

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1809.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. I. Rogers, Assistant under the Chief Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department. Mr. J. King, do. under the Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

Mr. Thomas Gahagan, Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Lieutenant Kennedy of H. M.'s 25th Light Dragoons to be Post-master to the Detachment serving in the Field under Lieutenant-Colonel Hare.

The Honorable the Governor in Council requests that the Officers Commanding the Army in Chief will issue the necessary orders for commencing the Guns at present attached to the Cavalry Brigade now at St. Thomas's Mount, into an Extra Squadron of Horse Artillery.

Extra Squadron Horse Artillery—Capt in Blandell, of H. M. 25th Regiment Light Dragoons to command. Quarter Master T. Edwards of H. M. 25th Regiment Light Dragoons to act as Adjutant.

Sergeant Major Johnston of the Horse Artillery and Sergeant John Canning of H. M. 25th Regiment Light Dragoons to act as Quarter Masters.

Mr. Commissary Best to be Commissary of Ordnance to the Field Detachment now forming at the Race Course.

Sergeant Major John West and Gunner John Forsyth of Artillery, to be Conductors of Ordnance.

G. O. PARA. 1. The Honorable the Governor in Council judges it proper to announce to the Native Troops that the very improper conduct of some of the European Officers of the Company's Service, and the refusal of others to acknowledge their Allegiance to the Government, have rendered it indispensably necessary to remove for a time a considerable number of European Officers from the exercise of authority.

2. This measure will not however affect in any respect the situation of the Native Troops, who must know that their first duty is to the Government which they serve, and from which all authority is derived.

3. The Governor in Council entertains the same solicitude for the welfare and comfort of the Native Troops that has invariably been manifested by the British Government.

4. He has no intention whatever of making any changes in their situation, and he expects that the Native Troops will display on every emergency the unshaken fidelity to Government which constitutes the first duty of a Soldier, that they will obey with zeal the Orders of the officers whom the Government shall place in Authority over them, that they will refuse a belief to all reports calculated to agitate their minds and diminish their confidence in the Government, and that they will not allow themselves to be involved in measures in any respect adverse to their duty and allegiance.

5. The Governor in Council is pleased to express his approbation of the good conduct which has been recently manifested by the Native Troops at St. Thomas's Mount, and he is confident that their behaviour will be equally correct and loyal at all other Stations of the Army.

Captain Peterson of H. M. 25th Regt. Light Dragoons to be Agent for Cavalry supplies to the Detachment under command of Lieutenant Colonel Hare.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that all the European Officers of the Company's Service, who have been removed from the exercise of their Military Functions in consequence of their refusing or omitting to sign the Declaration required in the orders of the 26th of July last, shall be permitted to choose a place for their residence, until further orders, between Salem and Negapatnam, and the place chosen, from which they are not afterwards to proceed beyond the distance of five miles, without the permission of the Governor in Council.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that the Commanding Officers of Divisions, Stations or Corps shall take the most effectual measures for obliging the Officers who may be suspended from the exercise of their Military Functions, for the reasons above stated, to quit the station, and to proceed without any delay whatever and to proceed with all practicable dispatch to the places which they may choose for their Residence.

Commanding Officers of Divisions, &c. are directed to report to the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army—the names of the places which may be selected by the officers for their residence under this order.

On the march of H. M. 24th Battalion of the Royal Madras Garrison of Fort St. George, Lieutenant-Col. Couran will assume the command of the force under Orders of march to the Ceded Districts without interfering with the command of the troops in the centre Division of the army.

The Governor in Council is pleased to express his entire approbation of the conduct of the 24th Battalion of the Royal while they have been stationed at Fort St. George.

The Governor in Council requests that Lieutenant Colonel Couran will accept the expression of his warmest thanks for the able and satisfactory manner in which he has conducted the duties incidental to the command of the troops in the Garrison of Fort St. George.

Lieutenant Colonel Macleod, of H. M. 69th Regt., is appointed to succeed Lieutenant-Col. Couran in command of the troops composing the Garrison of Fort St. George, with the allowances attached to a Government command.

The Deputy Adjutant General and the Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army will join and do duty with the force under the orders of Lieut. Col. Couran.

Mr. James Gilmour is appointed Staff Surgeon to the Force under Lieut. Col. Couran.

Lieutenants Grant and Sutherland of the Royals doing duty with the 24th Batt. 20th Regt. have leave to join their Corps.

Captain Gibson of the 1st Battalion of Artillery is appointed to do duty with the 24th Batt. until further orders, and will proceed to join at the Mount immediately.

Captain Pereira will proceed immediately to join his Corps at Vellore, and is, under the authority of Government, appointed to act as Fort Adjutant until further orders.

Mr. Deputy Commissary Penn of Invalids, will proceed to Vellore and do duty until further orders with the 24th Garrison Company.

The Officer Commanding the Center Division of the Army, having under authority from Government made the following appointments, they are accordingly confirmed from the 26th ultimo, and published for the general information of the Army.

Cavalry Brigade at the Race C.

Major Travers His Majesty's 23d Regt. Light Dragoons to command. Lieutenant Parsons H. M. 22d Regiment Light Dragoons Brigade Major.

Lieutenant Colonel Macleod's Brigade.

Lieutenant Mitchell of His Majesty's 69th Regiment to be Quarter Master of Brigade. Officers are posted to do duty with corps as follows.

3d Regiment Native Cavalry.

Captain Dawson of His Majesty's 23d Regt. Light Dragoons to command. Lieutenant Kennedy of H. M. 25th Regt. Light Dragoons, to act as Adjutant.

Lieutenant Edell of H. M. 22d Regt. Light Dragoons to act as Quarter Master.

7th Regiment Native Cavalry.

Captain Gordon of His Majesty's 23d Regiment Light Dragoons to command. Lieutenant Slegg of H. M. 23d Regt. Light Dragoons to act as Adjutant.

Lieutenant H. S. of H. M. 23d Regt. Light Dragoons to act as Quarter Master.

25th Regiment Native Infantry 2d Battalion.

Captain Bisset of His Majesty's 69th Regt. to do duty. 26th Regiment Native Infantry 1st Battalion.

Captain Lindsay and Lieutenant Hopkins of His Majesty's 69th Regiment to do duty. Ensign John Myers of the 25th Regt. Native Infantry to act as Adjutant.

2d Battalion of Artillery.

Lieutenant Roberts of H. M. 69th Regt. to do duty, and join the Detachment in Camp near the Race Course.

The following Officers are directed to join and do duty with their Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Trotter 1st Batt. 20th Regt. Lieutenant Robert Young 2d Batt. 20th Regt. Major Tubbene of the Madras European Regiment will proceed immediately, and join and do duty with the 2d Batt. 11th Regiment.

Captain L. S. Smith from the 20th Regt. Native Infantry is appointed to do duty with the 2d Batt. 8th Regt. and will join immediately.

Ensigns Month and Trapeaud of the Engineers, will do duty with the 2d Battalion of Artillery, and proceed to join at St. Thomas's Mount immediately.

2d Battalion 13th Regiment.

Ensigns Grant, Thompson and Harrison from the 2d Batt. 24th Regt. to do duty.

Subadar Nairam Sawmy re-admitted upon the Establishment by Government Orders of the 3d, instant, is posted to the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment, in which Corps he will do duty till a vacancy occurs to bring him upon the effective strength of a Corps; Date of Commission, 4th August, 1809.

MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that all Europeans, English as well as Foreigners, not in His Majesty's or Honourable Company's service, residing at this place, are required within the period of fifteen days from this date, to deliver at the Madras Police Office, a reported their Names, Country, place of residence, occupation, period of arrival, specifying also the place from whence they have last come, &c.

The above description of persons who may hereafter arrive at this Presidency, either by sea, or land, are likewise directed to report their names, designation, occupation, &c. as above within twenty-four hours after their arrival, at the Madras Police Office, mentioning likewise their intended place of residence while at Madras.

The above description of persons at present residing at any of the numerous stations, or observatories, under the authority of the Government of Fort St. George, or who may hereafter arrive, shall without delay forward a report in the annexed form through the channel of the nearest Magistrate, Collector, or other local authority, to the Madras Police Office.

It is further directed, that on the departure of any of the above description of persons, from their place of residence, to such place as they may proceed to, either from the Presidency or from any of the Outstations, whether by sea, or land, shall be themselves, and through the channel of the nearest Magistrate, Collector, or other local authority, at all times report to the Madras Police Office.

In order to avoid any plea of ignorance, by the above persons, of the existing orders, and regulations of Government, the Honorable the Governor in Council directs, that copies of this notification, as well as that of the advertisement of 24 April and 27 August 1807, be prepared by the Superintendent of Police, and affixed in the most conspicuous places, of public resort, at this Presidency, for general information, and a certain number of these copies, to be transmitted to all the Magistrates, Collectors, and other local authorities for the like purpose of being affixed in their respective stations, and delivery, above the above descriptions of persons may reside, and in the event of failure by the Superintendent of Police, in transmitting the above copies, application to be made to him for that purpose.

It will be the particular duty of the Magistrates, Collectors, and other local authorities, where the above description of persons may at present reside, and may hereafter arrive, to explain to them this order, and to see it strictly carried into execution, and on their failing to comply with it, they shall on discovery, be placed under personal restraint.

J. H. SYMONS, Superintendent of Police. Madras Police Office, 9th August, 1809.

FORM OF THE REPORT.

Name.	Country or place of Birth.	Whom written, date of arrival.	By what ship.	Place of residence and date of arrival at that place.	By whom permitted to remain in the country.	Former occupation in the country.	Present occupation only.	Remarks.
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On Thursday last, the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. Thos. Oakes, and James Henry Casamajor, Esquires, Members of the Council, Major General Gowie, commanding the Army in Chief, and the principal Inhabitants of Madras, waited on the Honorable the Governor, at the Government House, in Fort St. George, when the following Address was read and presented to the Governor by the Chief Justice.

To the Honble Sir GEORGE BARLOW, Bart. Knight of the Bath, Governor and President in Council of Fort St. George and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

HONBLE SIR,

We whose names are hereunto Subscribed impressed with a deep sense of our duty to our Country, and of the necessity of good order & obedience to the constituted authorities, beg leave to tender you, at this moment of difficulty and danger, our assurances of support to the interests of Government, and of our readiness to devote our lives and fortunes to the maintenance of the public tranquillity in any way, in which to you, in your wisdom, it may seem meet to command them.

We desire to take this opportunity of publicly expressing our fullest disapprobation of that spirit of insubordination which has recently shewn itself amongst the Officers of the Honorable Company's Army serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George. Fully convinced, that it is the duty of every good Subject to yield obedience to the Commands of those whom the will of his Sovereign, and the Laws of his Country have placed in authority over him, and patiently to await the result of a reference to Europe for the redress of real or supposed grievances; any conduct, impatient of the period of such appeal, and backward to the calls of professional obedience, we regard as subversive of all good order and discipline, hostile to the constitution of our Native Country, and big with danger to the existence of the British Empire in India.

And we therefore, Honorable Sir, beg to repeat the assurances of our firm determination to resist the operation of such principles, which we are convinced must be equally reprobated and condemned by all good and loyal subjects.

Fort St. George, 9th August, 1809.

Signed Thomas Andrew Stanger, T. Oakes, H. A. Casamajor, Francis Gowie, James Henry Casamajor, Commanding the Army in Chief, Major General Lieutenant Colonel Commanding Center Division of the Army—J. H. Conway, Adjutant General of the Army—J. Falconer—J. H. D. Oakley—J. H. Peile—Frederick Gahagan—Robert Alexander—J. Munro, Quarter Master General—W. Thackeray—W. Wainwright—J. Kenworthy—A. Austruberry—V. Blacker, Deputy Quarter Master General—W. Brown—George Garraway—James Taylor—Henry Hall—D. B. Hall—J. Leith, Lieutenant Colonel—R. Barclay, Lieutenant Colonel—W. Saunders—R. Velliam—E. C. Greenway—H. Gahagan—J. Baker—W. Nicholson, D. A. G. K. T. C. W. Burdett, Brigadier Major K. T. W. Baker—S. T. Good—H. Russell—G. E. Barlow, Captain 34th Foot—Thomas Robinson—James Stuart Fraser, Lieutenant—Thomas Gahagan—W. M. Leod, Lieutenant Colonel 8th Commanding—Charles Trotter, Lieutenant Colonel 1st Batt. 20th Regt.—Henry Couran, Royal Regiment—C. Nicol, Major 65th Regiment—Thomas Macleod, John Sheldar, Major 2d Battalion Artillery, Commissary of Stores—J. H. Symons, Lieutenant Colonel Native Infantry—C. Mackenzie, Major, Engineers—W. Conke—W. M. Taggart, Major—Terence Gahagan—P. Bruce, Lieutenant Colonel—W. H. Gordon—A. Scott—John Read—P. Vasey Ag-

new, Deputy Adjutant General—W. Morrison—P. H. Bruce—W. Horsman—J. Prendergast, Deputy Military Auditor General—W. L. Jouis, Captain—J. Nelson—P. H. Keay, Major.

To this Address the Governor delivered the following reply.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg you will accept my warmest acknowledgements for this mark of respect and attachment to the interests of my Government.

Assurances of confidence and support from persons of your rank, Character, and Station, must at all times have been highly gratifying to me; but they are peculiarly acceptable at the present moment of difficulty, when the Government is deserted by too many of those in whose hands the constitution had placed arms for its defence.

When I reflect however on the distinguished reputation which the Officers of the Army of the Honorable Company have acquired, I cherish a well grounded expectation that the Example which has this day been afforded by you, will produce the most salutary impressions on the minds of those individuals who have been so unhappily misled, and induce them to return to a correct sense of their duty.

While our Native Country is struggling for the support of the liberties of Europe, it cannot be possible that she should be wounded by her own Sons in these distant and valuable possessions which have been won by their arms, and which can be maintained only by a strict obedience to that Authority to which she has confided their defence and Government.

There is a principle of national feeling and attachment deeply implanted in the minds of Britons which cannot be eradicated. I am confident therefore that in the hour of Danger every British Government must find friends and supporters in all the good and reflecting part of society, who will be ready to rally round it, and to defend the principles of that constitution which is the source of our liberty and happiness. They will perceive that every violation of the authorities created by the constitution is a violation of the constitution itself, and they will be convinced that the greatest misfortune which could befall the State, would be the surrender of its authority to the army which it maintains for its defence, and the submitting to their transgression the first principles of duty and obedience, on the due observance of which by every class of the Community, and particularly the Military Servants of the public, the stability of every Government is founded. To maintain these principles must ever be my primary duty as the immediate head of the Government of this important branch of the British Empire in India, and to support me in the discharge of that duty must be the first wish of every loyal subject.

Deeply impressed as you are with the truth of these sentiments, you will be rejoiced at being informed that the honorable zeal and loyalty of His Majesty's Officers and Troops, and of a large body of the most respectable Officers of the Company's Army, supported by the fidelity of the Native Troops, have enabled me to frustrate the designs which had been formed for the subversion of the Government, and it will be a further source of satisfaction to you to know that the public security will be completed by the Councils and authority of the Right Honorable the Governor General, whose arrival at this Presidency may be shortly expected.

In this extraordinary crisis, it must have been a source of gratification to every man of rank and high Station to have had an opportunity of placing his name in the list of those who have stood forward to discredit by their authority principles destructive of all order and legal Government. The Public Sentiment in every Society must necessarily be influenced by the opinions and conduct of its leading Members; and I anticipate the most essential benefits from the exertion of your endeavours to disseminate those feelings of duty and attachment to the laws, which you have this day expressed, feelings which will be applied by our country, and remembered to the honor of those by whom they have been manifested.

Fort St. George, 12th August, 1809.

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

The course of proceedings followed for some time past by the Officers of the Honorable Company's Army at this Presidency, has obliged the Government to adopt the most decided measures for the preservation of the important in-

terests committed to its charge. These proceedings may be stated to have commenced with the transmission to the Government, by the late Commander in Chief, of a Memorial addressed to the Hon. the Court of Directors dated January 1809, and Signed by a large proportion of the Company's Officers. Although that paper exhibits claims of an ungrounded nature, and contains observations equally improper and unjust on the Orders of the Hon. Court of Directors and the Government. The Governor in Council was induced to permit it to pass without the serious notice which it appeared to demand by a confidence in the discipline of the Army, and a persuasion that the objectionable passages in the Memorial were inadvertently and unintentionally introduced.

The subsequent conduct of the Commander in Chief forced the Government to vindicate its Authority by a signal example of punishment. It was well known to the Company's Officers that the whole of this Proceeding was referred to the Supreme Government, and the authorities in Europe; that it would receive from their Wisdom a decision conformable to the soundest principles of reason and justice; and that its discussion could not belong to the cognizance of a deliberative body. Notwithstanding these considerations the Governor in Council anxious to remove every cause of misunderstanding relative to a measure of so important a nature, published an Order dated the 21st January, explaining to the Army the grounds on which it was adopted. The Governor in Council had a right to expect on the most obvious grounds of discipline, and respect for the laws, that the question would have been permitted to rest here, and receive its final award from the only powers competent to decide on it; and it was with feelings of equal surprise and concern he learned that a memorial to the Supreme Government of the most intemperate description was circulated in the Company's Army. The Governor in Council, desirous to avoid a recurrence to measures of severity, and persuaded that it was sufficient to apprise the Company's Officers of the improper nature of their proceedings to induce them to desist from their prosecution, authorized the Commander in Chief to issue a circular letter dated the 5th of March 1809 explaining to those Officers the impropriety of their conduct, and calling upon them by the most powerful motives of duty, allegiance and honor, to abstain from such unjustifiable measures. A letter from the Right Honorable the Governor in Council dated the 20th of February 1809 approving of the steps adopted by the Government of Fort St. George with respect to the late Commander in Chief was also circulated to the Army, in the expectation that the Sentiments of the Supreme Government would have repressed the spirit of faction and insubordination which prevailed. These letters appear to have produced no effect. The memorial to the Supreme Government made further progress; and an address to Major Boles, an Officer under sentence of suspension, written in language of determined sedition, was circulated in the Army, and forced upon the notice of the Governor in Council by a Company's Officer holding a confidential situation on his Staff. The Governor in Council was still induced to pursue a system of forbearance by the sentiments of affection and respect which he was disposed to entertain towards the Company's Officers, and by a conviction that the principles of zeal, discipline and national attachment by which he supposed they were actuated, would lead them to relinquish the reprehensible measures in which they were engaged, on being made fully acquainted with their impropriety and danger. The Commander in Chief accordingly, under the sanction of the Government, issued a second circular Letter dated the 10th April 1809 again calling upon the Officers of the Company's Army to adhere to their duty, correcting the erroneous opinions which they had received regarding the powers of the Government, and describing the unjustifiable nature and dangerous consequences of their proceedings. The Governor in Council learned with deep regret that these measures of moderation, thus repeated, and urgent appeals to the discipline, duty, national attachment and professional honor of the Company's Officers, were entirely nugatory; that the memorials continued to be circulated, and that sentiments of the sedition were openly declared in many parts of the Army. The farther forbearance of the Government would have encouraged the progress of those evils; a course of explanation and exhortation had been pursued in vain, and it became imperiously necessary to check by a salutary example of punishment a spirit of insubordination that threatened the most dangerous consequences to the prosperity of the Empire. The General Orders of the 1st of May last were accordingly passed. The Governor in Council is concerned to state that this example, which was confined to the persons who were principally instrumental in promoting Sedition and of whose delinquency the most ample proofs existed, and which was intended to obviate the necessity of more extensive punishments failed to produce the beneficial effects anticipated from its adoption; and that principles of insubordination and sedition continued to prevail among the Company's Officers, if possible, with aggravated violence. The Company's Officers of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, whose good conduct in refusing to affix their Signatures to the seditious addresses, had received the approbation of the

Government, intimated to the rest of the Army in an Address, dated in May last, scarcely less reprehensible than the papers which had incurred the disavowal of the Government, their participation in the disaffection which prevailed so extensively in the Company's Army. The Officers at Hyderabad followed up this act by threatening in an address dated the 15th June, transmitted direct to the Governor in Council, to separate themselves from the authority of the Government established over them, by their Country, unless a Submission should be yielded to their menaces, by abrogating the General Orders of the 1st of May, and the Company's Officers at Masulipatam imprisoned their Commanding Officer and made preparations to desert the post entrusted to their command and join the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, thereby involving on account of views personal to the Guilt of rebellion, and furnishing to the Native Troops a dangerous example of resistance to authority. The Governor in Council still anxious to impress on the minds of the Company's Officers a sense of the impropriety of their conduct, published to the Army the dispatch from the Supreme Government dated the 27th of May last, which contained an entire approval of the measures of the Government of Fort St. George, and stated the most forcible and conclusive arguments against the system of faction and illegal combination which had been introduced into the Hyderabad Army. This solemn decision of the Supreme Authority in India has also proved to be ineffectual; the Officers at Hyderabad although they knew the sentiments of the Supreme Government, refused to obey in a letter to their Commanding Officer dated the 8th July obedience to the Orders of Government for the march of a Battalion from Hyderabad, adding as a threat, that its services might soon be useful to their Cause; and have since, forwarded to the Government in a paper dated 21st July the conditions on which they are willing to return to their duty, and which they require the Government to accept in order to avert the impending evils; evils which can result only from their own criminal determination to place themselves in the situation of Enemies to their Country. The conditions on which those Officers presume to state that they will yield obedience to the national authorities, afford further proofs of the nature of their designs; for they demand the public revocation of the General Orders of the 1st of May, the restoration to their rank and appointments of all Officers removed by this Government however obnoxious and criminal the Conduct of those Officers may have been; the dismissal from Office of the Officers of the General Staff who may be supposed to have advised the Government; the trial by a General Court Martial of the Officer Commanding Masulipatam who was arrested by his own disobedient Officers; and finally an amnesty for the conduct of the Company's Army. The Garrison of Masulipatam have placed themselves in a state of rebellion, the troops at Seringapatam and Hyderabad have followed their example, and it has been ascertained that the Military authority entrusted to Commanding Officers, has been usurped by self-constituted Committees, & that a forgerized system of combination for the purpose of subverting the authority of the Government has been established throughout the greatest part of the Army of this establishment.

The Governor in Council perceives in the foregoing Course of proceedings on the part of the European Officers of the Company's Army, which has equally resisted measures of forbearance and punishment, a determined spirit of revolt, that must, unless speedily repressed, produce the most fatal consequences to the constitution and authority of the Government and the interests of the nation. No means compatible with the Honor and authority of the Government have been omitted to recall the Company's Officers to a sense of their duty as Soldiers, and of their allegiance as British Subjects; the forbearance displayed by the Government under circumstances of aggravated indignity, demonstrate the satisfaction with which it would have regarded any disposition on the part of the Company's Officers to manifest the usual obedience required from all Soldiers. No disposition however of that nature has appeared; on the contrary those Officers, by a systematic course of aggression and insubordination have forced the Government to adopt measures of the most decided nature for the support of its authority.

The Governor in Council would be guilty of a most criminal desertion of his duty, and the cause of this country, if he were capable of confirming the evils of Sedition and mutiny, by a submission to the menaces of a body of men placed by the law under his Government. Such a course of proceeding would prostrate the authority of the State before a disaffected and seditious faction; it would effectually incapacitate this and every succeeding Government from executing the functions of Administration, and would be fatal to the prosperity of the Empire in India, by affording an example of successful opposition to authority, and by weakening the power and dignity of the Government which in this country are peculiarly essential to its existence. Influenced by these considerations, the Governor in Council has considered it to be his sacred duty, to resist every appearance of concession to the threats of insubordination and faction, and to employ the power and means at the disposal of the Government for the restoration

of discipline, and the maintenance of its honor and authority.

In this state of affairs it is a source of the most gratifying reflection that the zeal, loyalty and discipline of his Majesty's troops, and of many of the most respectable Officers of the Company's Army, combined with the fidelity generally manifested by the native troops will enable the Government to accomplish the important object of re-establishing public order. The good conduct of his Majesty's troops during the dissensions that have occurred, their zealous adherence to duty, the preference which they have manifested to the principles of honor, and the greatest credit on their character, and demonstrate that they are animated by the same ardent love of their country which has distinguished their brother soldiers in Europe. His Majesty's troops under this Government will possess the gratifying reflection of having deserved the approbation and gratitude of their country, and of having faithfully contributed to the preservation of an important branch of the Empire.

The Governor in Council entertains a hope that the Company's Officers who have threatened the Government of their country with the most serious evils, who have demanded as the condition of being faithful to their duty, the execution of measures derogating to the character, and fatal to the interests of the State, will pause before they attempt to proceed further in the course of Sedition and Guilt which they have pursued. It has been the earnest wish, and anxious desire of the Governor in Council to avoid measures of extremity, to re-establish order by the course of the law, and to give up to Military trial the authors of the present seditious proceedings. In the prosecution of measures so consonant to justice, so necessary for the restoration of discipline, so conformable to the ordinary course of Military Government, the Governor in Council is persuaded that he shall have the concurrence of all persons in the Civil and Military Services who have not banished from their minds every sentiment of national feeling; and he exhorts the Officers of the Company's Service, by submitting to that course of measures, to avert the evils which they are precipitating upon themselves. Such a result, gratifying at any period, would at the present moment of national difficulty, be peculiarly acceptable to the views and feelings of the Governor in Council; and adhering to the zeal and patriotism by which the Officers of the Company's Army have been distinguished, he still encourages a hope that by manifesting obedience to the Government, they will obviate the adoption of measures of extremity, arrest the certain consequences of their past conduct, and promote the restoration of general confidence order and discipline.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
(Signed) A. FALCONAR, Chief Secy. to Govr.

On Thursday 10th Instant, a Session of Oyer, Terminer and general Goal Delivery in the Supreme Court, commenced before the Honorable Sir Thomas Strange, Kt. Chief Justice at the Court House in Fort St. George, who addressed the Grand Jury in the following terms.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.
I have to beg your attention for a few minutes while I trouble you with the matters which I have to give you in charge.

Upon the Jarcenies in the Calendar I have nothing particular to say, except to observe that a number of them were committed during the continuance of those tumults which agitated the Native population of the town for several days subsequent to the close of the last Session; occasioned by a difference that has long subsisted with respect to certain particulars between, in this part of India, two comprehensive classes of the Hindoos. In return for their unceasing and exemplary allegiance to us, we owe to this portion of our subjects anxious attention to every thing by which their feelings as well as their interest are capable of being affected. It is not for us to deride their prejudices, particularly such the history and nature of which we but imperfectly understand. Exercising over them the rights of Government, it is our duty so far as we may have it in our power, to make them ease our own, whenever either circumstances, or their reference, calls upon us to interpose; though, upon an abstract consideration of the subject, their estimate of its importance, and ours, may widely differ. Government has therefore acted both wisely and humanely in appointing a Committee to investigate the differences to which I allude, with a view to some arrangement that may prevent for the future their tendency to disturb the public peace. The Committee engaged in the enquiry is peculiarly qualified to answer its purpose, delicate as is the trust confided to it. In the mean time justice must take its course against delinquents who shall appear to have availed themselves of the disorder of the moment to commit depredations upon their terrified fellow-subjects. Cases of this description will occupy some portion of the time you will have to allot to the public service in consequence of the summons under which you are assembled.

There are no fewer than three murders in the Calendar. None of them require any particular observation from me at present, except one for which you will find that the Grand Jury at the last Sessions, thought they could not, upon the evidence before them, justify finding a Bill. The atrociousness of the case, and

the just anxiety of that Jury that the guilty should not escape, induced the Court to detain till the present Session the prisoners who were committed for it, in the hope during the interval of some further discovery. I am sorry to have to tell you that none has been made, though the diligence of the Police has been exerted for the purpose. The case therefore will come before you upon precisely the same evidence upon which your predecessors in the function you are entering upon thought it most discreet not to find any Bill. The prisoners if discharged, this Session for want of a Bill being found against them will be liable at any future time to be called upon again to answer, upon discovery of better evidence to charge them than what at present exists. It is proper however for me to tell you, that you are not in the slightest degree bound by the judgment of the former Grand Jury. If the evidence that will be laid before you shall in your opinion be sufficient to warrant the accusation upon which they stand committed, it will be your duty to confirm it by finding the Bill that will be preferred to you for the purpose.

There is one other commitment in the Calendar upon a charge of a description that requires to be noticed. It is a capital one for a brutal and violent attack upon the chastity of the weaker sex, the nature of which I need not further particularise. It is preferred against a British soldier, and it is attended with circumstances of considerable aggravation. In an address which I mean to publish I am unwilling to enter into remarks upon an accusation of this sort which might otherwise assist you in deliberating upon the evidence to be adduced in its support, and shall content myself for the present with imparting to you the caution in an enquiry of the kind of one of the best and most enlightened Judges that England ever knew. When the witnesses for the prosecution, shall present themselves, should difficulties occur, if you will intimate them, it will be the duty of the Court to guide you the best it can in their solution. Meanwhile be sufficient that I read to you some passages on the subject from the work of Lord Hale, the excellent Judge to whom I allude. "It is true," says he, (speaking of the offence in question) "it is a most detestable crime, & therefore ought impartially to be punished with death; but it must be remembered that it is an accusation easily to be made, and hard to be proved, and harder to be defended by the party accused, tho' ever so innocent. And therefore, says he, though the party imputed be in law a competent witness, yet the credibility of his testimony must be left to the Jury upon the circumstance of fact that concur with that testimony." He then proceeds to lay down a few general rules as guides to the discovery connected with the character of the prisoner, his deportment at the time; the signs of the alleged injury; the place where it was committed, and lastly the conduct of the party accused. His experience had led him to be sceptical to the fact, while in the description of the crime he uniformly speaks of it, as it deserves, with indignation and horror.

Gentlemen, the certainty that acts of rebellion have, within the territories dependant upon this Presidency, been recently committed by numbers of the Honorable Company's Officers engaged in an extensive combination, generally to throw off all obedience to this Government, and seek redress of alleged grievances by a time, forbids my parting with you on the present occasion without drawing your attention to a state of things at once so extraordinary, so perilous, and so highly criminal. If there be in the mind of any one of you, Gentlemen, the least doubt as to the fact, upon him I shall expect to make no impression till he be better informed on the subject. If the fact, however be that the description of persons to whom I allude have, with comparatively few exceptions, been prevailed with to enter into an illegal combination, and that individuals of them, availing themselves of its support, are by their acts leaving to this Government no alternative but either to compromise the public authority, or to endeavour to maintain it by the sword, then the time is in my opinion arrived, when it becomes every man in his sphere to consider the part which it may be proper for him to take in a contest in which it is not seemly to be neutral, and to exert all powers over him he may have influence to advance that, which, upon a conviction of its being right, he means himself to pursue.

That the moment for doing this, in the most public as well as the most secret manner, has existed ever since the day upon which Government took measures for requiring from every Company's Officer a test of his fidelity, it will be believed that I can have little doubt in assuming. By that act, on the part of Government, the most universal publicity was given to the state of things as it existed between it, and that portion of the army to which I am alluding. In the development which the dictates of prudence seem upon that day to have rendered indispensable; the Natives were expressly included. The Native Officers of Corps were conveyed by authority to receive an explanation of the measure adopted with respect to such of their European Officers as had declined affording the test that had been required. The policy of reserve from an apprehension of alarm ceased with that act; and it became from that moment the proportionate duty of every friend to his country by rallying

MANIFESTO.

The Supreme Junta of Spain have issued a Manifesto, describing, in the most forcible language, the present situation of their Country, and the causes that have led to the calamities with which it is now assailed. The Manifesto retraces the history of the connection between France and Spain for a century back, and enumerates the uniform advantages which France uniformly derived from that connection, down to the French Revolution, and even subsequent to that period. How this faithful friendship and useful alliance has since been repaid by the most cruel perfidy, the blackest ingratitude, is but too notorious; and the fate of Spain is held up as an avulsion to every other nation, to guard against that profligate ambition that would enslave them all. The Manifesto concludes with the following energetic Address to the different Continental Powers:—

"Yes, Princes and Nations of the Continent, your preservation is identified with ours. The grand system of continental subjugation, which is incessantly issuing from the lips of Frenchmen, comprises in their own aggrandizement your ruin. Do not deceive yourselves: the ambition of Bonaparte has already triumphed over Italy, Holland, and Switzerland, and has converted the States of the Confederation of the Rhine into the provinces of his own Empire. With the forces of Spain and Portugal he intends to effect the destruction of Austria, and afterwards to assemble the collective strength of Europe to drive the unfortunate Alexander into the deserts of Tartary. Then, and not until all this is consummated, will the projects of his wild ambition be accomplished. The ancient dynasties of the earth will disappear, and his family will reign uncontrolled over the nations; another feudal system, more repugnant than the former, will be established, to the exclusion of the light, and to the destruction of the industry and civilization of three complete centuries."

"But the time has not yet arrived when the tyrant can enjoy the fruits of his labours. England, possessing great natural advantages from her insular situation, from her power, and from her laws, has cast the smile of contempt at the mad convulsions of French audacity."

"What then, Sovereigns of Europe, have you to perform? You are invited to action by fair opportunity, by obvious interest, and the urgent danger. If you wish to exist, arm yourselves. From the Scheld to the Tyber, and from the Neva to the Guadalquivir, may there be but one object, and may that be, war against Frenchmen. Perhaps you doubt of a successful result from your efforts.—Be not deceived, Frenchmen are neither invulnerable nor invincible; the plains of Valencia and Saragossa, and the mountains of Baylen, exposed to Heaven and Earth their shame and degradation. Oh! ye Monarchs and Inhabitants of the Continent, initiate your Brimmes, and our perscriptions, and the world threatened with destruction by a brutal monster, will at length recover its independence and its repose."

"MARIN DE GARAY,
Secretary to the Supreme Junta.
Palace of Alcazar, Seville, Jan. 1, 1809."

A Note, of which the following is a copy, was on Wednesday morning received by the Lord Mayor, from the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department:—

My Lord,
I have the honour to inform you, that a Treaty of Peace between His Majesty and the Sultan Porte, was signed on the 5th of January last.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

The Committee of the Patriot Fund have presented the Hon. George Hardinge with a Vase of a hundred pounds value, in honour to his nephew and adopted son, the late Captain Hardinge, of the San Fiorenzo frigate.

FOR SALE.

AT THE
COURIER OFFICE.

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

WHERE ALSO

ORDERS FOR PRINTING.

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

ALSO

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and visiting Cards &c. engraved.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.
FOWNES Disney,
SHERIFF.

Bandy Boochanmah, Bandy Narasimmah, Bandy Ramaswamy, and Ramachandrudoo, the Personal representatives of Bandy Appoo Naick, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday the 22d and Wednesday the 23d Instant, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premises, between 4 & 5 in the afternoon of each day, two Houses and Ground situated in Peddoo Naick's Pettah, No. 5, & 65, Permal Moodelliar's Street, viz.

On Tuesday the 22d.—One House and Ground No. 65, measuring in length from East to West 564 feet, and in breadth from North to South 100 feet, or thereabouts. And on Wednesday the 23d.—A large upper roomed House and Ground, No. 9, measuring in length from East to West 1024 feet, and in breadth from North to South 100 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 or Persons who shall purchase the said Premises & all persons who shall attend the sale agree 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 M'TAGGART,
SHERIFF.

MADRAS, 15th Aug. 1809.

NEW TONTINE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to this Society are requested to attend a half yearly GENERAL MEETING, on Wednesday the 23d Instant, at 11 in the Forenoon, at the COURIER OFFICE in the Fort, to inspect and audit the TREASURER'S accounts.

JOHN UNDERWOOD, JUNIOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TAKE NOTICE, that Application was this day made to the Honourable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical Side for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects which were of the Honourable Richard Montgomery Jones, deceased: late a Lieutenant in the 1st Batt. 10th Regt. N. I. in the Military Service of the Honourable East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, to be granted to William Peters, as Creator of the said deceased.

W. LIGHT,
PROCTOR.

MADRAS, 15th August, 1809.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance by the Old Madras Insurance Company, are requested to be addressed to the present Secretary.

EDWARD WATTS,
SECRETARY.

MADRAS, 9th August, 1809.

A CARD.

Franck & Thomson,

BEG to inform the SUBSCRIBERS to their LOTTERY, for the HOUSE and GARDEN at Perambur, that the Drawing is unavoidably postponed till the 13th of September next, when it will take place at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at their Office No. 5, Stringer's Street, Blacktown, where Tickets are for Sale.

MADRAS, August 15, 1809.

Bengal Wax Candles.

A FEW BOXES
ARE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,

By Thomas Hurst,
AT HIS ROOMS,
IN DAVIDSON'S STREET,
BLACK-TOWN.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 16th Instant,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

AN IRON GREY

BANDY HORSE,

FOUR YEARS OLD,

WARRANTED SOUND AND FREE FROM VICE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 17th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

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

THAT large and Commodious Terraced House with Garden, situated on the Mount Road, between the Garden Houses, belonging to J. K. LANE and R. A. MAITLAND, 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. Sen.

N E A R

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 light Curricule and hood, with shafts, to use as a Buggy, a pair of mouse coloured Curricule Ponies, that go occasionally in a Buggy.

AND

A VARIETY OF ARTICLES.

Catalogues will be published and circulated.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

At the office of the above Gentleman in the Fort, Opposite to the Adjutant General's Office.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of Sep. next.

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE PROPERTY OF

Capt. Thomas Fraser,

OF ENGINEERS,

CONSISTING OF
HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Plate, Glass, China and Queen's Ware—Wines, Table Linen, Paintings and Drawings, Mathematical Instruments, a valuable collection of Books, a Horse with Buggy and Harness, a Curricule and a Pair of Capital Horses.

Catalogues of which will be published and distributed.

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 Poodoopettah, 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 Akhadavally 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.

Madras Lottery.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE SECOND CLASS,
FRIDAY, August 11, 1809.

No. 3418 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 6904 6169 Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 837 2502 2595 Prizes of 200 Star Pags. each.
Nos. 7388 9425 10814 10014 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

54 136 502 267 808 393 439 492 987
561 805 194 1483 917 1058 1711 1442
1432 1281 1292 1717 1149 9291 2207 2440
2027 2445 2157 2988 2858 2921 3737 3685
3520 3590 3756 3898 3401 3375 3323 4431
4637 4878 4217 4902 4255 4207 4218 4747
5954 5933 5120 5801 5939 5290 5557 5468
5667 5037 5095 5317 6713 6504 6429 6285
6864 6502 6143 6684 6321 6323 6381 6068
6333 6140 7623 7517 7030 7893 7006 8178
8107 8388 8075 8341 8700 8203 8798 8375
9585 9409 9241 9746 9211 9517 9091 9021
9093 9962 9758 9515 9338 10059 10053
10121 10430 10339 10993 10858 10019 10163
10692 11954 11979 11049 11785 11746 11055
11361 11037 11631.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE SECOND CLASS,
MONDAY, August 14, 1809.

No. 4514 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 2399 8085 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 506 1798 5790 5738 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

295 481 608 843 765 727 799 355
757 547 632 1790 1544 1855 1904 1099
1677 1837 1560 1730 1484 1193 2232 2183
2417 2515 2864 2927 2683 2159 2647 2545
3728 3184 3350 3568 3110 3891 3788 3911
3432 3688 3319 3565 3061 3933 3739 4413
4973 4918 4384 4478 4483 4329 4883 4497
4504 5057 4895 5038 5485 5751 5097 5216
5049 5248 5390 6356 6513 6554 6365 6056
6157 6127 6373 6468 7019 7487 7081 7095
7661 7043 7862 7868 7604 7041 7905 7742
7943 8011 8612 8390 8276 8333 8205 8923
8938 8998 9180 9922 9417 9527 0070 9914
9512 9558 9978 9157 10567 10673 10187 10954
10070 10236 11675 11079 11375 11509 11543
11789 11140 11078 11435 11641 11390.

HEEFKE and SON,
AGENTS.

First Calcutta Lottery.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING,
FRIDAY, July 21, 1809.

Nos. 1214 2057 and 3599 Prizes of 1000 Sica Rupees each.

PRIZES OF 100 SICCA RUPEES EACH.

27 75 82 215 222 228 240 335 345 350
390 455 497 632 644 703 741 749 818 838
845 1002 1028 1029 1111 1114 1117 1161 1168
1191 1247 1300 1351 1365 1462 1544 1546
1612 1641 1684 1702 1734 1798 1934 1946
2036 2054 2103 2159 2266 2308 2321 2335
2356 2451 2477 2507 2722 2848 2891 2920
2969 2970 3032 3101 3116 3160 3167 3175
3196 3217 3341 3364 3536 3540 3610 3687
3701 3888 3992 3980 4015 4040 4059 4088
4194 4227 4253 4258 4314 4363 4399 4467
4510 4579 4692 4707 4821 4829 4874 4884
4886 4901 4916 4940 4990 5055 5175 5182
5271 5191 5321 5337 5389 5402 5410 5428
5471 5552 5679 5741 5755 5784 5832 5914 5985.

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
TUESDAY, July 25, 1809.

No. 5464 a Prize of 10,000 Sica Rupees.
No. 1811 a Prize of 5000 Sica Rupees.

PRIZES OF 100 SICCA RUPEES EACH.

6 38 86 114 129 200 205 211 219 264
298 320 450 480 478 553 587 611 625 661
917 950 968 978 916 938 1007 1093 1112
1115 1180 1211 1316 1345 1367 1372 1384
1397 1479 1639 1971 1699 1778 1800 1847
1881 1914 2006 2004 2068 2128 2153 2160
2336 2382 2405 2413 2438 2467 2719 2732
2753 2754 2829 2699 2985 3053 3063 3090
3112 3120 3143 3238 3246 3343 3387 3411
3413 3431 3478 3480 3489 3592 3593 3651
3661 3716 3718 3818 3881 3956 4029 4041
4067 4081 4130 4285 4289 4332 4373 4375
4417 4435 4469 4514 4543 4616 4630 4635
4665 4683 4775 4093 4794 4837 4850 4917
4897 4914 4992 5008 5051 5118 5169 5186
5276 5287 5295 5306 5309 5403 5443 5449
5472 5494 5717 5882 5935.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

*. It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their order and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Papers may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE,—MARCH 7.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Robert Stopford, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, dated on board His Majesty's ship the *Cæsar*, at anchor, Balaine Light House, N. E. by N. four miles, Chassiron, S. S. E. ten, the 27th February, 1809.

Sir,—You will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on the 23d instant, being at anchor to the N. W. of the Chassiron Light House, with the ships named in the margin*, the Amethyst looking out in the N. W. the wind being to the westward, about ten P. M. I observed several rockets in the N. W. quarter, which induced me to get under sail and stand towards them. At eleven observed several strange sail to the eastward, to which I gave chase with the squadron until day light next morning, at which time the strange ships were standing into the Pertuis d'Antioche, consisting of eight sail of the line, one of them a three-decker, and two frigates. They hoisted French colours, and conceiving them to be the squadron from Brest, I immediately detached the *Naïad* by signal to acquaint Admiral Lord Gambaier.

The *Naïad* having steered a few miles to the N. W. made the signal for three sail appearing auspicious, I immediately chased them with the squadron under my command, (leaving the Amethyst and Emerald to watch the enemy,) and I soon discovered them to be three French frigates standing in for the *Sabre* d'Olonne; I was at the same time joined by the *Amelia* and *Dottrel*.

The French frigates having anchored in a position which I thought attackable, I stood in with the *Cæsar*, *Defiance*, *Donegal*, and *Amelia* and opened our fire in passing as near as the depth of water would permit the *Cæsar* and *Donegal* to go. The *Defiance* being of much less draught of water, anchored within half a mile of them; in which situation, so judiciously chosen by Capt. Hotham, the fire of the *Defiance* and the other ships obliged two of the frigates to cut their cables and go on shore.—The ebb tide making, and the water falling fast, obliged the *Defiance* to get under sail, and all the ships to stand out; leaving all the frigates ashore, two of them heeling much. They have been noticed closely, and from Capt. Rodd's report yesterday afternoon, they appeared with all their topmasts on deck, sails unbent, main yards rigged for getting guns out, and several boats clearing them. I fancy they will endeavour to get over the bar into a small pier, but I am informed by the pilots that it is scarcely practicable.

The batteries protecting these frigates are strong and numerous. The *Cæsar* had her bow-spirit wounded and rigging cut. The *Defiance* has all her masts badly wounded; two men killed and 25 wounded. *Donegal*, one killed and six wounded.

The French frigates have been out from L'Orient two days, and by Capt. Irby's report appear to be the *Italienne*, *Calypos*, and *Purcuse*. I am very confident that they will never go to sea again. My chief object in attacking these frigates so near a superior force of the enemy, was to endeavour to draw them out, and to give our squadron more time to assemble, but in this I was disappointed. I returned to the Chassiron at sun-set, and observed the enemy anchored in Basque Roads.

On the 25th I was joined by Capt. Botesford in the *Thebes*, with the *Triumph*, *Revenge*, *Vallant*, and *Indefatigable*; I therefore resumed the blockade of the enemy's ships in Basque Roads, and shall continue it till further orders.

The enemy's force consists of eleven sail of the line, four frigates, and the *Calcutta*. The force under my command consists of seven sail of the line and five frigates.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
ROBERT STOPFORD.

Extract of a letter from Captain Seymour, of his Majesty's ship *Amethyst*, to Rear-Admiral Stopford, dated near Chassiron, Feb. 27, 1809.

Yesterday the 26th, the whole weighed from Basque Roads, and proceeded to the Isle d'Aix anchorage, one frigate excepted, which run aground on the Shoals near Isle Madame, called *Les Pailis*, and after endeavouring to force her off by press of sail, she failed, and unrigged.

The enemy are anchored from, to the southward of the Isle of Aix to the northward of the end of the *Bovart*, with topgallant-yards across, but not in a line of battle, or apparent order of defence; and, I conclude, gone in from not knowing our force; but seeing our numbers increased, they have a third cable bent to the anchor in the main chains, and stopped along their side.

No movement to-day.

* *Urruty*, *Defiance*, *Donegal*,

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE,—MARCH 11.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Rear-Admiral Stopford to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated *Cæsar*, at Anchor, March 2, 1809, Chassiron Light-House S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. eleven miles.

The enemy's ships remain at Isle d'Aix. On the 28th I closely reconnoitered them in the *Cæsar*, and only counted ten sail of the line, four frigates, and the *Calcutta*. The eleventh ship of the line was observed on her beam ends, with all her masts gone, and apparently bilged. The enemy's frigates remain at the Stables d'Olonne. One of them is abandoned by the crew, and bilged upon the beach; another is hauled up close to the opening of a small inlet, but grounding every tide; and the third is in the same situation, but not quite so near the inlet.

The loss of a French line of battle ship is confirmed by the masters of three doggers which came out of the *Charante*, and were boarded in the night by our frigates, but they did not know her name.

ETOPMENT.—Lord Paget, a Nobleman highly distinguished as a General of cavalry, and who recently signified himself in the campaign in Spain, himself a married man, and possessing a family of ten children, has eloped with Lady Charlotte Wellesley, the wife of the Hon. H. Wellesley. Lady Charlotte is the daughter of the Earl of Ardglass. She is in her 28th year; she married Mr. Wellesley in the year 1803 and the fruit of the union is a family of four children. The Noble Lord is said to have written a letter to his father, expressive of the torture he suffered from reflection on his conduct, and saying that he had long lived in misery, that he wished even to have met death in the field of battle in Spain, and never to have returned to his native land.—Lady Charlotte Wellesley had, it appears, resolved upon the imprudent step she has taken some time before she put it in execution. She had sent away considerable quantities of wearing apparel from her husband's house, and had ordered fresh supplies from her tradespeople, which were to be kept till called for. On Sunday her husband found her with a large parcel of letters before her, which, upon being interrogated, she avowed, without reserve, were from Lord Paget. This correspondence was the cause of a strong remonstrance from Mr. Wellesley. On Monday the lady passed some part of the morning with her children in the nursery. She then took breakfast alone, her husband, who had been indisposed for several days, not being well enough to leave his chamber. After breakfast she went out, evidently much agitated, under the pretext of walking in the Park, as she usually did. She then went out, and hastened on foot to join Lord Paget, at his father's house in Saville-row.

LONDON,—MARCH 14, 1809.

By the Nelson transport, arrived at this port from Gijon, we have received intelligence from the seat of the war in Spain, which we know has not been communicated to the public through the medium of any other print in the kingdom. A private letter from a Correspondent, dated Head-quarters, La Carolina, Feb. 12, says—"Gen. Urbina has been appointed to the chief command of the army of the centre, and that of La Carolina; the Duke of Infantado, who commanded the former, is by this arrangement superseded, and required to present himself without delay to the Supreme Junta at Seville. Through the obstinacy and incapacity of the Duke, the Central Army, which consisted, a month ago, of 22,000 effective men, is now reduced, by desertion alone, to 8400."

General Abadia has established a military commission; 13 men have been shot, desertion has ceased, and the best discipline now reigns in the army. This officer joins with enterprise and prudence, the most brilliant talents, possesses the confidence of the army, and if properly supported by the Supreme Junta, may yet be the saviour of his country.

"The French army have fallen back upon Toledo and Madrid, obviously with the intention of entering Estremadura with an army of 25,000 men."

"General Cuesta's head quarters are established at Trovella, and his advanced guard occupies the bridge of Almaraz. His force consists of 14,000 Infantry, and 2,000 cavalry."

The head-quarters of the French are at Oropesa, and their advanced posts are in possession of the bridge of the Arzobispo.

"The division of English and Portuguese occupy Alcantara, their force 14,000."

"The English were on the 23th of January in the *Coxuna*; same day the French entered Betanzos, commanded by Soult, whose army, deducting the late detachments, does not exceed 30,000 men."

"The Marquis de la Romana, in consequence of the great losses sustained by his army

subsequent to the affair of Lugo, has retired into Portugal."

Letters have also been received by this opportunity from Col. Carrol, to the 26th ult. at which period the passes in the mountains of Asturias continued in the hands of the Patriots, the French troops in their neighbourhood having either retired, or being too weak to undertake offensive operations.

The Pope remained on the 28th January last, at Rome, under close inspection, scarcely ever going out of the house, and in every sense a prisoner.

Miss Seward, who has long been distinguished in the literary world, died on Saturday last, at Litchfield.

AUSTRIA.—According to letters from Vienna, of a recent date, the following is a correct return of the military force of the Austrian Monarchy. The regular troops amount to 390,000 men—namely, 97,1800 infantry, including a reserve of 59,000 men 50,000 horses, 14,840 artillery, and four regiments of guards. In times of war the army is reinforced by 25,000 militia, trained to arms in peaceful times, and by the Austrian Instruction. To the above return, the following statistical account is added:—the revenue of the Empire amounts at present, in the whole, to 146 millions of florins. The Austrian dominions contain in the whole 11,328 square German miles, 780 towns, 2086 boroughs, 68,950 villages, comprehending together, 3,673,610 dwellings. The capital of Vienna and the suburbs contain 6935 houses, inhabited by 222,808 persons, besides the military and foreigners. The population of the whole monarchy amounts to 23,295,000 souls, including 535,000 Jews. The monarchy is rich in a variety of the products of the three kingdoms of nature: the produce of the mineral kingdom may be valued at forty-seven millions of florins, and the amount total of all sorts of manufactures at 280 millions per annum.—(*Stockholm Gazette* of Feb. 17.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10.—Reis Effendi, Ghaild Effendi, and Asif Effendi, who have hitherto conducted the negotiation with the English Minister Adair, at Dardanelles, will set out to-morrow or after to-morrow, under a strong escort, on account of the roads not being yet quite safe, by Sophia to Roucharest, on a diplomatic mission of importance.—(*Stock-Gazette* of Feb. 23.)

GERMANY.

On the 1st of March, at Vienna, the appearance of things was warlike. Not a day passed, during which regiments of cavalry and infantry did not pass the capital, and several regiments were further expected from Hungary.

The six first battalions of the Vienna fencibles were mustered publicly on the 3d instant from which day they as well as the regular Troops were to receive full pay. In the following week they were to be presented to his Majesty, and then proceed on their march to Upper Austria.

At Munich, the greatest industry was employed in the arsenals, and the greater part of the garrison was already gone into the Tyrol. On the 6th of March, the whole division of General Wrede, 12,000 men strong, was to break up from Uhn. Augsburg, Lindau, &c. to wards the Inn.

At Dresden, measures have been taken to protect the town from attack, which were become the more necessary, as a great quantity of Austrian cavalry was cantoned near the Saxon frontier, and the Archduke Charles was arrived at Prague. The garrison of this city has already marched, and it is said that a powerful Austrian army is already collected at Egra.

Advices from Lisbon confirm the account of a general insurrection in Galicia, and state, that the French, harassed by the attacks of the peasants, had retired from Tuy and Oienze, and that the Spaniards had released and armed about 400 British prisoners; to undertake the direction and care of whom, Sir J. Cradock had sent a Field Officer, a Commissary, and a Surgeon.

Sir David Dundas had the honor to kiss His Majesty's hand on Wednesday, on being appointed Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Armies. He was also sworn a Member of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council. Sir David has appointed Colonel Gordon to be his Public Military Secretary.

The Mayor and Corporation of Canterbury, on Thursday, voted the Freedom of that City to Colonel Wardle, as a proof of the estimation in which they hold the conduct of the prisoner of the Charges against the Commander in Chief.

Madras Lottery.

62

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE SECOND CLASS,
THURSDAY, August 17, 1809.

Nos. 5417 6373 Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 6396 2523 3776 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 4661 5960 10197 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

242 739 432 705 557 86 967 870 1424
1532 1586 1022 1810 2801 2008 2125 2469
2350 2653 2023 2750 2605 3324 3648 3272
3446 3123 3456 4744 4112 4337 4659 4967
4933 4244 4787 4247 5115 5761 5602 5377
5558 5624 5610 5585 5058 5172 5210 5758
5559 5763 6389 6358 6942 6702 6536 6013
6822 6365 7927 7459 7464 7014 8259 8706
8660 8671 8155 8902 8373 8551 8261 8243
9134 9897 9000 9455 9678 9975 9682 9535
10564 10951 10177 10266 10346 10191 10418
10765 10774 11256 11191 11867 11491 11868
11608 11585 11743 11695 11735.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE SECOND CLASS,
MONDAY, August 21, 1809.

No. 6731 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 2509 4002 11271 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 902 1809 7344 8765 5041 2436 5962 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

62 71 445 550 961 166 916 412 827
1889 1779 1486 1613 1723 1446 1127 1822
1429 1255 1337 1075 2956 2791 2810 2479
2490 2657 3624 3129 3465 3362 4203 4325
4304 4811 4564 4021 4545 5011 5030 5287
5328 5437 5628 5654 6058 6202 6053 6409
6920 6901 6922 6848 6452 6156 6901 6541
6631 6727 6039 6505 7702 7508 7420 7228
7210 7606 7075 7122 7601 7382 7967 7989
7850 7631 7034 8378 8711 8112 8815 8416
8528 8086 8603 8592 8347 8404 8156 8294
8662 8664 8535 8141 9657 9995 9333 9393
9010 9829 9956 9366 9471 9961 10199 10817
10619 10205 10203 11487 11692 11836 11674
11751 11124 11368 11925 11830 11586 11236
11462 11329 11636.

HEEFKE AND SON,
AGENTS.

First Calcutta Lottery.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING,
FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1809.

No. 3655 a Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 3185 a Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

PRIZES OF 100 SICCA RUPEES EACH.

157 176 207 229 235 276 306 324 435 558
574 606 629 658 946 993 1067 1160 1263
1396 1424 1441 1568 1595 1604 1759 1834
1840 1890 1903 1969 1987 2014 2046 2228
2251 2324 2353 2362 2413 2510 2616 2626
2631 2702 2712 2754 2786 2829 2920 2946
2956 2963 3081 3134 3140 3204 3209 3210
3282 3338 3339 3356 3363 3386 3429 3443
3491 3512 3529 3571 3625 3676 3754 3817
3893 3919 3940 3953 3965 4039 4004 4119
4123 4149 4200 4207 4277 4312 4324 4371
4379 4389 4463 4481 4493 4514 4551 4567
4582 4638 4644 4748 4909 4925 4939 4963
4973 5031 5063 5085 5133 5330 5342 5382
5494 5500 5677 5793 5835 5857 5914 5939
5947 5955 5966 5979 4991.

SEASON 1808-9.

East India Ships with their Managing Owners, Commanders, Principal Officers, Time of being Afloat, &c. &c.