



VOLUME XXV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1809.

NUMBER 1921.

Office of Commissioners for Investigating the debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, Feb. 14, 1809.

In conformity to the 19th and 20th clauses of the deed of agreement between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies of the one part and the creditors of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic of the other part, the Commissioners publish the following Schedule of Claims preferred before the Commissioners in England, in continuation of the former Schedule of Claims so preferred, published in the Government Gazette, of the 18th August, 1808.

The Commissioners hereby give notice, that their Office will be open to receive objections in writing, to any of the Claims now published until the 1st of June next.

Schedule of Claims made before the Commissioners for investigating the debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, by Parties to the Deed.

No. 167 James Campbell, Archibald Henry Campbell, and Charles Campbell, Esqrs. Sons of Major General Dugald Campbell, Legation of the late Moonpillah—Bond, 14th July 1798, of the late Nabob Ombrul Omrah to Moonpillah, the consideration not mentioned.

7,000 0 0 3,618 2 0.

No. 168 Colonel Francis Torrens, Assignee of Ramnadh Pundia, and Colator Steevens Ingar, Bond, December 7, 1794, of the late Nabob Wallajah to Ramnadh Pundia, for the sum of one lacs of Star Pagodas, stated to have been received from Ramnadh Pundia through Mahomed Eybar Cawn, by way of Loan—No. 1.

100,000 0 0 87,485 9 7.

No. 169 Francis Thwaites & John Drury, Esqrs. Assignees of Sir James Cockburn, Bart. deceased—No. 1.

67,000 0 0 80,912 2 9.

No. 170 Francis Thwaites & John Drury, Esqrs. Assignees of Sir James Cockburn, Bart. deceased—No. 2.

4,766 0 0 4,491 12 0.

No. 171 Francis Thwaites & John Drury, Esqrs. Assignees of Sir James Cockburn, Bart. deceased—No. 3.

29,092 0 0 27,817 8 0.

No. 172 Francis Thwaites & John Drury, Esqrs. Assignees of Sir James Cockburn, Bart. deceased—No. 4.

3,815 3 2.

No. 173 Francis Thwaites & John Drury, Esqrs. Assignees of Sir James Cockburn, Bart. deceased—No. 5.

4,911 12 0.

No. 174 Francis Thwaites & John Drury, Esqrs. Assignees of Sir James Cockburn, Bart. deceased—No. 6.

1,237 8 0.

No. 175 Francis Thwaites & John Drury, Esqrs. Assignees of Sir James Cockburn, Bart. deceased—No. 7.

1,637 3 2.

No. 176 Francis Thwaites & John Drury, Esqrs. Assignees of Sir James Cockburn, Bart. deceased—No. 8.

1,875 3 2.

To the Assignees of Thomas Ashurst Maclean, for which Sir James Cockburn granted his Bond.

1,000 0 0 2,995 4 13.

To the Executors of the late Corbin Morris, per Bond.

600 0 0 1,377 2 5.

Bill to Messrs. Drummonds, for which Sir James gave his acceptance.

1,905 11 0 4,281 15 8.

Three Bills to John Halliday, Esq. for 3021 10s. due 13th February 1778—3081, due 10th April 1778—and 4171 11s. 9d. due 10th June 1778—all of which were accepted by Sir James Cockburn.

1,025 1 9 2,359 13 5.

Bill to John Stewart, late of Bengal, accepted by Sir James.

1,065 2 6 2,446 19 5.

Promissory Note to J. Woodbridge, accepted by Sir James.

1,000 0 0 2,205 4 13.

Bill to Mayne and Co. Bankers, accepted by Sir James.

3,400 0 0 6,855 12 3.

£17,883 4 2. £41,377 2 3.

W. PARKER,
S. T. GOAD,
HENRY RUSSELL.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1809.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. A. D. Campbell—Assistant under the Collector at Bellary.

Ensign GEORGE MERRILL, to be Lieutenant.

Ensign GORDON to proceed to Nagpur, on leave of absence.

Lieutenant D. C. SMITH, to be Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of the 19th Regiment N. G. Infantry.

Major PETER BATES of 15th Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain EDWARD BOOTHMAN, to be Major, Captain Lieutenant WILLIAM BUCKINGHAM, to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant HENRY ERNEST SOMERVILLE, to be Captain Lieutenant, and ENSIGN ALEXANDER AITKEN to be Lieutenant.

Ensign B. McMAHER, to be Lieutenant.

Ensign GEORGE MERRILL, to be Lieutenant.

MR. ALEXANDER M. DONALD, to be Ensign.

MR. ALEXANDER BELL, to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health.

The Reverend Mr. DUNSTONVILLE to be Chaplain of Bangalore.

Captain J. MARSHALL to be Paymaster at Vizagapatam.

MR. Assistant Surgeon T. SPURRIER to be Superintendent of the Dispensary, and MR. Assistant Surgeon RICH to be Medical Officer at Pondicherry.

The Honorable L. G. K. MURRAY to take charge of the Office of Military Paymaster General.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has recently received a particular account of the action which took place at Ootca, of the 17th ultimo, between the British troops and the troops of Travancore, in which after a severe and long contest, the Travancore troops were defeated with heavy loss—from the extent of the combined force, which was opposed to the British troops, this signal victory reflects the highest honor on their discipline and valour, and the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in expressing his strongest approbation of their meritorious conduct.

The Governor in Council accordingly conveys to Lieut. Colonel Chalmers, who commanded the British Detachment at Ootca in this distinguished action, his public thanks; and Lieutenant Col. Chalmers is requested to convey the thanks of the Governor in Council to Lieut. Colonel Bligh of His Majesty's 12th Regiment, Major Ansell, Major Hamilton, Captain Newall, Captain Pepper, Captain Mackintosh, Lieutenant Lindsay, Lieutenant Arthur of the Engineers, and the Officers of his Staff, Captain Canston and Captain Alamy; with the other Officers and troops of the detachment, who bravely signalled themselves on the occasion.

The Honorable the Governor in Council also takes this opportunity of expressing his warm approbation of the conduct of a Detachment of Troops stationed at Cochin under the command of Major Hewitt, who with great skill and bravery repulsed a numerous and united force of the Troops of Travancore and Cochin, in an attack which they made on the British Detachment on the 19th ult.—The Governor in Council has particular satisfaction in expressing to Major Hewitt, and to the Officers and troops under his Command, his public thanks for their highly deserving conduct.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, Feb. 18, 1809.

G. O. BY MAJOR GENERAL GOWDIE.

Major General Gowdie embraces the earliest moment to express the sense of satisfaction which he entertains, in being called to the Command of an Army with which he has passed the greater portion of his life, which he has accompanied in every vicissitude of misfortune and success; and which he has seen finally to subdue all the enemies by whom it has been opposed. Major General Gowdie encourages a confident assurance, that the Army will be distinguished, while he shall have the honor of commanding it, by the same zeal, public spirit, discipline and respect for authority, which produced the eminent success that has signified it, and which are essential to the success of the British interests in India. It is the duty of the Officer Commanding the

Army in Chief to state in the annual situation of affairs, that while his conduct shall be uniformly actuated by an earnest desire to afford the most honorable and decided support to the constituted authorities of his Country, constant in discipline and subordination, and to distinguish merit, service, and ability, he expects, from the Officers composing His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's services, and particularly from those who hold the Command of Divisions, Stations, and Companies, cordial and zealous co-operation, which is dictated by the most powerful motives of duty to their Sovereign and their Country.

Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the recent intelligence of the conclusion of Peace between Great Britain and Spain, the Collector of Government Customs will be authorized to grant Port Clearances to Ships of Individuals desirous of prosecuting commercial enterprises, to the Spanish Philippine Islands, and that Ships bound to those Islands will be permitted to take advantage of the convoy appointed to give protection to the Eastern Trade at the commencement of the Month of April, or of the first convoy proceeding to the Eastward.

On Friday last arrived the Virginia, Dutch National Cruiser of 14 guns, prize to His Majesty's Ship Dedaigneuse, W. Dawson, Esq.

List of Passengers proceeding to Europe, on the H. C. Ship Sir Stephen Lushington.

Mrs. Dodsworth, Mrs. Dick—Lieut. Col. G. Martin, Lieut. Samuel Goldard, Bengal Establishment—Lieut. H. Parker—13th N. Regt. Cornet Johnston, H. M. 17th Light Dragoons, Munro Dick, and G. Halyburton, Esqrs.

Children:—Mary Bennett, William, Eliza, Emma, & John Campbell Dick, and J. Martin.

Extract of a Letter from Negapatam dated 23d February 1809.

"I send you some news received here by a Choolah Vessel, belonging to Nagore,—which left the coast of Pedier and Ateeheh the 2d Instant. The Cannoner French Engate has captured nineteen vessels of different descriptions, including His Majesty's Brig Sea-Flower, on the Coasts of Sumatra. There is a report at Ateeheh and Pedier, that a large body of French have arrived on the Coasts of Java, and that the French Flag is hoisted every where on Java, instead of the Dutch Colours. The head quarters of the French are said to be at Samarang. I only send you this as I have got it, the captures are probably true, but about the French at Java, I think it better to be only report without good foundation. Time must prove this."

The names of the following Gentlemen, subscribed to the Address to Marquis Wellesley, were omitted in our Extra of the 23d Feb.

- D. Smith, M. G.
- Alex. Mackenzie.
- F. Aiskell, Lieut. Col.
- Robert Alexander.
- S. Skinnay.
- C. Fleming, Supr. Surg.
- C. Macleod, Capt.
- R. Laey Evans, Lieut.
- William Yates, M. D.
- Wash Stone, Capt.
- C. Hodgson.
- Hugh Spottiswoode.
- H. Wilson.
- H. Taylor.
- G. Balle, Surgeon.
- D. Stewart, Lieut.
- H. Kelly, Capt.
- J. Remington, Lieut.
- W. O. Shakespear.
- J. Duff, Lieut.
- C. F. Cooper, Capt.
- C. Leslie.
- Robert Campbell.
- Michael Yates.
- J. Wright, Lt. and Adjt.
- J. Daily.
- Richard Keating.
- F. Lawson.
- J. Saver.
- D. C. Kenoy, Capt.
- T. Wilson, Major.
- F. Crague, Lieut.

To Major JAMES WELLSLIE,
Commanding 2d Batt. 3d Regt. N. I.

Sir,

We the Officers composing the Storming Party under your Orders on the 10th February 1809 upon the Travancore lines, fully impressed with a deep sense of your unvaried perseverance, distinguished gallantry and superior judgement, beg your acceptance of a Piece of Plate as a memorial of it.

(Signed) W. Syms Capt. H. M. 69th Regt.—R. R. Gore Lieut. 3d Regt. N. I.—T. W. Dawson, Lieut. 2d Batt. 3d Regt.—W. Jeffery Lieut. 2d Batt. 3d Regt.—C. Robinson Lieut. 2d Batt. 3d Regt.—F. Goble Lieut. 2d Batt. 3d Regt.—J. Tagg Lieut. 2d Batt. 3d Regt.—Bertram Lieut. 2d Batt. Pioneer.—J. Walker Lieut. 2d Batt. 3d Regt.—V. M. Blake Ensign 2d Batt. 3d Regt.—E. Rule Ensign 2d Batt. 3d Regt.—B. Meredith Ensign 1st Batt. 3d Regt.—Charles Lucas Capt. 3d Regt.—H. Lindsay Capt. H. M. 69th Regt.—H. Pepper Capt. 1st Batt. 3d Regt.—Carfrae Capt. 2d Batt. 3d Regt.—R. Inverarity Lieut. 2d Batt. 3d Regt.—W. Read Lieut. H. M. 69th Regt.—W. Anderson Assistant Surgeon—R. Carey Lieut. H. M. 69th Regt.—G. Lane Lieut. H. M. 69th

Regt.—S. Baby Lieut. H. M. 69th Regt.—A. Baby Lieut. H. M. 69th Regt. and W. Shepherd Ensign 2d Batt. 3d Regt.

ANSWER.

Captains Syms and Lindsay, Lieuts. Read, Carey, Lane, S. Baby and A. Baby H. M. 69th Regt.—Captains Lucas, Pepper and Carfrae, Lieuts. Walker, Tagg, Gore, Goble, Inverarity, Dawson, Jeffery and Robinson, Ensigns Blake, Rule, Meredith and Shepherd, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Anderson, 3d Regt. and Lieut. Bertram of Pioneers.

GENTLEMEN.

I have received with Emotions that I would not exchange for Millions, your obliging favor intimating your approbation of my conduct, on the 10th instant, but alas! I am really at a loss for words, adequate to my feelings on this occasion, at the same time that I feel unconscious of deserving such a Testimony, for merely persevering in doing my Duty, yet I cannot deny myself the gratification you have so handsomely proposed; I shall accept with gratitude your proffered memorial (provided it be of trifling Cost) and shall preserve it, as the Dearest Trophy of my Life. Believe me Gentlemen it will amply repay me for nearly 19 years of toil in the Service of my Country, for some years of unparalleled misfortunes and distress and for unmerited censure on a late occasion, which had embittered the last 2 years of my life. Allow me now in conclusion (al tho' you have anticipated me) to offer you all and individually my warmest thanks for your uncommon exertions and gallant support on that memorable occasion, and to request that you will make known to the Brave fellows under your respective commands, my admiration and unqualified approbation of their conduct, which I have already fully stated to my Superiors.

Believe me my Dear Friends

Yours most Sincerely,

(Signed) J. WELSH.

Camp inside Arambodey Gate, February, 13 1809.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

On Thursday last, JOHN GORDE, Esq. to Miss LATIMER.

MADRAS DEATH.

On the 20th instant, George Robert MESS, Son of Mr. G. Mess, aged 19 years, 7 Months, and 8 days, he was a promising youth, and fell a premature victim to the Gout.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

At Patna on the 30th Jan. N. McLeod, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Eleanor DENNIS, daughter of the late Mr. DENNIS, formerly of the Civil Service, and Collector of Churnur, to Miss JEFFREYS, eldest Daughter of the Reverend Mr. JEFFREYS.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 10th Feb. Mrs. S. Greenway, of a Daughter. On the 25th Jan. Mrs. Osborne, of a Son. At Sen, on board the City of London, East Indiaman, on the 24th of August last, the Lady of captain FAYERS, of a Daughter.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 7th Feb. Ann, the infant daughter of J. W. Fulton, Esq. aged eleven months. On the 3d Feb. the infant Daughter of Mr. John Wood.

At Potty Char, on the 25th January, Mr. Hugh Reid, a Riding Master on the Inverly Pension List. Laterly, in Bannicland, Adam Mitchell, Esq. Surgeon, 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

BOMBAY BIRTH.

On the 13th February, Mrs. Fearar, of a Son.

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

Date	7 A.M.	Noon.	3 P.M.	8 P.M.	Remarks.
Feb. 22	77	80	80	77 1/2	
23	77 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	78	
24	78	81	81	78	
25	79	82 1/2	82	79	
26	79	81	81	79	
27	79	82	81	80	
28	80	82	82	80	

Arrivals.—Lieutenant T. Maclean, Ensign J. Worthy, 15th Regt. N. I. Surgeon Abercrombie H. M. 84th Regt. Assistant Surgeon J. Wylie, H. M. 34th Regt. Volunteer B. Jones, H. M. 25th Dragoons.

Departures.—Capt. Gordon, 23d Dragoons. Capt. Sumple, 17th L. Dragoons. Capt. Pollock, 1st Bat. 12th Regt. Capt. Graham, 3d Bat. 12th Regt. Lieut. D. Arey, 17th L. Dragoons. Cornet Johnston, do. do. Cornet Ryan, do. do. and Mr. Harman Paymaster do. do.

I will relieve them. Your greatness makes part of mine. Your Princes have led me all their rights to the Spanish Crown, I will not reign over your Provinces, but I will secure an eternal right to the love and fraternal love of your posterity.

Your Majesty is the one that must be renovated that you may enjoy the blessing of a renovation, which shall not be purchased by civil war or dissolution.

Spain! I have convened a general assembly of the deputies of your provinces and towns, that I may know your desires, and that I may place your illustrious Crown on one who resembles me, securing you a Constitution, which will unite the salutary power of the Sovereign with the liberties and rights of the Spanish Nation. It is my will, that no memory shall be blessed by your latest posterity, and that they shall say—'he was the Restorer of our Country.'

Bonaparte now exercised the functions of the Government of Spain—the Lieutenant Governor directed the Madrid, with a force intended to traverse all opposition and the Supreme Junta, assembled in that capital, presented an address to him at Bayonne, congratulating themselves and their Country, on the good fortune that awaited them, in meeting the Emperor of Spain, who came from the illustrious Family of Bonapartes, and suggesting the expediency of placing the Crown on the head of his elder Brother, Joseph. The Council of Castile united in this address to the Supreme Junta.

On the 6th of June, the Emperor of Spain, by Bonaparte, from Bayonne, declaring his brother Joseph Napoleon, the present King of Naples and Sicily to be King of Spain and the Indies; the Emperor Napoleon guaranteed to him the independence and integrity of his States in Europe. The Emperor of Spain, on the 10th of July, until the full evolution of these Proceedings at Bayonne, and of the views of Bonaparte, Fortune had every where favoured his hopes to secure the throne of Spain. Fully almost invariably defeats in his own power, he mistook the will of the Emperor, Emperor, or later falls on the head of his author. It was this with Bonaparte; no sooner were his views to the crown and his treachery to the Prince of Asturias disclosed, than the passions of the Spaniards were excited, the participation and their attention to their Prince, burst forth with an enthusiastic ardor, and from Galicia to Catalonia an sentiment of indignation glowed in every bosom.

The public spirit of the people which had been thus suddenly kindled, was directed by a correspondence frequent and vigorous. The principal Chiefs, who united in the course of a very few days, between the 18th and 20th of May, the Asturias and Leonese alone, had enlisted upwards of 80,000 men of whom 20,000 were armed and appointed, ready to take the field under the brave General Castaños. The Galicians followed the example of the neighbouring principality, and joined in the common cause. All the English Prisoners at the Port of Coruna, were delivered up and sent to the English ships of War on the Coast of Spain. In these Western Provinces, the French Government, in consequence of the precautions carried into effect by the French Authorities and Spaniards in their interest. Luckily in the Province of Aragon, an immense quantity of muskets, artillery and ammunition, were saved from the destruction of the French, and came into possession of the patriots. In Aragon, who under the auspices of Palafox, a youth of 24 years of age, took an early and most glorious share in the deliverance of their Country.

The Hon. Dalmacio, Governor of Gibraltar, gave the most prompt and efficient assistance to the Patriots in Andalusia. Without waiting for answers to the reference made to Government, he had secretly cooperated with the wishes of the Junta of Seville, and afforded very reasonable supplies of arms, ammunition, and treasure.

About the 1st of June, deputies from the provisional Government of the province of Andalusia, assembled at Seville, arrived at Cadix, and opened a negotiation with the British Naval and Military Commanders on that Port, for the restoration of the City, and the return of the British of Cadix, and in consequence, Admiral Parvis carried his ships to the mouth of the harbour, where he anchored in such a situation, as to be in immediate readiness to enter and to co-operate against the enemy on a signal being given from the batteries. French ships soon afterwards surrendered, on the first fire from the batteries.

The Spanish deputies on their first interview with the British Commanders, proposed an Armistice, as a preliminary to a peace with Great Britain, which was willingly assented to.

General Solano who was Governor of Cadiz of the whole province of Andalusia, and one of those most strongly in the interest of Bonaparte, presented as the first object of popular vengeance in Cadix. He was seized by the Mob, and put to death. On the 30th of May Don Moray was appointed Commander of Cadix, and took an active part in exciting both the Soldiers and people in defence of their Sovereign, against the oppression and tyranny of the French.

The Carthagena was declared to be a town that had not passed into the hands of the French, notwithstanding its Governor was warmly attached to their interests. A large fleet of transports with 8000 French troops under convoy of several ships of War, were approaching from Cadix to Carthagena, and the provisions of the town, had been, and to take possession of the town and harbour. The Governor anxiously expected their arrival, and had made every disposition for their reception; but when within a days sail of the Port, they were attacked and dispersed on the Coast by a small force from Lord Oglethorpe's Squadron, and their attempt to gain Carthagena was thus happily frustrated. The Murcians now rushed into the town, took possession of the works and dispersed the Governor.

The first military operation of the Patriots were directed against Dupone which had been detached by Murat to take a position in the Sierra Morena in order to keep open a communication with Madrid. This French General with an army of 18000 veterans, received the first attack of the patriots with firmness and good order, but after an obstinate conflict, he was compelled to retreat with severe loss. This victory was the prelude to that train of success, which followed in so quick and uninterrupted a stream, that the French, in less than six weeks, were driven from every part of the country, excepting Biscay, Navarre, and some parts of Old Castile and Catalonia.

The Cause of the Patriots now daily acquired strength, and the army assembled before Gibraltar as well as the garrison of Genoa, declared in favour of their Country; and entered with the provisional Governments in the different Provinces, in proclaiming Ferdinand VII King of Spain.

The Supreme Junta of Asturias having had several official communications by their Deputies, with his Majesty's Ministers, Lord Nelson, on the 24th of June at Oveida, the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace with England; and at the same time the closest alliance with that Nation, which has with the greatest generosity, offered all the succours and assistance that can be given, and that they will declare War with Sweden, and order that all our ports shall be open to the vessels of both Nations.

The Supreme Junta at the same time also declared War against the Emperor Napoleon the First. This declaration was directed to the Emperor of Spain, the King of Spain and the Indies, and in his name, by the

Supreme Junta of both—the following passages of this Declaration, deserve to be quoted:

"France under the Government of the Emperor Napoleon the first has violated towards Spain the most sacred compacts; has arrested her monarchs, obliged them to a forced and manifestly void abdication and renunciation; has beheld with silent violence towards the Spanish Nobles, whom he kept in his power—has declared that he will erect a King of Spain, the most horrible attempt that is recorded in history—has sent his troops into Spain, seized her fortresses and ports, and scattered his troops throughout the Country—has committed against Spain, all sorts of assassinations, robberies and unheard of cruelties; and all this has been done with the most enormous ingratitude to the services, which the Spanish Nation has rendered to France, to the friendship it has shown her, treating her with the most dreadful fraud and treachery, such as was never committed against any nation or monarch, by the most barbarous or ambitious King or people. The French renounce against such atrocious acts in its war, which we declare against him."

"In the name therefore of our King Ferdinand the seventh, & of all the Spanish Nation, we declare War against Napoleon the first and Napoleon the second, who are detested to throw off their domination and tyranny, and command, &c."

"Moreover we protest, we will not lay down our arms till the Emperor Napoleon the first, has restored to Ferdinand VII, and the rest of the Royal Family, his respected the sacred rights of the Nation which he has violated, and her liberty, integrity, and independence, &c."

"The Supreme Junta published an animated address to the People of Portugal, in which they invite them to shake off the yoke of cruel bondage in which they are held by France. 'We,' say the Junta have broken our Chains—let us then act in union; we have armies, we have Chiefs, and the universal cry of Spain, is, we will die in defence of our Country, but we will be free, and these are the famous accents shall be with us."

"Come then, ye generous Portuguese, unite with Spain to die in defence of your Country—her banners expect you, they will receive you as brethren in arms—morely oppressed—the cause of Spain and of Portugal is the same—One united effort will do for this perditions nation and Portugal, Spain, may all Europe, shall breathe, or die Free, like men."

"On the 4th of July, a Proclamation of Peace between the People of Portugal, in which they invite them to shake off the yoke of the blockade of the Port of Spain he issued, that all ships and vessels belonging to Spain should have free admission into the Ports of His Majesty's dominions, &c. &c."

"To Sweden, which belongs to the honour of having set the example to the Portuguese, to treat themselves of their oppressors—The Spanish troops, amounting to 3000 men, whom Bonaparte had stationed at Oporto, among their country men at Saragosa, Valencia, Carthagena, &c. seized and imprisoned the French Officers. Encouraged by the measure, the inhabitants rose in a mass and declared in favour of the Prince Regent. The same spirit that shone with such lustre in Spain was soon distinguishable throughout Portugal. It would be superfluous, here to enter into any relation of the successful military operations in Spain or Portugal, which have led to results so favourable to the cause of Europe, all the principal details having appeared in the preceding numbers of the Mirror. [Lithic Htr.]

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BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1809.

Bombay Castle, February 4, 1809.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. General Forbes Champaigne, to Command in the Province of Guzerat; the Major General residing at such station as the Commanding Officer may fix on for his Head Quarters.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council. W. NEWNHAM, Secretary to Government.

Yesterday evening arrived the Ship Minerva, from Bussora, on the 15th January, with Letters from Bagdad, of the 7th ultimo, and from Constantinople of December the 3d, bringing the following interesting and important intelligence.

The British Ambassador (Adair) had arrived at Gue Dardanelles, and was received with the greatest honour.

The communication by the route of Constantinople is again open.

A great battle had been given by the Spaniards and Generals Ney and Bessiers, in which the enemy was defeated; and Joseph Bonaparte said to be among the prisoners.

A general conference is said to have taken place at Erfurt, between the Emperor Alexander and Bonaparte, at which were present, the Kings of Saxony, Bavaria, Westphalia, Wurtemberg, and the Grand Duke Constantine; they arrived on the 27th of Sept. and the conference broke up in Nov. Couriers were despatched in all directions, and the result is said to be a proposal for a general Peace.

Two Ambassadors are reported to have been sent to London, Bonaparte offering to England terms of pacification, on the basis of those proposed by Mr. Fox.

The combined English and Swedish fleets, have had an action with the Russian Squadron, in which the latter lost one line of battle ship, after a most obstinate resistance.

The different Corps comprising the grand army in Germany, were passing through Paris and pouring into Spain by forced marches. On the parade at Paris on the 14th Sept. Napoleon harangued the soldiers, observing, that he had made them traverse Germany & France by forced marches, for that he had had occasion for their services in Spain, where they were to push their triumphs, even to the pillars of Hercules.

Bonaparte has notified the convention concluded between the intendand General Darse, and the Minister de Stein; and the evacuation of Prussia, was expected to be the immediate result, the French retaining the Fortresses of Custring, Glogau and Stettin, until the enormous contributions they had levied; shall have been completed.

The Moniteur mentions the latest accounts to have been received at Paris from London,

to have been under the 29th Sept. but no home intelligence has been received by this opportunity.

The Grand Duc de Berg had been proclaimed King of Naples.

A number of bankruptcies had occurred in America to some millions, and the Americans appear to be in the greatest distress on account of the embargo.

We have taken Martinique.

The Moniteur has an article from London (as it says of the 27th August, which contains accounts of several reverses we are said to have experienced in Portugal. In one encounter with the French army, besides the loss of Colonel Lake and Taylor, the 20th Regt. of Light Dragoons are said to have been cut to pieces, and four or five hundred of our men taken prisoners. They say also that General Wellesley's despatches contained a great deal of exaggeration, and that we have been forced to retire considerably. The Hanoverian Legion is in Galicia.

A few trifling successes, says the Argos, seem to have turned the heads of the English; but they will soon be convinced of their error.

That whatever be the real complexion of affairs in Spain, the conference at Erfurt between Bonaparte and his nephew Kings, is extremely discouraging. On the 11th Sept. he having declined in Paris. On the 27th the conference began. From Paris to Frankfort, and from Frankfort to Erfurt, the direct distance is not more than five hundred miles. The last accounts from Erfurt, were dated 8th October, up to which period, the conference still continued. The conclusion is evident. There can be no peace between Russia and England; and the federation of the Rhine, is now receiving its instructions how to keep Austria in check, while the tyrant pours his veterans thro' the passes of the Pyrenees. Still we have hopes in Spain and Portugal, but in the North there is a foul and pestilential congregation of vapours, and it is the hand of Providence alone that can disperse them.

Friday 10th arrived H. M. ship Cornwallis, W. M. Montague, Esq. Captain, from Surat.

Ditto, H. C. cruiser Nautilus, Lieut. R. Bennett, from Cutch.

Ditto, H. C. schooner Sylph, Lieut. D. D. Conyers, from ditto.

Saturday 11th ditto, ship Coramandel, commander A. Thompson, from Surat.

Ditto, ship Shaw Byranger, commander M. Luck, from ditto.

Ditto, ship Mailla, commander Thos. Ross, from ditto.

Sunday 12th ditto, ship La Minerva, commander John Hopwood, from Bussora.

Wednesday 8th sailed, American brig Ohio, commander Thos. W. Wilkins, to Tellichery.

Friday 10th ditto, ship General Wellesley, Capt. F. Brown, to Malabar coast.

Ditto, ship Agnes, Capt. J. Napier, to Bengal.

Ditto, ship Mysore, Capt. W. Dawson, to Malabar coast.

Ditto, ship Adventure, Capt. W. Kenney, to Point de Galle.

Ditto, ship Thomas Henchman, Capt. John Adams, to sea.

Ditto, ship Benares, Lieut. Robt. Deane, to sea.

CEYLON, FEBRUARY 8, 1809.

On Tuesday last H. M. Ship Bellepeux, G. Byng Esq. Captain, with the Honble Company's Ships Jane Duches of Gordon, Lady Jane Dundas and William Pitt, under Convoy. Arrived at Colombo And Yesterday Accounts were received from Point de Galle of the Arrival at that Port of the undermentioned Indiamen from Bengal and Bombay.

From Bengal, 36th January, under Convoy of H. M. Ship Persichore The Hugh Inglis,—Calcutta,—Bengal,—Sovererign.

From Bombay, 21st January, under Convoy of H. M. Ship Psyche.

The Lord Eldon,—Huddart,—Earl St. Vincent.

On the 9th instant the Honble Company's Ship Devaynes, Capt. Adelerly, arrived at Point de Galle. The Devaynes left England on the 17th September in Company with the Asia, Walthamstow, General Stuart, Tottenham, Ocean, Union, and Lusington, and parted Company from them on the 4th Instant.

Colombo Arrived, February 4, H. M. Ship Didam, Capt. Davidson, from Point de Galle, February 5, Ship Venus, Captain A. R. Makepeace, from Chittagong, February 7, Brig Calcutta, Capt. J. Bellinger, from Point de Galle, Ship Lively Hannah, Capt. George Hemlerson, from Madras, Ship Futol Hair, Nagola, Said Abdul Raghine, from Polemia, February 5, Brig Ann, Capt. Hopper, from Cochin.

English Extracts.

SEPTEMBER 1.

We understand that Government purpose to pay off immediately nineteen or twenty sail of the line, and to transfer the crews to smaller vessels of war, which are to be sent to the Baltic and other quarters, where they are most wanted. It is no longer deemed necessary to keep

up large fleets, since the enemy is no where in sufficient force to meet them.

SEPTEMBER 2.

By the death of General Belless, the command in chief of the army in Bonaparte is vacant; Generals Bessiers and Murray are mentioned as the most likely to succeed.

A vessel has been lately fitted out at Newcastle with chain rigging. It is rather formed of links of iron-rods than chains, and is found to answer very well. It is as light as rope rigging, and may in time to some degree supersede that expensive article.

SEPTEMBER 6.

That war between Austria and France is on the eve of breaking out there can be little doubt, Three French camps have been ordered to be formed in Bavaria; and the armies of the Kings of Bavaria and Saxony have been commanded to hold themselves in readiness. The French troops have been withdrawn from Silesia, and Bonaparte is certainly expected at Stasbourg. The preparations of Austria correspond with the importance of the occasion; and the Archduke Charles is to have the command in chief with unlimited power. The Archduke John, and the other Princes, are to have separate commands; and Austria seems resolved to bring into this contest all her resources: toto corpore regni.

If Germany catch the spirit that has animated Spain, we may expect to see victory declare against France on the Banks of the Danube, as well as on the Banks of the Elbe and the Guadalquivir; and the French may be doomed to find in Germany, not another Ulm, and Austerlitz, and Jena, but another Baylen, Valencia, and Saragosa.—Let but the Germans have constancy!—let them not think that all is lost, because a single battle is lost, and success will ultimately over their exertions.—Look at the Spaniards—they have proved that on their own ground, at least, almost any people may be invincible, since every man in an invading Country may become a Hero in an instant; and by numbers, perseverance and enterprise, may overcome every foreign force that can attack them. The latter, like the Carthaginians under Hannibal, can only maintain themselves by open battles and decided victories; the former, like the Romans under Fabius, may wear out the most vigilant and daring assailants, by perpetual watching and skirmishing, in which neither valour nor strength can avail them, and in which both strength and valour must be ultimately and inevitably exhausted.—Invading armies must kill like death, by sudden strokes—a defending people may destroy like them; by slow, imperceptible, and infallible touches.

SEPTEMBER 7.

A Sergeant of the Royal Stationery Artillery Volunteers has discovered a method by which an object may be hit with a cannon-ball in the night time, with equal ease as in open day-light, and was lately ordered by the Board of Ordnance to proceed to Plymouth-dock to try the experiment, which he did in the presence of General Stephens and several other Officers, and has since received the thanks of the Board and a reward for the discovery. This ingenious man has invented a quadrant, by which a gun has been laid with such accuracy, that he has hit a pole at a thousand yards distance, and broke it by a single shot.

SEPTEMBER 16.

American Papers have been received in town to the 8th ult. The most interesting part of their contents will be found under the head of American news. We particularly recommend to those who would understand the spirit and tone of Mr. Jefferson's Administration, and the principles of his subordinate agents, the article which we have copied from the New York Evening Post, dated August the 5th. We are in some degree anxious, too, that Bonaparte should know the character of the Commander by whom his friend, Mr. Jefferson, has sent his despatches. Truly this self-same Mr. Haley is, as our Readers will perceive, a very respectable man; and the American President is highly to be commended for having employed so proper a person in his mission to the present Ruler of France, whom,

As Silesia is a magnificent component part— he so very much resembles. We say again, that he is a very meet intermedium between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Bonaparte. But our Readers will learn, with some surprise, that Mr. Haley has even trusted himself in this Tory land of England again, and is, we understand, at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, waiting for dispatches to America: we hope we shall specifically be able to announce his seizure, inasmuch as envoys of another description, commissioned by the underwriters, have, we understand, set off upon an embassy to him, the result of whose negotiations may probably terminate, if his person is ascertained, in a definitive treaty of peace, executed at the new-drop."

* Vide Supplement of this day, head New York. Edit. Courier.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. LAKE.

As Lieutenant Colonel Lake gallantly led on the grenadiers of the 90th, his men dropped fast around him, and he thought it right to push on the light company, who had hitherto been in the rear, and had of course but slightly suffered; at this movement, perceiving the grenadiers murmur a little at this supposed preference, he immediately called out to them, with admirable presence of mind, and in that dialect best suited to those he addressed—"My brave comrades, let the light company rather these fellows, and we'll share them!—These were his last words—for he had scarcely spoken, when he was struck in the breast with a musket ball, and never spoke more!

FOR SALE.

A FASHIONABLE CHARIOT, in good condition with a pair of Strong GREY ARAB HORSES & HARNESS, being the property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.
Further particulars may be known on Application to FRASER & NORRIS, Coachmakers, Viperi.

FOR SALE.

A GREY ARAB SADDLE HORSE, sound, and near 15 hands high—He is parted with only because the owner has no further use for him—His price, including a Saddle and Bridle, is 150 Pagodas.
Also a BAY BANDY HORSE, who will also go in a Saddle,—young & quiet—Price only 55 Pagodas.
For particulars Enquire of the Printer of this Paper in the Fort.

MESSIEURS.

GRIFFITHS, WHEELER, COOK & CO.
HAVE for Sale 3 Caneles in good order with saddles Complete—to be seen this day at their Shop, also one large Tent.
1st March 1869.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By R. A. Ashton,

A HOUSE and Garden with out houses, &c. situated in Trincomalee on the road leading to Erumee well stocked with fruit trees & two wells, further particulars may be known on application to R. A. Ashton who has the plan.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM
Tomorrow, **THURSDAY, the 2d March,**
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK.
ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPERS.

TWO Cases containing 24 Boxes of Bloom Raisins,—2 Cases containing 55 Boxes of Doria Muscatello Do.—2 Cases containing 12 Boxes Turkey Figs,—1 Case containing 6 Boxes Jordan Almonds.

The above will be put up in small Lots for the convenience of Purchasers.
All lots to be paid for on delivery.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

By James Dobbin,

THAT large and commodious Upper roomed House, with the Plate, Furniture, &c. &c. belonging to Colonel FRANCIS CAPPER.
Particulars of which will be mentioned in a future paper.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
This day **WEDNESDAY, the 1st Instant,**
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK.

ONE hundred and fifty Tubs of Sugar Candy, of a good quality, and 25 quarter chests of Hyson Tea, in high preservation, about 50 Virginia Hams, and sundry other articles.

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

A young Grey Arab Horse, about 14 hands high, warranted sound and free from vice, the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

By Daniel Mackay,

A BAY ARAB HORSE, with a Bengal Bandy and Harness complete, the Horse trots well, and is free from vice, Price 200 Pagodas.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

By Franck & Thomson,

On **THURSDAY, the 9th Instant,**
AT THE GARDEN HOUSE ADJOINING,
MR. W. HOGG'S,

COACH MANUFACTORY,

THE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY OF

Mungo Dick, Esq.

CONSISTING OF

PLATE, Furniture, Glass, China Ware, &c.
Catalogues of particulars will be distributed as early as possible.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

By Franck & Thomson,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On **FRIDAY, the 3d Instant,**
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At half past 10 O'CLOCK.

AN Invoice of Glass Ware, consisting of flat and plain Tumblers and Wine and Water Glasses of sizes, Matchin, Claret, Liquor and Beer Glasses.
Quarts and Pint Decanters.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

By Franck & Thomson,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On **FRIDAY, the 3d Instant,**
THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE,
Ensign E. Boydell,

DECEASED.
CONSISTING OF

WEARING Apparel, Camp cot, Table and Chairs, a Silver Hunting Watch with gold seal and key, a gilt do. capp'd and Jewell'd; A one Pole Tent, quite new.

AND
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

By Franck & Thomson,

BY ORDER OF THE

Administratrix and Administrator,

OF THE LATE

MR. A. JEREMIAH,

DECEASED,

Without reserve to the highest bidder,

On **SATURDAY, the 4th March,**

SALE TO COMMENCE,

PRECISELY AT 5 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

ON THE PREMISES.

A HOUSE and Garden with out houses, stabling, &c. situated at Viperi nearly opposite to Mr. BREITHAUP's house and to the east of Mr. CHALMERS's Garden on the high road leading to Viperi Church,—the Ground consists of two Cavnies and upwards.

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 premises will be put up and resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser with all advantages forfeited. The expense of conveyance to be borne by the purchaser.

N. B. Further particulars may be known on Application to FRANCK and THOMSON at their Auction Room.

By order of the Executor of the Estate of the late Mr. H. G. ABICK.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

By Franck & Thomson,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM

On **TUESDAY next, the 7th Instant.**

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK.

Sundry Jewellery,

CONSISTING OF

RINGS, Necklaces, Bracelets, Bunches &c. a quantity of made up petrifried necklaces, crosses, bracelets, sleeve buttons &c. gold Watches, some loose diamonds, &c.

ALSO

A great quantity of Jewellers new tools of all descriptions, working tables, Almiras and Shev Glasses, glasses for Minatures, a quantity of half used tools, a pair double furnace bellows with complete apparatus, a drawing bench, a Laminar, a quantity of Foels of different colours, and sundry other articles, belonging to a Jewellers Shop.

ALSO

Some Furniture, Plate, wearing apparel, English French and German Books, five Phials of Otter of Roses, and a good Bandy, with a capital Pegue Horse.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information at this Presidency, the following Scheme of the Madras Lottery of the present year, and to signify to the Public that the profits which will accrue therefrom, to the Government, will, as usual, be applied to the Repair of the Roads in, and about Madras, and to the purposes of Charity.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to notify that during the continuance of the agreement with the present Contractors, all other Money Lotteries are prohibited at this Presidency.

MADRAS LOTTERY.

For the Year 1869.

FOR STAR PAGODAS THREE LACKS,
UNDER THE SANCTION & PATRONAGE OF

THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

DIVIDED INTO

12,000 TICKETS,

IN

TWO CLASSES,

TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERINTENDANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT.

SCHEME.

THE FIRST CLASS.

1 Prize of	5,000	5,000
1 Do. of	3,000	3,000
1 Do. of	2,000	2,000
4 Do. of	1,000	4,000
8 Do. of	500	4,000
20 Do. of	250	5,000
50 Do. of	100	5,000
200 Do. of	50	10,000
300 Do. of	40	12,000
2,415 Do. of	20	48,300
Last day last drawn,		1,700

3000 1,00,000

THE SECOND CLASS.

1 Prize of	20,000	20,000
1 Do. of	10,000	10,000
3 Do. of	5,000	15,000
4 Do. of	2,500	10,000
10 Do. of	1,000	10,000
20 Do. of	500	10,000
50 Do. of	200	10,000
100 Do. of	100	10,000
2,100 Do. of	50	1,05,000

6,289 Prizes,
6,711 Blanks.

12,000 Tickets. Star Pagodas 3,00,000

Part of the above capital Prizes in the Second Class to be allotted and determined as under.

First drawn on the tenth day 5000
First drawn on the last day 10,000

The price of a Ticket in the First Class, Pags. 10
The additional sum of a Ticket bought and not drawn in the First Class, Pags. 20

30

The price of a Ticket after the drawing of the First Class, 30

COMPUTATION.

12,000 Tickets at 10 Pagodas, 1,20,000
3,000 Deduct of the 1st Class, 30,000

9,000 at the additional sum of 30 Pags. 1,80,000

Star Pagodas, 3,00,000

The Prizes will be paid at the Madras Government Bank after the usual deduction of 10 per cent.

Tickets will be ready for Sale at the Lottery Office, opposite to the Office of Messrs. Adrain de Fries and Co. on the 10th of March next.

The drawing of the First Class will commence on the 1st May.

The Prizes of the First Class will be paid thirty days after the drawing of that Class, and those of the Second Class in forty days after the conclusion of the Lottery.

The Tickets left undrawn in the First Class if not renewed in the Second, previously to the commencement of the drawing thereof, will not have the right to any beneficial chance in the Second Class.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council. G. G. KEBLE, Sec. to Govt.

Fort St. George, 11th February, 1869.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate of THOMAS SHUI late a Lieutenant in the Honble Company's Service on the Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Lieutenant C. W. YATES and Mrs. M. YATES all persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate are requested forthwith to state their Claims pay their debts, and deliver up the property to Messrs. HARRINGTON and Co. Attorneys to the said Administrators.
MADRAS, Feb. 23, 1869.

A CARD.

John William Herbert,

MOST respectfully begs leave to acquaint his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC at large, that he has purchased that Extensive Yard formerly belonging to Mr. GEORGE UMPHERSTON, in the second line of Popnam's Broadway, where he now intends to carry on the business of a Coach and Bandy Maker, in all its various Branches.—Commencing this day.—J. W. H. Pledges himself that all work turned out of his Yard, shall be in the first style, not only in point of Neatness but durability, and on the most reasonable terms.

J. W. H. at the same time begs to inform the PUBLIC, that he has admitted Mr. JOHN DOUGHERTY as a Partner, the business will therefore be carried on, under the Firm of

MESSRS.

HERBERT & DOUGHERTY,
who now solicit the support of a generous Public.

MADRAS, March 1, 1869.

FOR SALE.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
EIGHTEEN ARAB HORSES, Just arrived by Land from Bombay.

To be seen at Mr. ROGG's on the Mount Road.

MARCH 1, 1869.

Calcutta Lottery.

TWELFTH DAY'S DRAWING,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869.

No. 6000, a Prize of 1000 Sa. Rs.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

181	186	291	988	432	540	594	666
689	698	717	885	940	968	993	1025
1113	1145	1224	1256	1319	1350	1377	1385
1897	1419	1513	1571	1633	1697	1780	2000
2275	2294	2296	2322	2478	2418	2451	2497
2550	2597	2603	2618	2674	2713	2732	2764
2778	2802	2824	2808	2893	3105	3119	3187
3142	3155	3205	3274	3341	3389	3245	3273
3287	3717	3806	3916	3982	3959	3999	4109
4176	4224	4319	4392	4421	4454	4463	4430
4560	4591	4584	4818	4928	5075	5097	5117
5299	5328	5331	5345	5411	5456	5490	5535
5559	5645	5659	5673	5703	5900	5904	6043
6046	6093	6155	6181	6189	6240	6241	6291
6308	6346	6567	6587	6694	6806	6356	6706
6932	6938	7018	7017	7145	7076	7153	7193
7339	7384	7423	7427	7455.			

Prizes of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.

No. 6081 2705 Prizes of 3,000 Sa. Rs. each.

No. 5590 3193 7376 7127 4995 117

Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.

Prizes of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.

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MADRAS—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

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

English Extracts.

THE ARMY.

The report of the day in military circles is, that Sir Harry Burrard goes to command in Gibraltar for the present, vice Sir Hew Dalrymple, appointed Commander in Chief in Spain and Portugal.—The Staff of General Officers will then stand thus:

- Lieutenant General Sir Hew Dalrymple, 37th Regiment, Commander in Chief.
- Lieutenant General Sir John Moore, 52d Regiment, Second in Command.
- Lieutenant General John Hope, 92d Regiment, Third in Command.
- Lieutenant General Lord Paget, 7th Dragoon Guards.
- Sir Archer Wellesley, 33d Regiment.
- Major Gen. Lord W. Bentinck, Half pay 24th dragoons.
- M. Kenzie Fraser, 76th, Ross-shire Highlanders.
- Manningham, Rifle Corps.
- Honourable E. Paget, 20th regiment.
- Spencer, formerly 40th regiment.
- Hill, 90th regiment.
- Murray, Maltese Corps.
- Ferguson, 33d, Sutherland highlanders.
- M'Farlane, 75d, Highlanders.
- Leitch, Garrison Battalion.
- Clinton, Foot Guards.
- Brigadier General Nigtingale, Foot Guards.
- Ackland, ditto.
- Pane ditto.
- A'Frisburgh, ditto.
- Crawford, 60th Regiment.

MEMORANDUM.

Horse Guards, Sept. 3. 1868.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant to the 24th Regt. of Light Dragoons, his most gracious permission to assume, in addition to any other Badges or Devices to which it may be entitled, and to bear in its Colours and on its Appointments the *Elephant*, with the word "*Hindooستان*" inscribed around it, in commemoration of the distinguished valour displayed by this Corps in the battles fought at Ally Ghur on the 4th of Sept. 1803, and at Delhi on the 9th of the same month, and as a lasting testimony of the exemplary conduct of this Corps during the period it has served in India.

By Order of His Royal Highness, the Commander in Chief.

HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

The following curious anagram on Napoleon Bonaparte, not being generally known, is worthy notice:—

"Bona rapin pone Leno"

which expresses, even to a letter, "you rascal! lay down the stolen goods."

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S DECLARATION TO THE ENVOYS OF ASTURIAS.

Office of Foreign Affairs, 19th June, My Lords.

"I have laid before my Sovereign the letter which you were authorised by the Junta of the Principality of Asturias to deliver to me, together with the power entrusted to you by the Junta, intreating, in their name, his Majesty's assistance. His Majesty has desired me to assure your Excellencies, that he feels the warmest interest in the resolution of the Principality of Asturias to sustain against the atrocious usurper of France a contest in favour of the independence of the Spanish Monarchy; that his Majesty is disposed to grant every kind of assistance to efforts so magnanimous and praiseworthy.

"His Majesty has, therefore, ordered me to declare, that no time shall be lost in embarking for the port of Gijon, the succours that you require, as being the most pressingly necessary; he will besides send a naval force capable of protecting the coast of Asturias against any attempt which France may make of introducing troops by sea into the country. His Majesty will make further efforts in support of us so just a cause.

"His Majesty has also ordered me to declare to your Excellencies, his readiness to extend the same succours to every other part of the Spanish monarchy which may be animated by the same spirit as the inhabitants of Asturias; as well as his Majesty's sincere desire to renew those ties of friendship which subsisted so long between the two nations, and to direct his united efforts against any power which may evince hostile intentions against Spain as well as Great Britain.

"I recommend to your Excellencies to communicate as soon as possible to the Junta the manner in which his Majesty has received the proposals transmitted by your Excellencies. A vessel has been got ready at Portsmouth, to

carry any person you may think proper to dispatch.

"I beg your Excellencies to accept the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) "GEORGE CANNING."

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, August 24.

[FROM THE COURT GAZETTE.]

"Between the 18th and 29th of July, Constantinople was the scene of remarkable events.

"On the 18th of July, the Aga of the Janissaries arrived in the evening with 15,000 men, at Daud Pacha, where he formed an encampment.

"On the 19th, in the morning, the Grand Seigneur Mustapha IV. attended by his Court, went out to meet the Sanghaki-Sherif, or holy standard of the Prophet. He met that Ensign of the Supreme dignity of a Kalif between Ingirli Koi and Daud Pacha; and the instant he saw it, he alighted from his horse, momentarily prostrated himself on the ground, and then pressed the standard against his forehead. The Grand Vizier immediately after introduced to the Sultan, the two subordinate Commanders, Berem Pacha, and the celebrated Pacha of Rudshuck, Mustapha Bairactar. After conversing some time with them, he rode back to the Seraglio, where he held a Rikial, or Privy Council. He then set out once more to receive the standard of the Empire, which had, during this interval, arrived at the Porte, and which he deposited in the Kirkah Sherif Ollasi, the apartment appropriated to it in the interior of the Seraglio. On the same day, a severe action was fought off the mouth of the Bosphorus between an English frigate and several Turkish gun boats: the result was decidedly disadvantageous to the latter.

"On the 19th of the evening, the Aga of the Janissaries died suddenly in his lares, and was succeeded in his office by Seimen Baschi. The same day, Mustapha Bairactar sent off a body of 1000 horse to the relief of Ketegui Oglu Aga, who formerly attacked the famous Kavagi Oglu, and who was at this time besieged by the Tabbales in Panarak, one of the castles of the Dardanelles; however, this happened too late, as this small party having been overpowered, the preceding night, was obliged to take refuge in the adjacent woods, and afterwards to retreat along the famous aqueduct of the Emperor Justinian to Birgos. Here they again rejoined the army of Mustapha Bairactar. The Tabbales, being struck with terror, submitted on the following day, and entered, partly on board the fleet, and partly into the service of Mustapha.

"On the 21st, Mustapha Bairactar, at the head of 1500 chosen Cavalry, made a formal visit to the Grand Vizier. The latter mounted his horse, while Mustapha and his numerous cavalcade waited for him. They then proceeded to be present at an Assembly of State, held at the Palace of the Grand Seigneur, when Mufid Allah Effendi was displaced, and Arabazeh Arif Bey was appointed in his place. On the following day, both the Kadlisklers, and several Officers of the Janissaries were also removed, as was also Muhib Effendi, and Fu Ullema (President of the Conferences with Foreign Ministers); and the whole of these Officers were banished to Cyprus, Brussa, and Kutania. Notwithstanding these proceedings, all these changes appeared to be too late, as a friend of Bairactar's, viz. Kahlange Oglu, advanced from the Asiatic side with 5000 Napolian foot and 3000 Cavalry, to Scutari, where he formed a camp. The Grand Seigneur, the day before, had a view of Mustapha Bairactar's force from a balcony, and on the 22d, accompanied by several Officers of State, he went to attend morning prayers with Mustapha, in the Great Mosque, near the new barracks, close by the entrance of Pera. On the five following days public tranquillity remained, in a great measure, undisturbed.

"On the 29th of July, the designs of Mustapha Bairactar were pretty well unveiled. After the Sultan had, by his own Hattisheerif, appointed him Generalissimo of the Sublime Porte, he had the audacity to surround the palace of the Grand Vizier; he demanded of him the Great Seal of the Empire; after which, he sent the Vizier, a state prisoner, under a strong escort of Cavalry, to the camp near Daud Pacha. Immediately after this, the Grand Seigneur sent two black eunuchs, and eight trusty Moors, with the silken bowstring, to his uncle, the deposed Sultan Selim. His body was actually exposed in the Great Court of the Seraglio; still the object of opposing the plans of Mustapha's dependents did not

succeed; and in the evening at five, the cannon from the Seraglio, Tophane, and the fleet, announced a change in the Government, and in the room of Mustapha IV. his young brother, Mahomed II. the last branch of the race of Osman, was proclaimed. He was born on the 20th of June, 1745. The new Sultan transmitted the Seal of the Empire to Mustapha Bairactar, and delivered the Moors before-mentioned, for punishment, into the hands of the Bostang Pacha, or Captain of the Guard. Nothing more remarkable has hitherto occurred in consequence of this revolution, and the public peace seems to be perfectly restored."

PROCLAMATION OF POPE PIUS VII.

TO THE SPANISH NATION.

"BELOVED CHILDREN,—You who deplore at the feet of the altar, the wounds given to religion—You who are still mindful that we form one people of brethren, join us, the Vicar of Christ; approach ye families, the remnant of past destruction, to the throne of my predecessors; to see me, like DANIEL, surrounded by Lions; preserved hitherto by the inscrutable designs of Providence.—I see the vessel of St. PETER entrusted to my care, combated by the fierce Apostate, whom myself have placed on the Throne; and who, like a degenerate son, pants for the destruction of his mother, the Church, to whom he had sworn fidelity, at her altar. But let us draw off the veil that covers so great iniquity. The first victim that was sacrificed to his ambition has been your Shepherd, Rome, the centre of faith, and the shield of religion, has been prostituted. The idol Dagon has been united to the cruel Antioch of our days, to destruction of religion, which is the great bar to his perfidious designs; however, do not despond. The successor of St. PETER is still exalted, though overwhelmed with affliction under his chains, he lifts his eyes and tremulous hands to heaven, imploring incessantly the protection of the God of Hosts over his flock.—Oh! the happy effects of Religion! In this fatal situation, my soul, penetrated with Christian feelings, learns with transport and surprise, that Spain, happy Spain, has remained true to her Religion and King. I hasten, my beloved children, to surmount the shackles by which I am depressed, to transmit to you: kingdoms, the circular that will testify to your gratitude.—Arouse, and combat, like DAVID, the imperious Goliath of our times.

"Valorous Spaniards, Sons of the Church, come and break the chains of your Shepherd. Already my heart assures me of your sensibility; do not tarry; raise the standard of faith; victory invites you, come then to your brothers in bondage. Raise your tents, and pursue the Usurper of Nations. Enter into the heart of his dominions, and follow him to the remotest limits of the earth. Shew to the Nations of the North that oppression is in its agony, and let the Spanish sword strike the decisive blow on the guilty head. Compassionate the ill-fated kingdom of France, condole with its people, and they will assist you to overwhelm her traitorous tyrant. Oh; with what transport will the Catholic Ferdinand learn the intrepidity and heroic loyalty of his subjects! The straight situation to which he is, like myself, doomed, precludes to him the means of manifesting the sentiments of his magnanimous heart. I feel not the strength of saying more. If I survive the calamity, and you spill your blood for Religion, your Country, and Monarch, to whom I supplicate from Heaven all happiness, the world shall be witness to my gratitude."

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.

[FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.]

"Nathan Haley again.—It was stated in the Evening Post of Tuesday, the 26th ult. that Nathan Haley, whom Mr. Jefferson had sent out as the bearer of dispatches to Mr. Armstrong, at Paris, was the same Nathan Haley that ran away, in the year 1797, with the ship *Hare*, belonging to Isaac Clason, of this city. This brought out the next day the following paragraph in the *L'Oracle and Daily Advertiser*, a Paper printed in this city in French and English,

From *L'Oracle and Daily Advertiser*.

"Several Editors of this city have made mistakes in their statements concerning Nathan Haley. He is not the person who fraudulently sold Mr. Clason's vessel, but is a man of irreproachable integrity. This we have from good authority."

"The next denial of the correctness of our statement, and the only one we have seen, not-

withstanding it has travelled all the way to the Seat of Government and back again, and has been copied into almost every federal paper between here and there, is by the *artuous* truth-telling Editor of the *Aurora*.

From the *Aurora* of August 1.

"Worse and Worse may well be said of such paragraphs as abuse and scandalize the character of an individual; and with still greater force may it be applied when such articles are fabricated with a view to mischief. Mr. Jackson, in this paper of the 26th ult. copies an article from the *New York Evening Post*, asserting, that the schooner, chartered by the Government to carry dispatches to Europe, belongs to Captain Nathan Haley and that he is the bearer of those for General Armstrong our Minister at Paris; and that this Nathan Haley is the same person who ran away with the ship *Hare*. The person who ran away with this ship *Hare*, was a Captain since. The letter that is published, and signed "Nathan Haley," addressed to Mr. Clason, could hardly be furnished in that form by that Gentleman (Mr. Clason) and if not, he should be called on by the friends of Mr. Nathan Haley here to contradict it."

"We now assert again, and challenge proof to the contrary, from the whole horde of Mr. Jefferson's democratic Editors, from Smith, of the *National Intelligencer*, down to the mercenary Editor of the *Aurora*, that this Nathan Haley, who sailed from Washington a few days since, in the flag of truce schooner *Hare*, as the bearer of dispatches to our Minister at Paris, is the self same identical practical scoundrel that ran off from London, in the year 1797, with the American ship *Hare*, belonging to Isaac Clason, of this city, and took her into the port of Dieppe in France, where she was condemned; and that at the same time this fellow bore a French commission. The *Hare* was bound to New York from London, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, principally for American Merchants in this city, and was insured in the latter place for upwards of One Hundred Thousand Pounds sterling, which the underwriters had to pay. In order that our readers may be more fully acquainted with this villainous transaction, and at the same time see what sort of characters the Executive selects for his *Messengers of Peace*, we re-publish once more his infamous letter to his owner, in this city, on that subject:—

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Haley, to I. Clason, Esq.

Dieppe, APRIL 30, 1797.

"DEAR SIR—I take the liberty to inform you of my present situation. When I left you in London, last January, for France, my determination was to obtain a French commission, in hopes to get revenge from my infernal enemies, and my good friends in this country granted my request. When I returned to London, my intention was to cut some Vessels out of the Downs; but, by good luck, you had not left London when I returned, and you was good enough to offer me the command of the *Hare*, which I thought would be a good opportunity for me, as I well knew the principal part of the cargo belonged to my detested enemies, to say the English; and all the cargo insured in London, among the rest of the robbers. All this business I kept to myself, and after leaving the infernal Tory-land by the virtue of an commission, I found a safe port in France, called Dieppe; my intention was to have the cargo condemned, but had no idea of the ship sharing the same fate; however, that is the case, and if I were to suffer shipwreck, you, or no other republican, should suffer on my account; but at present it is out of my power. I expect the damned Tory-party would cut my throat if in their power; however, as long as I live, it will be my only study to amon them, and if the war continues, they may think themselves lucky if they do not get another bite from me. I hope you will excuse me for taking this liberty with your ship, and hope you may get her restored to you. I wish you would send a copy of this to London, as I am afraid they have forgot me, but they may rest assured that I have not forgot the Old Jersey, and the damned violations, committed on me in London, and other parts of their infernal dominions! Although the cargo of the *Hare* does not fall into my hands, it falls into the hands of the republicans, which is the people I delight in.

I am Sir, your most obedient Servant,

N. HALEY.

"It stands the wretch in hand to be careful how he set foot on that infernal Tory-land again, or he may meet with a kind of treatment that he will not very much 'delight' in."

"Since writing the article, the *New London Gazette*, just come to hand, furnished the following additional facts:—

"We are glad to see the facts charged upon Haley are acknowledged by the prints which are friendly to the administration. The former subscribers of *Derby* he is the man whom the President has honoured with the dispatches for France, will not benefit them. Haley's place of residence, is in the neighbourhood of this town, here as well known here as Duane is at Philadelphia. His friends have recently received letters from him, giving information of his appointment as Messenger to France.

