

MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXV.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1809.

NUMBER 1246.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Part 1.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to address the following modifications in the Regulations which have been established with regard to the issue of Passports.

5.—It is directed that in future all Foreigners who arrive at Madras, do deliver their passports at the Police Office in person, and that no Passports be issued to Foreigners except at the Police Office.

6.—All foreigners, residing at any of the out-stations or elsewhere, under the authority of the Government of Fort St. George, or who may hereafter arrive, shall without delay, report through the channel of the nearest Magistrate, Collector, or other local authority, their place of residence, occupation, period of arrival, and from whence they have come, to the Police Office at Madras, and any person failing to comply with this notification, will, on discovery be placed under personal restraint.

4.—It will be the particular duty of Magistrates, Collectors, and other local authorities where foreigners may reside, to explain to such persons this part of the regulations; and to see that the order is strictly enforced.

5.—All passports of whatever description are in future to be translated in the Malabar, Gento, and Hindostany Languages.

6.—Such parts of the existing Passport Regulations as are not affected by the above rules, are to remain in full force.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

Fort St. George, (Signed) G. BUCHAN, August 22, 1807. CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

Published by the Authority of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

Madras Police Office, J. H. SYMONS, 29th August, 1809. SUFF. OF POLICE.

Notice is hereby given, that, on application at this Office, Licenses, on the following conditions, will be granted to Ships, properly qualified to proceed to England, with Cargo.

1st.—The Ship shall sail from this Port prior to the 1st day of October next, wind and weather permitting.

2d.—The Owners shall consent to the conditions prescribed in the letters from the Hon. the Court of Directors bearing date the 29th October 1807 and the 1st June 1808, stipulating that the Company shall have the option of loading goods for the return Cargo of such Ships to India at the rate of Freight which may be fixed by the Honorable Court of Directors.

3d.—The cargo shall be wholly composed of Cotton with the exception of such quantity of sugar, salt-petre, alkali, or other articles, which may be required for Dead Weight.

4th.—Persons applying for Licenses shall specify the Tonnage of the Ship, the quantity of Cotton they propose to load her with, and the quantity of Sugar or other articles which they may consider it necessary to put on board for Dead Weight.

5th.—The Ship must be lawfully and navigated according to Law.

6th.—Three-fourths of the Crew must consist of Natives of the British Dominions in India or elsewhere.

7th.—Lists of the Crew stating of what country each Individual is a Native, must be deposited at this Office signed by the party applying, before the License is granted.

8th.—The Owners in India or their Agents in England shall be answerable for every expense, which may arise respecting the Ships Licenses in England and shall be responsible to the Company for their return to India.

9th.—The Owners of the Ship shall be required to enter into a Bond engaging that the Ship shall be navigated in all respects, according to law, that she shall sail (wind and weather permitting) within the time limited, that the Ship shall carry no other Goods than those specified in the License; that the Hon. Company shall have liberty to load her on the return Voyage; and that for the breach of all or any of these conditions the Owners shall render themselves liable to a Penalty at the rate of Rs. 1000 per Ton on the whole Tonnage of the Ship.

By order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade.

Fort St. George, J. GWATKIN, 18th August, 1809. ACT. SEC.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1809.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, August 8, 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following Regulations regarding the European Sick of the Force assembled at the race course for field service.

1st.—Europeans Sick absent from their Corps (Horse and Foot Artillery excepted) when the force is ordered to march are not to be included in the Numbers drawn for by their respective Regimental Surgeons in regard to the 60 cash per man per day; the Surgeon under whose charge they may be placed is to draw from the Honorable Company for each Patient 5 fanams 40 cash with the usual stoppage of 2 fanams 40 cash making together 8 fanams per man per day.

2d.—In the event of its becoming necessary after the force has marched to send any European Sick from the Field into a Stationary Hospital the Regimental Surgeons are to continue to draw for them at the rate of 60 cash per man per day, and the Surgeon of the Stationary Hospital to receive from the Regimental Surgeons, respectively the sum of 8 fanams 40 cash per day for each man while in such Hospital, besides the usual stoppage of 2 fanams 40 cash per day for each man.

3d.—The Hospital Surgeons under whose care the sick may be placed are authorized to draw the 60 cash mentioned in the preceding article, in two bills for each Regiment, accompanied by Rolls, specifying the Names and rank of the men and companies to which they belong, viz. one bill for 5 fanams 40 cash and the other for 2 fanams 40 cash per day, for each man so situated.

4th.—The Bills will be forwarded by Paymasters of Stations to the Military Paymaster General, who in the case of the Company's Troops, is directed to transmit them to the Paymaster in Camp or of the Garrison where the corps to which the sick respectively belong may be stationed in order that their arrears may be deducted from the abstracts of the Regt. and the companies charged with the pay. The companies, according to the stated proportions, and in the case of the Artillery, the Military Paymaster General is directed to forward the bills (through the King's Deputy Paymaster General) to the Paymaster of Regiments, by whom the requisite deductions will likewise be made and brought to account.

5th.—The Surgeon of the Horse and Foot Artillery are to draw the established allowance for the number of Europeans actually present under their charge, and the expense of the absent sick of these corps is to be defrayed by the Honorable Company at the rate of 5 fanams 40 cash per man per day—the usual stoppage of 2 fanams 40 cash per day to be made from the pay of each man.

6th.—The Dry Batta of men who may be removed from a Regimental to a field Hospital is to be drawn and adjusted in the manner directed in the 5th and 6th Paragraphs of the Medical Regulations in the Field contained in the Book of pay and allowances published in 1803 Page 187.

August 9, 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major P. V. Agnew, the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army and at present attached to the field Force under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, to be also Superintendent of Bazaars to that Force.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Lee of the 2d Battalion of His Majesty's Royal Regiment to be Brigade Major to Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, and Lieutenant Rothwell of the same Regiment to be Adjutant to the force under Lieut. Col. Campbell's command.

The Declaration required from the European commissioned Officers of the Honorable Company's Service by the order of the 23d July last having been tendered, to the Military Officers at several Stations of the Army, and refused by some of them, in consequence of which they have been removed from the exercise of their functions. The Governor in Council is pleased to publish that it never was intended that the Medical Officers should be drawn upon to sign the declaration in question, which is in no wise applicable to them, and to direct that all which is to have been removed from their duties—do immediately return to their Stations and resume the duties of them.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) J. H. PELLE, Sec. to GOVT.

The Governor in Council having taken into consideration the whole of the transactions that have occurred in the Garrison of Masulipatam, and being satisfied that the part borne by the men in those transactions is to be entirely imputed to the misrepresentations and seductions of their European Officers, is pleased to proclaim a full pardon to the European Non-commissioned Officers, and privates, and to the Native commissioned Officers, and privates of the Garrison of Masulipatam who were concerned in these improper proceedings. The Governor in Council entertains a confident persuasion that this act of lenity will produce a proper effect in the minds of those men, and induce them to exert in the future the fidelity to the Government which constitutes the first duty and highest praise of every Soldier.

The Governor in Council prohibits the march of any body of troops from the Garrison of Masulipatam without the orders of Major General Pater, Commanding the Northern Division, and directs that any troops who may have marched from Masulipatam without due authority shall return forthwith to that Station, on pain of being considered to be in a state of rebellion to the Government.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR, CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Mr. Surgeon Underwood to proceed to England on leave of absence for three years.

August 10, 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon Mitchell to the Medical Aid to the Department under the charge of the Resident at Tanjore, and to Superintendent the Vaccine inoculation at Tanjore from the 5th April last.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) J. H. PELLE, Sec. to GOVERNMENT.

Head Quarters Choultry Plain, August 11, 1809.

O. O. BY MAJOR GENERAL GOWDIE.

Captain Willie of His Majesty's 19th Regiment is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon Graham of His Majesty's 34th Regiment will join on duty with His Majesty's 82d Regiment Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon Dean will afford Medical aid to the Extra Squadron of Horse Artillery under the command of Captain Blundell.

Assistant Surgeon Dean will give Medical aid to the 2d Battalion of Artillery who will give Medical aid to the mounted details of the Horse Artillery at the Mount.

Lieutenant Cleveland of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry will join and do duty with the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

(Signed) F. N. ALMAIN, Asst. Ad. Gen.

Fort St. George, the 18th of August, 1809.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The Governor in Council has received Intelligence that the Troops at Chittledroog consisting of the 1st Battalion of the 8th and 15th Regiments N. I. seized in the latter end of July the Public treasure at that Station, deserted the Post entrusted to their care, and in obedience to orders which they received from a committee who have usurped the Public Authority at Seringapatam, marched on the 6th instant, to join the detached Troops in that Garrison, plundering the Villages on their route. The British Resident and the Officer Commanding in Mysore prohibited in the most positive terms the advances of the troops from Chittledroog, & demanded from their European Officers, a compliance with the resolution of the Governor in Council of the 26th ultimo, by either declaring that they would obey the orders of Government according to the tenor of their Commissions, or withdrawing from the present duty of that Garrison. The Officers having refused to comply with his requisition, and having persisted in advancing towards Seringapatam, it became unavoidably necessary to prevent by force their entrance into that Garrison. In consequence of this, a detachment from the British Force under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, aided by a body of Mysore horse and 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry entirely defeated and dispersed the corps from Chittledroog. During this affair a body was made by the Garrison of Seringapatam on Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs Camp, but was instantly driven back by the Pickets and 5th Regiment of Cavalry under the command of Captain Best of H. M. 25th Dragoons in charge of that Regiment.

Nearly the whole of the Rebel Force was destroyed while one casualty only was sustained by the British Troops. Lieut. Jeffries of H. M. 25th Regiment L. D. having severely injured his person, he considers it to be a disgrace to the British Force to express his high admiration & applause of the zeal, firmness, & patriotism which they displayed on that most distressing occasion. Their conduct affords a further proof of the honor and loyalty over every other consideration, and eminently entitles them to public approbation. Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, Lieut. Colonel Adams, his second in command, Captain Best, and Lieut. Jeffries awarded themselves the opportunities offered to them on this occasion of serving their Country.

The Governor in Council is also happy to distinguish the zeal and loyalty displayed by the 6th Regiment N. I. the 1st Battalion of the 2d Regiment N. I., and the Mysore Troops who all manifested an eager desire to perform their duty. The Mysore horse on one occasion put the Column of the Chittledroog Troops to flight, and took 2 guns and both the Colours from one of the Battalions of the Rebels, & the weakness of men acting in the worst of causes.

That a body of British Officers should deliberately disobey the orders of their Government, seize the public treasure under their protection, abandon the post entrusted to their charge, march to join a party of men in open opposition to authority, plunder the dominions of a British Ally, and finally bear arms against their Country, must excite grief and astonishment, but the conduct of those officers in this manner, and under their Command, who had the most powerful claims on their humanity and care, into the guilt and danger of rebellion, constitutes an aggravation of their offence that cannot be contemplated without horror, and the deepest indignation, and sorrow. The Governor in Council is very far from wishing to aggravate the misconduct of those deluded and unhappy men; but he earnestly hopes that the example of their crimes and their fate will impress on the minds of the Officers who have joined in their plans, a sense of the danger of their situation, and the propriety of endeavouring by their early obedience and future zeal to efface the deep stain which has been cast on the honor of the Madras Army.

In announcing to the Native Troops the distressing event described in this order, the Governor in Council must express his concern that any part of the Native Army should be so far deluded by misrepresentations, and so lost to a sense of the obligations which they owe to a Government to act against the Government, which has so long supported them. The General Orders of the 3d instant, and the conduct that has been observed towards the Native Troops at the Presidency, the Madras, Vellore, Chittledroog, Bellary, Coimbatore, and Bangalore, must convince the whole native army, of the anxiety of Government to promote their welfare, and save them from the dangers into which they were likely to be plunged. The Governor in Council still places the greatest confidence in the fidelity and zeal of the native troops, and is convinced that they will not willingly sully the high reputation which they have so long enjoyed, by joining in the execution of plans that must end in their disgrace and ruin.

In consequence of the conduct of the unhappy fate of the Chittledroog Battalions, who allowed themselves to be engaged in opposition to the Government, will have the effect of preventing any other part of the native army from suffering themselves under any circumstances to be placed in a situation adverse to their duty and allegiance.

The Governor in Council avails himself of this occasion to express in the most public manner his high sense of the zeal, industry, and fidelity displayed by the Government of Mysore, and by the British Resident, and Commanding Officer during the transaction that have recently occurred in that Country. The

British Resident and the Commanding Officer in Mysore did not permit the adoption of coercive measures until every means of expostulation and forbearance had been exhausted, and until they were compelled to embrace the alternative of employing force in order to prevent the most fatal evils to the cause of their country.

The Governor in Council requests that the Honorable Mr. Cole, and Lieutenant Colonel Davis be pleased to accept the expression of his highest approbation and thanks for the moderation, firmness, and ability which they manifested on this unprecedented and distressing occasion.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council (Signed) A. FALCONAR, CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT. [Govt. Sec.]

At the Session of Over. Terminus and general Gaol Delivery which commenced before the Honorable the Chief Justice on Thursday the 10th Inst. the following Gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury.

JOHN READ, Esq. Foreman.
William Thackeray, Charles May Lambington,
James Taylor, Ellis William Gualdie,
Edward Cox, George Arbuthnot,
John Henry Fells, Henry Burnley,
Frederick Galsagan, Robert Dunscombe,
Edward Parker Blake, John Binny Junior,
William Cook, William Wells Weston,
Michael Thomas Harris, John Hunter,
William Sanders, David Pugh,
Robert Moncrieff, Wm John White, Esqrs.

On Thursday afternoon, the several Natives found guilty of grand and petty larcenies, were brought up for the judgment of the Court—their sentence having been pronounced by the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Grand Jury came into Court, when their foreman addressed his Lordship in the following terms.

TO THE HONORABLE
SIR THOMAS ANDREW STRANGE,
Knight, Chief Justice, &c. &c.

My Lord.
We the Grand Jurors for the Town of Madras and its dependencies beg leave to offer to your Lordship our humble thanks for the copy of that eloquent charge with which in consequence of our request, you were pleased to favor us.

We have studied it with that profound attention which every thing proceeding from your Lordship so well merits, and we beg leave to state our hearty concurrence in those general sentiments of attachment and respect towards the Government legally constituted which your Lordship therein expresses, and our sincere hope that the publication of your charge may have all the effect which it seems so well calculated to produce.

(Signed) JOHN READ, Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, August 17, 1809.

The usual Proclamation was then made and the Session concluded.

We are happy to announce that the homeward bound October Fleet, consisting of seven ships, under convoy of H. M. Ship *Powerful* were met on the 6th April, by H. M. Cutter *Sylvia*, in the Channel, where they were detained by contrary winds; in consequence of which fresh provisions had been sent to them from the shore.—Our Readers will remember that the Fleet when it sailed from these Roads consisted of the following Ships (under convoy of H. M. Ship *Alce*) Ceylon, Nelson, Preston, Phoenix, Tigress, Experiment, Anne, Gloria and Diana, and to these were added at Ceylon the *Wesford*, and H. M. Ship *Powerful*. These formed a Fleet of 2 Men of War and 10 Indiamen. As it would seem that only seven of the Company's Ships were in the Channel, we are apprehensive that the three missing Ships may be the *Nelson*, *Gloria* and *Experiment*, which we know to have parted company before the Fleet reached the Cape.

MADRAS.
MADRAS.—By the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, at St. Mary's Church, Mr. Quarter Master and Actg. Adjt. I. Muntford, H. M. 23d L. D. to Mrs. King, widow of the late Adjt. King, Cavalry Detd.

BIRTH.—At the Presidency, yesterday morning, the Lady of T. Good, Esq. of a Son.

At the Presidency, on the 22d Instant, the Lady of Alexander Kennedy, Esq. of a Son.

On the 27th ult. at Trincomalee, the Lady of Captain A. Fritsch, of the 14th Regt. Native Infantry, of a Son.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.—On the 21st inst. Mr. William Hudson, and Miss Eliza Philbrick.

On the 26th inst. Mr. Peter Reynold, to Mrs. Diana O'Connor.

BIRTH.—On Friday the 21st inst. Mrs. Pritchett of a Son.

At the Civil Station of Bangalore, the Lady of Richmond Robert Stubbs, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of a Son.

BENGAL.

DEATH. At Calcutta, on the 2d inst. J. Reardon, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 1st Bat. 16th Regt. sincerely regretted by his numerous friends.
At Patna, on the 12th inst. after a long and painful illness, which he bore with fortitude and pious resignation, Mrs. Hannah Hackett.
At Muttra, on the 6th inst. Ensign Augustus Moore, of the 71st Regiment Native Infantry.

DOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—By the Rev. Arnold Barrows, by license on the 14th instant, Robert Stephen Kisson, Esq. jun. to Miss Newman, West.

BIRTH.—On the 26th July, the Lady of W. T. Money, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Thursday last, the 3d inst. Mr. Cowell, Esq.

On the 5th instant, at an early age, the Lady of Henry Robert Waterhouse, Esq. sincerely regretted by her relatives and friends.

CEYLON.

DEATH.—At Colombo, on the 27th July, Mr. Thomas Porter, Clerk of Ordnance Stores.

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

Date	7 A.M.	Noon.	3 P.M.	8 P.M.	Remarks.
Aug 17	83	89	87	83	
18	83	89	87	83	Heavy rain in the night
19	83	89	87	83	with thunder &c.
20	83	89	87	83	
21	83	89	87	83	
22	83	89	87	83	
23	83	89	87	83	Rain at 7 P.M.
24	83	89	87	83	
25	83	89	87	83	

ARRIVALS.—Lieut.-Col. Vesey—Capt. Crew, Assist.-Adj. General—Captain Stevenson, 2d Bat. 25th Regt.—Assistant-Surgeon Rule, 1st Bat. 6th Regt.—John Cassamajor, Esq.—Lieutenant Charles Newman, 2d Bat. 25th Regt.—Lieut. E. Lane, 8th Regt.—Ensign D. Skinner, 2d Bat. 20th Regt.—and Ensign Ferguson.

CALCUTTA, JULY 29, 1869.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. George Saunders, Secretary to the Commissioners at Fort St. George.
Mr. A. G. J. Jod, Sub-Secretary to the Board of Trade, in the room of Mr. Saunders.
Mr. A. Revely, assistant to the Collector of the 21 Pergunnahs.

General Orders, by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

PORT WILLIAM, JULY 21, 1869.

The receipt of a recent injury appearing to be indisputably necessary with the detachment of the Body Guard proceeding to Port St. George, the Governor General in Council is of the opinion, under the peculiar and urgent circumstances of the case, to direct Mr. conductor Irwin, late sergeant major of that corps, to accompany the detachment and to continue with it, in that capacity, without prejudice to his promotion to the rank of conductor, and its return to Bengal. The arrangement at present in force for the conduct of the district of the Muzumbar at Cuttack, to which Mr. conductor Irwin has been appointed, to be performed at as present, until he shall be at liberty to join that station.

J. ADAM, *Adj. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

On Wednesday, the Right Honourable the Governor General held a levee at the Government House, which was very numerously attended.

On Tuesday, the 1st proximo, His Lordship will embark on the Honourable Company's Yacht, the *Phoenix*, in which vessel His Lordship proceeds down to His Majesty's ship *Dover*, Captain Tucker, at Saugur. The *Dover* conveys His Lordship to Madras.

The Kedgeree report received yesterday afternoon, mentions that the ship *Portea*, Captain Carroll, passed that place on Thursday morning, inward bound, having sailed from Esquimaux on the 18th current, —no news.

The following ships remain in Saugur Roads; —*Warren Hastings*, *Boyne* and *Providence*.
The *Rahimshaw* bound to Bussorah, sailed from Saugur on the 26th instant.

The *Henry Perrell*, Captain Williams, dropped down the river on Tuesday, to join the convoy proceeding to the Coromandel Coast.

It appears that the undermentioned country ships, belonging to this port, have been engaged to carry cargoes of Cotton to England, in consequence of the permission recently received from thence to that effect, viz. *Fort William*, *Canton*, *Matilda*, *Sir Edward Pellew*, *Thetis*, *General Wesley* and *Margaret*.

It is expected that some of these ships will sail with the ensuing fleet, for England, in the course of next month.

On Thursday, the 20th instant, an excellent Dinner was given by a gentleman in Calcutta, to a select party of Friends; after the cloth was removed, the following toasts were given, and drank with enthusiastic fervour:—

- 1—Lord Minto and the Indian Army.
- 2—Admiral Drury and the Navy.
- 3—A pleasant passage to Madras, to Lord Minto and his suite.
- 4—A speedy settlement of affairs on the arrival of Lord Minto at Madras.
- 5—Peace and Plenty.
- 6—Downfall of Bonaparte.
- 7—May the wings of Friendship never lose a feather.

SUPREME COURT.

On Monday, came on the trial of Thomas Clarke, on a charge, for the Murder of a Native at Purneah, which occupied the Court, till past six o'clock in the evening, when the Jury, after having retired for nearly an hour, returned with their verdict, "*Manslaughter*."

On Tuesday, the Court opened with the trial of Ensign Mackenzie, for killing Lieutenant Macan, in a duel fought at Neil Gunge, Lieutenants Hawkes and Turner, the Seconds; were also arraigned at the same time, —Mr. McKenzie was found guilty of "*Manslaughter*." The other two prisoners were acquitted.

INDIGO.

The Sales, in general, of this article, is said, by the last accounts from London, to be dull; altho' considerable quantities had been purchased by Speculators at the September Sale, under the expectation of an increased intercourse with the Continent; in which, however, they had been disappointed; but the price had not fallen—some sales were made, at a small advance, on the September prices.—The March sale had been postponed to the 8th of May, upon an application being made to the Court of Directors, by the East India Agents.

The death of Major General J. Forbes, (on the retired list of the Bengal Army), is also announced in letters, received by the Ships of the last Fleet.

THE HURKARU, AUGUST 1, 1869.

On Sunday evening, advices were received in town, announcing the arrival of the American Brig *Guliver*, Captain Dutton, at Kedgeree. This vessel sailed from Boston on the 25th of March.

An act of Congress was passed on the 25th February, and received the President's sanction on the 1st of the ensuing month, repealing the act of Embargo, and permitting a removal of the former commercial intercourse between the United States and other friendly nations, with the special exception of Great Britain and France. All vessels belonging to subjects of the latter powers are interdicted from entering the American harbours, for the purposes of commerce; no American ship is permitted to clear out for the ports of France or England; and the importation of any merchandise, the produce of either nation, their colonies or dependencies, is forbidden under the severest penalties. This singular measure, while it seems altogether to renounce the principle on which the embargo laws were originally justified, inasmuch as it leaves the trade with the allies of France and England open to the citizens of the United States, and consequently exposed to all the injuries and insults arising from the maritime ordinances of the two principal belligerents, which the act of embargo was intended to obviate,—and while, on the other hand, it seems to bear towards those two nations, a tone and aspect more decidedly hostile,—will in its actual operation, be found, in all likelihood, to reduce the whole system, by which the American Government for these last two years have regulated their intercourse with foreign nations, to an absolute nullity.

In consequence of this act, upwards of an hundred vessels had cleared out from the ports of the United States, in the course of the month of March. Many of them were bound for China and the Eastern Islands. The *Guliver* cleared out for the West Coast of Sumatra. She left Soosoo on the 31st current, at which time, several other American Merchantmen, which had sailed about the same time with the *Guliver*, had also arrived on the Coast.

Mr. Madison took his seat as President of the United States, on the 4th of March. According to private accounts, (for the authenticity of which, however, we cannot pretend to vouch,) the Northern States of the Union were extremely discontented, the Federal party was gaining ground, and a general understanding prevailed, that the remaining restrictions on their commerce would be finally abrogated, about the beginning of May.

A letter from New York, of the 10th of March, contains the following paragraph:—"Calcutta goods are now high, but will probably fall as soon as the trade is opened."

No accounts from Europe had been received in America, previous to the departure of the *Guliver*, bearing so late a date as that of our direct advices by sea.

A very gratifying article of intelligence has, however, been received by this opportunity. The expedition against Martinique, under Sir George Prevost, had not, as was supposed, been abandoned. The intention of returning to Halifax had been held out merely as a feint, to mislead the enemy. The British force had actually landed at Martinique; and, after driving the enemy from all his other positions on the island, had laid siege to Fort Bourbon. According to the report of the *Jason* Frigate, which spoke an American vessel off Martinique on the 19th of February, the British batteries were then playing upon the Fort, the pipes by which the garrison were supplied with water had been cut, and, it was supposed, that the place could not hold out above a day or two longer. As the French force in Martinique were little inferior in number to their assailants, the latter would probably have to encounter some very serious opposition in their first operations. We are naturally anxious therefore to receive the details. On the part of the British,

lish, Major Maxwell, and Captains Taylor and Sinclair are stated to have been killed, and Colonel Pakenham and Major Campbell wounded. The French had destroyed all their ships of war, in the harbour of Fort Royal.

The second fleet of Indianmen for the year 1869, was to be composed of the following ships, viz. *Surrey*, Captain Cumberledge, *Melville*, Captain Isacke, *Devonshire*, Capt. Murray, *City of London*, Captain Yates, *Castle Eden*, Captain Collet, and *Earl Howe*, Captain Estlin. These ships were expected to sail about the 10th of April; in which case, their speedy arrival at Madras may reasonably be looked for.

The Rajah of Jaypore has at length contrived to make good the instalment of tribute due to Scindia, by putting his jewels to pawn. The money has been paid to Scindia's gousastahs, who accordingly took leave of the Rajah's Court on the 13th of June.

The Mohottums of Dookhul are said to have subscribed to the engagement, by which they agreed to pay, in satisfaction of Scindia's demands, the sum of six lacs of Rupees in several instalments.

Scindia himself still continued stationary at Shapoor. He had recalled Juggoo Baboo and Bapiste from the Jaypore country, with the intention, as was supposed, of sending their forces, under the command of Bala Rao, to levy the *ut* at Jondpore. He, meanwhile, had dispatched the brother of Bala Rao to Ajmeer, and had determined, as we understand, in council with his Sardars, to march shortly in person towards the same place,—it being a convenient and commanding position, from whence he can collect the chieftains of all the surrounding chieftains of the Rajpoot tribes.

The detachment lately on service in the Hurriah country, under Major Knox, having dispersed the banditti against whom they were sent, returned to the cantonments at Rewaree on the 2d current. On the 6th, orders were issued, directing the formation of a fresh detachment, to act against certain other refractory Zemindars in the same quarters. The *Shah* of Ballee is mentioned in a late Delhi ukbar as the object of their expedition; and the strength of the force to be employed is stated at 3 battalions of Infantry and a party of Artillery.

Hugh Hope, Esq. of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, proceeds from hence, we understand, to the Isle of France, in the *HARLEIGH* Cartel, as Commissary of Prisoners.

BOMBAY—AUGUST 5, 1869.

Bombay Castle 3d August 1869.

By the departure of Sergeant Wilson to Europe, the Deputy Superintendent Surgeon to the Poona Sanitary Force being vacant, the Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon Benjamin Phillips to that situation from the 29th of last month.

August 4th 1869.
The Governor in Council has been satisfied to receive a communication from Lieutenant Colonel Walker of the reduction of the Fort of Malia in the Province of Kattywar by storm on the 7th of this month.

The storming party was composed of a detachment of 152 rank and file from the 2d Battalion of His Majesty's 56th Regiment, and 48 rank and file from the Bombay European Regiment, with their respective Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers, of the 1st and 2nd companies of the grenadier battalion, and of the 1st of the 5th completed to 400 rank and file each, leading the attack; followed by the remainder of the grenadier battalion completed to 400 rank and file from the 1st Battalion of the 56th Regiment.

The advanced party, consisting of about five Europeans was commanded by Captain Lieutenant John Mackenzie of the Bombay European Regiment; and Lieutenant William of His Majesty's 56th Regiment, who commendably volunteered their services for the Fort-Hope.

The storming party was commanded by Major Dennis Mahony of the grenadier battalion. The Fort of Malia, then, with the tributary dependencies of our Ally the Guyevwar, had yet afforded refuge and protection to a powerful set of banditti who had long infested the country; and had for a century successfully opposed the utmost efforts of the Native Armies that had been employed to reduce it to obedience; the fortifications were strong, and the garrison, aware of the approach of our troops, and obstinately bent on the most determined resistance, had secured the foot of the hill by a strong entrenchment thrown up of Thorns and Earth.

The force under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Walker arrived before Malia on the morning of the 7th, after a long and fatiguing march. Having summoned the Fort without effect, and the garrison having, in a vain and vainly resisted every attempt to obtain peaceable possession of the place, the guns opened, the breach was reported practicable by three o'clock, the storming party, under the able direction of the Major, moved off a little before four o'clock, when the British force rushed on headed by Captain Mackenzie, who was the first person that ascended the breach and passed into the town; he was gallantly supported by Lieutenant Newman of H. M. Artillery, and by the remainder of the party; which placed the British force in possession of the greater portion of the Town in less than three quarters of an hour after entering the breach.

The severest part of the duty remained however yet to be performed, as the enemy advanced resistance became more determined; the enemy retreated to the inner fort, which was strongly secured and inaccessible to an assault; the guns were brought up; and the fire again opened; the evening being too far advanced to admit of a complete lodgement being effected before light, all further operations ceased, and the storming party maintained possession of the works and of the town during the night; in the course of which however, some enemy crept out the place by a Sally-Port, leaving a few of their troops in the fort to keep up an

occasional fire; and at an early hour on the morning of the 9th the Fort of Malia was completely occupied by the British Detachment.

In thus narrating the circumstances that attended the reduction of the Fort of Malia, the Governor in Council affords the most satisfactory testimony to the able disposition that had been planned by that judicious and experienced Officer, Lieut. Col. Walker, equal to the promptitude, vigor and bravery by which that plan was carried into effect, by the gallant Detachment under that Officer's command; which has added another conspicuous exploit to those they have already so often distinguished the zeal and intrepidity of the Bombay Army.

The Fort of Malia having been esteemed as impregnable by the numerous Chieftains dispersed throughout the Province of Kattywar, it's early reduction, and the cool and steady valor by which it was carried, filled the several Vakeels of the different Chieftains, who were in attendance on Lieut. Col. Walker, and witnessed this military spectacle, with astonishment, and admiration; and have afforded them a proof of the irresistible effects of British discipline and prowess that cannot fail to operate the most beneficial consequences in the organization of the rude and uncivilized tribes of the country, and will the greater part of the Peninsula of Guzerat.

The Commanding Officer of the Forces will be pleased to communicate to the Lieut. Col. in Command of this Force, and to the Officers and Men of His Majesty's and the Hon. Company's Forces employed in the reduction of Malia, the high sense entertained by Government of their professional skill and gallantry in the reduction of this important fortress; and in particular, of the orderly conduct and humanity displayed by the troops in its occupation.

The deep regret which the Governor in Council feels for the casualties that have occurred on this occasion, is enhanced by the circumstances under which the death of Capt. McKenzie and of Capt. Walker, is to be deplored; having surmounted the dangers and difficulties of an assault, those gallant Officers died, without a wound, from the extreme fatigue and violence of their exertions in the course of an unusually sultry and oppressive day.—these lamented casualties prove the arduous nature of the enterprise and exhibit the perseverance and merits of the troops in the most forcible manner.

The Honble the Governor in Council having perused with satisfaction and sympathy, the Orders issued by Lieut. Colonel Walker on the occasion of this acquisition has the pleasure to express his concurrence in the detailed notice by that able and discerning Officer, of the more minute circumstances incident to the highly meritorious services in question inclusive of every honorable mention made by the Lieut. Colonel of the troops respectively performed by the different Officers who appear to have been distinguished so materially to the reduction of the Fort of Malia.

By order of the Honble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

On Friday the 4th instant, arrived ship *William*, Captain Kempf, from Bengal.

CEYLON, AUGUST 14, 1869.

Head-Quarters, Mount Lavinia, August 2, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to sign the following Commissions in the Detachment of Royal Artillery serving on this Island.

Major P. W. Colebrooke, to be Lieutenant-Colonel—Date of Commission 16th December 1868.
Captain James I. Cooper, to be Captain of a Company—1st August 1869.
First Lieutenant Robert B. Delafons to be Captain—dated 20th August 1869.

By the Lieutenant General's Command,
(Signed) ROBT. MCNAB,
Actg. Dep. Adj. Genl.

COLOMBO.—Arrived the 1st August current *TRIAL*, Captain C. Pieterse, from Tutuoreen.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

Private accounts from Stockholm state, that his Swedish Majesty has refused to ratify the amities with the Norwegians.

Gen. Klercker had arrived at Stockholm for the purpose of personally explaining to his Sovereign, the reasons which induced him to ex-ecede to the convention for the evacuation of Finland.

Letters from Stockholm mention that his Swedish Majesty has prohibited the introduction of English Newspapers into his dominions; not from a spirit of hostility, but because they have of late spoken in a tone of despondency, when discussing the affairs of Sweden, which he considers may have a bad effect upon the minds of his people.

Letters from the coast of France state, that Bourdeaux and the neighbourhood exhibit the appearance of being the theatre of actual war, from the number of troops continually passing that way into Spain.—The numbers have no fewer than 15 men billeted upon each of them; and the roads are completely torn up by the transport of artillery.

Letters of the 17th ult. have been received from Dantzic, by way of Gottenburgh. They state, that the French are fitting out privateers with the greatest alacrity in that port, to be ready to act against the British shipping early next Spring. Several French privateers were lately very busy in that quarter: one was a short time ago wrecked on the coast, near Pillan, and all the crew were drowned; another had the audacity to enter the harbour of Memel, and capture the names American ship, but the Prussians opposed the carrying off the vessel, when a scuffle took place between the parties, and the result was, that a Prussian officer was stabbed in the thigh. The women of this town rose en masse, and filling their aprons with stones, attacked the Frenchmen from the shore; but it was not until four pieces of cannon were pointed at the vessel that the marauders relinquished their prey.

TO SWEET LAMB.

WRITTEN

AT THE DESIRE OF A LADY ON THE BIRTH DAY OF
HER CHILD.

Harriet Sweet, engaging child!
May Heaven's shed its radiance mild
On this thy natal day;
May all its hours in joy be drete
As now thy looks with smiles imprint
Remembrance on my May.

May beauties as thy years increase,
In mind, in person, and in grace
Nor care thy life annoy;
And may those years, as Streamlets flow
And all those charms, as flowers blow
A life of verdant joy.

May dawns of Wit and Sense combine'd,
Adorn that form, that looks so kind,
With lustre ever bright;
So like the rose that perfumes eve,
Thy converse sweet will ever leave
A fragrance on the night.

Should sorrow pale thy cheek e'er wear,
Play joy returns to chase the tear;
As Sol the dew at Morn;
And should e'er thought in grief be ailing,
May Leth's draft his Hells bring,
—And smiles thy face adorn.

May thou e'er be glad thy Parents eyes
Imprint, happy, fair, and true;
To bless the natal hour;
And may thy youthful bosom meet,
A faithful, happy love to greet,
—Thy blissful nuptial bow.

As yet by nature watch'd, thy year,
Thy infant blood, and bloom will rear,
Thy lovely form so true;
But soon life's blossoms bloom to morn,
And when time blooms, dear Child, I warn,
That thou "beware of love."

As yet thy trills are fragrant,
The Father's thought, the Mother's smile,
With mild endearing play;
But soon expands the infant mind,
When fond thy breast, dear Girl, refind,
Will passion soft display.

Beware, thy Urchin looks in roses,
Tempts with sweets, with smiles impores,
To taste enraptur'd bliss;
But 'till what anguish fills the mind
When late, alas, — too late than find
— Deceit within the kiss!

For devious are the paths of life,
Intimate for beyond belief;
To reach "the happy dome,"
A Cope dwells in every maze,
With eyes and ears, and lores to ways
As dark, as Cretan Gloom.

Thy ripe mind, one day will give
A thought to him, and him believe
Who said, "beware of love!"
That, "the time will bloom to morn,"
It's fragrance yet conceals a thorn,
That oft may wound the Dove!

Then oft to thee, the year return,
Nor e'er one hour in transit lose;
But each, new joy display
And ere the sun of life is fled,
Its setting, still will lustre shed
On this thy natal day

powered by numbers, was forced to retreat. I now ordered the cavalry to advance, when it flew upon the enemy opposed to them, routed them, took 200, and pursued several strong battalions across the canal. The enemy's field pieces, and the impossibility of passing the second canal, stopped the slaughter; and these valiant defenders of their country formed again, lamenting that insurmountable obstacles checked their valour. Villacampa, supported by Figuera, who returned to the charge, took a position to support the cavalry; so that both could have acted together. The most difficult part remained to be done, viz. to effect our retreat, as the French were advancing with 1000 horse; but in consequence of the advantageous position which I ordered the Spanish guards to take, the loose parties were able to retreat by the Taxares road, and the cavalry by the banks of the Ebro. My right being thus disengaged, I ordered the Swiss, Walloons, &c. &c. to effect their retreat, which they did with extraordinary time, within musket shot of the enemy, without his daring to molest them. The enemy had upwards of 500 killed, and a much greater number wounded. Our loss consists of 119 killed and wounded.

"V. GOMEZ DE BERTOX."

"Head-quarters, Saragossa, Dec. 31, 1808."

Important intelligence has been received from Heligoland. A letter dated the 3d inst. says—The arrival of an Austrian Ambassador is the occasion of a third packet sail, and what I mentioned in my former letter, a war with Austria and France taking place, will no doubt be realized. I am sorry to add, that the Danish fishing boats continue to annoy our trade. A gentleman just arrived from Russia informs me that the French are apprehensive of a war breaking out in the north; and they have, in consequence, garrisoned Dantzic with 15,000 men, and have provisioned the troops for a year, with orders to the inhabitants to supply themselves for half a year with provisions. The French are fitting out a great many privateers at Dantzic; it is therefore expected that your Government will station ships of war at the mouth of the Vistula.

A confidential Agent of the Austrian Government is arrived in the packet; but with the precise subject of his dispatches we do not profess ourselves to be acquainted. All the letters from Heligoland concur in the principal statements of the letters we have given, and they add, that hostilities had actually begun on the side of Austria, for an army had marched into Bavaria.

The same letters also state, that the news from St. Petersburg was favourable; and a rumour was spread, that the Exchange this morning, that a negotiation was likely to take place. Nay, the price of various commodities was affected by the supposition that there were would be a demand for them in Russia, or a free importation of them into this country from thence.

The letters by the *Andalucia* packet, from Malta, Gibraltar, and Cadiz, have been delivered from the Post-Office. Those from Malta, dated the 6th of January, contain no news of importance. The letters from Gibraltar are to the 7th of February; and from Cadiz to the 16th. From the latter we learn, that at Cadiz every precautionary measure had been resorted to, that should the enemy penetrate into Andalusia, every possible resistance might be made against him. A bridge leading towards the city, over which the enemy would be constrained to pass, had been re-constructed, so as to admit of immediate destruction. One of the principal gates of the town had been closed; all the fort had been undermined, and combustibles of various descriptions so disposed as to be instantly employed in cases of extreme urgency. The fleet in the inner harbour was to be removed to the outer harbour, and the French prisoners were by the direction of the Government, held in readiness to be removed to Minorca and Majorca. If, however, (as one of the letters) their removal is much longer delayed, this trouble may be spared, as a disease is among them, which carries off from 40 to 50 daily. It seems to be very generally believed that the French have evacuated Madrid; and the late reports of massacre in the capital are again revived.

LONDON CHRONICLE OFFICE,

ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

We stop the press to communicate several interesting articles of intelligence.

Our letters this instant received from Harwich announce the arrival there of the *Jackal* packet from Heligoland, having landed at Alldborough a Russian and Austrian Messenger, charged with dispatches for Government.

French Papers to the 21 of March are in town. One of them contains an account of the final surrender of Saragossa to the French forces. It is stated to have been taken by storm; that on the entrance of a large body of the French, headed by some of their best Generals, a mine was sprung, by which several Generals and a considerable number of French troops were destroyed. This had determined the General in Chief to direct that no quarter should be given to the people of the town, and consequently immense numbers of Spaniards were sacrificed.

The French troops are stated to be on the road to take full possession of Portugal.

A ship is arrived at Liverpool, (the *Manxell* Captain Fowkes) from Demerara. On the 29th January she fell in with the *Waterline*, attached to a large fleet which was proceeding with the Expedition against Martinique, and was to commence its attack on that evening.

PLYMOUTH CHRONICLE, MARCH 14, 1809.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MARCH 3.

The Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the Ministers of Neutral Powers resident at this Court, that his Majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most vigorous blockade of the Isles of Mauritius and Bourbon; and that the same will be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

Levi Grisdale, of the Tenth, or Prince of Wales's Light Dragoons, who gallantly made a prisoner of the French General Lefebvre, in Spain, is a native of Greystoke, in Cumberland. Being on duty at a short distance from the army, he observed the General, accompanied by two trumpeters, passing a little way from him, whom he immediately pursued at full speed, and after a chase of nearly two miles, came up with him. Lefebvre turned round, and was preparing to attack the British soldier with his sword, when the latter fired his pistol, and slightly wounded the General, and immediately pointed his carbine; Lefebvre, as the only means of saving his life, threw down his sword, and surrendered himself prisoner. The trumpeters escaped through a river. The General's sword, the value of which is estimated at two thousand livres, Grisdale presented to his illustrious Commander, the Prince of Wales; but we understand he retains the pistols, which are of curious and valuable workmanship. Grisdale has, by command of his Royal Highness, been made a corporal, as the first step towards his more considerable promotion.

Lisbon, Feb. 20.—Within these ten days, things have taken a different turn: we have now received information from Trieste, of Austria having declared war against France. The truth of this intelligence is said to be confirmed by letters from the Swedish Consul at Seville; and it is so generally believed, that more than a dozen of the passengers who had engaged to go by the *Walsingham* have declined going. Indeed, it seems probable that something has happened to interfere with the plans of the French, by their not following up the advantages they gained in the neighbourhood of Corunna and Vigo. On the contrary, they are said to have retreated towards the frontiers of France; at any rate, they remain quiet with respect to offensive operations.

We are authorised, by superior orders, to communicate to the public the following extract of a letter from Seville, of the 8th of February.—

"The French which were in La Mancha retreated precipitately for Madrid, leaving behind their baggage and a quantity of arms, which General the Marquis de Palacio has ordered to be collected. A German Gentleman has also arrived here, with dispatches from the Supreme Junta: he states, that when he left Germany the Archduke John had already entered the Tyrol; and that it is probable, that at the present moment the Archduke Charles has entered Bavaria. He assures us also, that in the port of Trieste there were 130 sail of ships for the transport of troops, which were to be conveyed by the English. This intelligence has animated all on account of its impeding the fresh reinforcements which the French wished to bring into Spain. The enlistment of troops in these provinces is incessant, as well as the manufacture of all kind of arms, for the purpose of organising a new army, and arming the masses."

Lisbon Gazette.

Under the head Cadiz is given an inventory of the cargo of the San Justo man of war, lately arrived at Cadiz from Vera Cruz, consisting of 9,319,341 dollars; to which is subjoined the following observations:—"Great will be the disgust which our Ex-Governor Morla will receive on learning this intelligence, which destroys his hopes, his affected mistrust, and his forebodings. This success arrives happily and opportunely to enable Spain to maintain the sacred cause of the country; and others will arrive, for the greater mortification of the Senor Morla, and the despair of the ambitious Emperor, the sacrilegious robber of Europe, who barbarously plunders and destroys us; and Morla wishes to do worse, by depriving us of the hope of retrieving our pitiable state, by means of the succours from America."

THE PLYMOUTH CHRONICLE, MARCH 28.

The Barbadoes Mercury, of the 7th and 11th of February, details at great length the particulars of the proceedings of the fleet and army engaged in the Expedition against Martinique. A Proclamation was issued on its arrival there, and the first division of the troops was landed without any opposition, the inhabitants of the village and neighbourhood even meeting them on the beach with welcomes to the country. The second division experienced but little opposition, our loss therefore has been very in-

ferior to what it was apprehended the attack would have cost us. Nearly the whole of the naval force and merchant vessels in the island belonging to the enemy were destroyed, to prevent their falling into our possession—a strong demonstration of the apprehension and dismay into which they had been thrown. It is, however, understood, that General Villaret has avowed his intention of perishing under the ruins of Bourbon Fort sooner than surrender it.—When the last accounts left Martinique (the 6th ult.) there was every probability that our preparations for a general attack on the works would be ready in eight or ten days, the heavy cannon being at that time landing.

THE PLYMOUTH CHRONICLE, APRIL 1.

Portuguese Papers to the 21st ultimo have been received, the contents of which tend strongly to corroborate the reports from every quarters, of an approaching rupture between Austria and France.

The following account which we take from a London Evening Paper, we believe to be the most correct of any:

"We have this morning received the following authentic particulars of the late disturbance at Cadiz. The commotion took place on the morning of Tuesday, February 22. The cause was the aversion of the people to the introduction of the corps of Poles and Swiss (enlisted into the service of Spain from among the French prisoners), into the town of Cadiz, and the apprehended removal and disarmament of the Volunteers of Cadiz, in order to make room for them. The Marquis de Villal was arrested, and confined in the Castle; but it does not appear that any violence was offered to him. On the 23d, they demanded the person of Caraffa, late second in command of the Spanish troops in Portugal, and another, both of whom were confined in the Castle of Santa Catalina; but, by the interference of Colonel Roche, and some other British Officers, whose intervention was requested by Jones, the Governor, they were induced to desist from this demand. The only person put to death was Don Joseph Heredia, who had just been dismissed from the office of Collector of Excise, and was seized as he was attempting to escape to St. Mary's in a boat.—On the 24th, every thing appeared quiet. The restoration of tranquillity was chiefly, if not altogether, owing to the interposition of the British Officers, who, while they possessed the most determined resolution not to interpose with arms in any domestic dissension, declared they would fight to the last extremity in defending the town against the common enemy. When the last accounts came away, the people were busy in repairing the defence of the place, under the direction of British Officers, who were invited to superintend and direct their exertions."—Pilot.

Some severe affrays have lately taken place between the Austrian and Turkish Croats. The latter, it appeared, had passed the Austrian frontiers, and burnt several villages, in consequence of which two Austrian Regiments marched from Bihatosh on the Unna, when a battle ensued, in which several lives had been lost, and the Turks were driven back; and at the date of the last accounts from Trawnick, a petty warfare, authorised by their respective governments, was carrying on.

The late Vizier Balactar had amassed immense wealth, which, on his death, was carried off by his friends, and secured in the fortress of Giurgevo. The Porte claims the property, and has dispatched 30,000 men to bring it to Constantinople. Balaactar's adherents, however, refuse to deliver it up and have made formidable preparations for resistance.

The Duke of York has, we understand, within these few days, removed General Clavering from the Staff, to which it was said he had been appointed by the influence of Mrs. Clarke.

FASHION.—A very pretty Gentleman of this town, who acquired the nick-name of "the Emperor," and who during his short reign was of equal celebrity with his brother Napoleon, has, like him, of late been detected in making too free with the property of his neighbour. The fact is, that the chief of the *Duc de Doo's* conspiring he had a Noodle to do with, in the person of a fishmonger, commenced an intrigue with his club-wife; and we are sorry to learn, for the cause of morality, that the seducer but too well succeeded. The injured fishmonger, receiving intimation of his disgrace, was resolved to obtain personal satisfaction, and to that end laid a bait so dexterously for the Imperial Gudgeon, that he was immediately caught. The enraged Jonas, having the *Royal Pouch* completely in his power, seized him by the gills and gave him such dabs in the face, as he had never received before. His mock Majesty cried out for quarter in good earnest, and promised never to act so base a part again, in case he was permitted to escape with whole bones. In this stage of the business a mob collected to witness the scene, which closed with the liberation of the seducer. We understand the curtain will not drop here on the affair, but is to be submitted to the decision of the box critics of Westminster-Hall. The fishmonger has retained Sergeant Cockle as his counsel.

A Supplement containing the Act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the American Government and Great Britain and France, with other Extracts, will appear in a Supplement in the course of this day.

ALGONADA, June 19, 1809.

LONDON CHRONICLE,—MARCH 10, 1809.

"The Saragossa Gazette, received by Government, of the 21st December, contains an account of a sortie made on the 25th, by Don Juan O'Neill, with 4000 men, in order to ascertain the extent of the enemy's works on the Ebro. The action was commenced by the volunteers of Aragon & Huesca, who greatly distinguished themselves, and assisted by the royal Spanish guards, the troops of Valencia, &c. &c. succeeded, by their steadiness, in striking the enemy with awe, of which, taking the advantage, they moved on to the attack, and compelled the French to withdraw to St. Gregory's heights. The enemy's first camp was reduced to ashes; night prevented the success from being complete. The enemy's loss was great; ours is trifling, about forty men.

"Another Gazette from Saragossa, dated the 2d of January, contains a report from Brigadier General Fernandez Gomez de Betron to the Captain General, of a most gallant attack made on the 31st of December on the enemy's works on the Bernardino and other contiguous parts. The following is an abstract of General Betron's report of the affair:—

"In pursuance of my orders, I advanced at the head of 1500 infantry and 300 cavalry, towards the enemy's works at Bernardino, when within pistol shot of them, I directed the light troops, assisted by the Swiss and Catalonians, to make a mock attack without exposing themselves, and that the same should be done by Palafox's grenadiers, supported by the Walloon Guards on the Meula Road, between Alagon and Casablanca—then directed Villacampa to attack on our right, and to push on till he could reconnoitre the enemy's left flank, which was my chief design.—In this situation I was informed the enemy were advancing along the right banks of the Ebro; thither I proceeded, when observing the battalion of Huesca had not only driven the enemy from their post, but had advanced into the plain, I ordered the squadrons of Numanzia and Olivenza to follow me, and proceeded to engage them; the Royal Spanish Guards were also ordered to advance to the assistance of Villacampa, who, over-

R. M. S.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

Yesterday, a singular circumstance occurred at the Admiralty. About 360 sailors and marines, lately belonging to the Standard, which arrived a few days ago from the Mediterranean, and from which ship they had been turned over to the Thunderer, at Chatham, after their arrival, came in a body to the Admiralty. These poor fellows, from being long in the Mediterranean, had arrears due to them, which they seemed to imagine was somehow imputable to negligence on the part of the agents. They were very kindly received by the First Lord of the Admiralty and learnt that the delay had arisen only from their being on a foreign station, and that orders were already issued for paying them. They were highly gratified with their reception, and instantly set off in a body for Chatham.

A London Paper of January, has the following Paragraph:—

A letter from Vienna says:—One of the first Greek houses has stopped payment, but can show a balance of 3,600,000 florins of merchandise, among which are 9000 bales of cotton. Another principal Greek house, in order to avoid insolvency, has entered into an agreement to answer all demands in the course of six months; or, if any stand over after that period, to allow the creditor 6 per cent. interest.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Mahomed Saib,

vers.

Collator Narsingiah Bramany.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 31st Instant, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, a large Upper Roomed House and Ground, situated at Mount Peth, No. 1, Siva Moolah Modallair Street, measuring in length from North to South 152 feet, and in breadth from East to West 102½ feet or thereabouts, being the property of the above named defendant, and sold 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, & 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 M'TAGGART, SHERIFF.

MADRAS, August 21, 1809.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Madaandroo Meneammah,

vers.

Taulpauman Paretory Mureach Cadarsauman.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday next, the 26th Instant, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, at the Sea Fort House, Black Town, between 10 & 12 in the forenoon, A Shop or Vessel, called Nitaya Lathum, now riding in Madras Roads, together with her Masts, Yards, Rigging, Stores &c, burden 50 Garce or thereabouts, being the property of the above named defendant, and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature. Conditions of Sale.—Ten per cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of Purchase, and the residue in 10 days, in default of which the deposit shall be forfeited, the Vessel to be resold, and any deficiency to be paid by the first Purchaser, and all advantages forfeited.

The Sloop to be at the immediate risk of the Purchaser, so soon as sold. N. B. The above mentioned Sloop, were purchased on the 3d Aug. Instant, by Venustas Modallair, who having omitted to pay the purchase money, agreeably to the Condition of Sale, as mentioned in the late Advertisement, she is now to be sold.

WILLIAM M'TAGGART, SHERIFF.

MADRAS, August 22, 1809.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Friday the 25th Instant, being a Native Holiday, (Auvayavayatum for Gentoo Bramins,) no business will be done at the Bank on that day.

Fort St. George, August 22, 1809.

NEW TONTINE.

THE half yearly MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS to this Society, advertised for this day, is unavoidably postponed to Monday next, at 11 in the Forenoon.

JOHN UNDERWOOD, JUNIOR, Secretary and Treasurer.

AUGUST 23, 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.

SALE BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Pepper and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On TUESDAY, the 5th September 1809.

A HOUSE and Ground, situated in Badriah Street, between the houses of Cootom Cankum Nameaprah Modelly and Mootoomorapen Suvana Modelly, measuring in length from East to West sixty-three feet, and in breadth from North to South at the East end, twenty-nine feet and a half, and at the West end thirty feet or thereabouts.

CONDITION OF SALE AS USUAL.

For further particulars apply at the Auction Room.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By Pepper and Co.

BRANDY of a Superior quality which has been purchased by, and much approved of, by several Gentlemen of the first ranks.

EXCELLENT

French Liqueures.

MESSIEURS

PEPPER & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED

A FEW DOZEN OF THE FOLLOWING

LIQUERES,

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

AND

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES,

VIZ.

ELIXIR LIQUERE DE LIMON, DE MANGO, DE CAFFEE, DE CHOCOLATE, and DE CLOVES, DROGUE AMERE, and RUM SHRUB,

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE HAD

AT THE GODOWNS

ADJOINING THE

LOTTERY OFFICE,

FOR READY MONEY,

THE FOLLOWING

CHINA GOODS,

HYSON TEA in ½ Pecul Chests and in Cattles.

Chin Chew and Canton Sugar Candy of a Superior quality in ½ Pecul Tubs.

CHINA WARES,

NANKKEENS

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

MADRAS, August 22, 1809.

FOR SALE.

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK 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.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 23d Instant,

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

GOLD and Silver Epaullets, Leather Breeches and Pantalouns, Military and Persian Boots, Regulation Swords, Gilt and plated Buttons, Cut Glass Hooka Bottoms, Plated Liquor Cases, Glass Ware, Sauces, Comfits, Jams and Jelly, Dried Fruits,

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 23d Instant,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

FIVE CASKS OF GOOD

PALE ALE,

BY THE LATE ARRIVALS.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th Instant,

THE EFFECTS OF

A GENTLEMAN,

RECENTLY GONE TO EUROPE,

CONSISTING OF

BOOKS, Plate, Household Furniture, China, Queens and Glass Ware, &c. &c. Catalogues of which will be distributed on Friday the 25th Instant.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On SATURDAY, the 26th Instant,

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,

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 Poodioopetah, 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 Ahladavally 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.

A CARD.

MESSIEURS

Pepper and Co.

BEG leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that they have just received over land a fresh assortment of Ingeram Long cloths of a Superior quality.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT THE GARDEN HOUSE,

BEHOLDING TO

JOHN UNDERWOOD, Esq. Sen.

NEAR

THE PANTHEON.

On MONDAY, the 28th 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 Queens Ware, Hanging and Wall Lamps, 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 mouse coloured Bandy Pony,

AND

A VARIETY OF ARTICLES.

Catalogues will be published and circulated.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

On MONDAY, the 10th day of Sep. next.

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE PROPERTY OF

Capt. Thomas Fraser,

OF ENGINEERS,

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

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.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By James Dobbin,

A CONVENIENT BUNGALOW, situated at Vepery, consisting of a Hall, 4 Rooms and a Closet, a front and back Verandah (each measuring 50 feet long) four detach'd Rooms, with Kitchen, Stabling, and other convenient out offices, and a Garden well stock'd with Fruit Trees.

There are two large Tanks, and one Well of excellent water.

The Ground containing 11 Cawnies, the whole of which will be sold together with the House, or separately in small Lots, to suit the convenience of Purchasers.

LOTTERY

FOR

A Landed Estate,

AT ENNORE.

JAMES DOBBIN respectfully informs the

Subscribers to his Lottery, that the drawing thereof will take place on the 8th September next ensuing, at 11 o'clock in the morning, under the direction of Mr. Heefke, at his Rooms, in Penham's Broadway, Black Town. J. D. respectfully begs those Gentlemen who have been pleased to affix their Signature to numbers, will be pleased on presentation of their Tickets to pay the amount of each, to the Person who delivers them, the better to enable him to have the Lottery drawn on that day.

N. B. A few Tickets still remain unsold.

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.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1869.

CALCUTTA, August 23, 1869.

The late American Papers, extending to the 23d of March last, confirm the agreeable information that the whole of the Spanish North American Settlements, and all the Spanish West India Islands, continued firm in their loyalty to Ferdinand the 7th, and had unanimously expressed their abhorrence of the Corsican Yoke; so that whatever may be the fate of Spain, her North American Colonies and her West India Islands, are happily rescued from the dominion of France; and Great Britain will henceforward largely participate in a valuable commerce with those countries, from which hitherto she has been almost entirely excluded.

The Chevalier de Foronda, *Charge d'Affaires* and Consul General from his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. to the United States of America, gave official notice in March last, that the Spanish Consuls, in the Ports of the United States, were authorised to grant to American vessels, the regular papers and documents requisite to obtain admission into the following Islands and Ports: viz.—Puerto Rico, San Trago de Cuba, Havana, La Guaira, Maracaibo, and St. Augustine de la Florida.

A grand Ball and Supper were given at Washington on the 4th of March, in honour of the inauguration of Mr. Madison, to the office of President of the United States. At that entertainment were present the British, Spanish and French Ministers.

CAPTURE OF CAYENNE BY THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE.

We learn by the late American papers, received by the *Gazette*, that that brave and enterprising Officer Sir Sidney Smith, had not confined his operations to the mere protection of the British and American coast. It appears that Sir Sidney had, with a part of his Squadron, quitted Rio Janeiro, and proceeding to the Northward, came most unexpectedly upon the French Settlements at Cayenne, both upon the coast and on the Island, which latter had surrendered to the British Admiral.

The French troops composing the garrison of Cayenne, were commanded by the celebrated Gen. Victor Hughes. The Garrison capitulated to Sir Sidney Smith. It is stipulated that the troops are to be taken to Europe, on condition of not serving against Great Britain or her allies, for one year. Victor Hughes returns with the troops to Europe.

The American Papers mention that after the reduction of Martinique, a British Expedition was to be sent against Guadaloupe.

AMERICA.

NON INTERCOURSE ACT.

This deceptive and wicked law, was signed by the President on the first of March. It had the support of many of the Galliock partisans of war with England, in the full expectation that it would be the certain means of securing that much desired event. For an able comment on the design and nature of this detested act, we refer our readers to the speech of our worthy Senator, Mr. Lloyd; who has on this, as on every other occasion, been true to the interests of his constituents and his country.

From the Office of the *Freeman's Journal*, Philadelphia, March 13.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Parish of this city, opened a policy at the Coffee House, 30 per cent. premium, to insure a free trade with England and her dependencies, by the 16th of April next. He has done 10,000 dollars on this policy. This circumstance has caused considerable speculation in the mercantile circles, as Mr. Parish is a man of property and respectability, and it is believed he would not madly risk so large a sum without some very substantial grounds for believing that all our differences with Great Britain will be immediately adjusted.

At 2 o'clock, a letter arrived by the Southern mail, from Baltimore, stating that one of the messengers who came in the Union, (Mr. Gibson) informed the writer of that letter (which I have heard read) that the British Orders in Council, as respected neutral countries in amity with his Majesty, had, or were about to be rescinded, and that the news reached Plymouth at the moment of his embarkation.

AMERICA.

AN ACT

TO INTERDICT THE COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, AND THEIR DEPENDENCIES; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*,—That from and after the passing of this act the entrance of the harbours and waters of the United States and of the territories thereof, be and the same is hereby interdicted to all public ships and vessels belonging to Great Britain or France, excepting vessels only which may be forced in by distress, or by being pursued by an enemy, or which are charged with despatches or business from the government to which they belong, and also packets, having no cargo nor merchandise on board. And if any public ship or vessel as aforesaid, not being included in the exception above mentioned, shall enter any harbor or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, or of the territories thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the militia of the United States, or the territories thereof, as shall seem necessary to compel such ship or vessel to depart.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any citizen or citizens of the United States or the territories thereof, nor for any person or persons residing or being in the same, to have any intercourse with or to afford any aid or supplies to any public ship or vessel as aforesaid, which shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, have entered any harbor or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States or the territories thereof; and if any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, have any intercourse with such ship or vessel, or shall afford any aid to such ship or vessel, either in repairing the said vessel or in furnishing her, her officers or crew with supplies of any kind or in any manner whatever; or if any pilot or other person shall assist in navigating or piloting such ship or vessel, under the authority of the United States, or of the territories thereof, for the purpose of carrying her beyond the limits of jurisdiction of the United States, except in cases so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor exceeding ten thousand dollars; and shall also be imprisoned for a term not less than one month, nor more than one year.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the 20th day of May next, the entrance of the harbours and waters of the United States and the territories thereof, be and the same is hereby interdicted to all ships or vessels sailing under the flag of Great Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either; vessels hired, chartered or employed by the government of either country, for the sole purpose of carrying letters or despatches, and also vessels forced in by distress or by the danger of the sea, only excepted. And if any ship or vessel sailing under the flag of Great Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either, and not excepted as aforesaid, shall after the said 20th day of May next arrive, either with or without a cargo, within the limits of the United States or of the territories thereof, such ship or vessel, together with the cargo, if any, which may be found on board, shall be forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States or the territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction; and all and every act and acts heretofore passed, which shall be within the purview of this act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the twentieth day of May next, it shall not be lawful to import into the United States or the territories thereof, any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, from any port or place situated in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, nor from any port or place situated in France, or in any of her colonies or dependencies, nor from any port or place in the actual possession of either Great Britain or France. Nor shall it be lawful to import into the United States or the territories thereof, from any foreign port or place whatever, any goods wares or merchandise whatever, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of France, or of any of her colonies or dependencies, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland or of any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, or being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any place or country in the actual possession of either France or Great Britain.—*Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the cargoes of ships or vessels wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the U. S.

which have cleared for any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope, prior to the 23d day of Dec. 1867, or which had departed for such port, by permission of the President, under the acts supplementary to the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall after the twentieth of May be imported into the United States or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall, after the said twentieth of May, be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with intention of importing the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, all such articles, as well as all other articles on board the same ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited; and the owner thereof shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall after the 20th of May, be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with intention to import the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and with the knowledge of the owner or master of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, shall be forfeited, and the owner and master thereof shall moreover each forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, and which shall nevertheless be on board of any ship or vessel boat raft or carriage, arriving after the said 20th of May next, in the United States, or the territories thereof, shall be omitted in the manifest, report or entry of the master, or the person having charge or command of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, or shall be omitted in the entry of the goods owned by the owner, or consigned to the consignee of such articles, or shall be imported or landed, or attempted to be imported or landed without a permit, the same penalties, fines, and forfeitures, shall be incurred, & may be recovered, as in the case of similar omission or omissions, landing, importation, or attempt to land or import, in relation to articles liable to duties on their importation into the United States.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector, naval officer, surveyor, or other officer of the customs, shall have the like power and authority to seize goods, wares and merchandise imported contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, to keep the same in custody until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not, and to enter any ship or vessel, dwelling house, store, building or other place, for the purpose of searching for and seizing any such goods, wares and merchandise, which he or they now have by law in relation to goods, wares and merchandise, subject to duty; and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandise, knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares and merchandise so concealed or purchased.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the following additions shall be made to the oath of affirmation taken by the masters or persons having the charge or command of any ship or vessel arriving at any port of the United States, or the territories thereof, after the twentieth of May, viz. "I further swear (or affirm) that there are not to the best of my knowledge and belief, on board (nearly the denomination and name of the vessel) any goods, wares or merchandise, the importation of which into the United States, or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law; And I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares or merchandise, on board the said vessel, or which shall have been imported in the same, I will immediately, and without delay, make due report thereof to the collector of the port of this district."

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the following addition be made, after the twentieth of May, to the oath or affirmation taken by importers, consignees, or agents, at the time of entering goods imported into the United States, or the territories thereof, viz. "I also swear (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, amongst the said goods, wares and merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, any goods, wares or merchandise, the importation of which into the United States, or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law; and I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover any such goods, wares or merchandise, amongst the said goods, wares and merchandise, imported or

consigned as aforesaid, I will immediately, and without delay report the same to the collector of this district."

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That if President of the United States he, and he who is authorized, in case either France or Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, to declare the same by proclamation; after which the trade of the United States, suspended by this act, and by the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed with the nation so doing; *Provided*, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by virtue of this act, or of any other act, the operation of which shall so cease and determine, shall be recovered as distributed, in like manner as if the same be continued in full force and virtue; and vessels bound thereto by any foreign port, or place with which commercial intercourse shall, in virtue of this section be again permitted, shall give bond to the United States, with appropriate securities, in double the value of the vessel and cargo, that they shall not proceed to any foreign port, nor trade with any country other than those with which commercial intercourse shall have been thus permitted.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as forbids the departure of vessels owned by citizens of the United States, and the exportation of domestic and foreign merchandise to any foreign port or place, be and the same is hereby repealed, after the 15th day of March, 1869, except so far as they relate to Great Britain or France, or their colonies or dependencies, or places in the actual possession of either; *Provided*, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by virtue of so much of the said acts as is repealed by this act, or which have been or may hereafter be incurred by virtue of the said acts, on account of any infraction of so much of the said acts as is not repealed by this act, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the said acts had continued in full force and virtue.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no ship or vessel bound to a foreign port with which commercial intercourse shall be allowed to depart for such port, unless the owner or owners, consignee or factor of such ship or vessel, shall with the Master, have given bond with one or more sureties to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, if the vessel is wholly owned by a citizen of the United States; and in a sum, four times the value, if the vessel is owned in part or in whole by any foreigner or foreigners, that the vessel shall not leave the port without a clearance, nor shall, when leaving the port, proceed to any port or place in Great Britain or France, or in the colonies or dependencies of either, or in the actual possession of either, nor be directly or indirectly engaged during the voyage in any trade with such port, nor shall put any article on board of any other vessel, nor unless every other requisite and provision of the second session of the act, entitled "An Act to enforce and make more effectual an Act, entitled 'An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States,' and the several acts supplementary thereto," shall have been complied with. And the party or parties to the above-mentioned bond shall, within a reasonable time after the date of the same, to be expressed in the said bond, produce to the collector of the district, from which the vessel shall have been cleared, a certificate of the landing of the same, in the same manner as is provided by law for the landing of goods exported with the privilege of drawback; on failure whereof, the bond shall be put in suit; and in every such suit, judgment shall be given against the defendant or defendants, unless proof shall be produced of such re-landing, or of loss at sea.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto as compels vessels owned by citizens of the United States, bound to another port of the said States, or vessels licensed for the coasting trade, or boats either not masted, or not decked, to give bond, and to load under the inspection of a revenue officer, or renders them liable to detention, merely on account of the nature of their cargo (such pro-

ce. 19: *And be it further enacted*, That this shall continue and be in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer; that the act laying an embargo on all ships, vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, shall be, and the same are hereby read from and after the end of the next session of Congress.

First Calcutta Lottery

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING.
TUESDAY, August 1, 1899.

No. 9526, a Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1295, a Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

PRIZES OF 100 SICCA RUPEES EACH.

159	313	449	515	577	610	647	673	699	720
8	940	1185	1359	1502	1310	1404	1408		
1910	1465	1576	1597	1745	1765	1781	1791	1829	
1937	2224	2393	2432	2400	2429	2573	2751	2761	
2900	2617	2636	2693	2719	2797	3065	3116		
3234	3290	3315	3505	3541	3550	3599	3612		
3620	3648	3673	3689	3692	3711	3795	3875		
3899	3907	3934	3979	4021	4031	4087	4148	4250	
4251	4266	4	91	3892	43	3867	418		