



VOLUME XXV.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1809.

NUMBER 1226.

To DOCTOR J. ANDERSON, P. G. Madras.

Sir, Though unacquainted with the particular virtues of Nopal, your highly humane and laudable endeavours to extend its use, and the large and respectable body of Evidence in its favour, convince me of its value and the benefit that must accrue to mankind from a more general use of that excellent Vegetable.

I have therefore Sir, to request that you will be pleased to fill the accompanying Baskets with Nopals for the use of the Crew of His Majesty's ship Psyche—and if you will also have the goodness to furnish me with the requisite Instructions for using them, you will confer a particular obligation on

Your most obedient Humble Servant, T. HEATH, SURGEON. H. M. ship Psyche, Madras Roads, April 1, 1809.

To T. HEATH, Esq.

Surgeon of H. M. ship Psyche.

MY DEAR SIR,

Your 12 baskets return filled with Nopals and Tunas—six baskets with each sort, as I find that on board you make no difficulty of removing the thorns from the latter, and some esteem them preferable on account of their greater acidity.

The bearer will likewise deliver you a Journal of the proceedings of last year on the qualities of these plants in which you will see whatever has been found necessary to be observed in their use.

I am much gratified by your Communication, and am very truly yours, J. ANDERSON, GARDEN, April 1, 1809.

To CAPTAIN T. JONES, Commanding the H. C. ship Walthamstow.

MY DEAR SIR,

Understanding that you expect to touch at Ganjam on your way to Bengal, may I beg the favour that you will carry a few baskets of Nopal and Tuna, which may be delivered to Mr. Owen, Surgeon of that place, who will have them carefully planted and cultivated.

Your successful management of some Jambo Malacca Trees that were sent by Dr. Christie from Columbo on your ship, induces me to solicit this farther indulgence, which you will kindly excuse—being very truly, Your obliged and obedient Servant, JAMES ANDERSON, GARDEN, April 3, 1809.

To DOCTOR JAMES ANDERSON, P. G.

MY DEAR SIR,

With the greatest pleasure I will convey what you request or attend to any communication you may have either to Ganjam, or any other place I may be ordered to—

I am, MY DEAR SIR, Your obliged and obedient Servant, THOMAS JONES. April 3, 1809.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1809.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. Surgeon George Baillie to be Superintending Surgeon in Malabar and Canara. Captain Tielhorne of the 8th Regiment of Native Cavalry to proceed to Bengal on leave of absence for six months. Mr. J. H. Pellet to be Secretary in the Military Department of Government. Mr. W. Waver to act as Secretary in the Military Department of Government, till the arrival of Mr. Peile. The Hon. L. G. K. Murray Military Paymaster General. Captain Henry Munt, to be Agent for the purchase of remount Horses. Captain Sutherland Macdonald to be General Agent for Cavalry supplies. Captain Lieutenant T. H. S. Conway, to be Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, with the official rank of Major. Captain Charles Addison, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Lieutenant John Wilson, to be Assistant Adjutant General in the Northern division of the Army.

Lieutenant Andrew Walker, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief.

Lieutenant Thomas Maclean, to be Deputy Secretary to the Military Board and Secretary to the Committee for the adjustment of the Seringapatam Prize Money.

Lieutenant Arthur Stock, to be Port Adjutant of Vellore, and Paymaster of family Certificates at that station.

Captain R. H. Fotheringham, of the Engineers to the Ceded Districts.

On Thursday morning arrived the Honorable Company's ships Walthamstow, Captain Jones, and Asia, Captain Tremehere, with a convoy of his Majesty's ship Psyche, Captain Georgecombe from Columbo.

The Betsy Captain Kirkpatrick and Coromandel Captain Thompson, arrived with the above fleet.

Passengers Mrs. Brown, Major Kenny, Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Howard.

Under the Head "Foreign Intelligence" our readers will find two short Extracts from the Frankfort Journal. They are copied from the Bombay Gazette of the 29th ultimo. The Editor of this paper promised further Extracts, but these had not arrived when this Paper was put to Press. If the Tappal of this day should bring them, a Supplement will be issued immediately.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Pondichery, on the 25th March, the Lady of Light Col. H. Hall, of a still born Child.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 11th March, Mr. Thomas Gardiner, to Miss Margaret McTear.

At the Cape of Good Hope, in November last, Thomas Charles Cadogan, Esq. Son of the late Admiral Cadogan, to Miss Sophia Willemina Constantia Berg.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 10th March the Lady of Captain William Shaw, of H. M. 23d Regt. of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 9th March Mrs. Elizabeth Hard, of a Son.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 17th March, Mr. James Peetebly. Late, Mr. L. Olison.

At Fattigur, on the 29th Jan. G. F. Warden, aged two years, ten months and five days, the infant Son of Lieut. G. Warden, 1st Battalion 27th Regiment N. I. Died at Sea, 19th October last, on board the Brig Orient, after a long illness, Captain John Watson, Commander of that Vessel, much regretted.

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

Table with columns: Date, Time (7 A.M., Noon, 3 P.M., 5 P.M.), Remarks. Data for March 29 and April 1, 1809.

Arrivals—Captain W. C. Fraser, 1st Bat. 10th Regt. Capt. Kenny, 19th N. Regt. Lieutenant J. Newall, 2d Bat. 20th Regt. Lieut. F. Leonard, 3d N. C. Lieut. T. Maclean, Ensign Dangerfield, 8th Regt. and Rev. M. C. Vos. Departures—J. Casanajor Esq. and W. Peyton, Esq.

CALCUTTA, —MARCH 18, 1809.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. TREVOR JOHN CHEBELLY PLOWDEN, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Trade in the Salt Department.

Mr. HENRY CHIFFENDALE, Assistant to the Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta.

FORT WILLIAM, —MARCH 6, 1809.

Ordered, that the following Paragraphs of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 17th of September 1808, be published in General Orders.

75.—In future we direct that officers be not permitted to retire from our service in India, but that those who intend to quit the service, be first allowed to come to Europe on furlough, that their application for the purpose of retiring may be submitted to the Court.

their baggage, &c. and peculiar circumstances of their further compensation situation, and the severe loss recommended. as they suffered in their retreat, we not only approve the compensation you granted to them, but in consequence of your particular recommendation have agreed to present them with an addition thereto of 3 months full batta to each officer.

171. With regard to your recommendation in the 105th and 106th Paragraphs, that Chaplains may be admitted to the bounty of Pension and Furlough, after serving the time prescribed by us, whether they shall have been employed the whole of that time at a Military Station or otherwise, we have to signify our assent in your recommendation.

172. In the Case of Capt. 178. We have taken into consideration the unfortunate case of this officer, and in compassion to his sufferings occasioned by his exertions to get out performance of his duty, have resolved to grant him the full pay of his rank, with such an addition thereto as will complete his Pension on the retired list to £. 300 per annum.

173 to 21. Recommendation 181. In compliance with that Clause of our recommendation we have agreed to extend the term of the Service benefits of retiring from the with service to 60 years of age, and the annual Regulations, and have resolved that their retiring pay shall be £. 60 per annum.

227. As there exists a doubt in the minds of the Commanders of our Ships of our intentions in regard to the passage home of Officers, and they have claimed the amount authorised by the printed Regulations of the 37th of July 1796, we think it necessary to repeat our orders of the 18th April 1800, Paragraphs 7 to 11 in the Military Department, viz. that in all cases where the expenses of His Majesty's Officers proceeding to England is borne by the Company, the ships to be paid to the Commanders of our ships are on account to exceed the following rates:—

- General Officers, £. 250
Colonels, £. 200
Lieutenants Colonels and Majors, £. 150
Captains, £. 125
All Subaltern Officers formerly 100

232. These rates to be converted into Indian Currency, at 2 Shillings the Current Rupee, & 3 Shillings the Pagoda, and 2s. 6d. the Bombay Rupee.

230. While we are upon this subject, we think it necessary to direct, that where King's Officers proceed to England upon the Recruiting Service, under the permission granted in the 5th Paragraph of our Military Lett, to your Presidency of the 23d of May 1794, this indulgence must be restricted to one Officer of each rank, composing the recruiting Troop, each Company, of their several regiments left in England and upon occasions where it shall be deemed expedient for an Officer in His Majesty's Service to be sent to England in charge of Invalids from King's Regiments, we consent to your granting such Officer whatever rank he may hold, the passage money of a salaried Officer only, being £. 110, provided he has not a less number than thirty Invalids under his charge, on board of whatever Ship he may proceed to this country, you must however be careful that no undue advantage is taken of our indulgence in this respect.

231. Upon the whole, except in the two latter instances, and where King's Officers proceed to England under sick certificate as at present allowed to the Officers in the Company's Service, or upon the return of His Majesty's Regiments from service in India, no allowance whatever is to be made upon their account by the Company; and in all cases, we direct you to confine the rates of Passage money to the sums above specified.

Since our last publication, there has not been any arrival in the river from sea. The Portuguese ship Ovidor Pereira, left Calcutta on the 10th instant, on her return to Macao.—This vessel has exported a cargo, to the enormous value of fourteen Laes of Rupees, chiefly in Opium.

The James Sibbald, Captain Hodges, proceeded down the river on the 11th instant, bound to Columbo. That very fine ship the Russell, commanded by Capt. B. Ferguson, has moved down from town, to complete below, her lading of Cotton, for China.

H. M. ship Samarang, with the country ships Baring and Uduy, and brigs Ceres and Martha, weighed from Saugor Roads on Wednesday, and came too, the Gaspar Bury; where they remained on Thursday morning; but we expected to proceed to sea in the course of that day.

The English brigs Britannia and Margaret, and Portuguese ship Ovidor Pereira, passed Kelgerge on Wednesday, at 3 P. M. to join the Kelgerge convoy.

On Monday last, at a Court of Vice Admiralty, the claims of Messrs. Fairlie, Gilmore & Co, and Messrs. Gilmore, Wilson and Co. to the Danish prize ship Elizabeth, were thrown out, and the vessel adjudged to the captors.

Yesterday, a very genteel young man of interesting appearance, (whose name we think it would be improper to mention) was taken out of His Majesty's ship Phatton, charged with having made his escape from New South Wales to which Colony he had been transported from England for running away with an Heiress—his escape from the colony with others, it appears was effected by running away with the ship Harrington, to the Coast of Luconia, from whence the person in question has been brought.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, extending to the 6th of December last, had been received at Ceylon, by the Minerva Grab. No European intelligence had reached the Cape, of a later date than the 4th of August.

The blockade of the Mauritius, by Admiral Bertie's squadron, had occasioned the utmost distress in the Island. Fifteen ships under French colours had already been captured, and not a ship is supposed to have escaped the vigilance of our Commanders on that station.

Among the captured ships, we observe the name of His Majesty's brig Seallow, formerly taken on the Coast of Sumatra.

The blockade of the Mauritius will be henceforth continued, if possible, without intermission; and the cruizers composing the squadron employed on that service, will be regularly supplied with provisions by Transports, dispatched from the Cape of Good Hope. As the Island depends for its subsistence on foreign supplies, it is not unreasonable to expect that they may be compelled, by the rigid enforcement of this system, to come under the protection of the British Government.

The letters lately received from the Cape, make no mention of an Insurrection among the Slaves of the Colony, the accounts of which, as transmitted to us, appeared in one of our late publications.

Two political antagonists, one an admirer, and the other an opponent, of the French Emperor, have entered into a bet, by which the unsuccessful party is bound to refrain from the future discussion of political questions. We admire the terms of the bet, and have some interest in its due observance by the parties. As a precedent, it may, we think, usefully contribute to the termination of other political disputes.—The question to be decided is the success or failure of Bonaparte's project for the subjugation of Spain.

On Wednesday the 8th current, arrived in the river, His Majesty's frigate Phatton, commanded by Captain Fleetwood Pellew, having sailed from Penang on the 8th ultimo. On the 5th current, in her passage to this port, the Phatton spoke with His Majesty's ships Modeste, Procris and Victoria.

The Portuguese Grab Conceicao, which sailed with the convoy for Penang on the 15th ultimo, passed Kelgerge in her way to Calcutta on the 8th; as did the ship Luz St. Andre, on the day following.

The brig Orient, from Bombay the 21st of January, arrived in the river on Thursday. The following are the ships, which proceeded to the Eastward, with the extra convoy appointed to sail: viz.

Baring, and Ovidor Pereira, bound for China—Uduy, and Britannia, Manila—Martha, Ceres, and Ceres Derong, Penang.

The Martha, (one of the above vessels,) passed Kelgerge on Friday: as did the Uduy, on Saturday.

The superb new ship the Russell, Capt. Ferguson, broke ground on Monday morning for Saugor, where she will complete her lading for China.

Don J. Gagain, has lately arrived at this Port, by way of China, from Manila, as Commercial Spanish Agent, in the room of Don Celadonia Letreva, who desired to be relieved. Don Gagain, left Manila, before any accounts were received of the late fortunate events, which have restored Spain to the friendship of Great Britain.

No further accounts have been received of the two French frigates which entered the China Seas, about the middle of January. It is supposed that, alarmed by the escape of the Diana from their chase, concluding no doubt that she would convey information of their station to the English Admiral at Penang, they had been induced precipitately to abandon their hope of capturing the returning China ships, and to retire to Batavia.

The American ship Silenus, left her moorings of Calcutta, yesterday morning, preparatory to her proceeding for New York.

KEDGEREE, March 13.—His Majesty's Ship Saurauger, the Ship Unity and Brig Martha, have left Kedgerree for Saugor.—His Majesty's Ship Rattlesnake remains at Kedgerree.—The Hon. Company's Ships Strathairn, Eurydice, Earl Spencer, Lord Castlereagh and Monarch, are at Saugor.—The Baring, for China, is also at Saugor.

In this country, the casualties from the poison of Snakes are more frequent than those from any other source of accident. The powerful efficacy of the Volatile Alkali in such cases, is pretty generally known, among Europeans; yet, considering the danger and frequency of the accident, the knowledge of the remedy cannot be too widely promulgated. We therefore publish the following paragraphs from a letter, recently communicated by a medical gentleman at Chupraim.

"On returning from my ride a few mornings ago, I was informed by one of the lazzars, that on opening a Venetian Window, a Cobra Malia had fallen on his head and bit on the forehead. As to the symptoms which were my return, the unfavourable symptoms had not yet appeared, I gave him on the instant, two tea-spoons full of Volatile Alkali in cup of water. Soon afterwards, he was seized with violent tremors, vertigo, nausea, &c. and fell on the ground. With some difficulty, I got him to swallow three tea-spoons full more of the Alkali, diluted with water in the same way as the former. The symptoms now began to moderate after a short interval the dose was repeated, and in the course of the day he was as usual."

The Volatile Alkali was procured by decomposing Sal Ammoniac with lime. Families or others in the country, who have not the medicine at hand, may readily prepare it in this way. Two parts of Sal Ammoniac, which is known in every Indian Bazar by the name of Neshabur, is to be dissolved in four parts of hot water. The solution is to be poured into a bottle with the addition of one part of quick lime or Chunan. The bottle is to be corked and shaken at intervals, during ten or fifteen minutes when it is to be allowed to settle, the clear liquid decanted out, and kept in a well-closed glass vessel for occasional use. The Alkali in this way or any other simple form, cannot really be considered as of Entozoidal nature, which, as all chemists are agreed, is only in proportion to the quantity of Volatile Alkali which it contains.

CEYLON.—MARCH 15, 1869.

[Colombo] Arrived, March 11, H. C. Ship Asia, Captain Tremere, from Trincomalee, with the 89th Regiment on Board.—H. C. Ship Walthamstow, Captain Jones, from Trincomalee, with the 89th Regiment on Board.—Brig Wasp Cruiser, Lieut. Watkins, from a Cruise.—Grab Minerva, Captain Brown, from Arripo.—March 12, Ship Commerce, Captain W. N. Chapman, from Madras.—March 15, H. C. Schooner Sylph, Lieut. David Macdonald from Pondicherry.—Passenger Colonel Stewart Major Mackay Captain Alexander and Quarter-Master Miles.

POINT DE GALLE Arrived, March 15, H. M. ship Ceylon, Captain Lye, from Penang, with the Bombay Country ship under Convoy.

The following account of the operations of the Army under General Sir A. Wellesley, will be read with interest, notwithstanding the anticipation of other publications. It is extracted from an English Paper of the 7th September, and contains a more circumstantial detail of the events to which it relates, than any other document hitherto published in India.

CAMPAIGN IN PORTUGAL OF SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

CONFORMITY to our promise we shall now endeavour to lay before our Readers the particulars of the interesting subject of the present Article, as the materials collected from our Private Correspondence have afforded us, and which we trust will be satisfactory to the Public; presenting that we present our Readers with no fact for which we have not the best authority, and which we cannot vouch for as being strictly exact.

On the 12th day of July, Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley sailed from Cork, in command of the British Expedition destined to act in Portugal against the French troops in that Country, and which were more tolerably well known to consist solely of the troops under General Junot, the Duke of Abrantes, in the occupation of Lisbon and its vicinity.

On the 15th, Sir Arthur quitted the convey, and with his Interpreters and Secretary, proceeded in a light vessel to Corunna, where he remained some days; during which time he informed himself of the actual situation of the French force in the North of Spain, took measures to communicate with the Patriot Junot in that quarter, and also found means to dispatch Messengers to that of Seville, and to General Spencer, then supposed to be with his division at Cadix. Having accomplished these material objects, he proceeded to join the Expedition, and arrived with them at Mondego Bay, at the entrance of the river of that name, on the coast of Portugal, after a tedious passage of twenty days.

This point of landing was apparently chosen by Sir Arthur, as he being sufficiently near Lisbon to send down before it in a few days march, it afforded many facilities for the necessary reinforcement of so large a body of troops after their voyage, and for their requisite equipment for the march towards the interior. In fact, during the stay of Sir Arthur at this place, the whole of the troops were put in such a state of comfort, from their supplies of every kind, that they were in a condition to undergo any march, whatever severe or fatiguing, without any real detriment, whatever severe or fatiguing, which might be put upon, in a few days after their landing.—From Oporto, the General at this point of time was enabled to receive the most efficient assistance, all the mules and carriages necessary for the movement

of the Army having been provided through the Bishop of Oporto, whose influence being very great, and zeal in the cause of his country unbending, he exerted himself so as to procure an abundant supply for the use of the Commissariat of the whole British Army, and forwarded them to head-quarters previous to their departure for the British landing here. Sir Arthur Wellesley had the fairest prospect of being joined not only by General Spencer's force, but also that of General Anstetter, of whose intended junction with him he was most apprehensive, and which, if effected, he could have formed a junction with the Duke of Abrantes.

Fortunately the success in South Spain of the Patriot General Castanos, first gave a check to Marshal Beresford's march, and then, on other circumstances of disarray, compelled him to a retrograde movement from Beavento to Burgos.—We say fortunately, for although we have not a doubt but that Sir Arthur would have annihilated the forces commanded by Castanos, had he not been prevented by the very desirable events which have since taken place in another quarter of the country.

Judicious, however, as all these circumstances rendered the march, and the discomfiture, owing to the delay, the mouth of the river, was tedious, nor could it be effected at a more rapid rate than that of a brigade a day. This delay was, however, fortunate in every respect as the force under General Spencer was prevented from attacking Sir Arthur, who had completed his landing, this operation was therefore continued with respect to General Spencer's force, without any period intervening, which gave the appearance of a single united force, and rendered the operations of Sir Arthur being thus reinforced, which probably induced him to advance from Lisbon with the whole of his army, in the hope of fighting under the great advantage of superiority of numbers.

This operation was effected under the direction of Captain Henry Mackay, of the Donjon, assisted by Captains Adams and Colquhoun, of the Navy, and was conducted by him with the utmost skill and attention. Indeed, during the whole of the Campaign, the harmony between the two services was remarkable, and the operations of the Army, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, was about 14,000 men, including cavalry and artillery, without reckoning the 9th Veteran Battalion, which remained on board the ships of war, which latter were ordered to sail to the southward, keeping up with the shore, and marching by the route of the army as possible. It was at this time understood that the French had a post at Peniche, which the General intended to have been effected by the above-mentioned battalion in conjunction with the Navy.

The certainty of Marshal Beresford having retreated upon Burgos, and the fortunate junction of General Spencer's division, now enabled the Commander in Chief to undertake, consistently with the utmost prudence, active operations against Junot, with every prospect of success. The operations, having completed all his arrangements with respect to the future comfort of the troops, and to their complete equipment for their march, moved, early on the morning of the 9th, to the southward, carrying with him the 9th Veteran Battalion, and the 9th Veteran Battalion, which latter were ordered to sail to the southward, keeping up with the shore, and marching by the route of the army as possible. It was at this time understood that the French had a post at Peniche, which the General intended to have been effected by the above-mentioned battalion in conjunction with the Navy.

The British Army reached the City of Leven on the 12th, which had lately been occupied by the French, but who had retreated to Abolones on the approach of the British Army. The French, however, had committed the greatest atrocities. In particular, but a few days before, after having used the Bishop of the Diocese with the greatest indignity, they stripped him naked, and tied him down in his chair, while he died in the most agonizing manner, and with such complicated violence and barbarity that she died on the spot, before the eyes of her venerable relative. This cruelty was effected in order to extort the church property and other property, which they supposed the Bishop to be the possessor of. Leven is a City of Estremadura, containing about 3,500 inhabitants, and is the See of a Bishop. It is situated about 16 miles N. E. of Lisbon, and about 40 S. of Coimbra.

The British Army had regularly camped every night, principally in the villages and hamlets. Sir Arthur purposely avoided the towns and villages, which lay in his route, in order to escape as much as possible putting the inhabitants to inconvenience. It may also be remarked, that the Commander in Chief, on taking up the ground for the night, always ordered the Troops in column, in their order of march, instead of the usual mode of encampment in line,—by which much delay was avoided, both in encamping and in breaking up the march, and was one far more adapted to the convenience of the soldiers than the usual method.

At Leven information was received that Junot had taken possession of the strong passes in the mountains on the high road to Abolones, with the intention of attacking the British Army under General Laboie and Breniere; and that he proposed moving the division of his troops under Lisbon to the assistance of the former, and would not permit the British Army to pass the mountains. The main strength of the French Army on the same path, was the 21st and 22nd Regiments of the Line, and the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Cavalry. It was ascertained that the enemy's advanced posts were at Abolones, about a day's march in front of the British Army. Under these circumstances it became essential to the success of the Campaign, that the Commander in Chief should possess himself of these passes, and that they should be reinforced by Lisbon, and perhaps by Junot himself, with the whole of the French Army, in a position which, thus strengthened, might oppose the most serious obstacles to the future success of the Campaign.

few troops engaged in this slight affair, the first which were, very conspicuous. Here it was that Lieutenant-General Laboie, of the 96th, a native of Ireland, and the honourable Captain Buckenham, of the 10th, were slightly wounded. Obidos is 39 miles north of Lisbon. On this day the French were understood to be in force at Boticas, about ten miles in front of the British Army.

On the 13th, Sir Arthur Wellesley moved forward to attack General Laboie, who was posted on the heights at front of the Mondego passes; his right and left were protected by posts on the hills which flank his position. His strength was about 900 British, five pieces of cannon, and 400 Cavalry. Breniere was his second in command. The situation of the Enemy, and the able disposition made by the Commander in Chief, are so well described in his dispatch of the 14th, that we will not dwell on the details of the venture even to recapitulate them. Suffice it, that he succeeded, first in driving the Enemy from the heights in front of the passes; next, in forcing him from his almost inaccessible position in the mountains; and, lastly, in defeating him on the levels between the mountains, where he made a last and terrible effort to maintain himself, and whence at length he retreated, leaving lost three pieces of cannon, nearly 1500 troops in killed, wounded, and missing, all the rest of the English Cavalry, and some of the former killed on the spot, the latter mortally wounded. —Of these gallant men we shall take occasion to speak more fully hereafter.

In order to appreciate the vast consequences of this victory, we must remember that had not Laboie's strong position been forced critically on this very day, he would, according to the accounts which we have been within a day's march of him; and it was known that Junot had left Lisbon with the same intention with the whole of his remaining force. As it was, and required only the ability displayed by the British troops, to drive him thence. How it might have turned out had such a position been occupied by 15,000 Frenchmen, it is not easy to determine. Indeed both English and French fought on this occasion as if each were a single man, and the other forcing this important pass, the 9th and 29th foot were, on this day, for some time, exposed to the shock of the whole French force, they having been the first regiments who crossed the river, and the most furious manner by an immensely superior force of the enemy, and as often repulsed them, till at length other corps having surmounted the heights, came to their assistance, which enabled them to compel their retreat.

The position taken up by the Commander in Chief, his mode of attacking the Enemy, and the whole of his subsequent manoeuvres, were the admiration of the whole Army; whilst his personal exertions and activity appeared almost incredible. Whilst engaged in the fighting, there was the General to be seen; and to his personal gallantry a small portion of this glorious victory may fairly be ascribed.

The want of Cavalry was here begun to be severely felt. Had Sir Arthur had only a few hundred more of this kind, his first proposal of the spot of ground, the battle of Roleis would have terminated fatally in favour of the French. Had there been 1500, or even 1000 British-Horse in the field on that day, in the first place, the French would have been obliged to retreat from the heights to the mountain passes which first pressed by Sir Arthur; and, secondly, when beaten on their summits, they must have been newly destroyed in the pursuit. On the contrary, they were by this day's operations enabled to retreat in good order. Before we quit this part of our subject, it may not be unnecessary to remark, that the French attack on the heights was made in echelon, differing from their mode in the subsequent battle, where they advanced in the most orderly, far the most formidable and destructive operation.

On the 18th, the Commander in Chief heard the joyful intelligence of the Division of the British force, which our Readers will recollect was dispatched from Leven by the General, by the Expedition under Brigadier-General Anstetter, being off the coast of Peniche. Sir Arthur accordingly marched to Leiria, about eight miles distance from Villaverde, inclining towards the sea, in order to cover the landing of the British Army, and to prevent a junction, both of which measures being completely effected on the evening of the 19th, on the 20th Sir Arthur advanced with a strength of nearly 12,000 effective men, in pursuit of the enemy, & took up his ground that evening at the village of Vimeiro, which he occupied in the evening. Lieut. General Sir Harry Burrard, who had come from England to take the command of troops in Portugal, until Sir Hew Dalrymple should come from Gibraltar, General Burrard had left that part of the Expedition, which he commanded some days before, in the care of Sir John Moore, and came himself in the last sailing vessel to the coast. Having had communications with Sir Harry Burrard, Sir Arthur, in the belief that he would be attacked the next day by the enemy, ordered the troops to be drawn up on the heights of the Camp of the Evening.

General Laboie, after the affair of the 17th, fell back upon Torres Vedras, a tolerably large town, 21 miles north of Lisbon, on the day of his defeat, having retreated in the whole about 17 miles, and was joined in the evening by the division under Lisbon. General Junot arrived there on the following day, and the whole French force being concentrated, they determined, as Sir Arthur Wellesley had foreseen, on attacking the British Army at Vimeiro.

The English Army was under arms, according to their orders, by break of day on the 21st, and the French not appearing, they were allowed to take some refreshment. About seven o'clock, certain intelligence was given, that the French having reached the Camp, the Commander in Chief, the next day, and the whole of the British Army assembled in a moment, with the utmost quickness most admirable, and with an ardour to be felt against the enemy which no danger could damp, and which was proved by truly British feelings, and the uttermost confidence in the abilities of their heroic Leader. There being still time, Sir Arthur ordered the troops to be drawn up in the position in which he determined to attack the enemy, about a mile in front of the village of Vimeiro, and the British Army, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley himself, being the most perfect deserter to the account of this day, and the events of this brilliant day read shall at present be confined to the detail of a few of the most important facts connected with the battle itself, and some anecdotes of the principal persons who distinguished themselves.

And, first, with reference to the battle, it may be truly said, that one more important in its consequences beneficial effects which was gained by England—whether we consider the less than the recovery of any part of England from the grasp of the common enemy—its raising the national character to the height it must do in the eyes of all Europe, a circumstance of the utmost value in the present state of the world, and more to be appreciated than conquest itself—and the consequent debasement of that of the enemy.

If this battle be to be estimated by the military talents of the Commander, the zeal and coolness, courage of the Officers serving under him, and the individual bravery of every Soldier who fought, it will stand second to none which the annals of England commemorate.

In the determined ferocity of attack, impetuosity, and obstinate resistance of the enemy, British troops have rarely been so opposed as they were on this day, and great and glorious as the victory was, and nearly the whole of the artillery. That of the British was comparatively trivial.

The French had in the field about 15,000 men, of which 1200 were cavalry; this latter force was by no means distinguished, and the Cavalry of the British was, in the course of the day; but its position and numbers were formidable, and it contributed to keep a considerable body of the British Troops in check, occupied by watching its movements. Their uniform was green. The losses of the British were, in killed, wounded, and every respect far inferior to that of the English. Indeed it is impossible to convey an idea of the precision with which the latter was directed, and the execution it made in the ranks of the enemy. The Stagnant vessels were called for, and the heavy Column of the ranks of the artillery, in particular made dreadful havoc among the ranks of the French. They contain about 100 musket bullets, and are calculated to explode at given distances, on which they instantly spread death and destruction, and the effect of the explosion was so great, that many of the grenadiers, who were made prisoners, declared that they could not stand it, and were literally taken lying down on the ground, or under cover of bushes, and the high banks of some ditches in the field of battle.

The honour of the French Military Character was, however, for some time nobly supported by its Infantry. Their order of attack was in column, a mode of warfare which they have ever since continued to employ against the Austrian and other Troops of the Continent. So far from attaining the object of this manoeuvre, that of penetrating the English line, and taking it then in flank to the right and left, they never approached near enough for the British bayonet to act, that their ranks of columns were not invariably broken, and the whole thrown into confusion. What also contributed materially to their defeat was the scientific manner in which the Commander in Chief met this species of attack.

The French Army advanced in three large columns, in such a manner as to bring them all to bear upon the British left and centre. Invariably as each advanced, independently of the resistance it met in the front, it was taken on each flank by the fire of corps advanced for the purpose of a small change in their position; by which means they lost a considerable number of men before they could get to the issue of the bayonet. In no case did the French come to the resort of this latter weapon, that they were not instantly broken, not standing their push and instant.

The disposition of the troops to the attack was impetuous, and even furious. As they approached, they saluted the English with every opprobrious epithet which their language is so eminently fertile in. While, on the contrary, the latter in division cheered them as they approached, and in the most noble manner, white faces, over the whole of which was a white woolen surlint, somewhat like a waggoner's smock-coat; their caps square, like those of the Hussars, and goat-skin knapsacks. Their musquetry was thrown away, and the French, forming a line of Swiss regiments in their service, who were not distinguishedly. Their valours were upon the whole good, but far inferior in activity and real service to the English riflemen.

Before the action, General Junot bawred his army in the following laudable address:—"Frenchemen, Dieu est la sea; you must drive those English into it." In fact, they did their utmost, for nearly three hours and a half to obey his orders, but never during that time did they make the smallest impression on the English line, although they repeatedly called for the bayonet, and although they were expected by rapidity of movement and pertinacity of attack; at length, wearied out and beaten, they were forced to give way in every direction, and were pursued to the field of battle by the British Infantry for three or four miles.

The proportion of forces in the field was greatly in favour of the English; not so of those who were actually engaged. Of the latter, not above nine thousand were engaged, whilst every man of the French Army, who was engaged, was a veteran, and the French, which formed the second line of the British Army, and were destined to receive the French had they penetrated the first, had not fired a gun, were quite fresh, and might have been of great service to the enemy, had they not been driven off the field of battle by the British Infantry.

In short, the battle of Vimeiro was decided by superior Generalship in the Leader, and superior bravery in the Soldiers—every manoeuvre was practised in it which would arise out of the combined and various movements of attack and defence—equal change of position occurred on both sides, and the palm of victory was at length the prize of him who best deserved to wear it, after a long and arduous contest of nearly four hours. In considering the active service of the Privates of the French Army with the British, it is not to be forgotten, that the merit clearly given to the former, in driving the latter to distinguishing acts of valor could with justice be ascribed to the latter, while the Soldier, generally speaking, and not only the Officer, was equally brave. An instance of the determination to fight to the death of the individuals of both nations fought, may be collected from the following circumstances, which we vouch for as strictly true.—In skirmishing, one of the English battalions, and a detachment of the French Army, having levelled at each, both sides took effect, and the English extended on the ground. In this position, desperately wounded, they contrived to screw on their bayonets, and, crawling towards each other, continued to fight until the Englishman drove his weapon through the body of his antagonist.

After the battle was at an end, the national feeling and humanity of Britons was greatly distinguishable, and every side was to be seen the Comrades running with water and a not a drop of blood, giving every effort in their power to the dying form, who lay in wounds on the field of battle; or conveying the wounded French to their own Hospitals.—This noble conduct was so conspicuous as to excite a reluctant tribute to the British from the French, who were in the British Head Quarters at Aveiro on the 22d, with a flag of truce, and who heard enough from his countrymen, then prisoners in the Camp, to convince him that the French had to deal with an enemy who was generous and humane, and who were not to be distinguished from the French Generals engaged on that day, a few words may not be uninteresting. Of the personal

(Continued after the Poetry.)

INTERESTING CAUSE TO SHIP OWNERS.

Lloyd's, Aug. 30, 1898.
At a Meeting of the Committee had this day, it was resolved, That a copy of the following trial be put up in the Subscribers Room, one in the Coffee-house, and another sent to the Jamaica Coffee-house.

SHIP GLAMORGAN, JOHN SHELLY, MASTER.
Statement of the facts of the case in which Alexander Reed was plaintiff, and Thomas Curtis Darby, defendant, in which judgment for the plaintiff was delivered by the Court of King's Bench, in Trinity Term, 1898, in the point of law reserved for its opinion.

The plaintiff being owner of the ship Glamorgan, registered in his name in the point of London, in the spring of 1895, had her completely repaired in Mr. Flecker's dock, at the expense of upwards of 4000l. fitted her for a voyage from London to Antigua, under the command of John Shelly, where she delivered her cargo in good condition, took on board part of her homeward cargo, and proceeded to Montserrat and St. Kitt's for the remainder, and then sailed to Tortola, to join convoy for England. On his arriving at Tortola, the Captain presented a petition to the Court of Vice-Admiralty, representing her as leaky; she was in consequence decreed by the Court to be surveyed, and ultimately to be sold as unfit to prosecute her voyage, and was purchased by the defendant at public auction for 855l. currency, about 450l. sterling, who immediately registered her at Tortola, in his own name, and navigated her to Nevis, where he cancelled the Tortola register, and registered her again in his own name. He sent her to Grenada, where she was loaded with a cargo of rum and sugar, with which she arrived in the docks of London, in July, 1896, and delivered it in good condition.

The Directions of the 34th of the King, cap. 69, sec. 16, for regulating the Transfer of Ships while at Sea, were not performed by the defendant.

The arrival of a ship with a cargo, and without material repairs, induced the Underwriters, who had paid the loss, to request Mr. Reed to commence an action of trover, to recover the value of the ship on the following grounds:—

First, That the Court of Vice-Admiralty had not, under the circumstances, jurisdiction to decree a sale of the ship, or to vest a legal title in the purchaser thereof. Secondly, That the Captain had no authority to sell the ship. Thirdly, That the sale was a fraudulent connivance between the Captain and the defendant. Fourthly, That, admitting he had that authority, the provisions of the 34th of the King had not been complied with.

The cause was tried at the Sittings after Michaelmas Term 1897, at which Lord Ellenborough reserved all the points for the opinion of the Court of King's Bench, except the third, which the Jury determined in favour of the defendant. The facts, by his Lordship's desire, were converted into a special case, in which, after considerable discussion, the Court, in Trinity Term last, gave judgment for the plaintiff on the following ground:—

First, That the Court of Vice-Admiralty had no jurisdiction whatever over ships in cases of unseaworthiness. Secondly, That supposing a Captain to have by law an implied authority to sell a ship, under circumstances of urgent necessity, (a point, however, which the Court did not decide) a sale by him could not be valid, unless the provisions of the 34th of the King, cap. 68, sect. 16, were complied with.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after Thursday next, the 6th Instant, till further Orders, a Reward of Two Fanams will be given for each Dog, which shall be killed and brought to the Quarter Master Sergeant of the Garrison.—Gentlemen who have Dogs they wish to preserve, are requested to keep them tied up, during the continuance of this Order as no exception will be made to any that are found loose.

TOWN MAJORS' OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE, } R. BARCLAY,
2d April, 1899. } TOWN MAJOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN INGLIS, Esquire, late a Surgeon, in the Service of the Honorable the United East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to JAMES PHILIP INGLIS, Esq. All persons having Claims on the said Estate are requested to make them known to the said Administrator at Madras, and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the same without delay to Messrs. KNOX & Co. the Constituted Agents of the said Administrator.

MADRAS, 5th April, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday next, the 7th Instant, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, will be sold by Public Outcry, at the North Glacis of the Fort, Five Cast Mares, the Property of the Honorable Company, for Ready Money only.

By order,
J. GREENHILL,
Paymaster.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 3d April, 1899.

PANTHEON.

Madras Theatre,

THIRD SUBSCRIPTION PLAY,

To-morrow Evening, will be Performed,
THE DRAMATIC PIECES
OF

BARNABY BRITTLE,

AND
Sprigs of Laurel.

Subscribers Tickets will be delivered on application at the Theatre.

BOX TICKETS,..... 3 Pagodas.
GALLEY DO. 6 Rupees.
April 5th, 1899.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELEGANT FULL BODIED

CURRICLE,

UPON FASHIONABLE HIND & FORE CIRCULAR SPRINGS,

WITH

Hood, Lamps, &c.

IN COMPLETE REPAIR.

Together with a pair of handsome fast trotting

Black Arab Horses,

PERFECTLY SOUND AND QUIET,

WITH

EUROPE HARNESS;

PRICE 658 PAGODAS.

ENQUIRE OF

MR. T. BIRTLES.

MOUNT ROAD.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

AT

J. GRAVES,

LIVERY STABLES,

MOUNT ROAD,

THE undermentioned CARRIAGE and HORSES, the property of MAJOR T. BOLES, the owner not having further occasion for them.

A FASHIONABLE CARRIAGE with a Pair of WHITE MARES with Harness complete, the MAKES trot fast and are in good condition, the Body of the CARRIAGE made, painted, and varnished in England.

A pair of Serviceable GREY CARRIAGE HORSES of a good size.

A Light CURRICLE BANDY, with a pair of Capital YOUNG DOG PONES, which trot fast and go separately in a BANDY, with Harness complete.

Also a DARK BAY SADDLE HORSE rising 6 years old—14 Hands 3 & 1/2 high—good action and in high Condition, perfectly steady and sound, to the best of the owner's knowledge, and is a HORSE that J. GRAVES can recommend that he will make a beautiful HORSE for a Field Officer.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last will and Testament of HENRY VINCENT, late a Captain in the Honorable Company's Service, on the Madras Establishment, deceased; having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Captain EDMOND PERRY LONG, 18th Regt. Native Infantry, one of the Executors therein named, it is hereby requested that all persons having any demands on the said Estate and all persons being indebted thereto or holding property thereof will state their demands by their Debts and deliver up the property to the said Executor Captain EDMOND PERRY LONG.

MADRAS, 4, April 1899.

STATEMENT of the Funds of the NEW TONTINE SOCIETY, from the 1st day of July to the 31st December 1898, both days inclusive, as laid before the General Meeting.

1898		1898		1898	
July	Aug.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Receipts in July	447 39 35	Expenses as per Account Current	10		
Do. in August	471 13 50	Do. Do.	10		
Sept. 30	340	Promissory Note of the Madras Government for 1898-9 for Pagodas 1000, with Interest	1047 40 40		
Oct. 31	353 27	Expenses as per Account Current	10		
Nov. 30	442 37 75	Do. Do.	10		
Dec. 31	390 8 55	Do. Do.	10		
	2437 36 65	Do. Do.	16		
Balance brought forward from 30th June 1898	500 20 7	Balance in the Hands of the Agents and Secretary, out of which a Bond for 1800 Pagodas was purchased January 1899	1873 16 38		
	2932 11 72		2926 11 72		

J. UNDERWOOD, Sec. & TREASURER.

Examined and approved,

LEONARD COOPER,

President of the Meeting.

The total Receipts between 1st July 1897, and 31st December 1898, amount to Pagodas 7246 25 12—From which deduct the expenses of that period, being Pagodas 325 13 20. This will leave Pagodas 6921 11 72 as the actual realized property of the Fund for 74 Shares. N. B. The payments hitherto made on account of Miss Sophia Hunt for two Shares, and Miss Helen Hunt for one Share, are forfeited—the payments being in arrears beyond six Months, the claim of these Subscribers on the Fund has ceased, agreeably to an article of the Deed establishing the Tontine Society.

FIRE ARMS FOR SALE.

TO be Sold one double Barrelled Gun with Patent Elevation, Breechings, Hammers and Platina Touch-hole, having a Rifle Barrel at 200 Pagodas—One Single Rifle with Patent Breechings and Hammer, Platina Touch-hole and a Shot Barrel to fit the Stock at 150 Pags, and a double Barrelled Rifle at Pagodas 120 made by Joseph Manton, of Davies Street, Berkeley Square, are mounted and finished in the most complete manner and sent to this Country by order of an Officer who had departed for England antecedent to their Arrival.

The above may be seen on application to Mr. THOMSON, at the House of Messrs. F. LAUTOUR and Co. Beach Buildings.

Prize Money.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the accounts of the Danish Prize Ship SOPHIA & CARGO, captured by His Majesty's Ships RUSSELL, THOMAS GORDON CAULFIELD, ESQUIRE, CAPTAIN, and VICTOR, THOMAS GROUBE ESQUIRE, COMMANDER, on the 23d February 1898, having this day been delivered into the Registry of His Majesty's Vice Admiralty Court of Madras.—And in obedience to an order made by the said Vice Admiralty Court at the prayer of the said THOMAS GORDON CAULFIELD and THOMAS GROUBE, (pursuant to the authority contained in the 72d Section of the 45 Geo. 3 Chapter 72) to distribute the proceeds of the said Ship SOPHIA and CARGO, before the time for appeal has elapsed.

THE DISTRIBUTION of the said Proceeds accordingly commenced by the AGENT at the Office of Messrs. BINNY and DENNISON, in Armenian Street, in the Black Town of Madras, on Friday last the 17th March 1899—where the distribution List will continue to be kept open on Monday and Friday of every week, during the stipulated period of six Months; after which the unclaimed shares will be paid over to the Deputies to the Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital.

JOHN BINNY, JUNIOR,
Prize Agent.
MADRAS, March 18, 1899.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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 140 Pagodas.

Also a BAY BANDY HORSE, who will also go in a Saddle,—young & quiet—Price only 45 Pagodas.

For particulars Enquire of Mr. James Dobbin, Popham's Broadway, or at the Office of this Paper.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A HANDSOME Curricie, a New Europe Patent Harness, and a pair of handsome bay Horses, an excellent match, and steady & quiet in Harness. One of them is an Arab, & they are large enough for a Carriage. The Curricie has handy shafts and each of the Horses go well in single Harness—Price 475 pagodas.

For particulars enquire of Mr. James Dobbin, Popham's Broadway, or, at the Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

ONE eighth Share in the Courier Press, entitling the holder to the sum of fifty five Star Pagodas per Quarter, from the Party now farming that concern.

For particulars enquire of Messrs. PARRY and PUGH, at their Office on the Beach.
MADRAS, 4th April, 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

By James Dobbin,
AT THE HOUSE NOW OCCUPIED BY

Lieut. Thomas Fraser,

ON CHOLTRY PLAIN,

On MONDAY next, the 10th day of April,

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

And to continue daily 'till the whole are disposed of.

A SUPERB collection of ancient and modern Books on architecture, several Mathematical and Philosophical publications, and some of the best Works of the most celebrated French Engineers.

ALSO
A Variety of Paintings and Drawings by eminent Artists, and a few Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c. &c.
AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD,

An Excellent Curricie and a pair of capital Black Horses well known in the settlement.

Catalogues will be published and distributed. The above articles may be viewed from Friday next, to the day of sale.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

ON THE PREMISES,

On MONDAY the 10th day of April,

PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK,

(If not previously disposed of by private contract.)

WHAT Commodious and Substantial Built dwelling House, belonging to and now occupied by Lieut. Thomas Fraser, situated on Choltry Plain.

The House has Convenient out Offices with Stabling for 10 Horses and Coach Houses, and every requisite Convenience for a family.

The Plan may be seen, and further particulars known by application to James Dobbin.

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 loss and expense of the first Purchaser with all advantages forfeited.

The expense of Conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

THE PROPERTY of JAMES COCHRANE, Esq. at his Garden House, on Choltry Plain, lately occupied by His Excellency Sir EDWARD PELLEW, consisting of Plate, Plated Ware, elegant Household Furniture, Pier Glasses, Lustres, Girandoles, Hanging and Wall Lamps, China and Queens Ware, Glass Ware, a Choice and Valuable Collection of Paintings, Drawings and Prints and various other Articles.

ALSO
A Phaeton and 4 Horses.
Catalogues will be Published and distributed.

James Dobbin,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of the Settlement, that he has received a further supply of Fashionable Europe Chintz for Gowns, British Muslins for dresses, French and Scotch Cambrics, Millinery, &c. &c. The whole of which are now exposed and will be sold positively without reserve to the highest bidder, at his Auction Room, to-morrow Thursday, the 6th April.

Catalogues are published, and may be had on Application.

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 PONS 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.