



TO THE EDITOR.

I request you will insert in your paper the enclosed note from the Gunroom Officers of H. M. Ship Cornwallis; as I will it to be generally understood, that I shall be happy to comply with numerous applications for Nopal, having laid out a great part of my garden in its cultivation, with this intention.

Garden, June 14, 1868. J. ANDERSON

The Gunroom Officers of the Cornwallis will be much obliged to Dr. Anderson for a basket of the Nopal.

Cornwallis, June 13, 1868.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1868.

The Honorable the Governor in Council deeming it proper, that the number of Government commands under this Presidency should be diminished; and the Government in Council being at the same time desirous of placing the Officers who may be charged with the duties of Regimental Command; and with the charge of the Militia Stations which are of sufficient importance to be continued as Government Commands, on a footing of advantage, has been pleased to adopt the following Regulations:

The Officers Commanding Regiments of Cavalry, and Battalions of Artillery, Infantry, and Pioneers, together with the Officers Commanding the Squadron of Horse Artillery, and the Governor's Body Guard shall draw the full Batta of their rank in Garrison, and the full Batta of their next superior rank when marching or in the field.

That Officers appointed to Government Commands shall draw the Batta of their next inferior rank.

That Officers under the rank of a General Officer exercising the command in camp or quarters, of a Batta of troops consisting of the headquarters of two Troops, and Officers Commanding Battalions of the line or Field Service, shall draw Brigadier's allowance, when table allowance is not drawn.

That with the foregoing exceptions Officers Commanding Stations or parties of troops shall draw full Batta of their rank, and their commands shall be considered as Government Commands; and that exclusive of the Officers leading the commands, Government Commands shall draw the full Batta of their rank, and of other Officers Commanding Stations or parties of troops to draw the full Batta of their rank.

That exclusive of the established divisions of the Army, the following Stations only shall be considered as Government Commands: Malabar and Coimbatore, with Cannanore, Coimbatore District with Palamcottah, Bangalore, Wallajahbad, Arcot, Wellore, The Hyderabad subsidiary Force; and the Subsidiary Force at Travancore.

That the Senior Officers of the troops at Seringapatam, Bellary and Trincomalee shall be entitled to draw Brigadier's allowance, while the force at those Stations may consist of the headquarters of two Troops, although the Officers Commanding the divisions may be present at them, and that the Senior Officers of the troops at the Fort St. George shall also receive that allowance.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the above arrangements shall take effect from the 1st of July next subject to the final confirmation of the Honorable Court of Directors.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to direct that no change shall at present take place, with regard to the command of the Detachment at Bellary, or the Forts of Pondicherry, and that the allowances of the Officers leading those commands shall continue on their present footing.

Officers Commanding divisions of the Army, divisions or detachments of any of his Majesty's Regiments may be serving, will regularly forward to the office of the Deputy Adjutant General of his Majesty's troops at Fort St. George, a full transmission to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the confidential reports and information required by his Excellency, the Commander in Chief in India, as published in General Orders at this Presidency on the 17th November 1857 and 14th December 1857.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

- Mr. B. Coffe, to officiate as a Justice of the Peace of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawut and Nizamat Adawut.
Mr. T. Brooks, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Bellary & Trincomalee.
Mr. J. D. E. Kines, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Allahabad.
Mr. J. Wauchops, Collector of the District of Bundelcand.
Mr. E. Parry, Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Bellary.

FORT WILLIAM, May 21, 1868.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council on the occasion of announcing to the army the death of Major-General R. M. Dickson, at Muttra, on the 25th ultimo, deems it a just tribute to the character and approved services of this distinguished Officer, to offer the public testimony of his unfeigned regret at the loss which has been thus sustained by the Government, and by his Country.

Colonel Wood, is allowed an Aid-de-Camp as a personal staff, during the time he may be employed on the staff of this Presidency.

A frigate from Europe named La Caroline of 44 guns, it is stated, had arrived at the Mauritius prior to the sailing of the Privateer, mentioned to have been captured in our last.

Extra of a letter from Wallajahbad, dated 17th June 1868.

"The wind here has been for a week past uncommonly high, and although the appearance of the clouds had for several evenings past indicated a change, yet sufficient rain to lay the dust for an hour, has not fallen. This morning commenced blowing earlier than usual, and a little before 1 P.M. (owing to the negligence of a Horse keeper) a Kaljan Stable belonging to Lieut. Napier, caught fire and in less than ten minutes was reduced to ashes. A valuable Parade Horse perished in the flames. Another horse died before his fire from his Pickets, and one died in front. Two Currie Pans in the opposite side were dazed with some difficulty. I was looking to see the exertions made by the poor animal in his struggle to get loose, but unfortunately his head was felled by an Iron Chain. The man who was the cause of this accident made his escape the moment the Stable took fire.

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

At Vellore on the 15th June, Captain W. C. Oliver of the 'Monsie' Company, to Miss S. E. Lane, daughter of Lieut. Colonel Oliver.
On Monday last at the house of George Read, Esq. Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, by Rev. Mr. P. M. S. Samuel Skinner, Esq. Zillah Judge, to the elegant and accomplished Miss Rutledge.

MADRAS DEATHS.

On Saturday morning at F. A. Brown, Esq. one of the Attorneys of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Madras.
At Vellore, Major Paul Bosc, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry.
On Monday the 6th inst. Mr. Praxish Chetty, in the 34th year of his age, died at the house of Mrs. B. C. S. at Bellary.
On the 15th inst. the Lady of Thomas Oakes, Esq. of a Son.
On the 17th inst. at the Mount, the Lady of Captain Fayton of the writers of a Son.
At Bellary, in the Ceded Districts, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Duncan of a Son.

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

Table with 5 columns: Date, 7 A. M., Noon, 3 P. M., 8 P. M. Rows for June 15 to 21, showing temperature variations and rain events.

15th - Rain in the Evening.
16h Do. Do.
17h Do. Do.

Calcutta, - June 1, 1868.

A letter from Bombay notices a report from Persia which states that the Minister of Bonaparte, at the Court of Persia, had proposed to the King, the cession of a small district on his Western frontier, for the accommodation of Russia, for which Persia was promised ample indemnification in another quarter. This proposition was not at all relished by His Majesty, and he had the effect of weakening the confidence which he had previously reposed in the professions of his European Ally.

It is pretty generally reported and believed that Bonaparte has planned the annexation of the whole of European Turkey to the dominion of France; and for the furtherance of that plan, the Emperor of Russia, was urged to the evacuation of the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia as the condition of the Treaty of Tilsit, and by a recent article of the treaty, it was stipulated that his humbling surrender should be compensated, by an augmentation of territory at the expense, either of Persia or of Asiatic Turkey.

By good General Melcom and his suite, had arrived from Bombay at Muscat, the latter end of April, on their passage to Persia.

A small packet of Cape of Good Hope Gazettes, has reached us within these few days. They prove on fully barrel, being almost entirely destitute of news. It appears from the papers that twelve or fifteen Transports, with the remainder of the British Troops, and a large proportion of army force, had been delayed in their departure from Melbourn, some considerable time beyond the period stipulated by the convention. The officers and men, both of the army and of the shipping, were courageously treated by the Spaniards, though they showed great anxiety to hasten their departure. Some of the Transports, however, did not leave the river Plate, before November.

The Spaniards effected to this very lightly of any futile attempt to possess their Colony or Capital. They were nevertheless diligently employed in adding to the defences of Monte Video. Some additional works had also been added to the Plaza de Torres, at Buenos Ayres. A part of the English merchant vessels, which had brought their cargoes from La Plata to the Cape, finding that Statement entirely gured with every description of merchandise, had failed, come for the West Indies, and other for New Holland, in quest of a more favourable market.

Two fleets of Transports had arrived from England at the Cape, laden chiefly with provisions and munition stores. Considerable quantities of Government stores and provisions, in consequence of the excessive importation, were sold at public sale. The prices were in general very low.

Owing to the great number and extent of the public files of European and Indian produce, at the Cape, whereby the colonial currencies was withdrawn from its usual channel, the Settlement had experienced the utmost inconvenience in several districts, from the scarcity of circulating specie. The inconvenience thence arising, in December and January last, was unprecedentedly severe; but from the interference of Government, and the well directed exertions of the Finance Committee, the general distress had been much allayed.

Mr. C. Bird had succeeded to the appointment of Colonial Secretary, at the Cape, vacated by the death of Mr. Barnard.

De Vree Sultre and another Danish ship, the only vessel of that nation at the Cape, upon the receipt of the accounts of war between England and Denmark, were seized, condemned, and sold for the benefit of the Captors. From the number of British Families, Civil and Military Officers, &c. at the Cape, the settlement had assumed an air of unusual gaiety and sprightliness. An English and a French Theatre had been established, and each was well appointed, and enjoyed the benefit of a few excellent Volunteer performers, they were numerous and respectably attended. Their performances were regularly held twice a month. While the measures so laudably pursued by the

English Legislature, are tending to the effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, by British Subjects in the West Indies, we have the gratification to observe that this abominable traffic is pursued, apparently with increasing zeal, by the Portuguese, a Christian People, who have long conducted this inhuman trade both on the Eastern and Western shores of Africa. The present Cape Gazette notices the arrival of two Portuguese ships in Table Bay, with 700 prime Slaves from Mozambique.

The effect of a practical observation of Slavery on the human mind, in degenerating the species in the scale of natural rank, is to estimate man as a mere mercantile commodity, in humanely and strikingly exemplified by some of the public sale advertisements at the Cape, where, in detailing the different articles to be sold, each is enumerated in the order established, reeveve, or in other words, according to their commercial appreciation, the most valuable article taking the lead, those of inferior rank and quality following up in the van and rear. A short extract from one of these Advertisements, will exhibit a part of the scale of precedence: -

"To be Sold at Public Auction, at the Estate of the late Van ... various Articles of Gold and Silver, large Looking Glasses, Horses, Cows of the Europe breed, Sheep of the Spanish breed, African Men, Women, and Children, Cape Sheep, Bulls, Cows, Hogs, Poultry, and other live Stock, Waggon, &c."

We hear from Bombay that a sufficient quantity of Cotton being collected at that Presidency, on account of the Company, to load one of their largest ships; it was proposed that the Westford should return immediately to Europe, with that cargo.

The Honorable Company's ship Walpole and Duke of Montrose, whose despatch from Saugir Roads, was noticed in last Courier, got to sea on Thursday last; and left in its pilots on the Saturday following.

The Jeffrey and Lady Barlow with Troops and Stores for Beencolen, sailed in company with the Indus.

The Baring, Admiral Drury, and Margaret, for China, got safely to sea at the same time with the ship above specified.

The three ships just mentioned as having sailed from Bengal, for China, are laden with cargoes of great value, amounting in the whole to upwards of thirty-five Lacs of rupees. It is highly satisfactory to reflect that there is no danger of any part of this property falling into the hands of the enemy, as the ships have the benefit of a highly efficient convoy.

H. B. Ring, Esq. one of the Hon. Company's Super-cargoes, embarked for China, on board the Baring.

The Hon. Company's ship Ceylon, extra ship's Glory, Ann, Diana, Northampton, and Sarah Christianna, are now preparing for despatch to Europe.

A few nights ago a Robbery was attempted and in part accomplished in the Premises of Mr. Jones at Howrah. The partial failure of this attempt has led to the detection of a gang of Depredators, who are believed to have long revelled on the spoils obtained by this plunder and robbery of the public. The facts at the day of this robbery, and the circumstances that led to the detection of the Perpetrators, are thus related: -

Early on Wednesday morning last, Mr. Jones observed that his Engine House had been broken into, and a considerable quantity of brass work carried off. On examining the breach, it was evident that it had been made from within, and that the person who made the breach, had introduced himself by some other entrance. As the articles that were stolen appeared to have been taken from situations where no stranger could have easily found them, Mr. Jones naturally suspected that some of his workmen were concerned in the Robbery. The Premises contained property to a large amount, particularly several brass screws, weighing each from 10 to 12 pounds, which would probably have been carried off, had it not for the party being disturbed in their operations by the daughters of Mr. Colvin's son, who passing, about a o'clock in the morning, and seeing a boat close under the beach with some men in it, and others lying on the ground ashore, suspected they were thieves, and on going on shore found their suspicions confirmed - the party proved to be more numerous than they expected; nevertheless the dandies attempted to seize some of them; but in the scuffle one of the dandies was severely wounded in the groin, and another received a violent blow on the breast from a bludgeon, upon which the dandies desisted in their attempt, and the whole of the thieves were supposed to have escaped. Soon afterwards, however, a police prou found a man lying on the road wounded and bleeding, having been severely bruised by one of the large

forews which in the attempt to carry it off, had fallen on his foot. This man confessed that he was one of the gang, and gave such information as enabled the police officers to trace six of the principal delinquents, who were secured and sent to jail. They all proved to be old offenders. A tipping chisel, corresponding in its edge, precisely with the size of the wound in the dead's groin, being found in the hat of a man of suspicious character, he was also taken into custody. No part of the stolen property has yet been recovered. This is the fourth time that Mr. Jones's premises have been robbed within the last three years. As the offenders are now discovered, the public will be secured against their depredations in future.

It appears that a blacksmith, one of Mr. Jones's workmen, was a principal party in the robbery. It is ascertained that he had contrived to secure himself, and to have been locked up in the B. give House, at the usual hour of retiring from work, in the evening; so that by being within, he was enabled, without much difficulty, to give admission to his accomplices in the night. This man has been secured.

Bombay, — June 8, 1808.

On Wednesday evening last, the anniversary of *The Memorable First of June*, a splendid Bail and Supper was given by the Captains of the Royal Navy to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Presidency. — The spacious house in Forster's Street allotted by the Government to their residence was superbly illuminated on the occasion; and the noble suit of rooms decorated with appropriate ornaments. — A variety of Naval Colours displayed in beautiful festoons produced a happy effect; while several transparencies and drawings artistically arranged, awakened the lively feelings of sympathy with the subjects to which they alluded. — Amongst them we particularly remarked the St. Fiorenzo and Piedmontaise in close action at that period of the contest when the gallant Hardings fell.

This beautiful drawing is the production of an amateur well known to the admirers of this fascinating art, by the variety of his pencil.

A transparency well conceived and happily executed, paid a just tribute to His Excellency Sir Edward Pellow, in presenting the La Nymbe and Cleopatra commencing the first engagement which took place the last war. An action which proved the auspicious omen of our subsequent dominion of the ocean.

Another large transparency represented the glorious battle of the 1st of June, 1704; perhaps the most critical and decisive of the late of the British Empire, of any that was ever fought.

The dancing commenced at ten and was kept up with great spirit till one when the company set down to a Supper consisting of every thing that the liberality of taste could procure. — After a variety of local toasts and a libation to the manes of those heroes who have raised the British Navy to her envied pre-eminence, at the head of whom was the venerable Howe, the tutelary hero of the day, the company were entertained by some excellent Songs from some of the Sailors of the fleet.

The dancing was again resumed; and it was not till the dawn of the morning that this gay and brilliant party separated.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

On Saturday last His Majesty's birth day was kept with becoming magnificence.

A royal salute from the battery was returned by a feu de joye from His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's ships in the harbour, and in the evening, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia, gave a sumptuous Dinner to the Gentlemen of the Settlement, in honor of the occasion.

The entertainment was most numerously and respectably attended, and conducted with a degree of elegance, which reflects the highest credit upon those to whose superintendance it was intrusted. The decorations of the Theatre were particularly attractive; and a Transparencly of the Arms of England and Persia Conjunction, predicted, we trust, the permanent cordiality of the two Nations.

After Dinner the following Toasts were drank each accompanied by an appropriate Tune.

TOASTS.

1. The King.
 2. The Queen and Royal Family.
 3. The Prince of Wales.
 4. The Duke of York and the Army.
 5. Lord Mulgrave and the Navy.
 6. His Majesty's Ministers and Successors to their Measures.
 7. His Majesty's Ministers for the Affairs of India, The Right Hon. Robert Dundas.
 8. The East India Company.
 9. The Gov. General of India, Lord Minto.
 10. The Gov. of Bombay, Hon. J. Duncan, and Prosperity to the Settlement.
- Mr. Duncan then rose and proposed the health of His Excellency Sir Hertford Jones, which was drank with the greatest applause.
11. The Gov. of Madras, Sir George Barlow.
 12. Sir Edward Pellow and the Navy in India.
 13. His Majesty's magnanimous Ally, the King of Sweden.

15. The Prince Regent of Portugal, and the Patriots who accompanied him to the Brazils.

18. Our Friends in England; and may the Land of real liberty ever flourish.

In the course of the evening several enlivening and patriotic Songs were given by different gentlemen with great spirit and taste; and the Company retired at a late hour with one general sentiment of respect for the munificence of their entertainers; and of loyalty to the venerable Prince who has so long reigned over a free and happy people.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

DECEMBER 23.

This morning arrived a mail from the Leeward Islands, brought to Falmouth by the Windward Cattle packet. The Princess Amelia packet, with mails from Falmouth, and the *Thais* frigate, with dispatches from Plymouth, had arrived at Barbadoes. The Packet left Tortola on the 8th ult. Admiral Cochrane was at that island, expecting every moment the arrival of a British force from Barbadoes, under General Bowyer, for the purpose of attacking the Danish Islands. The Admiral's Squadron was employed in closely investing the islands of Santa Cruz and St. Thomas's, with which not the least intercourse was suffered, except by flag of truce. From the temper and disposition of the Danes, a strong resistance was expected, which would end in the ruin of many of the inhabitants, but could not prevent us from obtaining our ultimate object.

The *Polypemus* and *Alfia* have brought from Buenos Ayres not less than 1,500,000 dollars on account of the merchants, and eighteen vessels are in the convoy completely laden with hides and tallow.

The Transport Board are about to engage an additional number of copper-bottomed transports for a six months voyage. It is supposed they are to be employed in the conveyance of stores to the Brazils, for the joint succour of the British and Portuguese squadrons.

DECEMBER 25. — Hamburg papers to the 9th instant, have arrived. The war of commercial prohibition is still carried on with unceasing activity on the part of the French Emperor. A new Decree was issued at Fontainebleau on the 13th ult. By this the regulation respecting certificates of origin is re-asserted. No ship can be admitted in the Elbe or Weser which is unprovided with such a document. Vessels which have touched at England, on any account whatsoever, are liable, with their cargoes, to seizure and confiscation. To ascertain this fact, the captain and crew are always to undergo separate examinations, and any variance found in their depositions subjects the former to a fine of 6000 francs (250l.) and each of the crew 500 francs, with imprisonment till paid. To give effect to these provisions, the corps of Customs-house Officers established on the Elbe and the frontiers of Holstein has been reinforced; and power is given to the Director of the Customs at Hamburg, to place any cargoes, respecting the origin of which he entertains suspicion, provisionally in warehouse, until it shall be ascertained that they come neither from England nor her colonies.

Yesterday a Deputation of Merchants trading to Portugal, waited upon the Portuguese Ambassador, to enquire his opinion concerning the propriety of beginning immediately a direct firm hence to the Brazils. His Excellency declined giving any answer in his official character; he intimated, however, that such a step would be at present premature.

A packet is appointed to sail for the Brazils. The Post-Office has intimated, that letters to any part of that Settlement will be speedily forwarded.

The English prisoners now remaining at Vedon are chiefly Naval or Military Officers, with the British travellers who were so scandalously arrested by the tyrannic order of Buonaparte. The main body of our captive soldiers and sailors are at Atras, and an adjoining town, to the amount of about 800.

The Earl of Craven, when he received the hand of his amiable Countess, gave the next heir to the title and estate, (the Hon. Berkeley Craven,) a slip of paper, saying, "as I have cut you out of the possession rather unexpectedly, here is something to make you clear of the world." When the Hon. B. C. got home, he opened the paper, and was agreeably surpris'd to find in it a draft payable at sight for 10,000l.

Mr. Ferguson having suffered judgment to go by default, a Sheriff's Jury on Tuesday last awarded 10,000l. damages against him for *crimen*. with the Counts of Elgin, Lord Elgin appeared to have been the most attentive and fondest of husbands. Mr. F. is heir to estates worth 10,000l. per ann.

APPOINTMENTS. — Captain Saunders, to the *Atlas*, the flag-ship of Admiral Purvis; Captain James Mein, to the *Carson*; Gregory, to the *Primrose*; Capt. George Harris, to be a Post-Captain, and to command the *Sir Francis Drake*; Capt. Yeo, who brought the dispatches announcing the emigration of the Royal Family of Portugal, to be a Post-Captain; Lieut. James Mac Kenzie, of the *Ann*, Lieut. Joseph Hay, of the *Louisa* tender, for his gallant action with a much superior force of the enemy; and Lieut. Warburton, of the *Clyde*, are promoted to Com-

manders, Mr. Leonard (late of the *Uranie*) to be commander of the *Curaco*, building at Greenwood's yard at Hibernia; and Mr. George Miller, Secretary's Clerk of the Ocean, to be Purser of the *Chiffonne*.

Rear-Admiral Orway struck his flag on Monday last, and went to London. It being ascertained that the Russian ship in the Tagus are not in a condition to put to sea, the Squadron under his command is broke up. The *Glory* is gone to Chatham; to be paid off; the *Valiant*, to Plymouth, to be docked; the *Mars*, is come to Spithead, to be repaired; the *Superb* and *Spencer* will join the Channel fleet, when the wind is fair; the *Nassau* has sailed to join the North Sea Squadron; and the *Hercole* remains at St. Helen's.

It appears by the bills of mortality, that the small pox is at this time sending to an untimely grave more than fifty of the inhabitants of the metropolis weekly. Taking in the villages in contact, and that part of London which lies out of the bills of mortality, that number may be multiplied by four. Add to this the numbers that are perishing by this horrid pestilence through the British empire, and the total will be such as to make humanity shudder. The College of Physicians have told the Legislature that they have the means in their hands for crushing the monster which makes this shocking havoc. During the ensuing session it is to be hoped that those means will be established into action.

Recent letters from Hildesburgh state, that a British subject, of no ordinary distinction, had expressed himself in such strong terms of disapprobation respecting the capture of the Danish fleet, in the hearing of the King of Sweden, that his Majesty immediately informed him in person, "that his presence at the Swedish Court would in future be dispensed with."

The General Bill of all the Christianings and Burials from December 16, 1806, according to the report made to the King's Most Excellent Majesty by the Company of Parish Clerks of London: —

| | | | |
|---------|----|------|---------------|
| Males | 22 | 9813 | In all 19,416 |
| Females | 22 | 9603 | |
| Males | 22 | 9297 | In all 18,324 |
| Females | 22 | 9027 | |

Whereof have died,

| | | | |
|------------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| Under two years of age | 5143 | Fifty and sixty | 1665 |
| Between two and five | 4210 | Sixty and seventy | 1730 |
| Five and ten | 697 | Seventy and eighty | 1288 |
| Ten and Twenty | 581 | Eighty and ninety | 458 |
| Twenty and Thirty | 1160 | Ninety and hundred | 49 |
| Thirty and forty | 1889 | A hundred and one | 1 |
| Forty and fifty | 1677 | A hundred and two | 9 |

Increased in the Burials this Year 396.

January 1. — A vessel arrived yesterday, in twelve days, from Danzig. The independence granted to that unfortunate city is a mockery of the most insulting kind. It is ground down to the most abject state of misery by the oppressions and extortions of the French, of whom there are no less than 15,000 quartered upon it. While these are rioting in excess, the wretched inhabitants are exposed to all the horrors of impending famine. A loaf of dry bread, no exceeding 5lb. which before the irruption of the French might have been bought for six pence, is now sold at the enormous price of four shillings! As to fresh provisions, they were beyond the reach of the most opulent of the inhabitants. Every article of that kind was appropriated to the use of the French army.

Letters of the 20th ult. were yesterday received from Holland. The Dutch merchants, rendered desolate by the daily annihilation of their commerce, have at last ventured to remonstrate with the Government of France on the hardship and impolicy of the late decrees. They complain that a brisk trade is carried on in France with various nations, while no vessels are permitted to enter or sail from the ports of Holland. The motive of this partiality is supposed to be to force the Dutch to solicit an incorporation with France. A few years ago Buonaparte might have found it prudent to resort to such management, but at present, if he wishes to include Holland in the French Empire, he has only to say so. Who is there to contest his fiat? This systematic oppression of Dutch industry, it would appear, is rather to forward a design, long ago formed in France, of destroying the commerce of the North of Europe, and attracting all the capital and enterprise to that kingdom.

JANUARY 2.

The Malabar shore ship, Captain Temple, which sailed from Spithead on the 25th of June, with a convoy for South America, is arrived at Rio de Janeiro.

The *Buffalo*, Capt. King; and the *Rolla*, Lieut. Acott, were paid off this week, at this port.

The *Amphion*, Captain H. H. and the *blissom* Captain Pigot, are yet detained with the convoy for the Mediterranean, by the contrary wind. The *Frolic*, Captain Whinyats, is for a foreign station.

The *Armistion*, *Camarten*, *Perseverance*, and *Neptune* Indiamen, sailed from Crookhaven on Monday last, for the Downs, under convoy of the *St. Alban*, Capt. Anken, from whom they parted company in a gale of wind.

The *Alexandria* frigate, Capt. Cochrane, arrived from Barbadoes on Wednesday last, from whence she sailed on the 15th of November, with a convoy of 30 sail. They experienced a succession of the most severe gales that were ever known; and on the 12th of December, the convoy were all dispersed, except the *Octor*, of Liverpool,

which sprung several leaks, and was obliged to be burnt. The Danish Islands had not been attacked when the *Alexandria* left Barbadoes; it was understood that Admiral Cochrane was waiting for further orders from England. We are sorry to learn by her the loss of the *Pert* sloop of war, Capt. Donald Campbell, on the 16th of Oct. at the Island of Margarita. Mr. Stewart Miller and ten men drowned. The accident happened in a hurricane, in which she drove from her anchors. She had taken, the day before, the Spanish packet *Alarme*, of 6 guns, from Ferrol bound to the Spanish-main. Capt. Campbell obtained possession of her mail and dispatches, but they were afterwards unfortunately lost in the *Pert*. Captain C. came home in the *Alexandria*. Gen. Miranda, and suit, whose enterprising, but unsuccessful expeditions to Spanish-main, a few months since attracted much attention, also arrived in the *Alexandria*. He remained on board until late on Thursday afternoon, when a passport was received for him to go to London; and he set off on that evening.

On Tuesday the *Estyalus*, Hon. Capt. Dundas and Niger, Capt. Hillyar arrived from Gibraltar with 41 transports under convoy (under the orders of Capt. Withers, and Lieutenants Millet and Cochrane) having the flank battalion, and the 1st and 3d battalions of the Guards; the 20th, 35th, (2nd battalion), 52nd, and the 2nd battalion of the 78th regiments; two companies of Artillery, Artillery drivers, and Engineers on board, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Moore, K. B. — Major-Gen. Oakes, late Quarter-Master Gen. in Sicily; Major-Gen. (late Hon. B. Pagot; and Major-Gen. Frazer (late Commander in Chief in Egypt) also came home in the *Estyalus* and *Niger*. We are led to believe, from a letter which we have received from an officer of the *Chiffonne*, that this force was intended to co-operate with Sir Sidney Smith in taking possession of the Portuguese Navy, if the Royal Family of Portugal had not come to the determination of embarking for the Brazils. The letter says: — "We arrived at Gibraltar on the 11th of December, with Gen. Moore's expedition, after a long and tedious passage from Messina. We have since taken Sir John Moore to Lisbon, but having learnt that the Portuguese Government had left it, *with their navy*, the General returned to Gibraltar again on the 11th of December." On the return of Sir John Moore to Gibraltar, the Expedition seemed to be at a stand, for want of orders. But on the 14th of December a Packet arrived at Gibraltar from England, and the next day Sir John Moore (it is imagined in consequence of orders he received by her) sailed with his force for England, and arrived after a good passage of 13 days. Yesterday orders were received for the troops to be disembarked in Kent; but this morning orders were received for them to continue on board the transport ships, till further orders.

Paris journals are received so late a date as the 20th of December, the principal contents of which must be considered highly interesting to every English Reader. From the midst of his luxurious enjoyment at Milan, Buonaparte has issued a Decree, in resentment of the late wise and necessary Orders of Council issued by the British Government, relative to the celebrated Decree of Blockade, and for restricting the trade of Neutral. This Decree bears date the 17th of December, and was published at Paris on the 24th. If any new proof were wanting of the rage of Buonaparte's hostility to this country, of his undignified contempt of the other Sovereigns of Europe, of his complete indifference and insensibility to the feeling and the interests of the countries over which he extends his iron sceptre, in this Decree alone that proof would most abundantly appear. He tells France, that the restrictive measures adopted by England respecting neutral trade, has *denationalized* the ships of every European Nation; and he therefore determines to *denationalize* them in his turn, that is to say, that every ship, of whatever Nation, which shall allow itself to be searched by an English ship, or that shall make a voyage to England, or pass any tax to the English Government, is declared to have forfeited the protection of its flag, and to have become a good and lawful prize, as being thenceforth considered as English property. In the same light is to be considered every ship that enters the ports of France, or of her allies, that falls into the hands of her ships of war, or her privateers, in fine every ship that comes from England, or her Colonies, and from any country occupied by English troops, or that is going to England her Colonies, or any place occupied by her troops; in a word, that the British Islands are declared in a state of blockade, both by *land* and *sea*. How terrific these threats! how important the execution! But why are such extremities resorted to? Why, was a just retaliation of the *barbarous* system adopted by the English Government. Yet is France or Buonaparte with whom these barbarous practices originated? Does not every one know that it is England, and not France that is compelled to retaliate? But some atonement seems necessary to be made for this inconsistency and impotence on the part of Buonaparte. Accordingly we find his Minister of the Interior, (in a circular letter addressed to the Chambers of Commerce) in a tone of condolence and conciliation, acknowledging the many privations and hardships which this decree must draw down upon the country, and holding out the idle consolation that their duration must be only temporary, and that it belongs to the great charac-

ter of the great nation to submit to still greater sacrifices, in order to attain among other great objects, the freedom of the seas, &c. for the accomplishment of which they are to be endured. Three consolatory resources are attempted to be held out to the people;—1st, the vigilance of their Commanders; 2dly, the vast extent of the ocean, which may enable neutrals to elude the vigilance of our cruizers; and 3dly, that under their privations, the soil of France will not be less fertile, and that her industry may still maintain itself though deprived of such materials as it is not impossible to replace. These several grounds of consolation are each of them most slender; and nothing substantial can reasonably be expected to be built upon any of them. The Minister of the Interior, indeed, evidently sees, that the manufactures must speedily be reduced to indigence, and perhaps ultimately driven to desperation.

The other articles of importance in this French paper relate to Lisbon. The *Moniteur* imputes the departure of the Prince Regent, when he heard of the approach of the French troops, to intrigues of all kinds, and, falsely asserting that the Portuguese fleet was ill supplied with provisions and water, supposes it to be more probable that it is gone to England than to the Brazils. It states also, that on the 11th Dec. the French flag was hoisted at Lisbon, instead of the Portuguese, and that was the anniversary of the day on which the House of Braganza rose against the Spaniards. If that day was the anniversary of the day when the Braganzas threw off the Spanish yoke, it was all the day their descendants lost sight of the Portuguese coast, and thus escaped being subjected to the French yoke.

JANUARY 11.

It is again stated, that the enterprising Mungo Park is still alive, although the only survivor of his party and has gone from Africa to the West Indies.

JAN. 12.—Lieut. Gill, the senior officer saved from the wreck of the unfortunate *Aufon*, has published a letter commenting on the account of the loss of that ship, which first appeared in the *Cornwall paper*; and contradicting it in some material points.

To begin with this statement. Speaking of the ship, the editor says, "She made the land's End, and mistook it for the Lizard." These words are in italics, to make them more remarkable; the land we made first was about Chaudau Point, deep in Mount's Bay, and as we were steering N. N. W. we must have passed very near the Lizard. We never ran to the northward and eastward in any shape whatever. No man a head ever saw breakers. Capt. Sullivan, a passenger was the first person that saw the land through the mist the second time, which was at four o'clock of the 28th December, and the land seen was the Lizard, a place some little distance from the land's End. The best bower did not soon part in the hawse; it rode the ship eleven hours—the sheet-anchor was never let go at all, but the ship, after parting the two bows, was run on shore; had we let go the sheet, we would have veered into a situation where none of us could have been saved. Capt. Liddard was never on the main mast he tried to get on shore by a rope from the mizen-chain; he never lost his faculties to the last, but was heard singing out, "don't be in a hurry, my lads, wait a favourable opportunity, and get a rope to the shore. Weakened (by want of rest, and the dreadful sea that was pouring over him) he certainly was. The Methodist preacher who kindly lent his assistance was a Mr. Roberts, of Helston, a worthy industrious tradesman, but certainly no Methodist preacher. A seaman named Robert Henly, went on board after he had saved himself, and was the means of preferring a midshipman, two women, and a young child. They were not any men confined in irons below. One hundred and twenty-six souls were lost."

JAN. 13.—Some of the letters received by the mails which arrived yesterday, give a most interesting account of the situation to which the unfortunate King of Prussia has been reduced. Though still invested with the title of Royalty, and still nominally possessing considerable territories, he is not only unable, from the continued exactions of his insatiable conquerors, to keep up an appearance of Royal State, but he has scarcely the means of maintaining the rank of a private gentleman. His guards dismissed, his attendants reduced, and his table never contains more than two covers. Such is the situation of the man, who, at the end of the year 1805, held in his hand the fate of the Continent of Europe.

Major-General Sherbrooke now commands in Sicily. Brigadier-General Campbell, 68th, is second in command; and the Hon. Brigadier-General Stewart, who commanded at Rosetta, likewise remains at Messina. The 20th dragons 27th, 28th, 31st, and all the strong regiments, were left in Sicily by Sir John Moore. General Sherbrooke has a force of 3000 men under him; many officers and some men are now going out to join, by the fleet about to sail for the Mediterranean.

The emigration of the Prince Regent and his Court from Portugal to the Brazils will, in all probability, cause a considerable alteration in the executive form of that Principality, which has hitherto been divided into fourteen Provinces, or distinct Governments, eight of which belong to, and are appointed by the King, and the other six by different Nobles, to whom they belong as a kind of feudal tenure, but the whole of them

are accountable to the Viceroy, as the representative of his Sovereign.

JAN. 15.—The *Moniteur* of the 7th inst. has reached town. Though it contains no intelligence it furnishes matter which is both interesting and important. The French Cabinet, after a delay of some weeks, has produced what is to be considered as an answer to the British Declaration on occasion of the Russian Manifesto. It appears in the form of Notes upon that Official Paper, but the manner of the publication confers on it all the authority of an act of the Government. The series of comments, though occasionally disfigured by that virulence of invective, which the French Government generally employs in speaking of this country, is not on the whole hostile to peace. France possesses her reasons in order to a negotiation, and endeavours to cast the odium of rejecting it upon this country, or more properly speaking upon the Administration. This answer consists of assertions and arguments. Some material statements in the Declaration are expressly contradicted in it. It is so confidently maintained that no secret articles, hostile to England were concluded between France and Prussia at Tilsit. It is admitted that there were secret articles but they did not relate to England. The Declaration states the contrary. On this point, therefore, the parties are at issue; and which is to be decided not by assertions, but by proofs or interferences equivalent thereto. The concluding note is by far the most important, as it treats of those principles upon the successful assertion of which the vital interests of this country, its glory, and its very existence depend.—The reply to this part of the Declaration which proclaims anew the principles of maritime law which it is the object of France and her Allies to overturn, it is stated, "That each of the contending parties may continue to proclaim their respective maritime laws but that this circumstance need throw no impediment in the way of peace; because to each may obtain from making any declaration, or requiring any renunciations on this subject." This is an important admission. It leaves the question of maritime right exactly where it was before, and, consequently, removes one of the greatest objections to negotiation. As long as our naval preponderance continues, so long must our maritime code be submitted to. The moment it ceases, France will establish hers. She and her Allies will not press the point as often, because they cannot maintain it, and we are called upon to claim that of which we are in the full enjoyment and Possession.

This declaration is not to be reconciled with the high tone formerly assumed by Buonaparte relative to the freedom of the seas. He has asserted that no peace should be made till the independence of the ocean was recognized. Buonaparte has returned to his.

Barrels of strong beer brewed by the 12 principal houses, between July 5, 1807 and Jan. 5, 1808.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Meux 79,725 | T. Calvert 22,049 |
| Brown & Parry 65,000 | Goldwin - 21,185 |
| Burley 61,953 | Ellis - 18,166 |
| Whitbread - 52,640 | Talor - 15,537 |
| Hanbury 48,806 | J. H. Calvert 15,044 |
| Shum 24,347 | Clows - 15,300 |

A quarry of white marble, of unknown extent and immense value has been discovered at Sing Sing, Mount pleasant, about 32 miles from New York.

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS

Charge of Murder.—On the 11th January, William Chapman, the Captain of a Liverpool Slave-ship, was indicted for the wilful murder of Robert Dunn, by exposing him naked to the weather, by starving him, and by repeated acts of cruelty and ill treatment. The Solicitor-General opened the case, in the absence of the King's Advocate, when George Scott, the Doctor on board the ship and the principal evidence, together with Richard Smith, Henric Nulton, John Burrier, and others of the ship's crew, were called to corroborate the case made out. The substance of the evidence is as follows:—The deceased was sent out by one of the owners of the ship, and it appeared that the Captain had taken a dislike to him, from a suspicion that he was placed on board as a spy upon the conduct of the ship's Officers. The ship had not left Liverpool more than a month, when the deceased having filled some molasses, received five dozen lashes by the Captain's orders.—From that time, September, till the 31st of March 1807, the deceased experienced an uninterrupted series of ill treatment and privation.—Every fault, though of the most trivial sort, was visited by the severest chastisement: He was suspended hours together with a chain round his middle, and left swinging in an horizontal position, he was tied up by the neck, his toes just touching the deck, till he was nearly strangled; he was again suspended by the legs, with his head downwards, his fingers ends resting upon the hatchways, till the blood, having over-charged the vessels of the head and brain, he became insensible. Again he was exposed naked to the weather, and compelled, in the midst of a cold rain, to wring out the swabs, and was employed to empty the tubs in which the slaves deposited their filth. On one occasion, when he had upset one of these tubs upon the decks, the Captain beat him with a handspike, and bruised and lacerated his body in a most pitiable way; the blood flowed from his head, and covered his shoulders.—He likewise had his head half shaved and painted, his body marked with colours, and suspended by

his wrist, tied at the extreme ends of a broom-stick. In this way he let the slaves upon deck laugh at him. His daily allowance was a pound of yam or bread, and three half pints of water, and, of course, his body emaciated and his flesh and strength dwindled away. He was also beat over the face and eyes with the handle of a cat, and these various acts of cruelty, and chastisement repeated almost daily. The last act of cruelty, however, was when the poor wretch was discovered lying in the place where the pigs were kept. He again sent the handspike and beat him with it from head to foot. The deceased crawled to the fore-castle, where he lay with only a mat to cover him, incapable of moving. He continued in that situation till he expired, which was about three or four days after. The Captain was told of his death, and exclaimed, "Down his eyes, throw him overboard." The Doctors description of the dead body was as follows: "The face was so swelled, that his eyes could not be seen—his head and his air clogged with blood—his breast-bone stuck out like a wedge—his back appeared to be humped—his belly was shrunken—his whole frame emaciated, and his body covered with bruises." Dr. Powell and Mr. Ramsden were called in behalf of the prosecution, and stated, that in the treatment ascribed to the Captain was true they had no doubt but it would occasion death. The hanging by the heels itself was enough to have produced apoplexy. The prisoner, when called on for his defence, gave in a written paper, stating that he had the misfortune to have a turbulent and mutinous crew, and that he was compelled to have recourse to severities in order to maintain his command. Captain Brown, of the *Eliza* slave ship, then deposed to the mutinous state of the crew of the Prisoner's ship; and Capt. D. Arcey, the Commandet of a Guinea-man, gave the Prisoner a good character for humanity. Mr. Justice Le Blanc summed up the evidence, and after commenting at great length, said it was a case purely with respect to the credibility of witnesses. If they believed the facts deposed, they certainly amounted to murder. The jury retired about 9 o'clock, and remained enclosed six hours. At one in the morning, the judge sent to them, to inquire whether they were likely soon to agree in their decision; The answer was, that their decision was not likely soon to be formed. Precisely at three the jury re-entered the box, when their Foreman pronounced a verdict of—Not guilty. The Prisoner was then indicted for two other murders, committed on the bodies of W. Hanson and H. Johnson, on the high seas; but there being no evidence adduced, a verdict of acquittal was immediately returned. [The Prisoner conducted himself throughout with a coolness bordering on indifference, and, when the verdict was returned, it produced not the slightest discernible effect upon him.]

JEU D'ESPRIT.

EXECUTION OF "ALL THE TALENTS!" FROM THE POPULAR PUBLICATION ENTITLED "THE SATIRIST"

All hopes of obtaining a pardon, or even a reprieve, having failed, "All the Talents" began, in sober earnest, to prepare for the fate their merits had so long entitled them to expect. Early on the morning of the fatal day, the culprits were assembled by the bellman's recitation of the usual admonitory verses, to which he added the following occasional stanza, written, as we are informed, by Mr. Thomas Sheridan.

O fatal hour! O day forlorn!
Ye would not thus be left to mourn
A lot of outed elves;
Had ye but served the public weal
With half the ardour, half the zeal,
That ye have served—yourself!

In the course of the sermon delivered by the Ordinary, that reverend gentleman defecated with great eloquence upon the falacies of hope, and the quicksands of self conceit. He proved, by the authority of St. Paul, that servants should not attempt to be masters; and added, that a Court of Exchequer was not a dancing school; that a Treasurer should, for decency's sake, have some little treasure of his own; and that if a mere *pro-nam* personal were to squat itself down upon a woolstack where nouns substantive had formerly presided, it must soon cease to be a *pro-nam* possessive.

The culprits were now assembled in the presbytery when some difficulty arose as to the choice of an Ecclesiastic to perform the last sacred function. The Ordinary was of course rejected, as a layalist and a protestant; Father O'Leary was, alas! no more; and some of the Party were looking impatiently towards the reverend personage whom they refused, alleging, that a Protestant was better than nothing, when Mr. W— put an absolute veto upon the business, consigning to the devil all Ordinaries, except ordinaries on Sundays at two o'clock, which, he observed, had been the making of himself and his father. At this juncture the astonished keeper ran into the presbytery to inform the malefactors that he had just beheld a man with a grey beard and a fool's cap galloping like mad up the Old Bailey on a donkey, and swinging something at the end of a rope that looked like a brags batter-boat! "Tis the Pope, by the head of St. Januarius," cried the delighted Lord G—; and the words were scarcely uttered, when his Holiness entered the court-yard.—It is not for a hum-

drom historian, like the writer of this article to attempt a description of the meeting. Love of place, hope of absolution, fear of purgatory, and the dread of being turned off, conspired to produce a scene to which the pencil of the great Mr. West could alone do justice, when he shall have ceased to depict brags armour, pewter faces, and wooden rocking-horses.

The usual ceremony of knocking off the fetters was now about to be resorted to, when Lord Henry P— insisted upon first entertaining the Pope with a hornpipe in fetters, as performed in *The Beggar's Opera*, which he effected in a style that drew applause even from the hands of the most manacled. "My dear son," exclaimed the Pope, in the words of the uncle in the play, "you will have but one more dance, and that will be upon nothing; but what, my dear boy, is that bundle which so extends your left coat pocket?" "Holy father," cried the penitent sinner, "it is only a collection of notched sticks, no longer, alas! of use." Pardon me," resumed the Pope, "they are of the greatest use," and instantly delivered them to the Finisher of the Law, with which he abruptly departed.

The feelings of all present were now alarmed with a crackling and hissing noise, and the murky atmosphere of Newgate grew red with conflagration. The Hangman soon made his appearance, and informed the anxious enquirers that he had been ordered by the Magistrate to burn certain newspapers; and that by command of the Pope he added Lord Henry's notched sticks, which had together made as pretty bonfire as man could wish to be fried in. "Fried in!" exclaimed the affrighted Mr. W—; "why, you d—, Sir," turning to the Pope, "you don't mean to roast us!" "Ce tai pas," replied the defendant of St. Peter with great violence; "genuine, unadulterated martyrdom can be manufactured in no other manner." A council of war was hereupon called, and Mr. S— observed, that from the circumstance of that element he had felt in a leading feature in his own visage, he should prefer the vulgar exit by means of a rope. The rest of the malefactors acquiesced in this opinion, and the fire was soon quenched by a few sheets of —, wet from the press.

At the toll of the bell the criminals, escorted by the Pope, ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and were placed by Mr. Ketch in the usual manner, with their faces towards Ludgate-hill. Mr. Sheriff—, however, objected to this arrangement, saying, that he had read in some law book, either in *Fox's Martyrs*, *Jonathan Wild*, or *Blackstone*, that if a man was a Roman Catholic or an Anabaptist (which he believed meant the same thing) he was entitled to be hanged with his face towards Smithfield. This laudable attention to the liberty of the subject was soon reported in the interior of the prison, and the numerous felons, delighted at the news pressed thus opened to them by the humanity of the Sheriff,

"Shook their chains in transport and rude harmony."
"To the right about face!" cried the Pope at "All the Talents" objected; and Smithfield, with his horned inhabitant, intently fastened their eyes. Mr. S— disliked the figure of Gift-four-freeet Comptrol, and Lord G— complained that the Protestant Church of St. Sepulchre was thrown in his teeth. Mr. W— was particularly affected by the view of the scene of his own drays; and Lord Henry P— with-d it was fair-time, at he had heard the *boss* given at that place were very fashionably attended. The Pope interrupted the conversation, by asking the criminals if they had any objection to a slave; they answered, none at all; whereupon his Holiness sang an anthem, setting forth his own birth, parentage, and education, his own confession with "All the Talents," a d the cause of their present downfall, the malefactors joining in the chorus with great appearance of devotion. Our reporter was so far from the scene of action that his ear could only catch the following stanza:

I trotted from Rome to crown Emperor NAP.
Hey, tan ta ra, ta, bo!
Where I sat in a corner, and wore a fool's cap,
Hey, tan ta ra, ta, bo!
I rode on a donkey, to doubtful view,
That they could not tell which was the side of the two,
With my monkey, my kerry,
Rozary, dovery,
Purse o' tem, musle o' m,
Bobsdill, rob o' deal,
Hey, tan ta ra, ta, bo!

During the chorus, "Hey, tan ta, ra, bo!" Lord Henry cut a caper in the air, and alighted on his left leg, till deflected by the Pontiff to death, as so much violence might loosen the rib, and cause a premature exit. The last word of the chorus, "bo!" "All the Talents," by a comic-thetic movement, cast their eye on poor Lord Henry, which Mr. S— technically called catching goofs.

The Finisher of the Law now proceeded to adjust the night caps, and Lord E— took off his judicial wig, which he requested Lord G— to accept; the latter declining the offer, "Nay, take it, I conjure you," said his friend; "it is a full bottom." "So is mine," answered Lord G—, turning on his heel. At the appointed signal, the platform dropped, and the culprits were launched into eternity. The Pope replenished his vinegar cress, to melt himself a head through the Alps, and the multitude quietly departed to their respective habitations.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Committee of the CALCUTTA LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE, will Insure the Lives of Single Persons from the age of Fifteen to Seventy Years, for any period not exceeding Five Years from this date.

All applications for insurances to be made to Messrs. FAIRLIE, GILMORE and Co. Agents for the Office.

The following is the form of a Certificate from a Medical Man, respecting the Life to be Insured, and Affidavit of the Person referred to in the Certificate, which will be required previous to fixing the rate of Premium and granting any Policy, Blank Copies thereof will be furnished by the Agents.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to Certify, that A. B. at the date hereof, is free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous Tendency, and that from my knowledge of his Constitution and general state of Health, I believe him to be a good Life, dated at _____ this _____ day of _____

C. D.

AFFIDAVIT.

I, A. B. do hereby make oath and declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the Contents of the above Certificate, as they relate to my "State of Health are true. That I have had the Small Pox, and that my age at this time does not exceed _____ Years; that I reside at _____, and my present Profession, Employment, or Occupation, is that of _____

A. B.

Sworn to before me, at _____ this _____ day of _____, 180 _____

E. F.

Committee of the **GEORGE TYBER, PATRICK MAPLAND, WILLIAM HOULINGS, JOS. BARRETTO, ALLAN GILMORE,** Office.

Calcutta May 2d. 1808.

N. B. COPIES of the POLICIES granted by the above Insurance Company, and a Table of the established rates of premium may be seen on application at the Office of Messrs. BINNY & DENNISON, Madras, who will give such further information as may be required.

Old Madeira Wine.

At 200 Star Pagodas per pipe, 180 do. do.

AT THE GODOWNS OF

Messrs. HUNTER and HAY,

IN THE FORT.

N. B. They have no Wine under the above prices.

Messrs. SMITH & BRUCE.

HAVE RECEIVED

A SUPPLY OF FINE

OLD RHEINISH WINE.

Messrs. SMITH and BRUCE.

HAVE received a supply of Vegetable, and flower seeds which, knowing to be fresh they can recommend.—They have also for sale Indian Arrow Root in flint glass stopper bottles, Pipe Macaroni, Coniac Brandy of a Superior quality in bottles,—Holland's Gin in Small cases,—Buttons for the coal Army agreeable to Regulation, Cavalry Infantry, & Artillery.—They will open a box of Childrens hats this day.

Peigham's Broadway, } June 22.

Sales by Auction.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

ON THE BEACH,

TO THE NORTHWARD OF THE FORT.

This day WEDNESDAY, the 22d Instant,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF

4 AND 6 O'CLOCK

IN THE AFTERNOON.

FOUR Hundred Shimbeams 4 in a Lot.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

By order of the Prize Agent.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

At a Godown near the Custom House,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 22d Instant,

Sale to Commence

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED BAGS

OF

CLOVES,

FIVE BAGS IN A LOT,

BEING PART OF THE

CARGO

OF THE

DANISH SHIP

NANCY,

PRIZE TO

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP

MONMOUTH,

E. D. King Esq. Captain,

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

THE Lots to be cleared within five days from the date of Sale, otherwise to be resold at the risk and Loss of the first purchaser, and every advantage forfeited.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On SATURDAY next the 25th Instant,

SIX Chests of Port Wine from War and Co. in lots of three Dozen.

AFTER WHICH

A few Carboys of Kefe Water, recently Imported.

Musters, may be had on application at the Auction Room.

Europe Investment.

THE REMAINS OF

Captain John Logan's Investment

CONTINUES TO BE EXPOSED

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

BY JOHN BRANSON.

AT THE LATE

CHINA WAREHOUSE,

IN POPHAMS BROADWAY.

CONSISTING OF

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPE ARTICLES

IN HIGH PRESERVATION.

JOHN BRANSON,

HAS ALSO FOR SALE

ENGLISH Claret, from the first Houses, Port Wine, Old Hock, Brandy, Gin, Superior Hyson Tea, superfine broad white Nankeen, Sugar Candy of the first sort in whole Tubs and Choice Madeira Wine.

Every attention will be paid to up Country Orders.

MADRAS, June 18, 1808.

By order of the Prize Agents.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY the 23d Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

THE DANISH BRIG

GOVERNOR BIE,

AS SHE NOW LIES

IN MADRAS ROADS,

Prize to His Majesty's Ship

RUSSELL,

WITH her Masts, Yards, Sails, standing and Running Rigging as from Sea.

Dimensions,

Length, 54 feet.

Breadth, 17 feet.

Depth of Hold, 10 feet.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the residue within ten days, in default of which, the vessel will be put up and resold at the loss and expense of the first purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.

The Vessel will be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down.

The expense of conveyance to be borne by the purchaser.

A List of Stores may be seen on application at the Office of Messrs. BINNY & DENNISON, and at J. DOBBIN'S Auction Room.

By order of the Prize Agent.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY, the 27th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

THE L'UNION,

FRENCH BRIG PRIVATEER,

MOUNTING EIGHT GUNS,

Prize to H. M. Ship

CULLODEN,

GEORGE BELL, Esq. Capt.

WITH all her Masts, Yards, Sails, Standing and Running Rigging, Stores, Arms, &c. &c. agreeable to inventory, as she now lies at anchor in Madras Roads.

The above Brig is a fast sailing Vessel, Copper bottomed, and well calculated for the Eastern Trade.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the residue within ten days, in default of which, she will be put up and resold at the loss and expense of the first purchaser with all advantages forfeited.

The vessel will be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down.

The expense of conveyance to be borne by the purchaser.

A List of Stores may be seen on application at the Boat Office, and at J. Dobbin's Auction Room.

Immediately after the Sale of the Vessel

WILL BE SOLD,

A small quantity of Red and Blue Cloth, Dungarries, Crockery Ware, Bar Iron and Steel, Bars of Lead, six China Gongs, two Medicine Chests, Provisions, &c. &c. landed from the above Brig.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

IN THE FORT,

On SATURDAY next the 25th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

(Positively without Reserve, to the highest bidder)

THE Remaining part of the Stock in Trade of

Messrs. Waddel, Stevens & Jack,

Consisting of a General Assortment of Goods, Old Madeira Wine in Pipes and Bottles, &c. &c. when the whole of that sale will finally Close.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY the 11th day of July next,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.)

THAT large and Commodious House

(known by the name of the Grove) with several Out Offices and a Garden situated near the Garden belonging to T. B. Hurdis, Esq.—Containing in length from East to West on the North side, one thousand five hundred and forty feet, and on the South side one thousand five hundred and sixty feet, and in breadth from North to South at the East end two hundred and eighty five feet; and at the West end three hundred feet, and also a piece of ground, laying contiguous to the foregoing, and on the North East side of an Avenue that divides the Said Garden from the said ground in length from East to West, on the North side one thousand Nine hundred and Eighty feet, and on the South side, One thousand, six hundred, and twenty eight feet, and in breadth from North to South on the East side two hundred and ninety feet, and on the West side four hundred and fifteen feet, being bounded on the East side by the road leading to Mr. Mourbray's Garden, on the South side by Curryapermall's Garden, On the West side by Veerawamy Naicks Paddy-Fields, and on the North side by the road to old Tanampatay.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

Freight.

For Penang, Malacca and China.

THE ship JAMES DRUMMOND,

Captain HAMMETT, will sail for the above Ports on or before the 15th of next month. Applications for Freight to be made to Messrs. HARRINGTON and Co. or to Messrs. ADRIAN DE FRIES and Co.

Madras, 21st June 1808.

COURIER OFFICE.

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

WHERE ALSO

ORDERS FOR PRINTING,

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

Madras,—Printed By WILLIAM SMITH, 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 Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

under consideration, but it was decided in the negative.

The Judge Advocate afterwards addressed the Court in a concise speech, in which he abstained from entering into the points to be proved in evidence.

The appointment of Lieutenant General White-
locke to the Government, Civil and Military, of such possessions as might yield to his Majesty's arms in South America; the instructions sent to him, or to which he was referred for the regulation of his conduct in that capacity; and his despatches to Mr. Windham, containing a detail of his proceedings in South America, were then given in evidence and read.

The Judge Advocate submitted to the Court the different modes in which the prosecution might be managed. In distinct charges—in which case the witnesses must be examined four different times.

All in one—which, he submitted, might lead to perplexity. Or, under two distinct heads, or periods of time; the former comprehending a detail of the proceedings down to the 4th of July, the day on which the battle was fought; and the latter of the proceedings after that period. On this question the Court was cleared.

General Gower was afterwards examined, in part, for the prosecution; and about three o'clock the Court adjourned till the next morning, at ten.

The Court having declared, that they should esteem any publication of the proceedings, pending the trial, as a Contempt of Court, we carefully abstain from stating any thing which can affect the merits of the case; assuring our readers and the public, that we shall lay an accurate and faithful report of it before them, as soon as the trial is concluded.

The following are the names of the Officers composing the Court Martial.—Sir W. Meadows, K. B. President; Generals Garth, Norton, Bake, Hulse, Clanricarde, Ogilvie, and Cuyler; Lieutenant Generals Fox, Duff, Harris, Cathcart, Ferrington, Nugent, Manners, Loftus, Wilford, Garth, Stavely, Moore, & C. Ross.

SECOND DAY.

The court assembled, soon after ten o'clock on Friday, with the accustomed ceremonies.

The evidence of Major General Gower given on the former day was recapitulated by the Judge Advocate; after which the Court proceeded in the further examination in chief of that Officer. This day's examination only comprized the transactions previous to the battle of the 5th of July; and it is expected that the further examination of Major General Gower will last several days.

General White Locke made an objection to some questions proposed by the Judge Advocate, as not relating to any specific fact; upon which the Court was cleared, and a deliberation took place for about twenty minutes; the result of which was, that the objection was over-ruled, and the examination resumed accordingly.—The Court adjourned at three o'clock until Monday.

Foreign Intelligence.

GERMANY.

CASSEL, Dec. 15.—A Decree of the 7th Inst. publishes the Constitution of the Kingdom of Westphalia. The following is the tenor of it:—

Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine.

Wishing to have a prompt execution to the 19th Article of the Treaty of Tilsit, and establish for the Kingdom of Westphalia fundamental constitutions, which may assure the felicity of the nations which constitute it, and at the same time furnish the Sovereign, and Member of the Confederacy of the Rhine, with the means of concurring with the general safety and prosperity, have decreed, and do decree as follows:

Title I. Art. I. The Kingdom of Westphalia is composed of the following States, viz.—The territory of Brunswick, Wolfenbuttel, the part of the Altmark which lies on the left bank of the Elbe, the part of the district of Magdeburg, which lies on the left bank of the Elbe, the territory of Halle, the district of Hildesheim, and the Town of Goslar, the lands belonging to Halberstadt, Hohenstein and Quedlinburg, the earldom of Mansfield, Eichsfield, with Treffurth, Mulhausen, Nordhausen, the earldom of Stolberg-Wernigerode, the territory of Hesse Cassel, with Rimeln and Schaumburg, not including Hannau, and Katzenelbogenoz, the Rhine, the territory of Corvey, Gottingen and Grubenagen; with the lands which lie surrounded by Hohenstein and Elbingerode, the Bishoprick of Osaabruock, the bishoprick of Paderborn, Minden, and Ravensberg; the earldom of Reitberg Kannitz.

2. We reserve to ourselves one moiety of the allodial domains of the Princes, to be applied in furnishing the recompences we have promised to the officers of our armies, who have rendered us the greatest service in the present war.—Possession shall be taken of these estates without delay, by our intendants, and the *proces verbal* shall be drawn up conjointly with the Magistrates of the countries before the 1st of December.

3. The extraordinary military contributions, which have been demanded in these countries, shall be paid or security for the payment given, before the 1st of December.

4. On the 1st of December the King of Westphalia shall be put in possession of the sovereignty of his territory, by commissioners whom we will nominate.

Title II.—Art. 5. The kingdom of Westphalia forms a part of the Confederation of the Rhine; its contingent shall be 25,000 men, 20,000 infantry, 3,500 cavalry, and 1,500 artillery.

During the first year there shall be raised only 10,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 500 artillery; the 12,500 others shall be furnished by France, and shall be garrisoned at Magdeburg. These

12,500 men shall be paid, maintained, and clothed by the King of Westphalia.

Title III.—Art. 6. The Kingdom of Westphalia shall be hereditary in the male heirs of the body of Prince Jerome Napoleon, in the order of primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of the females and their descendants.

In default of the legitimate descendants of Prince Jerome Napoleon, the throne of Westphalia shall devolve upon us and our heirs and descendants either of our body, or by adoption.

And in default of these, to the lawful descendants of Prince Joseph Napoleon, King of Naples and Sicily.

And in default of these, to the lawful descendants of Prince Louis Napoleon, King of Holland.

And in default of these latter, of the lawful descendants of Prince Joachim, Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves.

7. The King of Westphalia and his family are subject, in all that respects them, to the dispositions of the law respecting the Imperial family.

8. In case of minority, the Regent of the kingdom shall be nominated by us, or our successors, in our quality of Chief of the Imperial Family.

He shall be chosen from among the Princes of the Royal Family.

The minority of the King shall terminate at the age of eighteen.

9. The King and Royal Family shall have for their support a revenue apart, entitled, "Revenue of the Crown," amounting to the sum of five millions of francs yearly.

The revenue arising from the domains, forests, and a part of the domain lands, is appropriated to this purpose. In case the domains should be inadequate, the surplus shall be paid monthly out of the public revenue.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 26.

Letters from Cronstadt state, that 16 sail of the line, and 125 gun boats are lying in the port of that city. The diplomatic corps at the Court of Holland, is gone from the Hague to Utrecht.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.

The Ottoman Porte has, by letter written to the Russian Court, given full satisfaction for the late conduct of the Ottoman Ministry towards Baron Von Pilsoch, and no doubts are entertained of the speedy return of the Russian Embassy. Delecadu the late ring leader of the Rebels in Romania, has been taken and beheaded, with about thirty of his accomplices.

Europe.

MARRIAGE.] On Sunday, at Ramsgate, Lord Keith, to Miss Thrale, eldest daughter of the late H. Thrale.

DEATH.] On the 3th instant, at Edinburgh, Lord Alexander Gordon.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1808.

(Continued from the Supplement)

unjustifiable doubt of the sincerity of His Majesty's profession.

Nor is the want of such formal authority, and of such reciprocal assurance, the only, or the most material defect in the Prince de Starhemberg's communication.

His Majesty is called upon to send Plenipotentiaries to Paris to negotiate for Peace, without the slightest intimation being given to His Majesty of the basis on which it is proposed that such Negotiation should be founded.

If it could have been matter of doubt whether the previous settlement of a basis of Negotiation were necessary to the hope of its successful termination, the experience of the last Negotiation with France would have placed that question beyond controversy.

The experience of the last Negotiation has further demonstrated this disadvantage and inconvenience of a Negotiation conducted at Paris.

His Majesty is willing to treat with France; but he will treat only on a footing of perfect equality. He is ready to treat with the Allies of France, but the Negotiation must equally embrace the interests of the Allies of Great Britain.

As soon as the basis of Negotiation shall have been satisfactorily ascertained, and an unexceptionable place of Negotiation agreed upon, His Majesty will be prepared to name Plenipotentiaries to meet those of the other Powers engaged in the war, but His Majesty will not again consent to send His Plenipotentiaries to a hostile capital.

But while His Majesty has permitted the Undersigned to address this frank and unequivocal exposition of His Majesty's sentiments to the Minister of the Emperor of Austria, the Undersigned is at the same time charged to state distinctly to the Prince de Starhemberg, that not having received any authentic proof of the Prince de Starhemberg's commission to enter into any explanations in the name of the French Government, or to afford any assurances by which that Government could be bound, His Majesty has not directed the Undersigned to give any authority to the Prince de Starhemberg to speak in the name of His Majesty to the Government of France.

The Undersigned has the honor, &c.

GEORGE CANNING.

Foreign Office, January 8, 1808.

No. 7.—(Translation.)

Note from the Prince de Starhemberg, to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated London January 12, 1808—received the 13th.

The Undersigned has the honor to inform his Excellency the Secretary for the Foreign Department, that in consequence of orders from his Court, the present circumstances oblige him to demand passports for himself and all the individuals of the Austrian mission at London. The Undersigned proposes to make use of them as soon as he shall have received from the French Government, the passports which he demanded by the Messenger whom he despatched yesterday. The Undersigned requests, &c.

LOUIS PRINCE DE STARHEMBERG.

No. 8

Letter from Mr. Secretary Canning to the Prince de Starhemberg, dated January 13, 1808.

SIR, Foreign Office, Jan. 13, 1808

Having received information that Mr. Adair has actually quitted Vienna, in consequence of an intimation from the Austrian Government; I have the honor of requesting that you will have the goodness to acquaint me what is the latest date at which you have reason to believe that Mr. Adair was still at Vienna. I have &c. GEO. CANNING.

No. 9.—(Translation.)

Note from the Prince de Starhemberg to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated London, Jan. 13, 1808.

In answer to the Note which the Undersigned

has just received from his Excellency the Secretary of State, I have the honor to inform his Excellency that the last despatches which he has received from his Court, were of the 30th of October, and that no mention was made in them of the departure of Mr. Adair: The Undersigned requests, &c.

LOUIS PRINCE DE STARHEMBERG.

No. 10.

Note from Mr. Secretary Canning to the Prince de Starhemberg, dated Jan. 13, 1808.

Foreign Office, Jan. 13.

The Undersigned, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to disclose to the Prince de Starhemberg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Austria, the Passports which he has demanded for himself and for the Austrian Mission at this Court; having in, at the same time, in command from the King, his Master, to express His Majesty's deep regret, that the circumstances of the time, and the orders of his Court, should have imposed on the Prince de Starhemberg the necessity of demanding them.

The Undersigned requests, &c.

GEO. CANNING.

Downing-Street, Jan. 20, 1808.

Captain Murphy, of the 88th Regiment, Brigade Major of his Majesty's forces at Maderia, has arrived at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, with a despatch, of which the following is an extract, from Major General Beresford, dated Madeira, December 29, 1807.

Extract of a despatch from Major General Beresford to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Madeira, Funchal, December 26, 1807.

I have the satisfaction to communicate to your Lordship the surrender of the island of Madeira, on the 24th instant, to His Majesty's arms.

We had, previously to the ships coming to anchor sent to the Governor to surrender the island to His Britannic Majesty, offering the terms we were authorized, which were acceded to. The Troops were immediately landed; and before dark were in possession of all the forts, and had the 3d and 11th Regiments encamped, with their field pieces, a little to the west of the town.

In regard to unanimity and cordial co-operation, it is only necessary to say, it was Sir Samuel Hood I had to act with; and the object, the service of his country. His ardent zeal communicated to all the same sentiments, and the utmost unanimity prevailed.

I had the fullest reason to be satisfied with the zeal and ardour of all the officers and troops under my orders.

Captain Murphy, of the 88th Regiment, Brigade Major to the forces, will be the bearer, and can communicate any further particulars your Lordships may be desirous of knowing; and I humbly recommend him to His Majesty's most gracious consideration.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION,

For the Island of Madeira and its Dependencies, agreed upon by his Excellency the Governor and Captain General Pedro Fagundes Bacellar d'Antas Mineres, on the part of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, and by Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Knight of the Bath, and Major-General Beresford, on the part of His Britannic Majesty.

Art. I. That on the signing of the present Treaty, the island of Madeira and its Dependencies shall be delivered up to the Commanders of His Britannic

Majesty's forces; and to be held and enjoyed by His said Majesty, with all the rights, and privileges, and jurisdictions which heretofore belonged to the Crown of Portugal.

2. That it is agreed that the said Island shall be evacuated and re-delivered to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, or to his heirs and successors, when the free ingress and egress to the ports of Portugal and its colonies shall be re-established as heretofore; and when the Sovereignty of Portugal shall be emancipated from the controul or influence of France.

3. For the present, the arms and ammunition of all kinds to be delivered and placed under the possession of the British.

4. Public property shall be respected and re-delivered at the same time, and under the same circumstances, with the island: his Britannic Majesty, during the period his troops shall occupy the island, reserving the use of all such property, and the revenues of the island, to be applied to the maintenance of its religion, civil, and military establishments.—For the above purpose all the public property, of whatever description, to be formally delivered up, and received by the Commissaries respectively appointed for that object.

5. All private property on the island of Madeira, belonging to the subjects of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal to be respected.

6. The free exercise of religious worship to be maintained and protected, as at present established.

7. The inhabitants to remain in the enjoyment of the civil constitution, and of their laws, as at present established and administered.

Done at the palace of St. Lorenzo, Funchal, Madeira, 26th December 1807.

PEDRO FAGUNDES BACELLAR d'ANTAS e MINERES, O Governador e Capitão General da Ilha da Madeira.

SAM. HOOD, Rear-Admiral, K. B.

W. C. BERESFORD, Major General.

English Extract.

JANUARY 24,

On Tuesday last, the sum of 100,000*l.* in specie was put on board the *Surveillante*, which is to proceed directly to the Brazils, the sum being designed as a loan to the Queen of Portugal, in aid of the new Trans-Atlantic Government.

LIEUT. GENERAL WHITELOCKE'S TRIAL.

On Thursday morning the trial of Gen. White Locke commenced at Chelsea College, before a Court Martial, consisting of 21 Members. General Sir W. Meadows, K. B. is President. The Members of the Court began to assemble soon after nine o'clock; and about twenty minutes afterwards, the Judge Advocate, the Hon. Richard Byder, called them over, and they took their seats at the board according to their rank. A copy of the charges in manuscript, and a printed Copy of the Articles of War, were laid before each member. General White Locke, in uniform, attended by several Officers, also in uniform, and others of his friends, shortly afterwards entered the Court. The Judge Advocate then swore in the Members. The Charges were read, and it was settled that no witness should be present during the evidence.

A question, however, arose as to the propriety of allowing the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General, at Buenos Ayres at the time, to be present, without prejudice to their being examined as witnesses.

Strangers were excluded while this point was