bed or asleep, and very much intoxicated.—Dr. W. used to bring a quantity of rum in pint and half pint bottles.—She never saw Mrs. Knight before in liquor, but heard her always exclaim against drinking spirits or liquors.

Mr. Knight had gone from home one afternoon.

—Mrs. Knight had been in Walcott's room two hours very quiet, not receiving lessons. Witness slept with her husband that night in a back room one pair of stairs; and Dr. Walcott immediately over them in the second floor. On the same night witness heard Mrs. Knight go into Doctor Walcott's bedchamber, and afterwards heard them laughing and playing together. She then staid with him about an hour, or three quarters, heard them laughing and playing as if two people were in bed together and she had no doubt of their being either, in or on the bed together.—This was on the evening Knight was to be at Norwood.—After which time, Mrs. Knight became inattentive to her children.

On the 23d of December, Dr. Walcott & Mr. Knight quarrelled, and the Doctor left the House.

Mrs. Knight left her husband on the 6th of January.

The witness on cross-examination, owned that she might have said, that she had "taught the scheme of the sofa and would make the old rascal of a Doctor pay £1000." She did not advise Mr. Knight to hide himself under the sofa, and never said so. She did not acquaint either Mr. or Mrs. Knight with her suspicions.

Mr. Dyke, the husband of the last witness, remembered one night in particular, when in bed with his wife, having heard Dr. Walcott and Mrs. Knight above their bed chamber, playing together as if in bed; upon which he said to his wife, the Doctor and Mrs. Knight are making themselves comfortable, and he went to sleep, leaving his wife awake. This examination closed the evidence for the prosecution. No witness were called for the defendant.

Mr. Parke, for the Defendant, observed that, this was the most impudent conspiracy, the most shallow and trumped up case that was introduced into a Court of Justice. The Defendant was upwards of seventy, blind, asthmatic, and the very antidote of love. He was so helpless, that he constantly required the assistance of the female sex in the offices of attention and kindness to his personal wants; and because Mrs. Knight, whom he contended to be a mere servant in the lodging house, performed these offices, such as tucking him up when he went to bed, and bringing him a bottle of warm water to put to his decrepit feet, and sustain a little warmth and vigour in his decaying and enervate frame; because, said he, this woman was employed in these purposes, and devoted herself with more peculiar attention to them on account of the Doctor's professed kindness to her, the husband avails himself of an opportunity to charge him with the crime of adultery in order to plunder him by the sentence of a Court of Justice.

"I wish to God, Gentlemen, you could see this man—this Peter Pindar! You would soon discover that he had no Pindarick fire, or any other fire whatever. Let him only step into the jury box, and he will infallibly plead his cause better than I can. Gentlemen, if the thing were not indelicate in itself, I might advert to circumstances which would prove to you that such were the natural infirmities of this man, that he was physically incapable of the crime. But it is useless to do this, because the plaintiff is out of Court. The adultery is proved in no single part or possible case. The evidence of the maid servant only instructs you that her mistress was once in a disordered dress; one of her breasts being uncovered, and her air dishevelled.—Well! the Dr. was teaching her to act. She was perhaps, at this moment, Euphrasia, in the "Grecian Daughter," employed in the charitable office of administering her breast for suck to the mouth of her exhausted parent.

"The maid saw the Doctor sometimes with his coat on, sometimes off; what then? He had once his hands round her neck; what then? He was instructing her to act. Once he had his hands on her knee; he was blind, and knew not where he put them. As to Mrs. Dyke's evidence, it was little short of the guilt of perjury. She manifestly equivocated, and denied what she afterwards confessed to be true in part. In a word, Gentlemen, if the crime of adultery be proved in this case, I know not any old man, in similar circumstances with the Doctor, who would not stand a chance of being impaled on the same charge in a Court of Justice."

Lord Ellenborough summed up in an impartial manner, He conceived the adultery not proved.

The Jury, after a moment's conference, found a verdict for the Defendant.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 24, 1808.

Calcutta, — February 10, 1808.

The Honorable Company's Ships *Castle Eden*, *Surry*, *City of London*, *Windham*, *Marquis of Wellesley*, *Lord Duncan*, and *Lady Castlereagh*; also the *Palmeri*, *Baphrater*, *Aboukir*, *Fully Sultan*, brig *Favourite*, *Bredalbane* cutter; the Portuguese ship *Don Joze*; and the Danish prize *Prince of Augustenburgh* remain at Saugor and Kedgerce.

SUPREME COURT.

On Friday last, being the second day of the Sittings of the Supreme Court, a very interesting and curious cause came on, respecting two Lottery Tickets in the Second Town Hall Lottery, one of which had been drawn a Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees, and the other a Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

The parties were,

Reid and Wife, vs. S. GREENWAY.

This was a Bill filed by the plaintiff to recover the two tickets abovementioned, on the ground, that he had given a commission to the defendant, and had supplied him with funds to purchase four undrawn tickets for him; and alleging, that this had been done, that the above were two of the tickets thus purchased, and that they were his property.

The circumstances were nearly as follows:—The defendant had purchased some tickets: two of which he sold to the plaintiff at 100 Rupees each, when the price of tickets was 125 Rupees; one of which in the course of the few first days drawing came up a prize of 500 Rupees. He carried the prize to the house of the defendant, and requested, that he the defendant would purchase for him some undrawn tickets, with the produce of that prize, which the defendant agreed to do. When he sent to purchase the undrawn tickets, he added 100 Rupees, with the intention of taking one ticket for himself, not knowing that the price of tickets had risen so high as 150 Rupees, at which they then were selling.

Four Tickets were brought to the defendant, which he threw down upon a table before some friends, who happened to be present, telling them, that he had purchased four Tickets, three of which were for Capt. Reid, and one for himself, and at the same time requesting, that some of the party present would select the ticket for him to keep. After several of the company had successively drawn one ticket at a time from the four, putting it back at each trial, and one of the four had been drawn twice, it was proposed, that this ticket should be kept, but a different ticket having been drawn at the third trial, some of the company proposed, that the latter should be kept; when to please all parties, the defendant resolved to venture two tickets, and that both should be kept; which was agreed to, and the defendant accordingly sent for an additional ticket, which being brought, he instantly sent it with two of the others to the plaintiff, accompanied with the balance in cash of the 500 rupee prize, which he had received from the plaintiff.

These three tickets, and the balance making up the amount of the 500 rupee prize, were accepted & kept by the plaintiff. Several conversations respecting this transaction took place on different occasions, in which the defendant mentioned to the plaintiff and others, that he had purchased four tickets at that time, and had kept one of them for himself. No objection however, was made to this transaction, until four days afterwards, when the ticket which had been twice drawn from the four, and selected for the defendant, as above described, came up a prize of 20,000 Rupees. The plaintiff then made an application for this ticket to the defendant, through his Attorney, alleging, that he had given the defendant a commission to purchase four tickets for him, which had been done, that this was one of them, and that it was his property; but even then made no demand for the other ticket, which had been selected at the same time, and which afterwards came up a prize of 1,000 Rupees.

After having heard many learned and ingenious arguments from the Council on both sides during the Sittings of Friday and Saturday, the Hon. the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Russell, and his learned colleagues, the Honorable Sir John Roys and the Honorable Sir William Burroughs, were unanimously of opinion, that this was an ingenious fair, and honorable transaction on the part of the defendant, and that the plaintiff had no right whatever to participate in any share of the produce of these fortunate Tickets, and the Bill was accordingly dismissed with Costs.

Behold the Goddess whom we won't see.

Now, both outside the Lottery and the Law.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1807.

Downing-Street, September 12, 1807.

Lieutenant Colonel Bourke, Deputy Quarter Master General to His Majesty's Troops serving in South America, arrived this morning at the Office of the Viscount Castlereagh, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from the Rio de la Plata, with a despatch from Lieutenant General Whitelocke, addressed to the Right Honorable William Windham, of which the following is a copy:—

Buenos Ayres, July 10, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Majesty, that upon being joined at Monte Video on the 15th of June, by the Corps under Brigadier General Craufurd, not one Moment was lost by Rear Admiral Murray and myself in making every necessary arrangement for the attack of Buenos Ayres. After many delays, occasioned by foul Winds, a landing was effected, without opposition, on the 20th of the same month, at the Ensenada de Barragon, a small Bay about 30 miles to the Eastward of the Town. The corps employed on this Expedition were three Brigades of Light Artillery, under Captain Fraser; the 5th, 38th, and 87th Regiments of Foot, under Brigadier General Sir Samuel Achmuty; the 17th Light Dragoons, 36th and 88th Regiments, under Brigadier General the Honorable William Lumley; Eight Companies of the 95th Regiment, and Nine Light Infantry Companies, under Brigadier General Craufurd; Four Troops of the 6th Dragoon Guards, the 9th Light Dragoons, 40th and 45th Regiment of Foot, under Colonel the Honorable T. Mahon; all the Dragoons being dismounted, except Four Troops of the 17th, under Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd.

After some fatiguing Marches through a country much intersected by Swamps and deep muddy Rivulets, the Army reached Reduction, a Village about nine miles distant from the Bridge over the Rio Chuelo; on the opposite Bank of which the Enemy had constructed batteries and established a formidable Line of defence. I resolved, therefore, to turn this position, by marching in two columns from my left, and crossing the River higher up, where it was represented fordable, to unite my force in the Suburbs of Buenos Ayres. I sent Directions at the same time to Colonel Mahon, who was bringing up the greater part of the Artillery under the Protection of the 17th Light Dragoons and 40th Regiment, to wait for further orders at Reduction.

Major General Leveson Gower having the command of the right column, crossed the river at a pass called the Paso Chico, and falling in with a Corps of the Enemy's, gallantly attacked and defeated it, for the particulars of which action, I beg to refer you to the annexed report. Owing to the ignorance of my guide, it was not until the next day that I joined with the Main Body of the Army, when I formed my line by placing Brigadier General Sir Samuel Achmuty's Brigade upon the left, extending it towards the Convent of the Recoleta, from which it was distant two miles. The 30th and 88th Regiments being on its right; Brigadier General Craufurd's Brigade occupying the central and principal Avenues of the Town, being distant about three miles from the Great Square and Fort; and the 6th Dragoon Guards, 9th Light Dragoons and 45th Regiment being upon his right, and extending towards the Residencia. The town was thus nearly invested, and this disposition of the Army, and the circumstances of the town and Suburbs being divided into squares of one hundred and forty yards each side, together with the knowledge that the Enemy meant to occupy the Flat Roofs of the Houses, gave rise to the following Plan of attack.

Brigadier General Sir Samuel Achmuty was directed to detach the 38th Regiment to possess itself of the Plaza de Toros, and the adjacent strong ground, and there take Post: the 87th, 5th, 36th, and 88th Regiments were each divided into Wings; and each Wing ordered to penetrate into the street directly in its front. The Light Battalion divided into Wings, and each followed by a Wing of the 95th Regiment, and a three pounder, was ordered to proceed down the two streets on the right of the central one; and the 45th Regiment down the two adjoining; and after clearing the streets of the Enemy, this latter Regiment was to take Post at the Residencia. Two six pounders were ordered along the central street, covered by the

Carabineers and three troops of the 9th Light Dragoons, the remainder of which was posted as a reserve in the centre. Each division was ordered to proceed along the street directly in its front, till it arrived at the last Square of houses next the River Plata; of which it was to possess itself, forming on the flat Roofs, and there wait for further orders. The 95th Regiment was to occupy two of the most commanding situations, from which it could annoy the Enemy. Two Corporals with tools were ordered to march at the head of each column for the purpose of breaking open the doors; the whole were unloaded, and no firing was to be permitted until the columns had reached their final points and formed; a cannonade in the central streets was the signal for the whole to come forward.

In conformity to this arrangement, at half past six o'clock of the morning of the 5th instant the 38th Regiment moving towards its left, and the 87th straight to its front, approached the strong post of the Retiro and Plaza de Toros, and after a most vigorous and spirited attack, in which these Regiments suffered much from Grape Shot and musketry, their gallant Commander, Brigadier General Sir Samuel Achmuty, possessed himself of the post, taking thirty-two pieces of cannon, an immense quantity of ammunition, and six hundred prisoners. The 5th Regiment meeting with but little opposition, proceeded to the River, and took possession of the Church and Convent of St. Catalina. The 36th and 88th Regiments, under Brigadier General Lumley, moving in the appointed order, were soon opposed by a heavy and continued fire of musketry from the Tops and Windows of the Houses; the doors of which were barricaded in so strong a manner, as to render them almost impossible to force. The streets were intersected by deep ditches, in the inside of which were planted cannon, pouring showers of grape on the advancing columns. In defiance, however, of this opposition, the 36th Regiment, headed by the gallant General, reached its final destination; but the 88th being nearer to the Fort and principal defences of the enemy, were so weakened by his fire as to be totally overpowered and taken. The flank of the 36th being thus exposed, this regiment, together with the 5th, retired upon Sir Samuel Achmuty's Post at the Plaza de Toros; not, however, before Lieut.-Col. Burne, and the Grenadier Company of the 36th Regiment, had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, by charging about 800 of the enemy, and taking and spiking two guns. The two 6 pounders moving up the central streets meeting with a very superior fire, the four troops of the Carabineers, led on by Lieutenant-Colonel Kingston, advanced to take the Battery opposed to them, but this gallant Officer being unfortunately wounded, as well as Captain Burrell next in command, and the fire both from the battery and Houses proving very destructive, they retreated to a short distance, but continued to occupy a position in front of the enemy's principal defences, and considerably in advance of that which they had taken in the morning.

The left division of Brigadier General Craufurd's brigade, under Lieut.-Col. Pack, passed on nearly to the river, and turning to the left, approached the great square, with the intention of possessing itself of the Jesuits' college, a situation which commanded the Enemy's principal line of defence. But from the very destructive nature of his fire, this was found impracticable; and after sustaining a heavy loss, one part of the division throwing itself into a house which was afterwards not found tenable, was shortly obliged to surrender, whilst the remaining part, after enduring a dreadful fire with the greatest intrepidity, Lieutenant Colonel Pack, its commander, being wounded, retired upon the right division commanded by Brigadier General Craufurd himself. This division having passed quite through the River Plata, turned also to the left, to approach the great square and Fort from the north-east bastion, of which it was distant about 400 yards, when Brigadier General Craufurd learning the fate of his left division, thought it most advisable to take possession of the convent of St. Domingo, near which he then was, intending to proceed onwards to the Franciscan Church, which lay still nearest the fort, if the attack or success of any other of our columns should free him in some measure from the host of enemies which surrounded him. The 45th Regiment, being further from the enemy's centre, had gained the Residencia without much opposition, and Lieutenant Colonel Guard leaving it in possession of his battalion companies, moved down with the grenadier company towards the centre of the town, and joined Brigadier General Craufurd. The enemy who now

surrounded the convent on all sides, attempting to take a three-pounder which lay in the street, the Lieutenant Colonel, with his company, and a few light Infantry under Major Trotter, charged them with great spirit. In an instant, the greater part of his company and Major Trotter (an Officer of great merit) were killed, but the gun was saved. The Brigadier General was now obliged to confine himself to the defence of the convent, from which the riflemen kept up a well-directed fire upon such of the enemy as approached the post, but the quantity of round shot, grape, and musketry to which they were exposed, at last left obliged them to quit the top of the building; and the enemy, to the number of six thousand, bringing up cannon to force the wooden gates which fronted the fort, the Brigadier General, having no communication with any of the other columns, and judging from the cessation of firing that those about him had not been successful, surrendered at four o'clock in the afternoon. The result of this day's action had left me in possession of the Plaza de Torres, a strong post on his left, whilst I occupied an advanced position opposite his centre; but these advantages had cost about 2500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The nature of the fire to which the troops were exposed was violent in the extreme. Gun-shot at the corners of all the streets, musketry, hand grenades, bricks, and stones from the tops of all the houses, every householder with his negroes defended his dwelling, each of which was in itself a fortress; and it is not, perhaps, too much to say, that the whole male population of Buenos Ayres was employed in its defence.

This was the situation of the army on the morning of the 28th inst. when General Liniers addressed a letter to me, offering to give up all his prisoners, taken in the late affair, together with the 7th Regiment, and others, taken with Brigadier General Beresford, if I desisted from any attack on the town, and withdrew his Majesty's forces from the River Plata, intimating at the same time, from the exaggerated state of the populace, he could not answer for the safety of the prisoners, if I persisted in offensive measures. Influenced by this consideration (which I knew from better authority to be founded in fact) and reflecting on how little advantage would be the possession of a country, the inhabitants of which were so absolutely hostile, I resolved to forego the advantages which the bravery of the troops had obtained, and acceded to the annexed Treaty, which I trust will meet the approbation of His Majesty. I have nothing further to add, except to mention, in terms of the highest praise the conduct of Rear-Admiral Murray, whose official co-operation has never been wanting, whenever the army could be benefited by his exertions. Captain Rowley (of the Royal Navy), commanding the Beane on shore, Captain Bayne, son of His Majesty's ship Africa, who superintended the disembarkation, and Capt. Thompson of the Fly, who had the direction of the gunboats, and has previously rendered me much service by reconnoitring the river, are all entitled to my best thanks.

As his Character already stands so high, it is almost unnecessary to state that from my second in command, Major General Leveson Gower, I have experienced every zealous and useful assistance; my thanks are likewise due to Brigadier General Sir Samuel Acheson and Lumley, and to Colonel Mahon and Brigadier General Crauford commanding brigades. I cannot sufficiently bring to notice the uncommon exertions of Captain Fraser, commanding the Royal Artillery, the fertility of whose mind, zeal, and animation in all cases, left difficulties behind. Capt. Squires of the Royal Engineers, is also entitled to my best thanks; nor should I omit the gallant conduct of Major Nicholls, of the 45th Regiment, on the morning of the 6th instant, being pressed by the enemy near the Reduccion, he charged them with great spirit, and took two howitzers and many prisoners. Lieut.-Col. Bradford, Deputy Adjutant General, has likewise a great claim to my approbation as a gallant and promising officer.

The Officers of my personal Staff, Lieut. Colonel Torrens, Military Secretary, Captains Brown, Foster, Douglas, and Whittingham, Aides du Camp, must also be mentioned by me in terms of just regard; the knowledge which the latter possess of the Spanish Language has been eminently useful to me.

This Dispatch will be delivered to you by Lieutenant Colonel Bourke, Deputy Quarter Master General, who has afforded me that assistance which might be looked for from an Officer of his military talents and attachment to the Service; to whom I beg to refer you for any further Particulars respecting the military Operations in this part of the World.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

J. WHITELOCKE, Lieut. Gen.

The Right Honourable William Windham.

* Vide Courier Extra of December 29, for the Definitive Treaty.

ABSTRACT.

Killed—1 Major, 6 Captains, 4 Lieuts, 1 Ensign, 3 Staffs, 18 Sergeants, 4 Drummers, 279 Rank and File—316.

Wounded—3 Lieut. Colonels, 3 Majors, 16 Captains, 33 Lieuts, 2 Ensigns, 2 Staffs, 1 Volunteer, 43 Sergeants, 11 Drummers, 558 Rank and File—678.

Missing—2 Staffs, 1 Quarter-Master, 4 Sergeants, 7 Drummers, 196 Rank and File—208. Total—316 killed, 678 wounded, 208 missing—1198.

The Light Company of the 71st Regt. attached to the Light Battalion, suffered severely, but no correct return of their loss has been received. The Prisoners have all been exchanged.

The following copy of a letter has been received by the Commanding Officer of the Second Royal Surrey Regiment at Hythe, in consequence of the spirited volunteering of that corps:—

"Whitehall, Sept. 4, 1807.
"Sir—I have learnt with great satisfaction that in pursuance of the permission lately granted, by the Legislature to Regiments of Militia to volunteer into the Line, in certain proportions, the Regiment under your Command has furnished its full quota for that service.

"And having thought it my duty to submit the same for his Majesty's information, I am commanded to signify to you the high sense which His Majesty entertains of the spirited and zealous support afforded to the public service by the Second Surrey Regiment of Militia, in giving so full and early an assent to those measures which His Majesty has been induced to sanction at this momentous crisis, for the defence and security of the country.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) "HAWKESBURY."
"The Officer commanding the 2d Surrey Regiment of Militia."

A Packet is open at the Post Office for the receipt of Letters for England by the H. C. Ship Worcester, who will also take an Extra Packet for the Honors, Hawkesbury, and Airly Castle Insamens, now sailed.

Admiral Murray's Despatches and the List of Killed Wounded and Missing will appear in our next Publication.

BOMBAY DEATHS.

On Thursday last, deceased this Life, aged Sixty years, Major General JOHN BELLAS, Commanding Officer of the Forces, and Colonel of Artillery on this Establishment.

Never was the infirmity of human enjoyment more fully exemplified, than in this sudden and unexpected event:—The General took his accustomed Seat as President of the Military Board about half past twelve o'clock, and appeared in excellent health and spirits, while the ordinary business of the day was under discussion. About half past one, he was seized with a slight cough, succeeded by an immediate rupture of an Artery, in the Lungs, which terminated his existence in a few minutes.

By the demise of this highly and honorable and worthy man, the Service is deprived of a zealous, brave, and faithful Officer; and his Children of a most affectionate parent; while those who were attached to him through a long intercourse of private friendship, deplore the loss of a character, whose memory they will long cherish, with every sentiment of respect and esteem.

The Major General's remains were interred, yesterday afternoon with due Military honours, and were attended by a numerous concourse of Gentlemen of all Ranks and professions in the Settlement.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On the 26th September, at Preston, Lancashire, Robert Robbins, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Horrocks, sister of S. Horrocks, Esq. M. P. for Preston.

On the 27th August, at St. George's Hanover-square, the Right Hon. the Earl of Abingdon, to Miss Emily Gage, sister to the Right Hon. Viscount Gage.

On the 22d Augt. at Mary-le-Bone Church, William Morison, Esq. to Miss Wilkins, daughter of Charles Wilkins, Esq. of Wimpole-street.

On the 22d August at Wokingham Berke, Mr. John Field, of Lambeth, to Miss Jones, also of Lambeth, only daughter of the late Captain Robert Jones, formerly in the country service, India.

On the 17th July, at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell Captain White, of His Majesty's 14th Infantry, to Miss Steele, late of the Island of Barbadoes.

On the 11th August, by special license, at Addiscombe, place, near Croydon, the Hon. James Walter Grimston, only son of Lord Grimston, to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Jenkinson, only daughter of the Earl of Liverpool.

In Dublin, on the 16 July by the Hon. and Rev. John Pomeroy, Major the Hon. Douglas Cotton Talbot, to Louisa, on by child of Sir Edward Leslie, of Talbot, Bart.

On the 25th August at Mary-le-bone Church, Major-General Murray, brother to Sir James Pulteney, to the Hon. Miss Peppas, daughter of the late Lord Mulgrave.

On the 21st July at Well-Moor, Herts, General Sir David Dundas, K. B. to Miss Delaney, of Hall Place.

At Kingston Church, Charles Gilchrist, Esq. Surgeon to Miss Baldwin, eldest daughter of Henry Baldwin Esq.

EUROPE BIRTHS.

On the 30th August, the Lady of Frederick Nicolay, Esq. of Cadogan-place, of a daughter.

On the 21st Augt. the Lady of Calvert Richard Jones, Esq. at Verinda, near Swansea, of a son.

On the 6th August, Lady Ellenborough, of a still-born child. Her Ladyship is in a fair way of doing well.

On the 22d August at Grove-House, near Kingston, Surrey, the Lady of the Rev. Thomas Whipple, of a Son.
On the 22d August in Finchbury-square, the Lady of Allen Keyser Esq. of a daughter.
On the 18th July in Portland-place, the Countess of Mansfield, of a daughter.
On Saturday, in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, the Lady of the Rev. Robert Stevens of a son.
On the 14th July at Lord Yarborough's Villa, at Chelsea, the Lady of the Hon. Charles A. Pelham, of a daughter.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 17th of April last, at a very advanced age, the Revd. Michael Bridges, Rector of Berwick and Seaghill in the County of Wilts, and Vicar of Walsingham cum Houghton in the County of Norfolk.

On the 8th September, at his house at Clapham, Mr. William Staines, a venerable A.derman of the city of London, who had long since passed the Civic Chair, with equal reputation to himself and his fellow Citizens.

At Port Jackson, New South Wales, the 19th April last, Mrs. Short, wife of Captain Joseph Short, of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, aged 33 years.

On the 12th August, at his apartments, in Tottenham-court-road, in the 76th year of his age, Mr. John Walker, Author of the Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, and of several other Works of acknowledged excellence, on Grammar and Etymology, as a Professor of which he had, for nearly forty years, deservedly held the highest reputation, and had amassed a competent fortune.

On the 15th August in Gt. Street, the wife of Richard Ruckley, Esq. sincerely lamented by her friends.

On the 25th July at her house in Argyl-street, in the 91st year of her age, Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart.

On the 13th July in the twenty-fifth year of her age, at Hertford, near Exeter, where she had, passed several months for the benefit of her health, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Catherine Myers, wife of Thomas Myers, Esq.

On the 23rd July at Hoddessdon, Hertfordshire, J. M. Millan, Esq. late Commander of the Hon. East India Company's Ship Valentine.

Fifth Town Hall Lottery.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.

Thursday, February 4, 1808.

Nos. 214 and 7439. Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees Each.

57	66	67	222	234	272	309	293
427	509	544	681	782	812	820	876
929	963	1046	1054	1077	1289	1371	
1395	1464	1566	1822	1831	1919	1957	1962
2092	2099	2105	2140	2174	2201	2224	2289
2304	2363	2416	2518	2679	2947	3099	3128
3296	3325	3532	3606	3652	3721	3735	3763
3781	3784	3827	3868	3879	3920	3982	4114
4257	4324	4382	4432	4467	4566	4630	4692
4766	4802	4812	4859	5109	5194	5201	5282
5216	5230	5280	5288	5367	5367	5370	5482
5552	5560	5616	5777	5786	5854	6088	6102
6118	6181	6312	6319	6489	6496	6497	6522
6580	6599	6618	6779	6826	6836	6839	6850
6866	6921	7275	7289	7238	7256	7366	

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.

Saturday, February 6, 1808.

Nos. 2795 and 5131. Prizes of 10,000 Sa. Rs. each.

No. 5466, a Prize of 1,000 Sa. Rs.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

7	28	81	99	134	147	173	258	334	463	464
555	605	612	638	689	715	737	824	924	1012	
1094	1173	1195	1222	1240	1309	1337	1350			
1364	1398	1516	1638	1777	1781	1836	1869			
1874	1889	1896	2029	2109	2308	2309	2338			
2439	2449	2545	2657	2662	2683	2684	2729			
2796	2826	2829	3006	3082	3177	3227	3247			
3271	3483	3529	3565	3615	3648	3677	3814			
3947	3952	4066	4078	4136	4222	4270	4296			
4312	4327	4457	4476	4487	4505	4512	4560			
4568	4602	4682	4737	4862	4883	5086	5098			
5182	5212	5218	5461	5521	5555	5556	5657			
5689	5862	5865	5874	6114	6149	6268	6287			
6546	6558	6569	6589	6592	6680	6713	6864			
6886	6893	6916	6932	6961	7126	7185	7239			
7277	7411	7419	7440							

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Monday, February 8, 1808.

No. 3370, a Prize of 50,000 Sa. Rs.

No. 913, a Prize of 5000 Sa. Rs.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees.

21	35	77	140	218	223	251	330	490	621	
683	734	825	899	1001	1128	1214	1404	1433		
1475	1551	1568	1575	1820	1833	1884	1970			
1977	1984	2040	2262	2301	2433	2552	2570			
2677	2949	3016	3040	3047	3109	3234	3288			
3297	3398	3355	3471	3453	3479	3515	3604			
3803	3810	3826	3866	3940	4010	4021	4146			
4208	4254	4273	4294	4364	4405	4659	4662			
4772	4795	4836	4901	4923	4979	4992	5066			
5089	5157	5254	5279	5389	5368	5436	5485			
5503	5592	5667	5767	5789	5931	5932	5981			
5982	6012	6034	6217	6339	6427	6516	6585			
6632	6658	6670	6789	6925	7021	7063	7086			
7294	7331	7469								