



**GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.**

**PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.**

THE Public are hereby informed that the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency, the Residents at Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore, the several Collectors of the Land Revenue and Paymasters of the Army, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money in even hundreds, not being less than Star Pagodas five hundred, which may be tendered on loan to the Honorable Company, at an interest of 8 per cent. per annum, as hereafter specified.

1.—The above-mentioned Officers have been authorized to receive, in transfer to this Loan, accepted Bills of Exchange, drawn on the Governor in Council, after deducting interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, for the period which the bills may have to run, Bills for arrears of salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, and generally, all authorized public demands.

2.—The Paymasters of the Army are also authorized to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to this Loan, and to grant Certificates for the amount in the form hereafter laid down.

3.—Subscriptions to this Loan will be received at a discount of 4 per cent. that is, for every Subscription of 104 Pagodas, a receipt will be granted, entitling the Subscriber to a Promissory Note for 100 Pagodas, to be issued on the terms of the present Loan.

4.—All public obligations of this Government generally bearing an interest of 10 per cent. per annum will be received, in Subscription to this Loan, at Par.

5.—The Decennial Loan obligations bearing an interest of 8 per cent. per annum, and all the other 8 per cent. Promissory Notes and Obligations of this Government will be received in Subscription to this Loan, at Par.

6.—The Obligations mentioned in the preceding Paragraphs may be Subscribed, both principal and interest or, at the option of the Bond holder, the interest for the broken period will be paid in Cash at the General Treasury, and a Certificate on the terms of this Loan granted for the principal.

7.—A Promissory Note will be granted for each Subscription bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, from the date of such note, until the 1st of November 1809, and from and after that date at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

8.—The interest which may be due on the 1st of November 1809, will be paid in cash at the General Treasury, unless the proprietor should prefer transferring the amount thereof to the loan, in which case he will be allowed to subscribe the amount in even hundreds at par, and shall receive from the Sub-Treasurer a Promissory Note for the amount, bearing date 1st of November 1809.

9.—The Promissory Notes to be so granted, shall be respectively numbered and placed upon the General Register of the Registered debts of this Presidency, the principal to be payable in cash in Port St. George, according to the order in which each respective Note shall have been so placed upon the General Register, and under the rules established for the payment of the Register debt now existing.

10.—The holders of the Promissory Notes in this Loan, will at any time be at liberty to exchange those securities for a certificate, entitling them to the Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government of the same tenor in every respect, as those which are to be issued at this Presidency at the exchange of (300) three hundred and sixty Arcot Rupees per 100 Star Pags.

11.—The interest of the Promissory Notes shall after the 1st of November 1809, be payable half yearly, viz. on the 1st of May and 1st of November from year to year, until the principal, shall be discharged and it shall be at the option of the Proprietors of the notes to receive payment of such interest, either in cash at the General Treasury at the Presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the Governor in Council on the Honorable the Court of Directors, at the exchange of 8 Shillings and 6 Pence the Star Pagoda, payable six months after sight, provided always, in the latter case, that the interest for which bills may be so required, amount to the sum of fifty pounds Sterling at the least, and no bills will be granted for any smaller amount.

12.—For the accommodation of persons returning to Europe, the Subscribers to this Loan, their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns shall be entitled, on application to the Governor in Council, to have their Promissory Notes (provi-

ded they amount to the principal sum of Star Pagodas 3,000) deposited in charge of the Sub-Treasurer for the time being, at the risk, and under the security of the Company, an acknowledgment will be granted by that Officer for the Promissory Notes so deposited with him, and the interest according thereon, will be remitted as it shall become due, by bills on the terms above-mentioned, which bills will be forwarded by the Deputy Accountant General to the Proprietor, his Agents or Assigns, according to the instructions which may be given for that purpose.

13.—All application to the Governor in Council to have Promissory Notes deposited to the Treasury must be accompanied by the Bills so to be deposited, and directions must be written in the following terms, on the face and across the lines of each Note, and be attested by the Signature of the Proprietor, or his constituted Attorney or Attornies.

14.—The interest accruing half yearly on this Promissory Note, is to be remitted (unless it shall be hereafter directed to the contrary) by Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors pursuant to the tenor of this Promissory Note, and the other conditions of this Loan published in the Government Gazette of the 20th of February 1809, and to be forwarded to me, but this Promissory Note shall not be pledged, sold, or in any manner negotiated, or delivered up to any person whatsoever, nor are these directions with respect to the mode of payment of the interest to be in any manner altered, except on application to the Governor in Council to be made by myself, my Executors or Administrators, or under the authority of a special power of Attorney, specifying the number, date, and amount of this Promissory Note to be executed by me or them for that purpose.

15.—For Subscriptions at the General Treasury at the Presidency an order will be granted for a Promissory Note to be issued from the Accountant General's Office, and a receipt will be granted in the following form for Subscriptions which may be made at any of the Subordinate Public Treasuries.

**Form of Receipt.**

"I do hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the Honorable Company's Treasury under my charge the sum of Star Pagodas for which a Promissory Note to be dated on the day of the date hereof will be granted on application to the Accountant General, payable conformably to the conditions of the Loan published in the Government Gazette of the \_\_\_\_\_ C. D.

**SUB-TREASURER, OR COLLECTOR.**

Promissory Notes, under the Signature of the Secretary to the Government and the Seal of the Company will be granted in the following form in exchange for the acknowledgments of the Sub-Treasurer or for the receipts from the Collectors of the Revenue.

**PORT ST. GEORGE.**

**Promissory Note for Star Pagoda.**

"The Governor in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Star Pags. as a Loan to the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said United Company, to repay and discharge the said Loan by paying unto the said A. B. his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their order, the principal sum of \_\_\_\_\_ advanced at the Presidency of Fort St. George agreeable to the order in which this Note may stand on the General Register of Notes and Bonds of this Presidency, payable according to priority of date and number, and by paying the interest accruing thereon at the rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum, by half yearly payments, viz. on the 1st of May and 1st of November, following from year to year, at the option of the Lender, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, either in Cash at the General Treasury at the Presidency, or by Bills to be drawn by the Governor in Council on the Honorable the Court of Directors, at the exchange of 8 Shillings and 6 Pence the Star Pagoda, and payable Six Months after Sight, until the principal shall be discharged."

Signed by the Authority of the Governor in Council. (Signed) E. F. Sec. to Govt.

"Accountant General's Office." Registered as No. \_\_\_\_\_

17.—The accounts of this Loan are not to be made up until the 1st of November 1809, but

it is hereby notified, that this Loan will be closed at any earlier period, should the Governor in Council deem it expedient to give directions for that purpose.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

A. PALCONAR,

CHIEF SEC. TO THE GOVT. Fort St. George, the 5th of May 1809.

To Doctor JAMES ANDERSON, P. G. MADRAS.

His Majesty's Ship La Piedmontaise, Madras Roads, May 4, 1809.

That dreadful malady the Scurvy has laid prevalent upon board His Majesty's Ship La Piedmontaise, and as there are still some vestiges of it remaining, I have to request the favour of you Sir, to send by the bearer four baskets of Nopals; a vegetable so highly esteemed as an antiscorbutic, and which bears the testimony of the most respectable authorities.

I am, Sir, With great respect, your obedient Servant, JOHN MACKLIN, Surgeon, H. M. Ship La Piedmontaise.

To JOHN MACKLIN, Esq.

Surgeon of H.M. Ship La Piedmontaise.

My DEAR SIR, I have the pleasure to return your four baskets filled with Nopals, and will be happy to supply any further quantity which you may require, for the use of the Piedmontaise—being sincerely yours, JAMES ANDERSON. Garden, May 5, 1809.

To Doctor JAMES ANDERSON, P. G. MADRAS.

His Majesty's Sloop Barracouta, Madras Roads, May 5, 1809.

I send two copies with baskets for the Nopal, which you were so kind as to promise for the use of His Majesty's Sloop Barracouta, you may depend on my paying every attention in my power to its exhibition to the ship's company in the various modes you have recommended. I will be particularly happy should I contribute any thing (by any attention to the subject) which may forward your very benevolent views. I remain, DEAR SIR, Yours obediently, THOMAS KEYS.

To THOMAS KEYS, Esq.

Surgeon of H. M. Sloop Barracouta.

My DEAR SIR, Your two baskets returned filled with Nopals, and I will be happy to supply as many more as you find the men disposed to make use of on board the Barracouta. Yours sincerely, JAMES ANDERSON. Garden, May 6, 1809.

To Doctor JAMES ANDERSON, P. G. MADRAS.

His Majesty's Ship Russell, Madras Roads, May 6, 1809.

I have the pleasure to enclose a letter which I received from A. Bath, Esq. Garrison Surgeon at Trincomallee, in answer to mine of the 15th ultimo. His idea respecting the making a report to the Commissioners of Sick and Hurt, I had in contemplation, but from having learned that the printed correspondence was already forwarded to them by Mr. Dalziel, Surgeon of the Naval Hospital, I had deferred it for some future opportunity, which I think is soon likely to occur, as there is a talk of a dispatch for England. In case you will be so good as still to furnish me with a copy of your printed correspondence.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Yours very truly, C. EDMAN, Surgeon.

To C. EDMAN, Esq. Surgeon of H. M. Ship Russell.

My DEAR SIR,

I received your letter of yesterday's date, accompanied with two baskets of Nopals, which I have planted in the Garrison Garden, solely with a view to benefit His Majesty's Sea Service; for we have a sufficient quantity of common vegetables for the use of the Garrison, though at the period you alluded to in your letter, there was a great scarcity, and at that time the 65th Regiment had been but a few months from Europe; we were encamped in consequence of the Barrack being blown down by the hurricane, and from exposure to rain and the want of vegetables, the Scurvy became very prevalent, and altho' there was a great quantity of Tuna and about the Garrison, I was not acquainted with its antiscorbutic qualities.

I have read with much interest the various communications from and to Dr. Anderson, relating to the Nopal and should have long since publicly delivered my sentiments of its utility, if I had been able to have given any additional evidence to the mass he has already collected in its favour, but I fancy more is not necessary, for it is inconceivably proved by you and other Naval Surgeons to possess many advantages over all other vegetables for the purpose of taking to Sea. What remains to be done now is to circulate the knowledge we possess with the plant, to every part of the world favourable to its production.

I need not suggest to you who have so zealously seconded Dr. Anderson's charitable endeavors in the cause of humanity, the extensive advantages that may accrue to the service you belong, by your making a

full report to the Board of Sick and Hurt of the virtues of the Nopal and Tuna, which may induce that body to recommend to the Surgeons of His Majesty's Squadrons in the West Indies, the general use of the Tuna which grows there in the greatest abundance.

I am induced to make this statement, from recollecting when I was at Cape Nichola Mole in St. Domingo, in the year 1798, the Squadron under the Command of Sir Hyde Parker, suffered more from Scurvy than it did from the prevailing malignant fever; for a life of Battle Ship after a seven or eight weeks cruise, would land from 150 to 200 sick with Scurvy, while there had not 20 fever patients on board—I do not mean that the Scurvy destroyed more than the fever for it is probable the scorbutic men soon got well on shore, tho' I am certain His Majesty's Service suffered as much from one disease as the other by the temporary privation of so large a portion of a ship's company from the duty of the ship.

The Admiral seems to see the advantages the Nopal possesses, pray inform him what I have done with a view to supply cruizers hereafter with the hopes of the pleasure of seeing you soon.

I remain, My DEAR SIR, Your very obliged, J. BATH.

To CHARLES EDMAN, Esq.

Surgeon of H. M. Ship Russell. I have read Mr. Bath's letter with attention, and approve of his advice that you should write to the Commissioners, for which the despatch of the Virginia offers a favorable opportunity; in which case, not only one Copy of my Journal, but as many as you may require are at your service, as soon as they come from the Press, and you may acquaint the Board that my next communications with you will chiefly regard the Nopal of Castile. Yours very sincerely, JAMES ANDERSON. Garden, May 8, 1809.

To Doctor JAMES ANDERSON, P. G. MADRAS.

My DEAR SIR, Your Garden named Pully Garden Masvity has taught us my Gardener the mode of nurturing the branches of Mango trees &c, and now as he is desirous of returning to Madras for the sake of his health I have given him permission to go home.

I request you will accept of my sincerest thanks for your sending him here. I have the honor to be, My Dear Sir, Your most obedient Servant, SIRFLOEE RAJAH. TRIVANDY, April 18, 1809.

To His Excellency SIRFLOEE RAJAH OF TANJORE,

Sir, Recollecting your beneficent disposition while resident at Madras, I could have no objection to Philip Gardin endeavouring to extend the practice of our grafting choice Mangoes, and am pleased that he has so far given your Excellency satisfaction. I have the honor to be, Your Excellency, Very obedient Servant, JAMES ANDERSON. Garden, May 6, 1809.

To Doctor JAMES ANDERSON, P. G. MADRAS.

H. M. Ship La Piedmontaise, Madras Roads, May 6th, 1809.

Lieutenant Rodney, presents his compliments to Doctor Anderson, and will thank him for one basket of Nopal, and one basket of Tuna as he wishes to try the effect of those valuable Plants, so much recommended by Medical Men.

Dr. Anderson returns Compliments to Lieutenant Rodney with the baskets filled with Nopal and Tuna agreeably to his desire; and is sorry to learn from the Surgeon Mr. Macklin that the Ship has suffered considerably by Scurvy which he hopes may now be remedied, as Dr. Anderson will be happy to supply any quantity that may be requisite for that purpose. GARDEN, May 6th 1809.

To Doctor JAMES ANDERSON, P. G.

DEAR SIR, As it may be material to the furtherance of the benevolent object you have in view if the beneficial effects of the Nopal and Tuna, in the prevention and cure of the Scurvy at Sea, were brought to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I beg leave to inform you that if you will furnish me with Two Copies of the Journal they shall be sent to the Hon. Wellesley Pole Secretary to the Admiralty, thro' my father who was many years physician to his Family. I am, Dear Sir, Yours very truly, JOHN UNDERWOOD, JUN. Assistant Surgeon. Fort St. George, May 8, 1809.

To J. UNDERWOOD, Esq. JUN. Assistant Surgeon.

DEAR SIR, I send you two copies of the Journal of the Nopal, for the purposes mentioned in your letter, and shall be very happy to learn that the Admiralty have turned their attention to the subject, that the Scurvy of our Fleet in the West Indies, may be preserved from the Scurvy by the use of that valuable Plant. I am My DEAR SIR, Yours truly, JAMES ANDERSON. Garden, 8th May, 1809.



THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1869.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given that, with the permission of His Excellency the Chief of Post Office...

G. G. KEBLE, P. M. O.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. George Gregory, Collector in the Zillah of Cuddapah. Mr. William Chaplin, Do. Do. Do. of Bellary. Mr. J. B. Travers, Acting Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division...

G. O. BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The zeal and discipline, by which the Military Establishment of Fort St. George had long been distinguished, induced the Government to expect that the measures, which the violent and intemperate acts of the late Commander in Chief had imposed on the Government...

Friday last being the anniversary of the accession of His Highness the Nabob to the Musnud of the Carnatic, a Royal Salute was fired from the Battery of Fort St. George, in honor of that event.

not sufficient for officers holding commands to avoid a participation in such proceedings; it is their positive and indispensable duty to adopt the most decided measures for their suppression, and to report them to their superior authorities.

It has further been ascertained that Captain J. M. Coombs, Assistant Quarter Master General in Mysore, has been concerned in these reprehensible proceedings.

The undermentioned Officers are accordingly declared to be suspended from the service of the Honorable Company, until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known.

Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Arthur Soutter, Major John De Morgan, Captain Josiah Marshall, Captain James Grant.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Robert Bell is removed from all Military Charge and Command, until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known, but he is permitted to draw his Regimental pay and allowances.

The undermentioned Officers are removed from their Staff Appointments and directed to join the Corps to which they stand attached.

Lieutenant Colonel John Cunnage, Captain J. M. Coombs.

The Governor in Council considers it to be proper to avail himself of this occasion to correct a misapprehension, highly dangerous in its tendency, which has arisen in the minds of some of the Officers of the Army with regard to the nature of the Authority of the Governor in Council.

When the Governor in Council deems it to be proper to afford the foregoing explanation, he feels himself at the same time bound to acknowledge that the principles, to which he has adverted, had never been called in question, until the publication of the above-mentioned order.

SUPREME COURT.

On Monday last a Session of Oyer & Terminer &c. general Gaol delivery commenced before the Hon. Sir T. A. Strange, Chief Justice, when the following Gentlemen were sworn in of the Grand Jury.

- Andrew Scott, Esq. Foreman. John H. D. Ogilvie, David Hill, Harry Combe, Robert Alexander, F. H. Bruce, William H. Gordon, Douglas Murray, Francis Ellis, William Abbott, George Gore, John Binny, Thomas Newnham, H. H. Harrington, William Wayte, T. W. Svedenhall, William Watts, Esqrs. and Hon. L. G. K. Murray.

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, ROBERT ALEXANDER, Esq. Second Member of the Board of Revenue, &c. Esq. General BLACKER, Third Daughter of the REVEREND DOCTOR BLACKER, of Wells, in Somersetshire.

On Saturday last, the 6th Instant, Mr. GEORGE HUNTER, Printer of the Madras Gazette, to Miss LEONORA EVANS, of Mrs. MURRAY'S Seminary.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Trichinopoly on the 14th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Robbins, of H. M. 60th Regt. of a Daughter, named Miss Annabella, the Lady of Captain Henry Yards, of a daughter.

MADRAS DEATH.

At the Presidency, on Monday last, George Westcott, Esq. Senior Merchant, and Member of the Board of Trade.

BENGAL MARRIAGE.

On the 15th April, ensign David Mason, of the H. C. 25th Regt. N. I. to Miss Jane Foster.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On Sunday, the 16th April, the Lady of J. H. Harrington, Esq. of a Daughter.

BENGAL DEATHS.

Yesterday evening, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Friend aged 32.

BOMBAY BIRTH.

On Tuesday the 25th April, Mrs. Carapit Catebator, of a Daughter.

BOMBAY DEATHS.

On Sunday the 16th April, Lieutenant Henry Davie, and on Monday the 19th Mr. Daniel J. Doyle, Surgeon, both of His Majesty's 4th Regiment.

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., 6 P.M.), Remarks. Data for May 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Land wind till noon for the last two days.

Arrivals.—Captain Leach, H. M. 80th Regt. Capt. Beaumont, H. M. 30th Regt. Capt. R. Hughes, 1st Bat. Pioneers.—Capt. Peilding, 21st Bat. 19th Regt.—Capt. Oliver, 1st Bat. 6th Regt.—Capt. T. Paul, Capt. Nelson, Artillery.—Lieut. D. Agnew, Military Institution.—Lieut. J. File, do. do.—Lieut. J. T. Hodge, do. do.—Lieut. R. Glasham, do. do.—Lieut. J. Taylor, do. do.—Lieut. C. Grey, Bombay Establishment.—Ensign Poggenpale.—Ensign J. Le page.—Ensign Monteith, Engineer, and Surgeon Houghton.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22, 1869.

On Wednesday afternoon, passed Kedgeeree inwards the ship Matilda, Captain T. Ross, from Madras the 30th ultimo, and Esqually, the 14th current.

On the preceding day, the Lovely Hannah, Captain G. Henderson, passed Kedgeeree, from Poombittoor, the 14th instant.

PASSANGERS.

Per Matilda.—Lieut. Alexander Dunsmore, 16th Regt. N. I. Bengal Establishment, Cornel D. Stewart, H. M. 24th Regt. Light Dragoons, M. Sarkles, Esq. Rev. Gabriel Stephens, Messrs. Johannes, Carapit, and M. Gregory, Mrs. Avatick, Misses Eppurakusa, and Mana-Alankhann Nuns.

The ship Coronandel, Capt. A. Thompson, came to her Moorings off Calcutta, on Saturday last, from the Coronandel Coast, having sailed from Esqually, on the 6th current, Salt laden.

On the following day, the Cyclops, brig, C. Bruce, Master, returned to Calcutta, from the Coast.

We understand the principal part of the Packets for the Honorable Company's Ships Streatham, Europe, Earl Spencer and Monarch, which have been laying at Saugur for some time under dispatch, will be sent off from Town on Saturday or Sunday next; the flood tides will follow a day or two afterwards.

The following is a more correct list of passengers proceeding by the ships under dispatch than any other which has yet appeared; we are aware, however that it is still incomplete.—An authentic one will be given in the Star. The ships which have been dispatched. PER REGULAR SHIP EUROPE.—Capt. Gibson. Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Bean, Capt. Bean, of H.

M 17th Regiment, A. Wright, Esq. Civil Service, Cecil Smith, Esq. Madras Civil Service, and Masters Smith and Edmonson.

PER REGULAR SHIP STREATHAM, Capt. Dale. Major John Leathart, 26th Regt. N. I. Bengal Establishment.

PER EXTRA SHIP EARL SPENCER.—Capt. Heming. Lieutenant Charles Dudington of H. M. 17th Regiment of Foot, and Lieutenant Langslow.

CHILDREN.—Misses Anna Benson, Isabella Dunbar Macgregor, Eliza Burslem, and Charlotte Sanford.—Masters W. Moffat, Andrew Fell, Robert Guthrie Macgregor, John Burslem, and George Sanford.

To the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena. The Honorable J. R. Elphinstone, and Major S. W. Nangrave.

PER EXTRA SHIP LORD KEITH.—Capt. Campbell. Ensign Standley.—Mr. Gordon Adams, Mr. R. C. Pritchett.

CHILDREN.—Misses James Sanson, Misses Jane and Charlotte Eliza Adams, and Jane Ferguson.

PER EXTRA SHIP MONARCH.—Captain Hanes. Mrs. Johnson, Mr. D. Johnson, Surgeon, 5th N. C. Ensign Walter Hodges, of the 1st Battalion 17th N. I. Mr. A. Stewart, Cadet.

CHILDREN.—Misses Eliza Perkins, Eliza Templeton, and Arabella Hutchingson. The Captains, and some of the Passengers by these ships, have already left town.

The following vessels bound to the Eastward, quitted their Pilots, on Wednesday last, under the protection of His Majesty's Ship Rattlesnake, Captain Bremer.

Table with columns: English Vessels (Mary, Europa, Experiment, Euphrosine, Eagle) and Captain (Leish, Cowan, Cripps, Taylor, Webster).

Also the brig Mungmah, under English colours, D. Treple, Master, bound to the Coronandel Coast.

The Russell, Captain B. Ferguson, and Portuguese ship Luz, which weighed with the above-mentioned Eastern Convoy, and proceeded part of the way down the channel, have put back to Saugur Roads, in consequence of the convoy having left them behind.

SHIPPING BELOW.

American Ship Silenus, Capt. Higginson, for New York.—Russian Packet, Capt. Clements for Bussorah.—Ketch Alligood, Capt. Merriman, for Rangoon, and Bheemoonah, Captain Patrick, for Bombay.

H. C. ships Europe, and Streatham (bound to Saugur Roads), and Monarch (bound to country ship Russell, and Portuguese ship Luz.

On the 29th ultimo, arrived at Madras, the H. C. ship Walhamstow, Captain Jones, and Asia, Captain Triemshere, under convoy of H. M. ship Psyche. Captain Edgecombe, from Colombo.

The Betser, Captain Kirkpatrick, arrived also with the above fleet. Passengers: Mrs. Brown, Major Kenny, Native Infantry, and Lieut. Howard.

Our latest advices from the Army in the Field, are of the 30th of March, at which time they still remained under canvas, in the vicinity of Phael, and (though report continued more favorable than ever to the prospect of a pacific settlement with the Sikhs, no certain period had been fixed for their return to cantonments. Meanwhile, the hot season had set in, and the thermometer, at noon, stood at 96° in the tents of the Officers.

It was supposed, that the execution of the terms agreed upon at Imrutsir, had been retarded, in consequence of the reluctance of the Dewan Mohikieem Chund, and other principal Sindus, to acquiesce in the cession of the Durannahs of Feride-Kote and Kuttra (situated on the banks of the Sutledge) to the British Government. Proper persons, however, had been appointed to deliver them over, by the Lahore Government, and every other step had been taken, calculated to evince his inclination to forward the proposed arrangement. Little doubt was entertained, but that the territories in question would be evacuated in the course of a few days at the furthest.

Ranjit Sing quitted Imrutsir on the 29th ultimo, and proceeded from thence to Lahore, where it was supposed he would remain for the space of about a week, and then return to the former city. Mr. Metcalfe and suite remained at Imrutsir, where every thing was tranquil.

Ranjot, we understand, has made his peace with the Afghans, by some concessions to Sultan-ul-Moolk, accompanied with the restoration of certain treasure and effects, which had been carried off by a predatory band of Sikhs from the province of Mohltan.

The Rajpoot state of Jaipur is said to be at this moment threatened by both the principal Mahratta powers; but, more particularly by



Jeswant Rao Holkar, who, it would seem, is once more capable of conducting the concerns of his government in person. Amer Khan is with him, on the banks of the Kales.

Scindia is said to be engaged at present, in adjusting a dispute between the Kellahdar of the fortress of Dhooenge, and the Zemindars of the adjoining country,—an appeal on the subject having been made to him, through the medium of their respective Vakeels. The place of his encampment is within 40 miles of Jay-poor.

[STAR.]

TOUR TO LAHORE.

(Continued from last Week's Paper.)

"On the 19th I arrived at Umbala passing Binball in my route, a town, like most others in this part of the country, walled in, and having a large central, mud-resembling in appearance those of the feudal Barons, Muzna, and all the country lying between it and Umbala, are dependencies of the Court and Resid, relics of the Ghorhukh Sing and Lal Singh, the deceased zemindars of these districts, who, in the year 1780, between 7 and 8000 fighting men, horse and foot. Their families reside in a well built citadel, surrounded by a brick wall with round bastions. The town is large and populous, the houses are of mud, the streets are very narrow, and scarcely afford room for the passage of an elephant. The country between Malana and Umbala, appears fertile, and is extremely well cultivated. Having entered early, the more powerful zemindars did not resist, yielding to my submission, I was told that they had no desire to extend their possessions, or to cause commotions by such acts of injustice, and that they would consent with the territory that they should possess, and the usual kind of attention. At Umbala, I was the usual kind of attention. On my arrival, I had a visit from the Dewan, deputed on the part of the Ladies of the citadel, politely requesting to know, if I would allow them to order dinner to be prepared for me. The Dewan, in answer, informed me that the country, and as far as the Sattledge, bear a high character for hospitality and kindness to strangers. Their benevolence is not narrowed by bigotry or prejudice, and disclaims the distinctions of religion or complexion. They are particularly attentive to travellers of all creeds and countries. The chief of every town makes a point of subsisting all poor and newly travellers, from his own funds, a part of which is set aside for this purpose, and when that fails short, from an increased number of indigent claimants, they are supplied by a subscription made from the principal inhabitants of the place. It is very pleasing to travel through the towns and villages of this country. The inhabitants receive the stranger with an air of respect, and the possession of their favour. They are at the same time courteous and respectful, contrary to what the traveller experiences in mountain towns, where he is looked upon with contempt, and regarded as an unwelcome intruder. The character of the Sattledge hills, above all other Asiatic, and that is, their high veneration for truth. Both as a people and as individuals, they may be considered as much less addicted to the low artifices of evasion, lying, or dissimulation, than any other Asiatic people. Their implicit dependence may be placed upon their promise, in all matters either of public or private concern, and a Sattledge declares himself your friend, he will not disappoint your confidence. He, on the other hand, hears every injury to any one. In disputes, they are not partial to the whole, they are plain, manly, hospitable, and industrious people, and by far the best race I have ever met in India. They have all the essential qualities of a good soldier in their persons, they are active and valiant; of active habits, patient, faithful, and brave. They are strongly attached to their chiefs, and will never desert them, while they are well treated.

"On the 20th of April I marched to Patana, in a southerly direction. The country continues open and pretty well cultivated, but without mango trees, there are however large peepul trees about the different villages, and also hedges of the jowar, growing to middling sized trees, which to the European eye, have a novel and pretty appearance. The rivers are cut by the natives and commonly used for fuel.

"Although the soil of this part of the country, is so favourable to the production of grain, the crops were by no means so full, and the quantity of rice in Company's territories. From inspection on the part of the land holders, together with the unorganized state of the country, which being held in petty independencies, and beyond the Sattledge in jagges & pades is only partially cultivated. The results are more than sufficient for home consumption; whereas, under proper management, a large surplus might be raised for exportation. The country though fertile is uncommonly dry, and irrigation becomes necessary to ensure a plentiful harvest. The rivers are only seen near towns and villages, where they water their crops; but the distant fields when ploughed and sown are left to take their chance of the weather, never depending on the simple and ingenious method they employ to raise their water, and consequently they produce low and scanty crops. The water is drawn up from the wells by what we call the Persian wheel. Why this piece of mechanism, is so named I know not, and have not been able to ascertain. The natives do not assign it its invention to the Persians, but claim it as their own; they call it Rabhatt. One of these Rabhatt I examined particularly. It was worked by two bullocks, and gave a constant supply of water. It was constructed with three wheels, two of which were placed vertically, and the third horizontally. The former were fixed on an axle, over the passage of the water, and the water, each holding 54 quarts of water, all fastened to a circular cord, close to each other, these descending 3 or 3 1/2 cubits into the water, were filled in succession, and on passing their horizontal direction, a wooden receiver, which they emptied themselves into a wooden receiver, whence the water was conducted by a trough to the different channels of divergence. In some places, two Rabhatt were worked at the same time, and the water was conveyed in this way, to water a considerable tract of the soil. The receiver is placed within the wheel, but has no connection with it. Water is found throughout this country, at a depth of from 10 to 15 cubits from the surface.

"Patana is a place of considerable extent, surrounded by a mud wall, and is defended by a strong wall, three feet thick, to guard against the attacks of his enemies. His place of residence is within the town, in a citadel of burnt brick, with certain round bastions, in which, I am told he has 3 or 4 guns. At this place

there are several little monuments of deceased Sattledge, some of them being inscriptions of the person interred to have been a self devoted Sattledge, as is generally the case where such monuments appear in other parts. That practice seems to prevail in this part of the country. These monuments are built over a small part of the body, after reducing it to ashes, and the remainder is thrown into the nearest river, to the margin of which Hindu bodies are carried to be burnt. The bodies are never thrown into the river until the previous ceremony of bathing, in any part of the Punjab. A Christian musician named Paris, late master of the band in the 4th native regiment, was this day killed by two Sattledge in an affray, originating about a prostitute of the town. He was very well called a half case man, and had deserted from his corps, on account of debt. He was here called Captain Paris, and had the command of a small body of foot, in the Rajah's service. The two men who killed him, were immediately confined and the property confiscated. Paris, however, was the aggressor, he had not only given the first abuse, but wounded one of the Sattledge. Confiscation of property and imprisonment in general, as before noted, the only punishment inflicted on the murderer. The property of the countries might render crimes of that sanguinary nature more frequent; here it does by no means appear to have that effect, and the penalty is found to be sufficient for murder, which is far less frequent than in any country equally populous, which I think a convincing proof of the good fellowship, subsisting among the inhabitants of these Countries, and of the general character they bear for moderation and good manners.

"On the 21st I arrived at Meharzera. The direct road from Umbala to this place is by Rajpore and Seehand. I was this day informed that Singah-ul-Mulk King of Kandahar and Cabul, having marched to the town of Sattledge, appointed Sattledge, Khan, Vizier, who taking advantage of his absence, raised the standard, on Zennan Shah's sons, and claimed any further obedience to the King's authority, but the son aware of the Vizier's treachery, wrote, secretly to Sattledge, and pressing him to return, he returned, and the Vizier's proclaiming himself King. The King obeyed the summons, came speedily back, and put the Vizier to death. Abdulah Khan, son of the Vizier, and Sattledge of Candahar, in consequence of his father's murder, resolved to throw off his allegiance to the King, and sent an invitation to Rajah Runjeet Singh, to march his army to his support, offering him considerable pecuniary recompense.

"Meharzera is a small town within 45 miles of the Sattledge, whose course I ran under it, about 25 years ago, but has since taken a distant and more northerly direction.

"On the 22nd, I crossed the Sattledge, and an incidently called Meharzera (Rahul, implying blood in Sanscrit) where a bloody battle was fought, and arrived at Beahon. This river seems to have its source in the hills, bearing from this, about north East, and flows in a south westerly direction, through a fine open, champagne country, for many miles, and is called Sattledge, because of a fine canal running in two channels; the first bed, and in breadth about 100 yards, and the second 380 yards across; the water is deep but not rapid. There are 20 boats at the ghats, of made of bamboo, and are used for carrying articles and cavalry, on one of which both my elephants crossed with ease. They are each capable of containing 20 horses, the men ride into them, at once, without dismounting, they resemble the boats of the sea, and are called Sattledge, with a prow at one end, and without which they would look more like tubs than boats, they are 30 feet long, 12 broad, and the sides 14 inches, with bottoms of six planks, each plank 1 1/2 inch. The river, during the rains, is full one mile and a half broad. The distance from the Jannas to the Sattledge is six stages, being 60 of our miles, each measuring 2,000, ordinary paces.

"On the 23rd of April I marched to Missoonpore, a distance of 15 miles, the road very good and the country open. There are no inns or houses at this place, nor any other shelter for tents. This village is walled in, and is held in possession by a person, named Sahib Singh Bades, who is presently absent, with his domestics. The present inhabitants are called Sattledge, and although the land is covered with the crop, the Rajah's cavalry not only prefer riding through the corn-fields, to following the course of the road; but help themselves without ceremony, to bundles of pipe corn, to feed their horses, at the expense of the natives, who are in their own country, and their neighbours; a practice authorized, they say, by their master.

(To be Continued.)

BOMBAY, — APRIL 25, 1809.

The Baronet has within these few days fallen considerably, and those who are deemed weather-wise, foretold an approaching storm.

Tuesday, 25th 1809.—Arrived, ship Mercury, Lieut. C. H. Salter, from Goa.

CEYLON, — APRIL 19, 1809.

The General Orders of this days date will announce to our readers as severe a loss, as the small society of this settlement has perhaps ever sustained.

We allude to the Death of Major BEAVER, of His Majesty's 10th Foot, who embarked with his Regiment from this Island for Travancore, at the commencement of his late disturbances, and returned to his quarters, after five days since in the Pimentoons, with a complaint that left no hopes of his recovery, and which terminated his existence this morning at two o'clock.

On this melancholy occasion we are convinced that every man has equally partaken of the general sorrow and regret which has pervaded the minds of the whole Garrison and which was so eminently conspicuous in the discharge of his duty, and solemn duties that were paid his memory by his brethren.

Major BEAVER, has left a Widow and three Children in England to lament his loss—and the only consolation that can be offered under the affecting misfortune which his Death has entailed upon them, is the grateful and melancholy recollection of the general esteem and regard that was entertained for him when living, and of the just and well merited tribute of regret which was paid to his memory when dead.

The following arrangement took place with regard to his funeral, in consequence of a memorandum to that effect which we understand was sent round to the Civil and Military Officers of the Settlement, in the course of the day.

MEMORANDUM.

Relative to the Interment of Major BEAVER, of His Majesty's 10th Regiment.

THE FUNERAL PARTY. With the Drums and Pipes of the 20th Regt. and the Band of the 3d Cavalry, under the command of Major Mclean, 29th Regt.

THE BODY.

Lieut.-Col. Morris, of the 10th Regt. Major Chaplin, 2d Cavalry Regt. Major Edwards, 3d Cavalry Regt. Pall Barrons.

CHIEF MOURNER.

The Governor. Mr. Wood—Members of H. M. Council.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

THE COLONIAL OFFICERS.

The Officers of H. M. Ship La Pionniere. The Officers of the General Staff. The Commandant of Colombo with his Staff. The Civil Servants according to their rank, the senior in front. The Commandant will direct a proper number of non-commissioned Officers to attend, to prevent any crowding or undue interference.

The senior Officers of Corps not included in the above list will march their Officers on the firing of the first gun, in regular order according to their rank to the officers from which the body of the late Major BEAVER, is to be carried—they are requested to observe the utmost regularity and to take care that no officer upon any account deviates from the spirit of that propriety and regularity which ought to be observed upon such an occasion.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

ANTICIPATION.

(From the Pilot of August 18th.)

BIRTH-DAY OF NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

On Monday, the 15th instant, was celebrated, with solemn pomp at Paris, the birth-day of Napoleon I. Emperor of the French, King of Italy. The pomp was solemn, because every one who approached the mighty Sovereign, or any of his dependents, was fearful to smile, lest the appearance of joy should be interpreted as an indication of having learned, and of rejoicing at the fabricated stories of the English Journals; which pretend to say, forsooth, that the arms of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and those of his august brother, the Catholic King Joseph, have not been attended with the most complete success in Spain.—The same fear operated much more forcibly to prevent an indication of sorrow; lest that should not only express a belief in the false intelligence reported to, but should also show a sympathy in the distress, the Imperial and Royal mind must suffer at this first reverse of good fortune, hitherto uninterrupted, and apparently fixed in an unalterable current. What can be more offensive to a power which thought itself beyond the reach of adversity, than condescend upon a misfortune which it would willingly not know nor believe itself, and which it would by no means suffer to be known or believed by the generality of mankind? This sort of solemn doubtful countenance, neither joyful nor yet mournful, is the same that is described to have been worn at the Court of the Emperor and King Tiberius (the beneficent prototype of our Napoleon) immediately after the death of his predecessor Augustus. In conformity with this solemnity of countenance, the diversions of the day and evening were a solemn and doubtful aspect. Nobody dared to dance, (though dancing is the life and soul of the Parisians) because the military bands, that played in the different streets and squares, were the servants of Napoleon the Great, and the people feared equally to offend them, whether they played for mournful minnets or gay rounds.—Accords—The illuminations were of the same ambiguous character. Neither much nor little light. The people whispered Sombre comme Napoleon. The night passed off in dullness rather than sadness—the people scarcely slept—Napoleon did not sleep at all! The cause of the restlessness was the same—but it operated differently. What the one hoped—the other feared. The anxiety for the event was equal!

In the Count of King Louis, at the house in the Wood near the Hague, appearances were nearly the same. The Myrtles were silent, and they understood each other. The words said, we shall be able to speak here and bye and bye. The Court of His Imperial and Royal Majesty's august brother, the Catholic King Joseph Napoleon the first of Spain, the joyful day was celebrated in a manner some what different. King Joseph in order to be present in time at the Court of his Imperial and Royal brother, set out from his capital of Madrid on the night of the 30th July, in order to avoid the tumult which the withdrawing his beloved presence, for ever so short a time, must cause in his devoted City.—In order that His Majesty's attached and loyal subjects might not be driven to perfect despair on the discovery of his departure, it was given out, that the advanced guard went to subdue, and that His Majesty went to exercise the most glorious of the royal exercises, in pardoning the miserable rebels of Saragossa. The real object was, however, soon discovered for the rearguard of the military force in attendance upon His Majesty followed, and such was the eagerness of every Frenchman and every person of French origin at Madrid, to be of this grand cortege, that not a horse, mule, or ass, was left at Madrid. All the French bipeds, and all the Spanish quadrupeds, were in march on the 3d instant, loaded with all the valuables of the Court and City of Madrid, in order to make a proper figure on the birth day of the Emperor and King Napoleon. From the number of the persons en De route, and the weight of the valuables, several accidents happened soon after the procession left Madrid. Mules and horses overladen, and spurred forward with too eager zeal, broke down.

These accidents, however, unobserved to shew that attachment to the person of the hero is the ruling principle of all Frenchmen. Immediately they took the most precious articles from the packages, and filled their knapsacks with them, till nature groaned beneath the load, hiding the rest of their several collections till they should return to seek it on a future day, or destroying lest it should fall into the hands of ill disposed persons. The mules and horses that had thus fallen down, were killed immediately, lest they should kick during the process of unloading, or he made use of by ill-disposed persons, for mischievous purposes afterwards. This is the history of the first stages of this grand procession. What happened afterwards we know not; but according to the mode of speaking at present in La Made Parat is, we hope these courtiers of the great NAPOLEON met—a—proper—return.

At the Court and city of Naples, the absence of the adored King JOSEPH NAPOLEON, who was receiving the heartfelt and endearing homage of his new Subjects of Spain, on the happy event of his Accession to their Throne, left the people at a loss to know whether they should rejoice or be sad. Every one followed his own inclinations; but those that did rejoice were afterwards of opinion that they ought not.

In Lisbon some misconception prevailed, which prevented the festivities of the day from going off with the usual eclat. The army under General Junot, stood up in the city by the English, with the prospect of being immediately besieged and captured, or starved, seeing besides, the Portuguese inhabitants, (long since prudently disarmed), with countenances portending assassination, if they but possess the means—were so overcome with impious delusions, as to enure the ambition that led them thither, in pursuit of objects which they could not understand—and how indeed could they? As well might the common understandings of men attempt to penetrate the inscrutable contrivances of the Omnipotent and ask, why he permits and ordains that such things should take place, or how they contribute to the general benefit, as we know they ultimately do!

MR. DALRYMPLE.

In justice to the Admiralty, we think it necessary that a correct report of the Speech of Mr. Pole, in the House of Commons, on Saturday last, should be published.

Mr. Pole said, that considering the manner in which he had formerly been alluded to, when a Noble Lord, not then present, had brought the subject of the removal of Mr. Dalrymple before the House, and the peculiar situation in which he stood respecting that transaction, he trusted he might be permitted to give some explanation of what had passed. He said he owed it to the Public, to the Admiralty, and to himself, to state the circumstances which had led to Mr. Dalrymple's removal: it would give him extreme pain to be under the necessity of bringing any thing before the House or the Public, that could in any degree tend to create uneasiness to the friends of Mr. Dalrymple, or could at all affect the memory of that respectable Gentleman. Mr. Pole said, he understood the Hon. Gentleman to have expressed to his satisfaction, the order of the circumstances of the case, as he found them in the papers, which had been prepared, and had been shown to the Hon. Gentleman by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Ward) the Board of Admiralty could not do otherwise than dismiss Mr. Dalrymple. He understood the Hon. Gentleman to say, that the duty the Admiralty owed to the Public, certainly justified them completely in the step they had taken. He seemed to admit that they had treated Mr. Dalrymple with justice. But Mr. Pole said, he owned it astonished him to hear the Hon. Gentleman insinuate, that he more lenient might have been shown, that he should have been better pleased if more indulgence and liberality had been shown him.

Mr. Horner rose and said the Hon. Gentleman had quite misunderstood him, he had meant no such insinuation, what he had said was in quite another view.

Mr. Pole resumed: he said he was extremely glad to find that he had misunderstood the Hon. Gentleman. He certainly thought he had meant such an insinuation. He then begged permission of the House to state the circumstances which led to Mr. Dalrymple's removal; that about the month of Nov. last, the first Lord of the Admiralty, upon ascertaining that His Majesty's Fleets were not supplied with Charts upon any regular and settled principle, and considering that great inconvenience had arisen from the King's ships in many parts of the world being unfurnished with proper charts for their guidance, determined to lay down a system by which in future all his Majesty's ships in every part of the world should be supplied with the best charts existing for the station to which they might belong; and in order to effect this most desirable and important object, the first Lord of the Admiralty had called upon the Board to issue their orders to the Hydrographer to prepare a proper selection. Mr. Dalrymple, in return to this order, had stated that he was incompetent to make the selection from not having a local knowledge of many parts, and for a variety of other reasons; and he recommended that in order to carry the first Lord's plan into execution, a Committee of Ten Officers should be appointed to select and arrange the charts proper to be issued to

† Ficus religiosa. † Tamariz indica.



