



VOLUME XXV.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1809.

NUMBER 1245.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1809.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. David Hill, Deputy Post Master General and Secretary to the Post Office Committee.
 Lieutenant Colonel Simons, Superintendent of Police and Justice of the Peace.
 Mr. J. Smeo, 2d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Western Division.
 Mr. Hay Cleyburn, 3d do. do. do. do.
 Mr. C. Bird, Assistant to the Register to the Zillah Court of Bellary.
 Mr. Henry Dickenson, Assistant under the Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Judicial Department.
 Mr. E. Sullivan, do. do. do. do.
 Mr. E. T. Gomulide, Assistant under the Collector of Bellary.
 Mr. William Campbell, do. do. of Canada.
 Lieutenant C. Crocker, to be Aid-de-Camp to Major General Croker.
 Lieutenant Bowen, to resign the Adjutancy of the 2d Batt. 23d Regt. at his own request.
 Mr. Surgeon Collin Rogers, to resume his duties on the Establishment.
 Mr. David Donaldson, to be an Assistant Surgeon.
 Mr. Surgeon Grant, an extension of leave for the further period of two months.
 Mr. Assistant Surgeon Chalmers to visit the Presidency on leave of absence for one month.
 Mr. Assistant Surgeon Sladworth and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Fowler, to visit the Presidency on leave of absence for two months.
 Mr. Surgeon Steady to proceed to England on leave of absence, for three years.
 Mr. Garrison Surgeon Annesley to be Superintendent of Vaccination in the districts of Masulipatan.
 Lieutenant Edmund Wallace, to be Assistant Quarter Master General to the Center division of the Army.
 Lieutenant Richard Crewe, to be Assistant Adjutant General to the Center division of the Army.
 Lieutenant Lionel Howker, 52 Dragoons to be Brigade Major to Lieutenant Colonel Hare.
 Lieutenant E. H. Leith to be Adjutant of the 2d Batt. 22d Regiment N. I.
 Lieutenant J. W. Oliver to be Adjutant of the 1st Batt. 25th Regiment N. I.
 Lieutenant G. Jackson to be Assistant Adjutant General to the Southern division of the Army.
 Lieutenant John Moncrieff to be Port Adjutant of Trincomalee, vice Jackson.
 The Force assembled at the Race Course, to be brigaded as follows.
 BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.—Lieutenant Colonel Rumley 7th Regt. Cavalry, Commanding.
 Captain Raymond 2d Regt. Cavalry, Brigade Major.
 2d Regt. Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Floyer.
 H. M. 2d Regt. Light Dragoons, Major Travers.
 2d Regt. Native Cavalry, Captain Collin.
 BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.—Lieut. Col. McLeod, H. M. 69th Regt. Commanding.
 Captain Carroll, H. M. 69th Regt. Brigade Major.
 Lieutenant Charlesworth, 21st Regt. Brigade Quarter Master.
 1st Batt. 20th Regt. Major Bruce.
 H. M. 69th Regt. Lieutenant Colonel Clarges.
 2d Batt. 25th Regt. Major Gurnell.

Since our last Publication, the Cutter Mary, Captain Gibson, has arrived from Padang. Off Achene, she fell in with the H. C. Ship, Albion, Captain Richardson, bound to China. It blew hard at the time, and all therefore that could be distinctly heard, as the Ships passed each other, was, that the Albion had left England three months and a few days—and that the French were either beaten in Spain or driven out of Spain.

By former advices we know that the Albion was one of four China Ships which were to be in the Downs in March, and she is therefore supposed to have parted Company with these Ships, as well as with those for Coastland Bay. By calculation, the Albion may be supposed to have sailed the first week in April.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Madras, on Friday last Mr. Salkeld, the Teacher of the Fort at this Presidency.

Same day, Mrs. Birles, wife of Mr. T. Birles, of the Livery Stables, Mount Road.

MARRIAGE.

At Bombay, on Saturday, the 10th ultimo, Lieutenant J. Hawkins, of the Hon. Com. Corps of Engineers, at Bombay, to Miss Taylor.

BENIAL BIRTHS.

At Bombay, at Mahin House, on Saturday the 10th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Eyre, of a Son.

At the same place, on Monday, the 12th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Martin, of the M. B. of a Son.

CEYLON MARRIAGE.

At Jaffna on the 6th inst. Captain John Ansell His Majesty's 2d Ceylon Regiment to Miss Antonia Theodora van der Spier.

EUROPE MARRIAGE.

Feb. 15th at Heytesbury, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Hon. Wm. Elliot, to Miss A. Court, eldest daughter of Sir W. H. A. Court, Bart. of Heytesbury House, Wilt.

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

Date	7 A.M.	10 A.M.	Noon	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	Remarks.
July 28	82	87	89	87	87	Land wind all day.
29	83	89	89	84	84	Drizzle Ditto.
30	84	89	89	86	86	Do. Do.
31	83	88	84	82	82	Sea breeze at 1 P.M. and rain in the evening.
Aug. 1	82	87	85	84	85	Rain at 4 P.M.
2	81	80	82	82	84	

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant R. Heming, 2d Batt. 5th Regt.—Lieutenant William Milne, 1st Batt. Pioneers.—Lieutenant F. Carter, 1st Batt. Artillery.—Lieutenant I. Edwards, Lieutenant Hay, 2d Regt.—Comet Babington, with Native Cavalry.—Surgeon William Horsman, Secretary to the Medical Board.—Surgeon William Turner, 33d Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Coronet Brown, 1st Native Cavalry.—Lieutenant Pat, 1st Batt. 5th Regt.—Lieutenant J. W. Moncrieff, 1st Batt. Pioneers.—Ensign Grant, 5th Regt.—and Surgeon Stewart.

CALCUTTA.—JULY 11, 1809.

FORT WILLIAM.

Accountant General's Office, July 5, 1809.

Notice is hereby given, that the Treasury Notes of this Government, which may be out-standing from No. 7,401 to No. 7,500 of 1808-9 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the General Treasury on Thursday the 11th instant, on which day the interest thereon will cease. W. ELLIOTT, Act. Genl.

BENGAL HURKAR.

The accounts, which we have received since our last, respecting the affairs of Cabul, are more than usually vague and inconsistent. It appears however sufficiently evident, that both the parties, who are now contending for the possession of that monarchy, are extremely destitute of means, and experience very great difficulties, in the equipment of their respective forces. The ukhbars say expressly, that Mahmood's affairs were not in a condition to permit of his accomplishing his projected march to Peshour; and that Soopah was equally unable to effect the expulsion of his rival from Cabul. We still hear however of the gradual advance of the rebel army from the capital: while the troops of Soopah are said to have made two marches onward from Peshour. The Pashah himself remained, at the date of the last accounts; but would shortly follow them.

A division of Atta Mahmood Khan's forces, amounting to 8000 men, are said to have marched from Cashmere, towards Attock—but, whether with the view of operating with Mahmood, or of giving succour to Soopah, does not very clearly appear. Abdul Guffor Khan, with a division of the Royal Army, still maintained his position, between Cashmere and the Indus.

Lieutenants Harris and Tickell, two Officers in the suite of Mr. Elphinstone, (whose departure from Peshour, and subsequent interruption in their progress through the Punjab, we noticed in a former number), are stated in the Lahore newspapers of the 10th, to have reached that capital in safety.

Runjeet Sing has gone in person, with the greater part of his forces, against Khote-khangra. He set out from Umritsir on the 5th ultimo, attended only by a slight guard of horse, and arrived at Battala on the following day, after a march of 32 miles. On the 7th he proceeded to Mohaz Ghurud, a place about 80 miles from Umritsir: and, according to subsequent accounts, he afterwards advanced ten miles further, and took up a position near Palman-kote. His principal Sirindars, with their respective followers, were in full march to the general rendezvous at Hurroopore. Meanwhile, he had left Ghurak Sing in charge of the Fort and City of Umritsir; and had directed Del Sing, with his power, to proceed to Moultan.

It would appear, that on the rapid approach of Runjeet's army, the resolution of Rajah Sunar-Chund had failed him. That chieftain had himself invited the Sikhs, to enter his country and deliver it from the oppressions of the Goorgs, under a promise of delivering up his fort of Khote-khangra as the reward of their services. Finding this invitation however so readily accepted, he began to suspect the sincerity of Runjeet's designs. In this state of mind, he is said to have entered into an agreement with the

Goorgs, by which he bound himself to surrender the fortress to them after an interval of 22 days, provided they would leave the rest of his possessions unmolested. He himself, in the mean time, removed to another strong hold in the neighbourhood; and conveyed his women and treasures to the fort of Tibbra. After a short interval, he had come to have changed a second time; & at length, he had come to the resolution of resisting the demands of both invaders. In Runjeet's messages, however, he continued to reply, that the fort should be delivered into his hands, as soon as he should have cleared the country of the Goorgs. Meanwhile, the garrison of Khote-khangra were in great distress for ammunition, and were closely besieged by the banditti, who had prepared to give battle to the Sikh army. The Rajahs of the mountains in general were disposed to assist the enterprise of Runjeet.

Affairs remain in the same state as before, on the Rajpoot and Mahratta frontiers. Bapteste, according to the latest accounts, was employed in leaving the chout at Kurwlee.

Lutchman Dowah, late chieftain of Adijghur, whose family was so barbarously butchered, a short time ago, by the hand of his father-in-law, has arrived, we understand, within these few days, at the Presidency.—Conceiving himself aggrieved by the measures adopted against him, it appears, that he made his escape from Banda, with the intention of proceeding hither, and laying his complaint before the Supreme Government. There is reason to believe, that down to the period of his arrival in Calcutta, he was wholly ignorant of the fatal catastrophe which his flight from Bundelcud had occasioned.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

Since the extension of our military frontier to the banks of the Sutledge, public curiosity has been attracted in a more than ordinary degree, to the countries situated on the north-west borders of Hindoostan. The following short account therefore of the present condition of the town of Loodeannah, and of the new Cantonnments established there, may not be unacceptable to many of our readers.—It is taken from the narrative of a correspondent.

Loodeannah must formerly have been a place of some importance. The seat of an independent chief, situated on the high road from Delhi to Lahore, and completely commanding the passage of the Sutledge, by which the extensive trade with Cashmere, Montan, &c. is carried on; it possessed every advantage which situation could bestow, and could hardly fail to rise and flourish, under a good government. Its downfall has been great. The Sutledge left it about 50 years ago, shifting its bed to the distance of about four miles. From that time, it began to divide, and has ever since continued to decline; till it has at length become a poor inconspicuous town, well nigh destitute of inhabitants. From the superior style of building observable in many of the houses we have still however sufficient evidence of its former opulence and populousness. And, its present condition will excite less wonder, when it is considered, that, during the period of its decline, it has been repeatedly attacked, taken, & completely plundered. The last occasion of this sort was about nine years ago; when Bang Sing, the chief to whom it belongs, quarrelled with the famous marauder Banga Sing of Tenasser, (a place between Karnaul and Pundah), who is the terror of all the tribes on this side of the Sutledge. This chieftain, in one of his raids, attacked and completely riddled Loodeannah.

On an eminence, at the western extremity of the town, stands the Fort, a work built of pukka materials, but of no considerable strength. It was delivered over to us on our arrival here, and has since undergone a pretty thorough repair. Its defences have been greatly improved; and perhaps as much done, upon the whole, towards rendering it place of strength, as the nature of things was practicable. It is now almost ready for occupation; and, with a well-provided garrison of British troops, will bid defiance to the attacks of any Native power. It will be a valuable place of depot, for the supply of our armies, in case of their being called, at any future period, to act on any of the lines of defence between that frontier and the Attock. Our cantonnments run out from the Fort, along a deep sandy flat. Their left flank is

thrown as near to the walls as the nature of the ground will permit; while the right extends to the distance of about 2000 yards;—the whole being within the long range of our twelve-pounders, and consequently under the protection of the ramparts. We have had great difficulties to encounter, in collecting materials for our huts. At length, however, nearly all the Officers, have got under cover. And, never perhaps was there a greater variety of tastes displayed, than in the arrangement and construction in their dwellings. It appears, as if each had set out with a determination of differing from the plan of his neighbour. The spot, at the same time, is favoured in a remarkable degree by nature, which has given a disposition to the whole, that no human artifice could so well have supplied.

The climate here, some time ago, was delightful; but now, owing principally to local circumstances, it is one of the vilest that ever man experienced. Not a day passes, without one or two North-westers, which bring along with them clouds of dust, and frequently leave us woeful specimens of their effects.

Early in the course of last month, a party from Colonel Ochterlony's Detachment had a skirmish with some of the people of Runjeet's Tannah, at one of the Sikh villages on this side of the Sutledge. The latter not only refused to supply our troops with forage, but actually fired upon them. The party was in consequence detained a whole night before the place. They received, in the mean time, a reinforcement from Camp, and were preparing to assault the village, in case the gates should not be opened at day-break. Runjeet's people, however, had taken advantage of the dusk to make their escape, and in the morning the gates were thrown open.—One man and several horses belonging to our party were wounded; but no lives were lost.

By letters from Loodeannah of the 15th ultimo, we learn, that one of the men, who deserted from His Majesty's 17th Regiment, when they were out on service in Sirhind, had come into cantonnments a few days before, and delivered himself up. The condition in which he arrived, was most humiliating; and the treatment, which he had experienced from the people of his departure from the British Provinces, will prove, we trust, a salutary lesson to others. He came in, perfectly naked;—having been completely plundered and stripped by the country people, of his clothes and every thing belonging to him. His own account is, that he had separated from his regiment, one day when he was a little tipsy, and had never afterwards been able to rejoin it. From that time forth, he had been wandering among the hills; where he had left others of his comrades, in the same condition, dispersed either singly or in parties of two each. One of them had been cut down, at the entrance of a village. He himself had received an offer of 30 Rupees per month, to enlist with a Native chieftain; but his anxiety to return to his regiment was such, that he had refused to accept it.

C. T. Metcalfe Esq. late British Envoy at the court of Runjeet Sing, set out from Delhi by dawk on the 7th of June, and arrived at the Presidency on Friday last.

The H. C. Ship *Tottenham* touched the ground, we understand, some days ago, in her passage down the river. It does not appear however, that she has sustained any material damage.

DECLARATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

DON MARIANO FERNANDEZ DE FOLGUEAR, MENENDEZ DE GODAN, FERNANDEZ DEL REGUERO, VALEA FLOREI, KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF SANTIAGO, COLONEL IN THE ROYAL ARMY, VICEROY OF MANILLA, DEPUTY OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF ALL THE PHILIPPINES, SUB-INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE FORCES; AND, AT THIS TIME, PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR AND CAPTAIN GENERAL OF THE SAID ISLANDS; AS ALSO, PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COURT OF JUDICATURE, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HIS MAJESTY'S ARMIES IN THESE DOMINIONS, SUPERINTENDANT GENERAL, AND MANAGER OF THE ROYAL ESTATES AND OF THE REVENUES OF THE POST-OFFICE, &c. &c.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The abdication of our Lord, KING CHARLES

First, Did Mrs. Clarke, by her influence, procure any of the appointments stated in the charges against the Commander in Chief?

Secondly, Did the Commander in Chief know and connive at Mrs. Clarke's receiving pecuniary consideration for the use of her influence, whether real or pretended? And

Thirdly, Did the Commander in Chief, in consequence of the applications of Mrs. Clarke to him, interfere for the purpose of procuring appointments for, or of himself give, commissions, lower promotions, or bestow any other benefits upon unworthy objects.

The truth or falsity of the first of these points rests solely upon the testimony of Mrs. Clarke, and the concurrence of circumstances so entitles that testimony to credit; for, without very strong corroborating proof, no one can for the moment believe a single word from the mouth of such a character—Vindictive, artful, and possessing an uncommon share of female acuteness or rather of low cunning. Mrs. Clarke has shewn herself devoid of that species of honour, which is not infrequently found the sole remaining moral principle in the mind of prostitutes—a *hated of baseness and treachery*. She has, without remorse or pity, sacrificed on the altar of her revenge all her accomplices in evil, and every one who had been so bereft of reason as to intrust any secret transaction to the keeping of a woman infamous in every respect. Those cases in which Mrs. Clarke obtained money, and in which the success of the parties apparently justified the supposition, that it was through her interposition and influence that they attained their object, are those of the exchange between Lieutenant-Colonels Knight and Brooke, the promotion of Major Tonym, and Col. French's levy.

On reading the evidence of the Minutes, we find that this exchange was proceeding in the regular course of office, and that some delay had arisen in consequence of its being necessary to make further inquiries than was usual into the character, &c. of Lieut.-Col. Brooke, as he had been upwards of seven years on half-pay. Lieut.-Col. Knight, or rather his brother, in his anxiety to remove any impediment that might have arisen, and to expedite the exchange, resorted to Mrs. Clarke, who for the sum of £500 undertook to procure the accomplishment of his wishes. Accordingly we have from her in evidence, that in "two or three days" after the application was made to her, the exchange was gazetted, in consequence of her influence with the Duke of York. It was stated, that the application was made on Thursday, 25th of July, and the gazetting took place on the Saturday following. It was also discovered that it took place on the ensuing 1st of August, and that the short answer dispels the ill-grounded charge which the final approbation of the Commander in Chief precisely two days before the application was made, and the paper submitting it to his Majesty's approbation was given in on the day preceding—that is, the application was made on the 25th, his Majesty's approbation was previously given on the 24th, and that of the Commander in Chief on the 23d of July 1805. These dates are strong things. We cannot stop to notice, at any length, that Mrs. Clarke and Mr. Robert Knight, a Gentleman of unimpeached and unimpeachable character, are at direct issue on the fact of Mrs. Clarke's having anxiously

desired that her interference should be concealed from the Duke of York.

Such is the first case to which we must refer for the most confined and plausible evidence, which we are to shew, that the others are not. (The Duke of York shall do hereafter,) but because such a disclosure would far exceed the limits of a newspaper. Considering then that Mrs. Clarke carried on a traffic of this kind, and abused the confidence of the Royal Duke with whom she abandoned a prostitute lived, to his shame more than to his own, we cannot be at a loss to account for the three or four coincidences, which are all that can be produced to give colour to this heavy charge of *corruption* in the space of between two and three years. That an artful woman, enterprising and designing, as Mrs. Clarke confesses to have entertained, *to abridge Trade and good rights*, 'should take advantage of such information as she may easily be supposed to have obtained from her paramour in unguarded moments, is not to be wondered at, however much it is to be lamented that such opportunities should have been afforded by the extraordinary not to say censurable, indiscretion of the Commander in Chief. Mrs. Clarke wished to be considered as the disposer of places, commissions, and, in fine, as the Patroness of the British Army.—Her levee was crowded with applicants. To some she was graciously pleased to return their addresses in person, to others she spoke doubtfully, and to some she flatly denied the benefit of her interference. In order to be able to pursue this course effectually, nothing was more needful than to discern the intentions of the Duke of York. She had a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and might very naturally often ask questions of his Highness, with respect to their interests which he, in the course of such an intercourse as the disgraceful one he maintained with her, might be induced to answer, little imagining the villainous use that was to be made of his confidence. Mrs. Clarke also, in her associations with such men as have appeared upon the tapis, might very readily discern the subordinate offices, an underling who would come forward to be promoted in the ensuing Gazette, which, knowing a day or two before the public at large, she was enabled to rob (we had almost said) fools of their money, and consequently obtained the name and character she so much desired.—*the Patroness of the Army.*

If this supposed statement of the case is regarded as the nearest possible to the truth, the answer to the first proposition we have laid down will be, that there is no ground whatever for believing that Mrs. Clarke did, by her influence with the Commander in Chief, procure any of the appointments stated in the charges against his Royal Highness.

We do not pretend to have, in these brief remarks, fully discussed this very important subject. Many more points remain to be treated, and we consider it a duty incumbent upon us to pursue the topic with freedom, and without the slightest partiality to the Commander in Chief, upon whose conduct, in particular instances, we shall certainly offer as severe and serious reproof as his moral delinquency appears to us to merit. In other respects Justice, not Prejudice, shall direct our pen.

For the present, we shall only have to observe that a consideration which had made a very deep impression upon our mind to the prejudice of the Commander, was satisfactorily explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on Friday evening. We certainly had thought it a very extraordinary, not to say disgraceful, circumstance, that his Royal highness could bring himself to partake of extravagant entertainments provided for him in Gloucester-place, when he must have known that six times the sum (1000*l.* per annum) allowed by him to the prostituted Mrs. Clarke, could not possibly be paid to the support of such an establishment. But the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we rejoice to say, has tended to relieve our minds from the depressive effects which a circumstance in relation to a nobleman, but much more to a prince of the Illustrious House of Brunswick, which we so much revere, had in our defence of which we are not only proud to use the best efforts of our pen and press, but ready if necessary, to shed the last drop of our blood, so naturally produced. By the statement to which we allude, and which did not in the slightest degree appear to be questioned, we are informed, that besides several sums given into Mrs. Clarke's own hands, no less a sum than 16,751*l.* had been advanced to defray the expenses of her establishment, between the 11th of January, 1804, and the 13th of June 1806, being at the rate of 7000*l.* a year. And thus does the charge of meanness, which must otherwise have attached, completely fall to the ground, though that of extreme folly and immorality still remains in full force.

This day the investigation is expected finally to close, the only remaining point being the proof of the forgery of the note designed to prevent Captain Tonry from withdrawing his money; and this point being decided, the Military administration of his Royal Highness, with the single exception perhaps of the appointment of Mrs. Clarke's foot-boy to a Commission, will be found free from blame.

The following is a sketch of the salutary improvement in the army, under the administration of the duke of York, extracted from a pamphlet published by Egerton of Whitehall, entitled, "Thoughts on Liberty, and an impartial inquiry into the present state of the British army:"—

The first capture which presents itself, in the duke of York's administration of the army, is the stop which his royal highness, immediately on his appointment to the chief command, put to the promotion which was at that time going on, to an extent, and in a line, which threatened the total extinction of every honourable and useful name in the Military and Naval services, and which, in the hands of a man, who was authorised to advertise in the newspapers the terms on which a man, without any sort of recommendation, or any kind of merit (except that of paying them liberally for their trouble) might be promoted to a company, and thence regularly advanced to a captain, and thence to a major, would, in the end, have joined a regiment, or doing any duty. His royal highness put an end to this infamous and disgraceful traffic; and laid down those salutary regulations which have since been observed, specifying the period of service, in each rank, required previous to further promotion. He also put an end to the practice of promoting a man to a rank of field officer under a service of six years, two of which must be passed as a subaltern.

No officer can be promoted over the head of his senior or officer; that is, the officer so promoted must be senior to all those of his former rank in the regiment into which he is promoted.

The purchase of a command in the infantry is, therefore, much more limited than is generally imagined. He cannot promote officers at his pleasure, regimentally, or by brevet; and the number of field officers' commands which are within his special jurisdiction as a commanding officer will be for an inference to the gazettes for 1807, not to exceed 25; and every individual so promoted had the strongest recommendation of character, and length of service. It may be satisfactory to subjoin a list of the field officers so promoted; and, as the number of such officers is not very numerous, and why all, or each of them, should not have been so respectively advanced. Most of them have led in the service of their country; and all of them have served it with zeal, courage, and perseverance, against climate, for profection, for long years.

Field officers' commands that were not purchased in 1807, by officers who were ditto in the same corps were

Deaths. Lt. Col. Major James, of the engineers, and

13th foot — 1 Capt. Hon. A. Upton, 64th regt.
 14th foot — 1 Capt. Winding, 64th regt.
 37th — 1 Capt. James 40th regt.
 48th — 1 Bt. Lt. Col. Barnes, 70th regt.
 61st — 1 Capt. Farrer, 61st regt.
 69th — 1 Bt. Colonel, 69th regt.
 9th Light — 1 Capt. Young, 15th regt.
 4th W. I. I. — 1 Major Smith, 61st regt.
 — 1 Capt. Bullis, 1st regt.
 — 1 Capt. Nixon, 31st regt.
 6th ditto — 1 Major Dolphin, 4th W. I. regt.
 11th ditto — 1 Major Cameron, 43d regt.
 80th ditto — 1 Bt. Major, 80th regt.
 86th ditto — 1 Bt. Major Bernard, 1st foot gds.
 98th ditto — 1 Major Prevost, 7th regt.
 — 1 Major Stewart, 37th regt.
 — 1 Capt. Tidy, royal
 R. York R. I. — 1 Major Nicolls, 45th regt.
 R. W. I. R. — 1 Bt. Major Campbell, 94th regt.
 York I. I. R. — 1 Capt. O'Hara, 146th regt.
 York R. R. — 1 Major Walker, 20th regt.
 9th G. V. bat. — 1 Capt. Edwards, 61st regt.
 10th R. V. bat. — 1 Bt. Lt. Col. Zouch, 81st regt.
 Sicilian regt. — 1 Major Robertson, 25th regt.
 — 1 Capt. Kinn, 80th regt.
 — 1 Capt. Rivarola, Corsican Rang.

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It is, also, nearly as difficult to obtain promotion by purchase as without it; the same rules applying in the one case as in the other, and there are few or no regiments in which there are not a very large proportion of officers willing to purchase, and who, from the excellent regulation enforced by the commander-in-chief, and by the total abolition of that nefarious system of army brokering, are enabled to obtain their commission by purchase, at the value established by his Majesty

The clothing of the army next called for his royal highness's attention. To ascertain the benefits which have been derived to the service of this head, it is only necessary to compare the clothing of the British soldier at this moment, with what it was in the year 1764. The means by which the commander-in-chief effected this alteration, were, in the first instance, by the appointment of a permanent clothing board, and by the issue of his highness's orders for the delivery of clothing to one day, throughout the army, and taking care that the clothing is actually delivered at the time it is due; by exchanging the coat, heretofore in use, for a commodious short coat, calculated to give the soldier more ease and freedom of motion; by exchanging the useless facing, and long skirts, for a great coat—a comfort, unknown before to a British soldier, and exchanging also, various articles of small mounting, (generally of great ammunition in fact now) for a pair of shoes and gaiters—by taking care that patterns of every articles of equipment are sealed by the said clothing board, and rigidly enforcing a strict conformity to them. If these circumstances be considered as adding, to the soldier's comfort, and consequently his more splendid services in the field, and that it is only by a timely and constant attention to the former, that the latter can be carried to that height which has, in many years, past, marked the operations of the British army, we may be assured, that the attention of his royal highness to the clothing of the officer, on whom, after all, must depend the success of this great machine, and this became more pressing, as the situation of the British army in the present campaign, forbids sending their sons, for military education, to foreign universities.

The commander in chief, to obviate this manifest evil, established the royal military college, which, if duly fostered, and liberally upheld, by the government of the country, cannot fail to insure the important purposes for which it is intended:

His royal highness's next care was to extend to the soldiers, in the persons of their children, the benevolence of government, which the concurring testimony of all, who have visited the institution, evinces to have been done with judgment, and effect, by the royal military asylum.

The records of the commander in chief's own office will best declare the constant attention which his royal highness has paid to the reduction of the half-pay, and the beneficial consequences with which it has been attended, both to the service and to the country.

They who are conversant with the interior of regiments, and are in habits of intercourse with regimental officers, will duly appreciate the benefit his royal high-

* The inconvenience of a soldier's *dress* is of no small consequence in action, and on a march, and on foreign service, where more have fallen by climate than the sword, an attention to clothing is of the *utmost moment*. Yet Journalists, and Pamphleteers, (to some of whom the comfort of good clothes is perhaps, *unknown*) have been *mighty* facetious upon this subject; and have treated it as a mere fanciful matter, of cutting off pigtails, cuffs, and facings. *Prodigious waste!* Where the success of a campaign, and the *lives* of an army are in question,—*how comical!*—and *how humane* withal!

ness conferred on that meritorious class of men, by the abolition of the rank of captain lieutenant.

His royal highness's regulations for the simplification of regimental accounts, and for the speedy and frequent settlement of all regimental claims, are worthy the highest praise.

The situation of the invalid companies did not escape the commander in chief's notice. They were great and useless burdens upon the public, and the soldiers belonging to them were, chiefly an idle, drunken set, who were a disgrace to the army, and a constant pillory by their superiors.—His royal highness brought these independent companies into the present Veteran battalion,—orderly, well-disciplined corps, in which the old soldiers, while they are treated, with the same consideration as the young troops, are enabled to settle themselves, and are kept in a constant state of fitness for garrison duty; and there is every reason to believe, in case of emergency, would be found, as far as their bodily strength would allow, as efficient troops as any in the army. The commander in chief, in consequence of the representation from the commander in chief, the government of that day, with alacrity which did not in the least diminish the honour, granted full pay, for life, to all soldiers who became blind in the service, and they extended this benevolence to the soldiers who were discharged with the loss of an eye, and no longer fit for service, from the royal veteran battalion.

The medical department of the army has been very much meliorated under his royal highness's administra-

The recruiting of the army has, naturally, occupied the commander in chief's attention. The country has been divided into districts, field offices have been appointed to the superintendence of them, and certain it is that, in all the various plans to which government have had recourse for the furtherance of their military operations, the most judicious and the most efficient have been found sufficient to its purpose. It may be proper to notice a very essential benefit procured to the cavalry by the commander in chief's representations; namely, the equipment of a dragon y, at the public expense, and the provision of the articles of cavalry equipment heretofore unavoidably laid every recruit under very heavy protracted duties, the disadvantages of which will be better understood, by every person conversant in cavalry affairs.

How far the discipline of the army has been improved—the skill and knowledge of the officers increased—and the capability of performing with promptitude and success, important and decisive manoeuvres in the field, in presence of the enemy, has been acquired—will best be ascertained by the results of those conflicts in which the British troops have been engaged with the French, since the latter, by a long series of warfare, and of successful enterprise, have become the terror of the other armies of Europe.

Accounts from Spain and the North of Germany have arrived since our last. The former relate entirely to the situation of affairs in the Eastern departments. They are dated the 30th ult. and are of a complexion some what agreeable. They are as follow :—

"The head-quarters of the French army of the Duke de Bellune were, on the 28th January, at San Clemente; his advanced corps occupied the passes of Salafata and had constructed works to defend the bridge over the Juearon above Simarro; it is evident, therefore that the victory, of which he boasted, over the corps of General PENEZAS, on the 12th, had not produced any result favourable to the enemy, as, 15 days after, we finished had not gained an inch of ground."

"The Duke of INFANTADO had established his headquarters at Moya, on the borders of Valencia, communicating with the army of General REDING, in Catalonia, and being, at the same time, in a condition to support the army in La Mancha.

"The Marquis LAZUN was on the 22d January at Girona, that a division of his army, under General CLARO, had driven the enemy from Ampurias, and had pushed its patrols as far as Rosas, and had surprised at the village of Padret, a body of Italian troops, having under their escort a considerable quantity of military stores for Rosas.

"An extensive desertion is stated to have taken place amongst the Italian, Swiss, and German troops who have been compelled to take part in the war. Nearly half of the Saxon troops are stated to have deserted to the Patriots, and that the contingent of the Prince of Reuss, amounting to 250 men, went over to the Spaniards, with their colours, and three of their officers. Some entire companies of Swiss troops, and upwards of 1,500 Italians, are represented to have done the same."

The accounts from the North of Germany continue to speak of the increased preparations of the Austrian Government; but upon this subject, after what we have witnessed, it would be idle to offer any new speculation. Saxony and Bavaria are also increasing their respective military force. In the latter, however, extensive desertions appear to have lately taken place. In some parts of the Tuscan provinces, the tyrannical domination of the Corsican Despot appears to meet with some resistance. Moscow, in consequence, declares in a Proclamation, "that the city of Siena, and all the Communions of the Department, shall be subject to military execution, if they do not immediately denounce all the enemies of the Government, and all robbers," adding, "and I also make the Archbishops, Bishops, Rectors, &c. responsible for the good order of their respective dioceses."

The *ci-devant* King of Spain, Charles IV. was very ill the middle of last month, and three physicians were ordered from Montpellier to attend him.

An Irish paragaaphist says, while cloth is rising, *whiskey* is falling; therefore what we pay for the *coat*, we shall save in the *lining*.

† Sir John Moore in his despatches, (of the 26th of Dec, 1806), from Benevento, informs us that the enemy "are checked by our cavalry, which have obtained by their spirit and enterprise, an ascendancy over that of the French which nothing but great superiority (in numbers) on their part will get the better of."—"The brave fellows *mataches* as with the cropped pistols, and cuffs, of the infantry—but, since they hear how formidable a *dragon* is to the enemies of his country they will, doubtless, never see one again without *running away* open instinct."—Beware, gentlemen, how you come within the wind of his whisks!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VIENNA, JAN. 23.—The organization of the Insurrection Army in Hungary proceeds with such extraordinary rapidity, that it will be completed during the present month. The tailors of this city have been obliged to furnish a given number of hands to make the regimentals for these troops.

Telegraphs have been constricted to correspond with the principal provincial towns—they are directed from the building here, called the Bastei, to the mountains surrounding Vienna.

VENICE, JAN. 6.—We learn from Naples, that the island of Ponza has been taken, after a slight resistance on the part of the English. The garrison, chiefly foreigners, had been carried to Naples, and had for the greater part entered the Neapolitan Service. A considerable reinforcement of troops had been sent to Capri.

The following is a genuine copy of a letter written by an American Captain to his father, residing at Marble-head, in Massachusetts:—

Prison in Santander, Nov. 20, 1808.

"DEAR & HONOURED PARENT,

"I embrace this unhappy moment to inform you, that three days ago the French came into Santander. I parted with Mr. Fetyplace in the morning, who left me to go on board an English frigate; but before he could get on board they set fire to the magazine here. I remained in the town, from whence I had made many retreats, but was determined to retreat no more and remained in Santander. In three hours after he left me, ten tons of powder took fire on the Mole, where I was busy saving some cocoa which belonged to the Consul. There being shot and powder mixed together, one man was killed, who was at work with me. After the French had got possession of the town, I went into the country, accompanied by Mr. Fetyplace; there I heard that the French had taken my vessel from the Spaniards, and that the property had been abandoned by the underwriters. I took leave of Mr. Fetyplace, and returned to Santander, to claim it as American. The French General gave me a letter to Marshal Soult, before whom I stood a short examination; and he pronounced me on English Spy, ordered me into this prison, and to-morrow morning I expect to meet my untimely end!"

How vastly young Ladies must be edified just now in the perusal of the Parliamentary Proceedings—La! dear me! how could he write so to such a creature!—*Fan!*

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On SATURDAY next, the 5th August,

AT FOUR O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

ON THE BEACH,

NEAR

Messrs. Parry & Co's.

BUILDINGS,

TWO hundred Prime Chittagong Teon Planks—well seasoned, and of large dimensions—without reserve, to the highest bidder.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

On MONDAY, the 21st of August next,

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES,

THE following Indigo Works belonging to the Estate of the late EDWARD CAMPBELL, Esq. in conformity to notice given to him in his life time.

A complete set of Indigo works erected on a piece of ground at Foodooppeth, in the southern part of the province of Arcot, consisting of six pair of Vats, with a manufacturing House, drying House, Leaf Godowns, Boilers &c. &c.

Another set of Indigo works erected on a piece of ground at Akkadavely in the southern part of the province of Arcot, consisting of eight pair of vats, with a manufacturing House, drying House, Leaf Godowns, Boilers &c. &c.

Further particulars may be had on application at the Auction Room, and the works may be inspected by any person desirous of purchasing them.—The premises are extensive and calculated for manufacturing a large quantity of Indigo.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder on the 31st August, when the purchasers will be put in possession of the works.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Milay Mottapillay,

PER.

Soobaroyan and Paraa Ponnappillay,

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 4th August next, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premises between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, a piece of Ground situated in Bazar Street, near Land Custom House, at the back of Colish Ravanah Chetty's Boutique, measuring in length from East to West 75 feet, and in breadth from North to South 15 feet or thereabouts, being the property of the above named defendants and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale.—A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be paid by the Person who shall purchase the said Premises and all persons who shall attend the sale are to take notice thereof and come prepared accordingly, and unless the said premises shall be paid for at the expiration of 10 days after the day of Sale, the deposit shall be forfeited, the said Premises to be resold and any deficiency to be made good by the first purchaser and all advantages forfeited.

WILLIAM MOTTAGART, SHERIFF.

MADRAS, 31st July, 1899.

FOR SALE.

JUST Published, price Two Star Pagodas, a neatly bound and lettered, A VOCABULARY OF ENGLISH AND MALABAR WORDS, to which is added a collection of FAMILIAR DIALOGUES, and the first Rudiments of GRAMMAR, compiled and printed at Madras. To be had on application to I. NICHOLAS, at his Book-binding shop, facing the Dispensary, in New Court House Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WILLIAM COX,

BEGS leave to acquaint the PUBLIC, that he has made over the BAKING CONCERN he lately established in Vepery to Mr. JOSEPH COX, under whose management it will in future be conducted in Chinadrepeth.

W. C. takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have favoured him with their orders, and begs those that stand indebted to the Concern will be pleased to pay the account of their debt to Mr. JOSEPH COX, to whom his property is legally assigned.

MADRAS, 1st August, 1899.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By Pepper and Co.

A PLAIN neat and particularly light Europe built Carriage, with a pair of strong serviceable Persian Horses, and Europe Harness. For further particulars apply at the Auction Room.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By Pepper and Co.

A HANDSOME new Piano Forte, by Brichman a Dito Do. with Organ attached, and two Pier Glasses in front, a neat eight day Table Clock, a capital new double Barreled Gun, by Mortimer, in mahogany case, with cleaning Apparatus, &c. complete, Johnson's folio Dictionary.

Every neat set of rich Cut Glass Desert Service, and an Ivory Backgammon Board with dice boxes.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

At Daniel Mackay's

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

COACH LACE

OF HANDSOME PATTERNS,

PLATED BEADING OF SIZES,

PLATED NAVE HOOPS,

AND

WORMS,

FOR CARRIAGES, & BANDIES.

THE above are in good condition, and will be sold on moderate terms; for ready money.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

At his Auction Room,

To-morrow THURSDAY the 3rd August,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

VIZ.

FOUR Hookah Snakes, 21 Hookah Carpets, 17 Small Palanquon Carpets, 14 Petticoat Pieces, 29 Ladies Cloaks, 15 Habit Shirts, 2 Tippetts, 3 Vels, 12 yards of Trimmings, 3 Ladies Handkerchiefs, 12 Gold and Silver Worked Handkerchiefs, 67 Pair half Boots, 4 Pair long Boots, 19 Pair Men's Shoes, 3 Pair Moorman's Slippers, a Bengal Buggy Harness, 7 Empty Trunks, AND Eight Keggs of Pickled Cabbages.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT THE OFFICE NOW OCCUPIED BY

Charles Marsh, Esq.

On the Madras Exchange, in the Fort,

On MONDAY, the 14th Day of August next,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE PROPERTY

OF THE ABOVE

GENTLEMAN.

CONSISTING OF

ELEGANT Household Furniture, Plate, Glass, China and Queen's Ware, Books, Table Linen, forty dozen of excellent Madeira. A fine ton'd Grand Piano Forte, by Broadwood, nearly new.

AND

A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

Catalogues will be published and distributed.

TERMS OF SALE—READY MONEY.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY, the 17th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

(If not previously disposed of, by Private Contract.)

THAT large and Commodious Terrace House with Garden, situated on the Mount Road, between the Garden Houses, belonging to J. K. LANE and R. A. MITTAND, Esqrs. and at present occupied by R. ALEXANDER, Esq.

For particulars Enquire at the Auction Room.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT THE GARDEN HOUSE,

BELONGING TO

John Underwood, Esq. Senior,

NEAR THE PANTHEON,

On MONDAY the 25th day of August,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

THE PROPERTY

OF THE ABOVE

GENTLEMAN,

CONSISTING OF

ELEGANT plate, household furniture, glass, china and queen's-ware, hanging and wall maps, paintings and prints, books, wines, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

A new barouche, a Europe chariot, a pair of young Arab carriage horses, a handsome buggy and hood, with real patent axle tree, a pair of mouse coloured currie ponies, that go occasionally in a buggy.

AND

A VARIETY OF ARTICLES.

Catalogues will be published and circulated.

Madras Lottery.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING, IN THE SECOND CLASS, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1899.

No. 8138 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas. Nos. 1715 3815 Prizes of 200 Star Pags. each. Nos. 1257 2254 5050 7255 7311 9332 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

165	256	983	487	943	496	886	649
652	715	714	270	337	821	1793	1361
1093	1568	1297	1240	1985	1516	1771	1388
1354	1813	1893	2630	2719	2392	2333	2702
2548	2380	2874	2514	2067	2770	3094	3072
3452	3248	3202	3208	3391	4646	4842	4964
4491	4780	4193	4645	4368	4046	4736	4535
5029	5918	5614	5982	5357	5623	5409	5770
5431	5035	6361	6543	6114	6271	6715	6129
6370	6267	6006	6329	7617	7275	7474	7830
7638	7552	7574	7820	7975	7112	7859	7385
5688	8567	3723	3210	3806	3113	3027	3240
8536	9400	9070	9006	9351	9490	9765	9344
9338	9530	9981	9406	9323	9106	10136	10637
10373	10015	10457	10485	10323	10933	11024	
11115	11827	11442	11146				

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING, IN THE SECOND CLASS, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1899.

No. 9235 a Prize of 2500 Star Pagodas. No. 1531 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas. Nos. 1659 7605 9664 10040 10704 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

133	611	658	510	921	980	713	778
261	260	427	934	1433	1939	1831	1589
1651	1757	1680	1647	1163	1094	1740	1393
1843	9723	2674	2074	2145	2745	2310	1781
3244	3048	3849	3756	3839	3425	3055	3294
3015	4031	4457	4205	4221	4580	4040	4028
4627	4610	4118	4656	5808	5635	5716	5460
5946	5737	6366	6979	6489	6364	6250	6880
6950	6735	6764	6069	6399	6516	6935	6324
6219	7421	7657	7866	7064	7261	7326	7963
7939	7779	7237	7282	7996	7049	7167	7271
8315	8695	8414	8219	8684	8577	8357	8355
9000	9251	9929	9073	9033	9146	9123	9084
9336	9986	9926	9350	9086	10870	10132	10407
10722	10525	10204	10404	11177	11112	11257	
11240	11546	11687	11790	11961			

HEEKEE AND SON, AGENTS.

First Calcutta Lottery.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899.

No. 2885 a Prize of 10,000 Sica Rupees.

No. 2864 555 Prizes of 5000 Sa. Rs. each.

No. 5194 a Prize of 1000 Sica Rupees.

PRIZES OF 100 SICCA RUPEES EACH.

2507	2018	905	651	2682	2088	4607	934
750	2328	2987	4749	4726	1938	2889	41
1624	2994	3123	2652	2275	2645	5053	1390
3738	177	4191	272	4313	5689	3447	461
975	5779	1158	5058	1379	1147	2443	4182
4947	4123	5883	5404	5859	2659	2034	574
2408	4341	4040	3865	4621	2683	5479	1785
3061	4867	3058	1717	1850	5226	638	5685
1324	4568	3308	1025	5256	1426	2526	5103
5744	2087	1656	4710	2947	2818	5820	2077
3674	3188	638	3900	4050	4532	3926	3142
3300	2923	3453	3795	4675	2901	3847	5556
3566	2087	4032	3649	2200	2106	4267	843
3449	3990	3036	1374	842	5001		

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1899.

No. 755 a Prize of 10,000 Sica Rupees.

No. 3075 a Prize of 1000 Sica Rupees.

PRIZES OF 100 SICCA RUPEES EACH.

715	1170	1527	3235	3511	3691	4041	4354
5649	1735	1913	3462	4174	1415	1919	1548
1549	2483	3082	4340	4558	4547	5311	5512
52	295	382	614	1279	2586	3326	3406
4031	5010	140	2415	2417	2491	2688	2903
3189	3235	3465	3576	3969	4093	4747	5203
5550	921	1057	2763	3467	3778	3846	4047
4252	4299	4487	4719	5237	5502	1306	1399
1564	2855	2933	2945	3065	3165	3242	3389
4591	4613	675	816	1096	1133	1282	1505
1791	2738	3048	5017	5294	5579	5729	5931
202	242	1615	2267	2517	2765	3099	3495
3744	4988	5131	5583	5810	125	167	415
431	794	1046	1474	1978	2346	2935	4036
4496	4877						

Madras Lottery.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING, IN THE SECOND CLASS, THURSDAY, August 3, 1809;

No. 9034 a Prize of 20,000 Star Pagodas.

No. 380 a Prize of 1,000 Star Pagodas.

No. 3722 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 5481 11426 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 3201 3283 4036 5100 7084 8470 11625
11163 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

74	638	602	1993	1490	1011	1300	1591
2599	2544	2699	2172	2828	2922	2037	2501
2455	3896	3921	2426	3890	3979	3492	3151
3392	3082	3909	3741	4862	4523	4410	4436
4981	4275	4629	4069	4619	4331	4160	4104
4254	4110	4541	5501	5894	5442	5945	5239
5762	5556	5725	5166	6835	6315	6170	6345
6225	6287	6593	6102	6113	6088	6635	6797
6316	7485	7260	7744	7573	7224	7116	7940
7621	7288	7739	7202	8732	8572	8340	8564
8198	8544	8898	8051	9058	9321	9659	9242
9951	10967	10512	10990	10894	10292	10878	
11959	11711	11505	11383	11805	11561	11900	
11944	11841	11496	11030	11720.			

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING, IN THE SECOND CLASS, MONDAY, August 7, 1809.

Nos. 8554 10099 Prizes of 1000 Star Pagodas each.

No. 7091 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 8811 10586 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 2612 3327 6110 6994 6453 9229 11524
Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

18	181	207	240	822	846	745	717
899	407	406	954	650	1481	1946	1632
1061	1578	1916	1743	1875	1989	2579	2413
2856	2476	2783	2281	2486	2229	2033	2660
3937	3258	3771	3968	3175	3727	2419	3726
3397	3820	4402	4012	4336	4753	4826	4795
4703	4589	4674	4489	4270	4420	4845	4419
4695	4461	4251	5183	5988	5860	5592	5581
5568	5003	5745	5908	5412	5165	5756	6169
6676	6934	6796	6068	6705	6390	6133	6346
6092	6376	7100	7121	7673	7078	7612	7272
7717	7257	8832	8952	8102	8760	8582	8987
8587	8791	8448	8082	9362	9650	9484	9236
9289	9911	9071	9549	9673	10416	10392	10809
10985	10370	10097	10147	10696	10880	11575	
11860	11460	11597	11986	11502	11614	11957	
11228	11145	11432	11451.				

HEEFKE AND SON,
AGENTS.

First Calcutta Lottery.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1809.

PRIZES OF 100 SICCA RUPEES EACH.

124	128	133	170	5095	5358	1925	5893
1936	5455	602	5363	1600	5571	1633	3554
2974	1931	3723	2361	3876	753	5214	3032
1492	5570	734	746	4596	4492	5303	5929
3035	3682	5917	3408	4242	501	4703	1428
413	4507	2227	4092	4159	5150	3834	3013
514	2928	4129	5766	3550	2773	5624	4708
3772	289	2075	3911	4469	398	2779	1960
1363	3255	5846	3695	5756	4786	3613	4686
532	5562	5581	1227	678	3473	5615	4215
4625	528	4931	5096	1699	3922	3615	456
4951	2828	5204	4307	459	1992	2835	492
5960	1195	2289	3503	1155	5498	4473	2081
756	3180	2527	5722	1772	4640	3926	4416.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1809.

No. 5456 a Prize of 5000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 2575 and 3809 Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rupees each.

PRIZES OF 100 SICCA RUPEES EACH.

42	43	55	87	103	274	320	343	383	396
430	601	712	801	821	864	885	889	901	906
924	967	1010	1018	1078	1100	1132	1250		
1325	1425	1455	1547	1690	1713	1761	1805		
1853	1862	1878	1927	1998	2007	2031	2111		
2175	2192	2234	2237	2258	2268	2343	2388		
2423	2564	2623	2647	2681	2687	2789	2795		
2856	2911	2980	3000	3019	3077	3088	3136		
3149	3224	3263	3369	3417	3423	3433	3494		
3583	3657	3703	3905	3883	3939	4002	4078		
4080	4105	4138	4284	4337	4397	4440	4446		
4456	4470	4477	4499	4519	4598	4666	4684		
4723	4731	4770	4771	4833	4957	4996	5020		
5048	5060	5068	5083	5093	5100	5114	5210		
5255	5465	5473	5588	5590	5782	5800	5818		
5829	5962	5972	6000	4703	4670.				