



Volume XXIV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1808.

Number 1172.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1808.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. William Cooke, Acting Collector of Government Customs.
 Mr. Richard Clarke, Acting Assistant to Dr. Do.
 Messrs. William Thackeray, John Babington & Richard Clarke, Members in the Grain Committee.
 Mr. F. W. Robertson, Deputy Commercial Resident at Malappuram.

BY GOVERNMENT.

For St. George, March 4, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following promotions shall take place.

7th Regiment of Native Cavalry.

Senior Cornet Michael Riddell to be Lieutenant, vice White, resigned; date of Rank the 21st of February 1808.
 Mr Godfrey O'Reilly, Cadet of Infantry to be Ensign, date of Rank the 27th of June 1806.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant John Young Porter to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant G. Sandford to be Captain Lieut. and Ensign W. Williamson Junior to be Lieut. in succession to Dickson, deceased—date of Rank the 24th of February 1808.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. W. Kelso of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry to be Acting Assistant Quarter Master General in the Southern Division of the Army, during the absence of Captain Combs on other duty.

The Governor in Council permits Lieutenant Wilton of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry to resign the appointment of Assistant to the Commanding Officer of the Cadet Company, in compliance with his request.

The Governor in Council is pleased in compliance with the request of Captain Langford of the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry to cancel the leave of Absence to England, lately granted to that Officer.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the leave of Absence granted to Lieut. ...

The Governor in Council having permitted the Surgeon Hoffman to proceed on private business to Trincomopoly, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Mackenzie will officiate as Secretary to the Medical Board, during the absence of Mr. Hoffman from the Presidency.

The Governor in Council is pleased to dispense with the Certificate, which Officers Commanding Stations were heretofore required to affix to the Bills of Garrison Storekeepers of a contingent nature.

March 8, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to approve the general principles of the Outline of a Plan for a Military Fund, which has recently been circulated to the different Corps of the Army belonging to the Presidency of Fort St. George, authorizes the Establishment of a Military Fund upon the principles therein detailed, and the nomination of the 13 Directors who have been elected by the Subscribers, subject to the approval of the Honorable Court of Directors, and to such future modifications as circumstances may render expedient.

In order to facilitate the Monthly collection of the Subscriptions towards the Military Fund the Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the following system shall be adopted from and after the 1st April next.

First.—Monthly Lists of the Subscribers to the Institution also of all Casualties by Death, Promotion or new Subscription, shall be furnished by the Secretary to the Military Paymaster General, and by him to Sub-Paymasters for their guidance; similar Lists to be furnished to the Military Auditor General.

Secondly.—Stoppages according to the subjoined Table A. shall be made from all Monthly Abstracts which include the Regimental Allowances of an Officer or Officers subscribing to the Military Fund, in which Abstracts shall be inserted, after the total of the Abstract, a head in the following form:

"Deduct Subscription to the Military Fund by the Commissioned Officers included in the Abstract," and the balance only, after deducting such Subscriptions shall be discharged.

Thirdly.—The Amount of the Subscriptions thus deducted shall, in the succeeding Month, be drawn from the Military Paymaster at the Presidency on a general abstract to be presented monthly under the signature of the President of the Directors.—The total of the Abstracts must necessarily be charged in the disbursements of Paymasters but the deductions for Subscription to the Military Fund will be adjusted, in their account Current, as Payments to the Military Paymaster General on Account of that Fund, and their indents for Cash will be regulated accordingly.

Fourthly.—The Subscribers Donation (30 Days Regimental Pay) is to be paid in equal Monthly Instalments, so that the whole may be paid either in 6, 12, or 18 Months at the option of the Subscriber; no Subscribers being considered to have a Claim on the Fund, until the whole Donation be paid; The Stoppages on account of Donation are to be made from the Abstracts in the same manner as is directed for the Monthly Subscription, according to the proportions detailed in Table B.

Fifthly.—The 1st Stoppage shall be made from the Abstracts for Pay of April and Arrears of March and the 1st General Abstract at the Presidency shall be made out in the Month of May.

3.—Subordinate Paymasters are held responsible for crediting the full Amount of Stoppages; according to the numbers and description of Subscribers within their range of payment; and the Military Auditor General is directed to retrace the Amount of any deficiency of such credit by stoppage, as shall appear upon reference to the Monthly Lists furnished by the Secretary.

TABLE A.

STATEMENT of the Stoppages, on Account of Subscription to the MILITARY FUND, to be made from all Monthly Abstracts which include the Regimental Allowances of an Officer or Officers subscribing to the Institution.

	In India.	In England*
Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel Commandant,	12 5 0	3 5 20
Lieutenant Colonel,	6 26 0	2 21 0
Major,		
Senior Chaplain,	5 10 0	1 36 60
Superintending Surgeon,		
Captain,	3 7 0	1 10 40
Chaplain,		
Surgeon,		
Captain Lieutenant,	2 25 0	0 26 20
Lieutenant,		
Assistant Surgeon,	1 38 0	0 26 20
Ensign,	1 21 0	0 21 0

* As the Pay is not drawn Monthly in England, this Column exhibits merely the rate of Stoppage per Month, agreeably to which Stoppages will be made in England at the periods when pay is received.

TABLE B.

STATEMENT of Monthly Stoppage on account of Subscribers Donation to the MILITARY FUND in India.

	By 6 Instalments.				By 12 Instalments.				By 18 Instalments.				Total Donation								
	Married		Single		Married		Single		Married		Single		Married		Single						
Col. or Lieut.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	P.	F.					
Col. Commdr.	30	33	26 1/2	60	25	10	16	53 1/2	30	12	40	26	39	9	20	8	26 1/2	484	32	363	24
Lieut. Colonel,	44	5	26 1/2	33	4	22	2	53 1/2	16	23	0	14	29	62 1/2	11	1	26 1/2	264	32	198	24
Major,																					
Sen. Chaplain,	34	38	53 1/2	26	8	17	19	26 1/2	13	4	0	11	26	71 1/2	8	30	53 1/2	209	22	157	6
Sup. Surgeon,																					
Chaplain,	21	4	53 1/2	12	4	1	3	27	26 1/2	6	20	40	5	2 1/2	5	11	53 1/2	103	34	77	36
Capt. Lieut.	17	12	53 1/2																		
Lieutenant,	12	29	26 1/2	9	22	5	14	53 1/2	4	32	0	4	9	62 1/2	3	7	26 1/2	76	8	57	6
Assist. Surgeon,	10	0	0	7	21	5	0	0	3	31	40	3	14	0	2	21	0	60	0	45	0
Ensign,																					

The Payment of the Subscribers Donation in England will be regulated according to the rates in the following Statement.

STATEMENT of the Amount of Subscribers Donation, to be paid by Subscribers in England.

	If in one payment.			If in two payments.			If in three payments.		
	Married	Single		Married	Single.		Married	Single	
Col. or Lieut. Col. Commandant,	125 0	93 31 40		62 21	0	46 36 60	41 28	0	31 10 40
Lieutenant Colonel,	100 0	75 0	0	50 0	0	37 21	0	33 14	0
Major,									
Senior Chaplain,	75 0	56 10 40		37 21	0	28 5 20	25 0	0	18 31 40
Superintending Surgeon,									
Captain,	50 0	37 21	0	25 0	0	18 31 40	16 28	0	12 21 0
Chaplain,									
Surgeon,									
Captain Lieutenant,	25 0	18 31 40		12 21	0	9 15 60	8 14	0	6 10 40
Lieutenant,	25 0	18 31 40		12 21	0	9 15 60	8 14	0	6 10 40
Assistant Surgeon,									
Ensign,	20 0	15 0	0	10 0	0	7 21	0	6 28	0

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,

SEC. TO GOVERNMENT.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, 19th Feb. 1808.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

With the view of preventing the recurrence of the frequent irregularities that have been brought to the notice of the Commander in Chief, of Officers travelling through the Country without Passports, contrary to the Orders of Government, His Excellency is pleased to direct, that all Officers who may have to receive, or to deliver Passports attend in person for the purpose; and Officers Commanding Stations are particularly advised of the necessity of their carrying out rigid execution the Government Orders, which are clear and explicitly laid down in the 21st Section of the Code of Regulations.

Ensign Wilson, of the 4th Native Regiment is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Adams now doing duty with the 2d Battalion of Native Regiment is posted to that Battalion and Regiment from the 25th February 1808.

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

(Gov. Gen.)

A grand festive and national entertainment was given on Thursday evening by Lady

Strange, in honour of the tutelar Saint of Ireland, the preparations for which were on the most extensive scale, and carried into effect with correspondent taste and hospitality.

Her Ladyship received her visitors in the front Verandah—National tunes being played by the Bands of the Fort and his Majesty's 30th Regiment, until God save the King announced the arrival of the Honorable the Governor.

The Room appropriated for Dancing had received every embellishment, suited to the occasion, from a classical design by her Ladyship—The Floor exhibited the Rose, Thistle and Shamrock united—A Harp surmounted by the Crown appeared in the centre, with the motto ERIN GO BRAH, under which were the Initials T.W. L.S.—allusive to a domestic occurrence—The whole surrounded with a rich and deep border of Trefoil, which gave a finish to the drawing at once chaste, elegant & correct.

Shortly after the arrival of the Honorable the Governor, the Ball was opened by Lady Strange and Sir Edmund Stanley, to the popular national tune of "Saint Patrick's Day in the morning."

After several Country Dances, Cotillions commenced and were performed with the greatest vivacity and spirit.

Shortly after twelve o'clock the supper room, occupying nearly the whole of the lower part of the house, was thrown open, and displayed every luxury that the most unbounded hospitality could have anticipated. The Champagne and other wines were excellent and in great profusion.

Her Ladyship was conducted to the table by the Right Honorable the Governor.

Country dances after supper were renewed, and with the agreeable intervention of a Keel, continued their wonted sway, until a late hour the following morning.

The Honorable the Governor did not retire until past two in the morning.

The party present, would all of most of our Subscribers with on of the settlement. [Mad. Gaz.]

On Monday morning His Excellency the Commander in Chief reviewed the Squadron of Horse Artillery at the race stand.

The state and order of this eminently useful and valuable corps, the skill displayed in all its evolutions and the precision and rapidity of its movements, received the unqualified approbation of the Commander in Chief; and His Excellency was pleased to bestow on Captain Noble the Commanding Officer, in front of the Squadron, the commendations he has so well merited for his zeal, judgment, and assiduity in bringing this excellent corps to its present perfection.

After the review Captain Noble entertained the Commander in Chief, the Officers of the Staff, and a numerous party of Officers who had been spectators of the review at an elegant Breakfast prepared in the race stand.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening Mr. Thomas Parr, of the firm of William Parr and Company, and Mr. John Ban, late Commander of the Ship Scotland, were returning from a drive on the Mount Road, when the horse took fright on the Bridge of the Government Gardens, and the reins breaking Mr. Parr in jumping from the Bandy, unfortunately fell on his head, fractured his skull and expired a few hours afterwards—Captain Ban providentially received no other injury than violently spraining his wrist and ankle.

English accounts of the middle of September, give advice of an Armament then on the eve of sailing from England, for Madeira, in order to take possession of that Island. A considerable French army had assembled in Bayonne, for the purpose of carrying into effect the threatened spoliation of France against Portugal.

The latest accounts from Egypt received in England, in September, extended to the middle of June. At that time the British Garrison in Alexandria, were in high spirits and un molested by the enemy. A strong reinforcement of British Troops under Sir John Moore, had sailed for Egypt.

The accounts from Egypt mention that the Mamelukes had made Peace with the Turkish Viceroy.

It is reported that Lord St. Helens is immediately to set out for the Continent. Does he proceed on a peaceful Mission? Rumour would favour such a supposition, while surrounding things would seem most decidedly to discountenance the idea. [Pilot, Aug. 4.]

We, in common with mankind in general, most sincerely regret the extension of the miseries of warfare; but the present rupture between Great Britain and Denmark, although a strong measure has been dictated by absolute political necessity. It has long been the object of France to excite in the minds of the northern powers a strong enmity to the prosperity of British commerce, and to form an armed neutrality to prevent their ships being searched, and to establish a law that *free bottoms make free goods*.

We trust, it will not be altogether uninteresting to our readers, if we go back a little in the history of Europe, and to take a short survey, (such as the circumscribed limits of our paper will allow) of the principal events connected with this important question, and of the former attempts to deprive Great Britain of a right she has hitherto strenuously and successfully maintained.

The eighteenth century exhibited a new confederacy, calling itself the armed neutrality, the object of which was no other than to enforce the innovation of *free bottoms making free goods*, and to introduce a system utterly incompatible with every established principle and in defiance of the acknowledged laws of nations.

A brief review of the rise and progress of that confederacy will throw some light upon its character and motives.

The Prussian flag was scarcely known in the commercial world, when it began (about the year 1746) to be distinguished by a most flagrant prostitution of its neutral character, being almost wholly engaged in the very profitable practice of covering the shipping and goods of the enemy then at war with Great Britain. This was perhaps more lucrative than any other branch of business at that time within the reach of the Prussians: it certainly was more lucrative than honorable. The vigilance of the British navy in some degree diminished the profits of these speculators; and in many instances they were condemned by the High Court of Admiralty in England, which, according to the law of nations, confiscated the vessels or cargoes of the enemy whenever they were detected. It is needless to add, that these prosecutions were all carried on with that strict impartiality which is peculiarly distinguishing every court of justice under the British constitution. If either party had cause to complain, it was surely that which was compelled to use such vigilance, and adopt such precautions, in defence of its rights and interests.

In the year 1752, however, the Prussian minister presented a memorial from his court, complaining of the injury sustained by Prussian subjects from the conduct of our cruisers, and the proceedings of our maritime tribunals. A commission appointed at Berlin for the investigation of these grievances; and informing the court of St. James, that if they were not otherwise redressed, his Prussian Majesty would take indemnity by the stoppage of the debts due to individuals in England, and assigned upon the duty of Selisia. This memorial is rendered very remarkable by its being the first public profession of a principle, which has since been made the basis of the hostile league called the Armed Neutrality: the Prussian commissioners assumed the proposition, that "*free ships make free goods*," as the ground work of all their proceedings.

This affair created considerable alarm throughout the nation. The memorial was answered by the British ministry in a firm but moderate tone, and in a full and explicit manner. The principles advanced by an appeal to the highest authorities and to numerous treaties, which confirmed the very reverse as an established rule, either by explanations of it, or exceptions to it; and the justice and propriety of the proceedings of the court of Great Britain were so ably demonstrated as to leave no room for the slightest doubt upon the subject. The King of Prussia renounced his pretensions.

This question seems to have remained at rest from that time until the year 1780, at least the uniform practice of the English navy, and the decision of our courts, were not publicly objected to. At that period it was revived, and a much more formidable attempt was made to subvert the existing law of nations, and to assert a principle directly hostile to Great Britain.

We have nothing here to do with the secret intrigues and cabals which preceded and determined the manifesto addressed by Russia in March 1780, to all the maritime powers of Europe. Whatever might be the immediate cause of it, it would most probably never have appeared, had not the situation of the several belligerent powers presented a very favourable opportunity for introducing the new maritime code which it went to establish. It announced a convention between the states of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark (afterwards acceded to by Prussia), entered into for the purpose of maintaining what was called the rights of neutral powers. The rights thus arrogated, amounted to nothing less than an unlimited freedom of commerce; a liberty of trading without any restriction whatever, with and for any or all of the belligerent powers in time of war; of supplying them with articles ill then forbidden by the maritime law of Europe, and, in short, of adding to the distresses or facilities of either of the contending parties at their pleasure: thus requiring that every nation should consent to further their views of gain,

though absolutely contrary to its own interests, and in utter defiance of every natural and positive law of nations.

The manner in which this declaration was received by the several courts to which it was addressed, was a new proof that policy has little to do with justice. The courts of France, Spain, and Holland, received and replied to it in a manner that shewed how little it was then their interest to maintain those rights. They were little less than astonished at the amazing political wisdom of the court of Petersburg; and France in particular was highly gratified to behold the congeniality of sentiment, and the similarity of opinion, which had induced Russia to adopt views, and prosecute plans, which had so long occupied the French court. The plain truth of the matter was that the powers then at war with England, were eager to seize an opportunity of adding to the distresses of their enemy, by renouncing a system, of which the breach happened at that moment to be more advantageous to them than the observance.

They were well aware what would be the conduct of Great Britain on the occasion; and they hoped to see Russia added to the list of enemies. It is evident that the measure was, at that time, injurious and hostile to England alone. In the midst of her unfortunate dissensions with her colonies, she had been attacked by France and Spain; who, on an occasion so favourable to their views, hoped to degrade, if not to ruin her. She maintained the contest with a dignity and force which astonished the world; her energies increased with her dangers and difficulties; and her navy, rising even beyond its former greatness, baffled the military efforts, and distressed the commercial navigation, of her enemies. No wonder then that her opponents readily acceded to a plan which was to wrest from Britain one of the principal means of annoying them, which was to facilitate their operations by procuring them numerous supplies cut off by the vigilance of the British cruisers; and which was to check the superiority of Great Britain, where alone she was superior. Such were the motives of a conduct which is now impudently ascribed to a sense of justice, and a love of right.

This convention was, however, in reality, only a temporary measure, being professedly concluded for the duration of the then existing war, indeed that armed neutrality was considered, even by those who were parties to it as an innovation in the law of nations; and at last the belligerent powers made separate treaties of peace, and that maritime convention was at that time suffered to expire without further discussion, and without any measure for perpetuating its provisions.

The last attempt of this nature appears to be annulled by an embargo upon the vessels of the English nation in all his ports; and an invitation to the neutral powers to arm for the maintenance of the sacred principles of a safe and impartial neutrality.

This convention was first concluded between Sweden and Russia, and afterwards acceded to by Denmark, in direct violation of the engagements into which they had entered under the convention with Lord Whitworth. The result must be in the recollection of our readers, and Admiral Sir Hyde Parker's expedition to the Baltic, ended in the general acknowledgement and final recognition, of the right of search.

To establish on the present occasion a similar armed neutrality, has certainly been the object of Bonaparte, as is evident from the articles of the treaty of peace with Prussia, wherein he expressly stipulates, that every port in Prussia shall be shut against English commerce, and little doubt can be entertained that he has been tampering also with Russia which may be deduced from the proclamation of the Emperor Alexander, that if the King of Sweden gives any assistance, or admits into his ports any British men of War, that he shall consider it as a declaration of War. We trust the fate of Copenhagen, will be a warning to the fleet and armaments of Cronstadt!

[Bomb. Gaz.]

The *Georgiana* outward bound packet, was waiting, at Portsmouth, on the 15th of September, the receipt of dispatches for India. It was expected that she would be detained, until the fate of Copenhagen was decided, or the differences with Denmark adjusted.

Captain Charles James Johnson has been appointed to the command of his Majesty's ship *Powerful* of 74 guns, and Captain F. Pellet to the command of the *Cornwallis* of 44 guns.

Letters from England mention that Captain Lord George Stewart, has been appointed to the command of his Majesty's ship *L'Amiable* of thirty two guns, and that she was fitting out for sea, with the utmost expedition.

The Current Prices of Indigo in August last, were as follows:—

Blue and Purple, - - -	10 S.	to 13 6
Purple and Copper, - - -	7	to 10
Copper, - - - - -	4	to 7
Cotton, - - - - -	1 4	

Arrivals by Sea on the *Matilda*, Captain Thomas Ross—Mrs. Showers—Captain Showers Madras Artillery, Captain Fraser—Hon. Capt. Packenham Royal Navy, Messrs. Warwick, Anchant & P. R. Bond,

Among the Passengers, mentioned to have arrived at Bengal on the *Cartel* from the Isle of France, Mrs. Waddington and four children is inserted in some of the Papers, instead of Mrs. Grimwood, and four Children.

ARRIVALS.] Captain E. Showers, 2d Battalion Artillery, Captain Stephenson, 3d Native Regiment, Captain R. F. Fitzjean, H. M. Regt. de Meuron—Lieut. Johnston, H. M. 34th Regiment—Surgeon Ainslie—C. Lushington Esq.

DEPARTURES.] Colonel Davis, H. M. 22d Dragoons—Captain Morrison, Captain Seward, Captain D'Haviland, Engineers.—Lieutenant G. Johnston, H. M. 34th Regiment—Ensign Robson, 1st Bat. 16th Regt.—Assistant Surgeon I. Haffie, 34th Regiment.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

On the 3d March, at Ingeram, Lieutenant Peregrine Davis, of the 2d Battalion 8th Regt. Native Infantry, to Miss Jane Dunsand.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Salem, on the 21st February, the Lady of Captain H. Mafon, of a Son.

On Thursday the 15th Instant, Mrs. Polack of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

On the morning of the 19th March, Mr. Thomas Parr, of the firm of Messrs. William Parr and Co. aged 33 years, most lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On the 5th March, at Paughacherry, Mrs. A. Jones, lately, G. R. Role Esq. Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment.

BENGAL MARRIAGE.

On the 26th Feb. Mr. Isaac Mills, to Miss Broughton.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 2d March, Mrs. Michael Rees, of a son.

At Bankipore, on the 14th Feb. the Lady of Robert Graham, Esq. of a Daughter.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 5th Feb. near the Mission House at Serampore, Mrs. Mary Quicke, the youngest daughter of Captain Quicke.

On the 15th Feb. the infant daughter of Captain Collins Campbell.

BOMBAY MARRIAGE.

By the Reverend N. Wade, Elizabeth, adopted daughter of Major General Waddington, to Lieut. John Spottiswood, of H. M. 84th Regiment.

BOMBAY BIRTH.

On the 2nd Feb. at Chicheley, the Lady of Captain Thomas Thatcher of a son.

BOMBAY DEATHS.

On the 5th March last, Mrs. Orrock, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel William Orrock of the Madras Establishment.

On the 7th March, Captain R. B. Mafon of the Invalid Corps.

PENANG BIRTH.

At Penang, the Lady of William Scott, Esq. of a son.

STATE of the THERMOMETER in Fort St. George.

Date	A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.
Mar. 16	81½	83	83	81½
17	82	83	83	81½
18	81½	83	83	81
19	82	83	83	82
20	82	83	83	82
21	82	82	82½	81
22	80	82	83	81

21st—Hard Rain, at intervals, between 8 A. M. and 12 at Noon. Rain at 11 P. M. Thunder and lightning occasionally during the day.—22d, Cloudy till Noon.

Calcutta,—March 3, 1808.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FEBRUARY 26 1808.

Mr. Francis Gladwin, to be Commercial Resident at Patna, in the room of Mr. Faugharson, resigned.

Mr. Robert Vanstarr, to be Collector of Government Customs at Patna.

Mr. J. E. Colebrook, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. F. Hawkins, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Patna.

Mr. C. Smith, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Patna.

Mr. James Stuart, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares.

Mr. S. Macan, Judge and Magistrate of the City of Benares.

Mr. H. Parry, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Nuddeah.

The Honorable J. R. Elphinstone, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Behar.

Mr. R. Graham, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Jaunpore.

Mr. G. Oswald, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Tirhoot.

Mr. G. Webb, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Cuttack.

Mr. H. Cornish, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Purneah.

Mr. G. Ravencroft, Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. Dornthorne, Collector of Furruckabad, and Mint Master at that Station.

Mr. C. D'Oyly, Collector of Daeca.

Mr. C. Trower, Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. W. Armstrong, Collector of Nuddeah.

Mr. H. T. Travers, Collector of Midnapore.

Mr. F. Fauquier, Collector of Cuttack.

Mr. J. B. Proby, Superintendent of Stamps.

FEBRUARY 22, 1808.

Captain John W. Taylor, Professor of the Hindoostanee Language, in the College of Fort William.

Lieutenant Abraham Lockett, Assistant to the Secretary to the College, and Examiner.

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

FORT WILLIAM, February 23, 1808.

Infantry.

Senior Major of Infantry Littlellus Burrell, to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Marlden, retired.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Harry Cheape, to be Major vice Burrell, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Nathaniel Philip Grant, to be Captain of a Company, vice Cheape, promoted.

Lieutenant William Burgh, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Grant, promoted.

Ensign George Philip Greene, to be Lieutenant, vice Burgh, promoted.

J. THORNHILL,

Asst. Sec. Mil. Dept.

The idolatrous pagantry of the church of Rome is very well known in general. But with the particulars of it, we are very little familiar. Some of these we think may for a moment amuse our readers, especially when they know them to be taken from the *Moniteur*, which has ferociously offered them, to the admiration of the public. We translate the following article from a Gazette of the Isle of France, into which it has been copied from that official paper:

PONTIFICAL CHAPEL.

"It is when the Sovereign Pontiff solemnly officiates in the church of St. Peter of Rome, that an idea may be formed of the magnificence of his court and of the Roman worship. He sets forth from his palace preceded by a detachment of the Swiss guards, armed cap à pic, and with helmets on their heads; by another detachment of light horsemen, with half boots on, and with pistols in their hands; by his livery servants; by his majordomos; by the gentlemen of his suite; by the canardis; and by the doorkeepers in a red sizar, the hood of which is bordered with ermine. The youngest of the Rota auditors bears the cross, and is followed by all the prelate composed of the governors of the towns of the ecclesiastical state, of the Bishops attending on the throne, of the Generals of orders, of the four conservators, and of the Roman Princes. The Pope, with a cope on and a mitre on his head, seated in a chair of state placed on two thais is carried on the shoulders of fourteen Valets de Chambre, clothed like the doorkeepers; a large fan made with white ostrich feathers is carried on each side of him. Eight gentlemen ordinary bear the canopy which erect and ordinary and two. The chamberlains precede the march.

When the procession has reached the church of St. Peter, at some paces from the altar the Pope is set down, and immediately mounts his throne raised on the left side. The sacred college in episcopal or deaconal habits, the prelates with a purple mantle over their robes and the Generals of orders take their seats on a row of benches with backs and carpet coverings. The Roman Princes stand on the higher steps of the throne, and the auditors, protonotaries and master of the sacred palace on the lower.

At the foot of the Altar is a credence (a cupboard for Church plate), on which are placed chalices, the ewer, the cruet and several basons, all of pure gold. By the side of the credence the conservators stand in gowns of gold cloth with crimson velvet borders.

The Pope begins mass on his throne. It is chanted in a plain Gregorian chant without organ or music. The Epistle and the Gospel are chanted both in the Latin and in the Greek language. The Pope goes from his throne to the altar for the offertory, and remains there to the *agnus dei*. He then ascends his throne, and performs the prayers preparatory to the communion, which is brought to him. He cuts the host in two, eats one half of it himself, and divides the other half between the deacon and the sub-deacon, who are both cardinals. He sucks part of the precious blood with a gold pipe, after which the deacon carries the chalice back to the Altar, where he and the sub-deacon drink the remainder. After mass the Pope is carried, with the same retinue as before, to the great tribune over the vestibule of the church of St. Peter; and there he gives his apostolical benediction to the city and to the world, *urbis et orbis*. That ceremony is so imposing that the famous Walpole, who was once a witness to it, said that he had been a Roman Catholic as long as it lasted. The arrival of the Sovereign Pontiff is always announced by the sounding of trumpets, and his benediction by the cannon of the castle of St. Angelo."

The Jews have been recently taken under Bonaparte's paternal wing, but not before he had made himself sure that he could dispose of their fortunes and of their lives. The payment of taxes presented no difficulty, as the members of that wandering community have been at all times and in every country accustomed largely to fulfill that part of the duty of a citizen. But the consecration was a most delicate point, for they generally feel very little inclination to fight the battles of the uncircumcised. The Rabbins however, being questioned whether Jews could con-

[Continued after the Poetry.]

Poetry.

HAM AND TURKEY.

"Napoleon one day took young Jerome aside,
And whisper'd, "At you have forsaken your Bride,
On purpose to please your Imperial Brother;
For granting that favour, I'll do you another."
"Though in face like a Jew, yet I know you love Pork,
And as with the Profans I've finished my work,
I'll give you *Wessphalia*, where you shall be King,
Provided each year to my table you bring
"A Ham, fat and tender, of that Country's Breed,
By way of a tribute—a small one, indeed."
Low bow'd Royal Jerome, his whiskers he curl'd,
"Dear Brother," said he, "you have conquer'd
the world
"Have a right from your Slaves, what you please to
command,
"So permit me the honour to slaver your hand,
And to say when my tribute you fit down to eat,
"Without Turkey you'll find 'twill be still incomplete.
Well pleased at the hint—though in viands not nice,
Boney jump'd up and swore "he'd try hard for a slice."

(Continued from the 2d Page)

scientifically become conscripts, answered unanimously that it was a sacred obligation for every Jew to obey the call of the Envoy of the Lord, a title which they have conferred on Bonaparte. They have also removed all scruples about the violation of the Sabbath by declaring that a Jew in camp is exonerated from all religious prescriptions not compatible with the duties of a soldier. They have further acknowledged the law of divorce, such as it stands in the French code, to be conscientiously binding. And finally to a question put to them, whether a Jew could marry a Christian, they have answered that the law of Moses says nothing against the marriage of Jews with Christians. On these terms the Jews have been admitted to all the rights of French citizens. They not only have the free exercise of their worship, but their synagogues are to be maintained at the public expense; and we may soon have occasion to copy from the *Moniteur* a panegyric description of all the superstitious ceremonies which Rabbinism has added to the Mosaic religion.

On Saturday the Right Honorable the Governor General held a Levée at the Government House, which was numerously attended.

The severe gales which have prevailed for some days, it is feared have occasioned considerable damage to the Shipping in the Bay. The *Beau de Montrose* has lost one of her Anchors; and it is reported that the *Cartel* is on shore in the River.—M. Jarden the Commander of the *Cartel* is said to have behaved remarkably civil and polite to every one on board during their passage from the Isle of France.

[Lu. Gaz. 7th March.

On the 1st March, accounts were received of the arrival in the river of the *Thetis*, Captain W. Richardson, from Madras, which she left on the 21st ultimo.

Passengers:—Capt. F. Lynch, (who arrived at Madras upon the *Ann*, from England,) Messrs. Shearman, Janfen, and Veyero.

On the same day, arrived the brig *Sunga D'rofs*.

On Sunday, the 28th February, the ship *Arran*, Captain W. Dunlop, arrived in the river from Point de Galle, which place she left upon the 15th January.

On Monday evening a smart Squall of Wind from the South East, set in, at the Presidency, at about 7 o'clock, accompanied with much thunder, lightning and rain. The Hon. Company's Salt Golahs, at Sulkah, on the banks of the river, opposite to Calcutta, were set on fire by the lightning; and from the freshness of the wind they continued to burn with great violence, till the whole of their combustible materials were consumed; and some part of these, continued to burn till yesterday morning at day light. During the early part of the night the fire was visible at the distance of several miles; presenting a sublime and affecting spectacle. Happily no lives were lost, and the amount of the property destroyed is considerable.

The fire, while raging in its utmost fury, had approached within a short distance of the Marine yard of Messrs. John Gilmore and Co. threatening the most imminent danger of the flame being communicated to the highly combustible and valuable articles collected in the yard and warehouses, and to the buildings and other property. Fortunately at this moment, the wind shifted to the northward, by which the threatened danger was instantly and completely averted.

[Asiat. Mir. 9th March.

Bombay.—March 5, 1868.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Captain Daniel Marston of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, appointed to the Office of Secretary to the Commanding Officer of the Forces.

BY GOVERNMENT.

List of Rank of the 1st Class of Assistant Surgeons for Bombay appointed in the season 1866.

George Whigham, - - - Devonshire.
James Drummond Campbell, Sir Wm. Pultney.
George Gordon, - - - Union.
Robert Wallace, - - - Sir Wm. Pultney.

(Signed) Wm. RAMSAY, Secretary.

EAST INDIA HOUSE,

London, 4th Sept. 1867.

February 29 1868.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that the following paragraph of the commands of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors under date the 26th of August 1867, be published to the army.

Para. 24.—Major Edward Moor, of your Establishment retired from the service on the 15th of July last.

3d.—We have permitted Captain George Powell to return to his duty, in the Bombay Artillery.

7th.—We have appointed Mr. William Tuckwell an Assistant Surgeon for your Presidency of the season 1868.

ROBERT GORDON,

Adjutant General.

On the 2d instant anchored in the harbour the ship *Charles*, Captain J. Robson, from Mangalore, left February 22d, touched upon her passage at Goa.

Ditto H. C. ship *Warley*, Captain Montague from London left 23d June 1867, last from Madras, Colombo, Tellicherry, Goa, and Mangalore, having a Detachment of the 56th Regt. on board.—Passengers Col. and Mrs. Brownrigg.

Ditto the ship *Lovely Hannah*, Capt. George Henderson from Madras, Colombo and Goa.—Passengers Lieut. Comings and 259 Privates.

Ditto H. C. ship *Wexford*, Capt. C. Barnard from London 22d June 1867, last from Madras 22d Jan. 1868.—Passengers H. M. 47th Regt. Major and Mrs. Hewitt and Child, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander 2 Children and Servants.

Ditto ship *Myfore*, Capt. William Dawson from Calcutta, left the Pilot 19th Jan. Point de Galle 5th Feb. and Mangalore 21st ditto.—Passengers Mrs. Orrock and Child, Capt. Scott and Sparks of the Country Service.

March 3d ditto ship *Milford*, Capt. Andrew Sinach, from China.—Passengers Lieut. M'Donald, Lieut. Farragher, Mr. M'pherson and Rev. J. M'pherson of Bradford.

Ditto Brig *Titus*, Capt. Thomas Hack from Colombo, 26th January.

Letters are said to have been received in town, stating, that on the 7th of February last, His Majesty's ship *Drake*, Captain Sneyd, giving convey to nine sail of China ships, had fallen in with the French frigate *Piedmontaise*, and that after exchanging a few broadsides, the *Piedmontaise* had fired off, and escaped by her superiority of sailing.

To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,

Having just arrived in Bombay as third Officer of the Hon'able Company's ship *Wexford*, I take the earliest opportunity of refuting a false report, of M. Charles Moreau's, Captain en Seconde of the *Piedmontaise*, in a letter of his inserted in the Bombay Courier of the 16th January, 1868, in which he makes the following assertion:

"Mr. Toussaint, one of your Officers, had said in the presence of the Officers of the Frigate and of your own Officers, that in the moment of being boarded he encouraged the people to recommence the action; and I ask you Sir who gave him the authority?"

I positively deny this false assertion; but as a gentleman and a man of honor, I will relate to the public what actually took place on the eve of striking.

The two ships being so very close that I conceived boarding must ensue, I as commanding Officer of the boarding party on the gun deck, ordered them on deck, which was promptly executed, being myself the third person up the hatchway, I was informed we had struck, upon which I ordered my men to retire and lay down their arms; which they strictly obeyed, this took place twenty minutes previous to your boarding, at which time our men were disarmed; how then could I encourage men without arms to make resistance?

No authority was requisite for a thing that never transpired.

Should Mr. Moreau ever wish to bring my name forward again, I have to request he will address me Mr. Edward Toussaint; having a brother in the Honorable Company's Service, mistakes may arise.

This Sir is the actual statement of the transaction as it happened, which I should never have troubled you with, but I deemed it necessary, for the satisfaction of my friends; otherwise from the number of false aspersions contained in the letter, I should ever have treated it with the utmost contempt.

By inserting this in your paper of Wednesday next you will much oblige.

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD TOUSSAINT.

Late fourth officer of the H. C. ship *Warren Hastings*.

BOMBAY, March 7, 1868.

The minds of some men are so constructed, that the fluctuating intelligence of the day acts on their frame, as a charge of climate on the Barometer, they are suddenly elated by favourable news, and sink below at the reverse,—we were led to the above reflection from hearing it so often repeated that owing to the war, our trade must be ruined, whilst our taxes must increase. It is however generally understood, that notwithstanding all the prohibitory edicts of Bonaparte concerning British commerce that they have not succeeded in impeding its progress, which is one of the most extraordinary phenomena in the history of the commerce and civilization of nations.

We believe it is a well ascertained fact that very extensive mercantile speculations from England, at this very moment, find their way into the continent, through several ports in Holland, nor need we be much surprised at this circumstance, when we consider the intrinsic excellence of the productions of her industry, or in other words, the result of the peculiar advantage by which England is enabled with less effort than other nations, to prepare manufactures of equal goodness, or with the same application of labour to deliver them better; by which means she brings her articles to market at a lower price when equally good, at the same price when superior in quality; and very often more perfect and more cheap. The reason of this intrinsic and peculiar excellence of British manufactures is obvious; it is owing to the progress of every art among the English, to the extensive use and improvement of machinery, to the largeness of their capitals, and to the ingenuity and enterprising spirit of the people. That our commerce may suffer in some degree, we are ready to admit, but not to that extent which seems to affect the minds of Grombletonians.

We know not what hopes are to be entertained from the mediation of Austria and Russia, between Great Britain and France. With respect to the restoration of peace, it is certain beyond all doubt, that a true peace, that is, a secure and permanent one, if under the present circumstances it could be attained, would essentially ameliorate the condition of every nation. But should this so much desired peace lead to the diminution of England's commercial superiority, or as Bonaparte is pleased to style it, to the deliverance of Europe from the yoke of Britain's tyranny; should such be the specific object of the new system of political and commercial relations to be established by it, we trust that British ministers possess too high an idea of our national honor, ever to subscribe to so shameful a condition.

[Bim. Gaz.

STATE PAPERS.

CIRCULAR NOTE FROM THE COURT OF VIENNA TO THE BELLIGERENT POWERS.

"The Emperor Francis I. could not see, without the greatest regret, the revival of war last Autumn, between his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and his Majesty the King of Prussia; and he was soon after more deeply affected, to see hostilities extend, and fall upon a great part of Europe. If guided by a principle of strict and rigorous impartiality from the first, his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty has had the good fortune to maintain in these stormy periods his system of neutrality, and to preserve his people from the misfortunes of war, he has not the less lamented the calamities which were multiplied around his dominions; and in his just fear for the tranquillity and security of his kingdom, he could not conceal from himself, either the perpetually recurring alarms on his frontiers, or the sinister effects experienced by several branches of its internal Administration. The Emperor, invariably animated by the same dispositions, had no other views from the commencement, and during the course of hostilities, than to labour to bring about a reconciliation, and to avail himself of every favourable opportunity to put an end to the misfortunes of war. He conceived, that the best mode of attaining the salutary object, was constantly to impress upon the Belligerent Powers his sentiments of moderation and conciliation, and studiously to endeavour to excite in them correspondent dispositions.

"The confidence which a prospect so consolingly inspires, the general welfare and the interests of his own States, make it the duty of his Majesty to present to the Belligerent Powers his friendly interposition, and, in consequence, he does not hesitate to communicate to

the offer of his mediation and good offices.
"But, considering the extended and complicated nature of the present war, the Emperor would feel that he had but imperfectly expressed his ardent wishes for peace, and his hopes of its speedy and complete re-establishment, if he did not declare, at the same time, his firm conviction,

on, that it can be only by the united attention of all the Powers concerned in the war, and by a general negotiation which should comprehend their respective interests, that permanent tranquillity, and such a solid and durable peace as may, for the future, confirm the political relations of Europe, can be established. From this strong impression, which the frankness of His Majesty's character will not allow him to conceal, His Imperial Majesty feels it to be his duty to communicate this pacific overture to those Cabinets who are to take a part in the conferences; and in consequence, he hastens equally to invite the Courts of St. Petersburg, London, and the Tuilleries, to adopt the same views of conciliation, and to enter into negotiations for peace, in which the most important concerns of all the parties interested may be combined, as far as it is possible.

"The Emperor has expressed his earnest wish to see peace re-established. He will not allow himself to suggest the particular form of the negotiations, still less to anticipate the intentions of other powers, or to express any opinion respecting the preliminaries which it may be necessary to lay down, in order to establish the principles of the first approximation between the Belligerents.

"His Imperial Majesty, notwithstanding, in the hope that the friendly offer of his interposition will be regarded in the manner that the rectitude of his intentions inclines him to think it will, hastens to propose, for the purpose of facilitating by his interposition the opening of the negotiations, such place in his dominions as, from its situation and locality, may be convenient to all parties, and which on this account, should not be too contiguous to the theatre of war; and in this, as well as in all other points, the Emperor will feel the greatest pleasure in contributing to accelerate the period of so desirable an union."

Vienna, April 3, 1867.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, August 23.

On Tuesday, a grand ball and supper, to which most of the people of fashion in Derry, and for many miles around, were invited, were given by the Officers of the 30th regiment, at Brown's Hotel, Londonderry, in commemoration of the victory gained by the British troops over the French in Egypt, on the 17th August, 1861, in which the first battalion of that regiment particularly signalized themselves. The rooms were superbly and appropriately fitted up for the occasion, being elegantly decorated with wreaths of laurel; and the supper, which was extremely sumptuous, exhibited every delicacy the season could afford.

For Sale on Commission.

BY J. DOBBIN;

A N Invoice of Military, Half and Jockey Boots, ALSO Invoices of Saddle, consisting of best Light Dragon Officers Saddles with Bridles &c. &c. &c. complete. Neat Light Hunting Saddles with quilted Flaps, complete with Bridles &c. &c. &c. Spare Stirrup Leathers, White Girths, An Invoice of Buggy and Jockey Whips &c. &c. &c.

For Private Sale.

BY J. DOBBIN;

A NEW built Bungalow, with Out-Offices and Garden, containing about five Cawnies of Ground, well stocked with Mango and other trees, and pleasantly situated on the road leading from Mr. Mowbray's Garden towards Brodie Castle, and on the East side adjoining Mr. Greenway's Garden.

ABOUT sixteen Cawnies of Ground, adjoining the above mentioned Garden, stocked with a number of Fruit Trees, and amply provided with good water from Wells and Tanks.

The price of the Bungalow and Garden, Pagodas 1,600.

AND The Ground at sixty Pagodas per Cawnie.

For Sale on Commission.

BY J. DOBBIN.

HOSIERY, consisting of—Superfine white Cotton Gloves, single and double Night Caps, Men's half cotton Hosiery, Women's extra superfine white cotton Hosiery, Men's do. do. Women's best extra Silk Hosiery, rich lace Clox, Men's extra do. do. do. patent do. do.—do. black do. do.

ALSO

A few dozen of rich Gold Army Sword Knots, and best long Silk Sashes.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Sadarangapattan Venecataroy Moodelliar

Chinnamah Widow and others the Personal Representatives of Pareatomby Maltty, deceased.

THE Sheriff's Sale of a Piece of Ground Situated Lying and being on the West side of Cutchalefvaran Parvatay Muntapom in the district of Tandyarputt, seized in the above cause is to take place on Wednesday the 30th March inst. on the Premises between 4 & 6 in the afternoon, measuring in Length from East to West 140 feet and in breadth from North to South 130 feet or thereabouts.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

And on Thursday following the 31st, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for Ready Money only, a quantity of New Teak Materials for building viz. Door and Window Frames, Joists and Palmiras, now lying on the East side of Cutchalefvaran Parvatay Muntapom aforesaid being the property of the said Defendant, and seized by Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

J. W. MILLER, SHERIFF.

MADRAS, 22d March 1808.

MADRAS LOTTERY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tickets are now ready for Sale and exchanging into the Second Class, at the Lottery Office, and that the Drawing of the Second Class will begin on Monday the 11th of April.

Tickets not exchanged before the commencement of the Drawing of the Second Class will forfeit the benefit of that Class.

HEEFKE and SON, Agents.

MADRAS, March 15, 1808.

For Sale on Commission.**BY J. DOBBIN,**

AN Invoice of Ladies fashionable Silk, Kid Leather and Jean Shoes.

To be Sold.

A NEAT Railed BANDY on four Springs, with Hood, Lamps, &c. and a good going CHESNUT MARE and HARNESS;—For particulars enquire of the Printer of this Paper.

Advertisements.

PROBATE of the last Will of G. R. ROSE, Esq. deceased, late Assistant Surgeon in the Honorable Company's Service, having been granted to JOHN JEFFERYSEsq. Assistant Surgeon and Lieutenant JOHN CRICHTON in the Military Service of the Honorable Company, the Executors therein named; all Persons holding claims upon the Estate and those indebted to it, are directed forthwith to state their demands or pay their debts to Messrs. HARRINGTON & Co. Attorneys to the Executors beforementioned.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate of HUGH MACAULAY Mariner, Owner & Commander of the Brig William Kennedy deceased, having been granted to Mr. GEORGE ARBUTHNOT, as a Bond Creditor of the Deceased, all Persons having any Demands on the said Estate, and all Persons being indebted thereto or holding Property thereof, are requested forthwith to state their Claims, pay their Debts or deliver up the Property to Messrs. FRANCIS LAUTOUR and CO. at Madras, or to Messrs. FORBES and CO. at Bombay.

BRANCH BUILDINGS, 23d March 1808.

OLD MADEIRA WINE.

At 200 Pagodas per Pipe,
Do. 180 do. per do.
Do. 160 do. per do.

AT THE GODOWNS OF
Messrs. HUNTER & HAY,
IN THE FORT.

N. B. Messrs taking Wine can also be supplied with Beer in Casks just arrived.

MADRAS, March 8, 1808.

Madras Theatre.**Fourth Subscription Play.**THIS EVENING
WILL BE PERFORMED**CATHARINE & PETRUCHIO,**

WITH

THE L Y A R.

Box Tickets 3 Pagodas.

Gallery do. 6 Rupees.

No names will be received for admission at the door.

The Curtain will be drawn up at 9 o'clock

PANTHEON, March 23, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE JEWELS advertised (on the 17th of last Month) to have been lost on the public Road between Mr. OAKES' Gardens and the Fort, and for the delivery of which at the Board of Trade Office a Reward was offered, consist of the following Articles:

A large Diamond Crescent,
A large pair of Diamond Drop Earrings,
A large Diamond Locket,
A large Diamond Crs.,
A yellow Diamond Ring,
A Ruby Ring set round with Diamonds,
Hoop Rings, one Diamond, two Ruby, two Pearl.

Three Rows of Pearls.

Further Notice is hereby given that whoever may bring the foregoing Articles to the Board of Trade Office in the Fort shall receive Five Hundred Pagodas.—No greater Reward will be offered.
Fort St. George, 18th March, 1808.

Advertisement.

MR. DAVID POTTER, of Vellore, respectfully requests that all those indebted to him, will be pleased to make payment of the sums respectively due by them, up to the 1st January 1808 as early as practicable, in order that he may be enabled to meet several heavy demands against him.

D. P. has for Sale, some well manufactured long and half BOOTS at 3 Pagodas per pair, also commodious Camp Cots, Chairs and Trunks.

Vellore, 18th March, 1808.

To be Let.

A LARGE and commodious upper roomed HOUSE with Spacious Godowns and out Offices, situated in Yerrab Ballas Chetty Street, No. 24 behind Messrs. A. DRIAN DE FRIES, and Co's. Office, formerly occupied by Mr. Kirby Dalrymple. For further particulars inquire of Mr. SA-MUEL M. Moorat.

MADRAS 21st, March 1808.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

AT

T. BIRTLES'S

Livery Stables and Repository,

ON THE MOUNT ROAD,

On MONDAY next, the 28th Instant,

(If not previously disposed of by Private Sale.)

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'clock in the Forenoon,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE

HORSES,

THE PROPERTY OF

Colonel Malcolm, Captain Little;

AND OTHER GENTLEMEN

WHO HAVE LEFT THE PRESIDENCY.

A LIGHT nutmeg Grey Arab, measuring

14 hands, half an Inch high—four years

old.

A light Grey Arab 14 hands 3 Inches—Aged.

A Bay Arab 13 hands 2 Inches six years old.

A Chestnut Arab 13 hands 2 1/2 Inches—five

years.

A ditto, 13 hands 3 and 2 half Inches—seven

years.

A Nutmeg Grey Arab, 13 hands 3 and a half

Inches—five years.

A Bay Egyptian Horse, 13 hands and 3 and

a half Inches—Aged.

A Brown Arab, 14 hands—Aged.

A Chestnut Bandy Horse, bred at the Stud, 14

hands 1 and a quarter Inch—Aged.

A pair of Capital Grey Carriage Horses—six

years old.

A Grey Arab, 14 hands one and a half Inch—

three years old.

A Nutmeg Grey Arab; 14 hands 2 Inches—

seven years old.

To be sold by Public Auction.

BY J. BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This Day WEDNESDAY, the 23d Inst.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING,

ARTICLES,

A NEAT light Europe built Carriage

in good Condition.

A Black Pegue Bandy Horse goes well,

sound and perfectly Quiet.

A Silver Tea Kettle.

A MAHOGANY WRITING

D E S K,

AND

A FOUR

OARED BOAT,

QUITE NEW.

AFTER WHICH

A Quantity of Yellow and Mottled Eu-

rope Soap.

AND

About 30 Dozen Pints of CLARET.

For Private Sale

AT

J. BRANSON'S,

ENGLISH Claret from the Houses of Maxwell and Key, Paxton and Majorbanks, Carbonell, Davis and Card, Davie Robertson and Walker & M'Lary,

Port Wine in quarts from various

Houses, per dozen 7 0 0

Do. in Pints do. do. 3 22 0

Ale in Casks from Hodgson, per cask 35 0 0

Do. in Bottles, per dozen 3 22 0

Cherry and Raspberry Brandy from Hoffman,

Rum Shrub from Blue & Hebbert do. 7 22 0

Excellent Gin in small Casks, per Cask 4 22 0

Excellent Brandy from 36 Ps. per Gal. to 1 0 0

Choice Madeira Wine, per pipe 180 0 0

Bengal Alby Salt Petre for cooling Water,

per Madras Maund 1 0 0

Superior Hyfon Tea, per quarter chest,

First sort of Chinchew Sugar Can-

ny, 30 0 0

Fine Broad White Nankeen, per corge 10 0 0

Hyfon Tea in 10 Catty Rose Wood

Boxes, per box 14 0 0

Hyfon Tea in 10 Catty Boxes, do. 9 0 0

White Lutescing, per yard 1 0 0

Black do. very front, do. 1 22 0

Black and White Queens Silk, prin-

cipally adapted for Ladies Shoes per

Yard, 2 22 0

American Salmon from 1 to 2 Pgs. each

J. B. has also for Sale a very General Assort-

ment of Europe Articles, brought out on the

last Ships, in the highest preservation and at

very low prices.

The greatest attention will be paid to orders

received from the Country; and Traders at our

Stations may be supplied on liberal terms.

Europe Investment

OF

CAPTAIN SAUNDERS,

Per Honorable Company's Ship

NORTHAMPTON.

MR. FAWELL most respectfully begs leave

to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of

this Presidency, the remaining part of the above

investment he is determined to dispose of at con-

siderable reduced prices in order to close the

concern, consisting of Port Wine at 5 and a half

Pagodas per Dozen,—Claret at 10 Pagodas do.

—Wellmoreland Hams in Prime condition at 15

Panams,—Pine Cheese,—Oilman Stores,—Con-

fectionary,—Oatmeal and Grits,—2 Sets of

Earthenware with spare Plates,—Hotwater

Plates with Brown Borders,—Glass Ware,—

Stained Glass,—Silk and Cotton Stockings,—

British Mullins,—Ladies, Gentlemen and Chil-

drens Hats,—Tin Ware,—Corks,—Superfine

Broad Cloth,—Boots,—Shoes,—Cavalry Sad-

dles, &c. &c.

For Sale.**AT G. UMPHERSTON'S YARD,**

BLACKTOWN.

A PAIR of Bay Mares perfectly quiet and sound, fit for a Carriage or Curricule—Price 200 Pagodas.

ALSO

A Europe Bull Dog lately arrived.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY the 24th March,

Sale to Commence

AT 10 o'clock,

NINETEEN Dozen of Walker and M'Lar-ry's Claret, 5 dozen of Urquhart and Robertson's Do. 2 dozen of Giedtman and Nef-bett's Do. 2 dozen Vin de Grave, 15 dozen Whiskey, 11 dozen Vello's Vegetable Syrup, 9 dozen of Europe Snuff, 70 pair of Pillar Shades on Mahogany feet, 3 pair of do. inflated feet, a few dozens of Cotton Stockings and Gloves, a few dozens of Black Silk Hosiery, 8 long silk fathes, 60 Regulation Feathers, 28 Pints Honey Water, 33 do. Hungary Water, 15 Bot-tles Milk of Roses, 6 dozen Aromatic Vinegar, 20 Pints of Smyth's Lavender Water, Essence of Peppermint and Bergamotte Scent Bottles, a few Boxes of Rouge, Court Plaster, Nail and Hair Brushes, 12 pair Bengal Boots, Cork Screws, Shade Snuffers, Black Lead Pencils, Paint Brushes, &c. &c.

MILLINERY and HOSIERY, &c. viz.—Black and White Lace, Ribbons, Dress Caps, Chip Hats and Feathers, Silk Jackets & Gowns, Cloaks, Crane of Colours, Spangled Crape, Trimmings, Buttons, Long & Short silk Gloves, Mitts, Long Lace Gloves, White silk Handkerchiefs, Taffany, Straw Hat, Wreaths & Flow-ers, &c. &c. &c.

COACH FURNITURE, viz.—Plated Bedding, Worm Springs, Wheel Hoops, Chariot and Buggy Lamps, Pole Hooks, Buggy Handles, Stridrup Lions, Belts, Plated Buckles, Terretts, Bridoons, Trace Hooks, Curbs, Palanquens Knobs, &c. &c.

Painted Floor Cloths—Curricule, Carriage and Buggy Springs, Axle Trees, Carriage Steps, &c. &c. &c.

Five Kegs of Paint, One Jar Verdegris, Two Bottles Turpentine.

CUTLERY, consisting of Morocco Shaving cases with Razors, Penknives, Scissors, White and Green Ivory Handled Knives and Forks, in sets, &c. &c.

A Number of Books—A Box of Horse Medi-cine, 3 Upright Glass cases, 50 Corges of Brown Medium Nankeen, and a variety of other Arti-cles.

Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY, the 31st Instant,

AT 12 o'clock,

(if not previously disposed of by private Contract)

AN Upper-roomed Houfe and Garden, situated at Perambore, adjoining the Native Poor Hospital, lately belonging to the Estate of JAMES CALL, Esq. deceased, and now occupied by Mr. J. CRAMPION. Conditions of Sale will be mentioned in a future Paper.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 28th Inst. ant,

AT 11 o'clock,

THE Effects of a GENTLEMAN, deceased; among which is a Capital Gold WATCH,

AND

TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

An Invoice of Coach and Buggy Lace.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 28th Instant,

Sale to Commence,

AT 10 o'clock,

FIVE Roll of Superfine White Cassi-mere,

AND

Forty Eight Groce of Corks.

For Sale on Commission,**BY J. DOBBIN,**

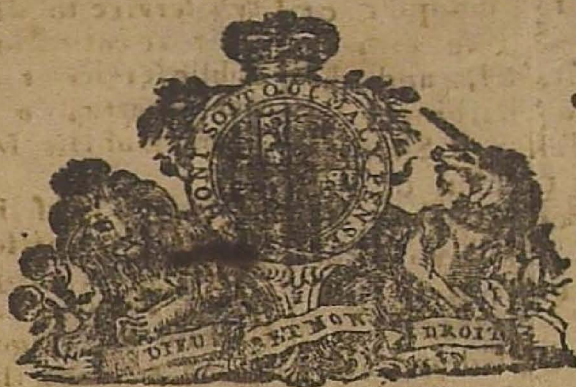
Real Hollands Gin in Large Cases,

At 9 Pagodas per Cask.

MADRAS.—Printed By WILLIAM MALLIS, next door to the Town Major's House, FORT.

It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their orders, and any Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Papers may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

MADRAS



COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1808.

Yesterday afternoon an *Express* arrived from Bombay, stating that advices had been received there from Bussorah, on the authority of Mr. Hine at Aleppo, of sixty-five sail of Danish Ships having arrived in safety at *British Ports*. From this circumstance we may presume that Copenhagen must have surrendered to the forces commanded by Lord Cathcart. The Danish Navy being moored in the harbour of Copenhagen, could scarcely have been taken possession of but in consequence of the fall of the Capital.

The following account has been given of the state of the Naval force of Denmark in August last:—

Line of battle ships	-	-	27
Frigates	-	-	14
Flat bottomed boats, mounting two cannons	-	-	300
Seamen	-	-	20,000
Men in the Dock-yards	-	-	8,100

The harbour of Copenhagen is circular, and the entrance into it from the sea is a channel or strait, in which only is navigable. The water on each side is very shallow, and defended by a peculiar kind of military work called naval horns, the nature and strength of which merit a more detailed explanation:—They are made on large timber beams, from 16 to 30 feet long, shod with iron, and put together like *chevaux de-frize*. They are then put on flat bottomed vessels, and sunk, three, four, and five feet beneath the surface of the water. In the belts, and other passages, particularly in the narrow channels, where the water has neither tide nor current, they are easily laid down and taken up.

Some further particulars have transpired, communicated in private correspondence, respecting the action between the St. Fiorenzo and Piedmontaise, off the Gulph of Manar.

At the time the St. Fiorenzo hove in sight the Piedmontaise was in chase of the Bombay Indiamen, but mistaking His Majesty's Frigate for a Merchant ship, and

concluding therefore that it would fall an immediate prey, and that he might afterwards come up with the Indiamen, M. Epron neared the St. Fiorenzo, but soon found himself in a mistake. An engagement now commenced viz. at 11 at night of the 6th instant, and continued for an hour and a half, during which the St. Fiorenzo suffered so much in her sails that the Piedmontaise, altho' considerably damaged in her sails and rigging, was enabled to make off under cover of the smoke. Damages being repaired, our frigate came up with the Frenchman again on the following day and fought her for an hour & forty minutes, when she again got away. The St. Fiorenzo continued the chase & was fortunate enough to reach his antagonist again on the 3d day. Now a most desperate engagement commenced, during which the Piedmontaise was totally dismasted; and unable, either to get away, or longer continue the contest with His Majesty's ship, she at length struck her colours. M. Epron, her Commander, then came on board the St. Fiorenzo, and surrendered his sword to Lieut. Dawson.—He was unable to suppress his astonishment on perceiving that there were only at quarters on board the St. Fiorenzo, Lieut. Dawson, another Lieut. a Midshipman, and about 80 men. He confessed that besides a complement of men at the Guns, he had 300 men ready to have boarded could he have lain alongside. The superior skill however of Capt. Hardinge rendered all his endeavours abortive, as the St. Fiorenzo repeatedly raked her when she was manoeuvring for that purpose.

The loss sustained on our part has been heavy.—We have to lament the death of the Gallant Capt. Hardinge, who fell early on the 3d day of the action by a grape shot which struck him in the neck, and of which he died in two minutes. Thus fell a noble Officer, whose conduct has added another laurel to Britain's glory, and whose pre-

mature death will ever be regretted. Fired by the spirit of the immortal Nelson, like him he was determined to conquer or die; like him he conquered, like him he died. Nelson was his model, and the watchword of the battle, the harbinger of success, was "Remember Nelson." Sharing the fate of their leader were 12 men of the *St. Fiorenzo*, besides 25 wounded, one of whom is since dead. Lieut. Moysey of the *St. Fiorenzo* is wounded, but not dangerously.

The carnage on board the *Piedmontaise* was dreadful. In the battle 48 men were killed, and 112 wounded; of the latter 25 have since died of their wounds.—Moreau, Capitaine en seconde, has expiated his offences with his life. He was twice wounded in the fight during the first two days, by one of which he lost his arm. On the 3d day, finding the ship must strike he attempted to throw himself overboard from the fore-castle, but was forced away and carried down by his men, in his way below a third shot struck him, and terminated his existence.

Both ships have arrived at Columbo. The prize almost a wreck, and His Majesty's ship in a very crippled state. The *Piedmontaise* was the finest Frigate in the French Navy.

Statement of the Force of both Vessels.

St. Fiorenzo, in all 42 Guns, 18 and 32 Pounds and 236 Seamen.

Piedmontaise, in all 50 Guns, 18 and 36 Pounds, 366 Frenchmen, 180 Lascars, Prisoners, were on board at the time and compelled to assist in working the ship.

We are informed that two British Officers taken off the Malabar Coast by the *Piedmontaise*, were shamefully treated by Captain Epron and Mr. Moreau. They were confined to the fore-castle of the ship, from whence they were not released until the apprehension of retaliation, on their falling in with the *St. Fiorenzo*, induced the Enemy to alter their conduct towards them. We are not willing to indulge in merited investive against a conquered enemy, but we must be allowed to record a fact which is highly dishonourable to Capt. Epron and his Officers.

Ceylon Government Gazette.

March 16. 1808.

Head Quarters: Galle, March 13, 1808.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant General Maitland feels it a Duty to owe to his Sovereign and to his country to

mark in the strongest Manner the advantage that may arise to the particular Branch of his Majesty's service to which he belongs, by drawing their attention to the Benefits accruing to the public service at large by persevering Gallantry and Exertion in supporting the character and Dignity of His Majesty's service in all situations.

He feels himself particularly called upon so to state it at the present Moment from the circumstance which has just come to his knowledge of the *St. Fiorenzo* Frigate commanded by the late Captain Hardinge, having, (after an action second to none that appears in the splendid Annals of the British Navy at the present Hour, and which is marked by a Degree of Perseverance rarely occurring even in any of those) towed into the Roads of Columbo the capital of this Island, the French Frigate *Piedmontaise* more than double her force in point of Men, superior in Number of Guns, and that had hitherto escaped the persevering vigilance of His Majesty's navy in this country.

He can have no doubt that every individual concerned in this action, though unfortunately attended with the Death of the Gallant Captain Hardinge, will be requited with those Marks of Royal Munificence and Liberality displayed on all similar occasions by His Royal Master and by the British Nations;—he therefore feels it his duty, as representing His Sovereign in this Island, to direct that at four o'clock tomorrow evening the Flag at the Flag Staff of this Fort be hoisted half Flag Staff high, and Minute Guns fired agreeable to the number of years Captain Hardinge had so Honorably lived, when his Career was so unfortunately for his Friends and his country cut off.

This Order will be read at the Head of the Troops when it arrives, and similar Honors to the Memory of Captain Hardinge, will be paid in all Forts in this island the day of its arrival.

In the absence of the Dept. Adj. Gen.
(Signed) C. M. EDWARDS,
Mil. Sec.

Extract of a Letter from Point de Galle dated 14th March.

We anchored here on the 11th instant, and should have been here by the 8th, but for the Worcester which detained the fleet many hours from bad sailing. I found here the Bengal fleet; and the Columbo and Bombay ships have just anchored.

It is now just day light and the Commander and half the convoy under weigh; he said he should stay till to morrow, but he has surprised us all. We are very comfortable, and now for Old England with fav'ring gales.

In getting under weigh, the Worcester ran foul of the Airly Castle, and drove in her stern, by which accident she was obliged to put back, and has not proceeded with the convoy. The damage to the Airly Castle is very trifling. The Worcester has since gone round to Columbo.