

MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXV.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1809.

NUMBER 1247.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, August 30, 1809.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

Major Fred Pierce, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Cornet, promoted; Captain Francis Thompson, to be Major—Captain Lieutenant Richard Phillips, to be Captain of a Company—Lieutenant D. Forbes to be Captain Lieutenant, Ensign Patrick Brown to be Lieut. in succession to Pierce promoted, date of rank 22d November, 1809.

Captain Lieutenant James Moore to be Captain of a Company—Lieutenant William Brown to be Captain Lieutenant, Ensign William Birch to be Lieutenant, in succession to Harding resigned, date of rank 15th Dec. 1809.

Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry R. M. Strange to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

Major William Henry Hewitt, from the 17th Native Regiment to be Lieutenant Colonel—Captain Charles Mandeville to be Major, Captain Lieutenant James Wahab to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant John Lucas to be Captain Lieutenant, Ensign Hugh Douglas to be Lieutenant.

Captain Lieutenant C. Lucas, to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant A. N. Bertram to be Captain Lieut. Ensign John Hoby, to be Lieutenant.

Major Galbreath Hamilton, from the 13th Native Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel—Captain A. Frith, to be Major, Captain Lieutenant John W. Whyte, to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant W. Moore, to be Captain Lieutenant, Ensign Charles Braumfield, to be Lieutenant.

Ensign Benjamin Baker, to be Lieutenant.

Ensign William Eyles, to be Lieutenant.

Captain Thomas Little, to proceed to England on leave of absence for three years.

Lieut. Henning, to proceed to England on sick certificate.

Messrs. Arthur King, John West, Thomas Brunton and John Chaskeel, of the corps of artillery, to be Lieutenant Fireworks in the same corps.

Mr. Thomas Edwards, acting Adjutant of the Extra Squadron of Horse Artillery to be a Lieutenant Fireworker in the corps of Artillery.

Mr. Surgeon Sherrwood, from the 5d Batt. Pioneers, to the 20th Regiment N. I. and to the 2d Battalion.

Assistant Surgeon Sladen from the 2d to the 1st Batt. 21st Native Regiment.

Mr. Surgeon Cornick is posted to the 7th Regiment Cavalry.

The following Medical officers will immediately join and place themselves under the orders of the staff surgeon of the Field force, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Chaskeel.

Mr. Surgeon Trotter.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon D. Brodie.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon B. Peppin.

Mr. Surgeon Collins is posted to the 25th Native Regiment and 2d Battalion.

The Honorable Company's Cruiser *TEIGNMOUTH*, brought the advices to Bombay, published in our Extra of Monday. On her passage, we are informed, that she sustained a gallant action with a French Privateer of superior force—the *TEIGNMOUTH* caught fire during the engagement which compelled her to haul off to extinguish it,—in the mean time the privateer made her escape,—we understand 26 men were killed and wounded on board the *TEIGNMOUTH*, and Lieutenant STEWART has lost an arm,—the *TEIGNMOUTH* soon afterwards fell in with H. M. ship *CAROLINE*, who immediately went in chase.

No further details from Bombay had arrived when this Paper was put to Press.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE—On Saturday the 31st of July by the Rev. W. A. Keating Chaplain, Lieut. William Lyons Cane, H. M. 20th Regiment to Harriett, fifth daughter of Edward Lucas Esq. Edmonston Middlesex.

DEATH—On the 13th instant, at Viçagampam, of a severe and painful illness, which he bore with exemplary patience, BENJAMIN ROBERTS, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, an amiable and zealous servant the Company did not possess—his active, well informed and enterprising mind, amply stored with ancient and modern Literature, was ever exerted for the benefit of the public good—the Mint of Madras and the public Docks at Coringa, are monuments not less of his industry than of his indefatigable and unceasing labors.

Public and private charity ever met a most liberal support from his hands.—In Mechanics, Chemistry, and Mineralogy he had few superiors; in other polite and useful attainments, his comprehensive mind had acquired very considerable knowledge.—Political economy had ever been with him a most favored study—and few men were better acquainted with the interests of the subject—Hospitality, without ostentation, his table was ever the resort of the best informed and most worthy Members of Society, and forever left it without gaining some useful knowledge from conversation; his address was polite, agreeable and engaging.

To him the Legislature are indebted for the first introduction of the Act, as well for many of its most useful and ornamental improvements. In private life, Mr. ROBERTS was respected, esteemed and beloved—the repeated testimonies he has received from Government and his honorable employers and from public Corporations and Societies, will best bespeak the value of this most lamented Member of Society.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE—On the 20th July at the House of Captain Parton, Captains, by the Rev. W. Corrie, Captain G. W. Walker, of His Majesty's 8th or King's Royal Irish Light Dragoons, to Miss Anna Maria Parton.

DEATH—Yesterday morning, the lady of Arratoon Catchick, Esq. was safely delivered of a Twin—Boys.

On Monday, the 24th July Mrs. Staushbury, of a Son.

On Wednesday at night, Mrs. Robert Howard, of a Daughter.

DEATHS—On Monday last, the Lady of James Taylor, Esq.

On Tuesday last, Mrs. Susannah Le.

On Wednesday, Joseph Joseph Esq. aged 48.

On Thursday, Mrs. Charlotte Kennedy.

On Thursday evening, Mr. L. Johnson, late 2d officer of the American ship *Jenny*, aged 34.

On the 3d instant, infant, Mrs. Ann O'Brien, respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and deeply lamented by her relatives and friends.

At Calcutta, about the middle of July, Mr. Mathew Featherston, Merchant at that place.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Charles Faulkner, Chief Officer of the American ship *Glover*, aged 35.

On Monday last, Miss Eliza Charlotte Foster.

On Saturday last, the Lady of Charles Trower, Esq.

At Kissenagunge, on the 25th July, the Lady of Lieutenant H. B. Rawlin, 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE—At Surat, on the 30th ult. by Nathaniel Crow, Esq. chief of that place, William King, Esq. surgeon of His Majesty's 17th light Dragoon, to Miss Mary Keith, second daughter of Colonel Alexander Keith, of His Majesty's 56th Regt. of foot, commanding the southern division, Guzerat.

DEATH—On the 9th instant, the lady of Major-general Jones, of a daughter.

DEATH—The infant daughter of Major-general Jones, on the 14th instant.

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

Date	7 A.M.	Noon.	3 P.M.	8 P.M.	Remarks.
Aug 23	28	84	84	82	
24	28	85	85	83	
25	28	86	85	82	
26	28	85	85	83	Hard rain at 4 A.M.
27	28	84	84	82	
28	28	87	87	83	
29	28	87	84	83	

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Irton—Captain Clapham

1st Bat. 4th Regt.—Captain Grant, 15th Bat.

Native Infantry—and J. Moore, Merchant.

CALCUTTA, —August 3, 1809.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, to be Secretary to the Governor General, during His Lordship's absence from the Presidency.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, to be Deputy Secretary to the Governor General, during the same time.

Mr. Henry Shakespear, Assistant Judge at Nuddea.

Mr. C. Clapham, Registrar of the Zillah Court Nuddea.

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

FORT WILLIAM, —July 27, 1809.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon George James Gordon, of the 1st Battalion of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry officiating in that capacity at the Civil Stations of Hidgeelle and Tumlook, to the temporary charge of the detachment of the Right Honorable the Governor General's Body Guard under orders to accompany His Lordship to Fort St. George, and to continue to perform that duty until its return to Bengal.

Mr. Gordon will accordingly embark without delay on board of the Honorable Company's Extra Ship General Sturges.

FORT WILLIAM, August 2.

The Right Honorable the Governor General will proceed from the Government House, at 5 o'clock in the morning of Saturday the 5th instant, and embark at Chaudpant Ghaut, on the Vessel appointed to convey his Lordship to the Dover Strait.

The Troops in Garrison to remain in the usual Military honors from the Government House to the Ghaut.

Field Detachment Order by Lieutenant Colonel Walker, dated Camp at Mallia, 8th July, 1809.

The necessity to which the obsequies of the people of Mallia, had reduced the Commanding Officer of attempting the place by storm, has imposed on him the obligation of giving that tribute of gratitude to the Detachment, which is so eminently due to their zeal, energy, and exertion.

By the strenuous exercise of these qualities so nobly displayed in the proceedings before the Fort, and the aid of a storm, a numerous and desperate Guard of Rebels was routed out from the Country, and a considerable portion of their number annihilated who for nearly a Century past have plundered and laid waste

the surrounding Territory, and hitherto derided all efforts for their subjection.

The devoted extent of Country through which the Troops have marched, is a sufficient evidence of their depositions; but this bears but a small proportion to their actual extent.

The capture of this Nest of Banditti, has been reserved for the zeal and gallantry of British Troops, and the memorable example which has been effected in the assault of yesterday, it is hoped will have a most salutary impression in the Country.

As the assault took place in the presence of several British and of the Vakeels of the Chieftains of the Country, a Military spectacle of a column of British Troops, marching in open day to the attack of a fort against which batteries had only a few hours been opened, was exhibited; of which they could have entertained previously no just conception; but which could not fail to establish in the minds of those spectators, and through the Country, sentiments of the highest respect and admiration.—In fact the Commanding Officer is well assured that this effect was produced in proportion to the reputation which the desperate Banditti of Mallia had acquired by their repeated success in repelling the operations of powerful Native Armies, and in their daring defiance of every restraint and authority.

It is with mixed sentiments of admiration and regret, that Lieutenant Colonel Walker proceeds to express his gratitude and acknowledgments to the Detachment for their conduct.

It is difficult for Lieut. Colonel Walker to find terms to express his feelings at the excellent behaviour of the storming party, under the Command of Major Mahony, for whose gallant exertions, which placed the British Troops in possession of the Fort of Mallia, the expression of every sentiment that can arise from the private feelings of friendship or the obligations of public duty is so justly due.—The established reputation of public duty of Major Mahony can however receive no additional weight from any eulogium that Lieut. Colonel Walker can express.

It is equally satisfactory to the Commanding Officer, and in union with similar feelings, that he returns his thanks to Captain Gifford, the support afforded to the storming party by the pickets, and Captain Gifford's assistance in restoring the position in the fort during the night, entitle him to Colonel Walker's best thanks.

The whole of the troops have witnessed the display of skill, science, and exertion of Captain Pierce, Lieutenants Hardy, Russell and Moore, and the whole of the Artillery, and Lieut. Col. Walker can only repeat his expressions of satisfaction at their conduct, which he has had so many occasions to acknowledge.

To Captain Lally, the Officers and men of 56th and Captain Litings, and the Officers and men of the Bombay Regiment, the Commanding Officer returns his particular acknowledgments. The former have nobly supported the reputation of the senior battalion in all the characteristics of good soldiers, and the character of the Bombay Regiment, and too well established to require confirmation from their gallant exertions in the affair of yesterday.

The Commanding Officer has equal occasion to be satisfied with the conduct of the Native troops, and he requests that Major Mahony and Captain Gifford will have the goodness to express his fullest approbation and satisfaction at their conduct.

Where there is so much to praise, and nothing to reprehend, it is impossible to notice the conduct of every individual, but the Commanding Officer is satisfied he is only expressing the feelings of the whole detachment in paying this tribute of public praise to the memory of Captain Mackenzie, whose gallant behaviour has been a constant example of admiration.

The Commanding Officer cannot omit the expression of his warmest acknowledgments to Captains Fox and Arnott for their exertions at the erection of the batteries and for their conduct at the storm, and it would be unjust to withhold his thanks to Lieut. Newman for his patient support of Captain Mackenzie in the advanced party.

To Captain Room, and the Officers and men of the troop of cavalry every acknowledgment is due that can result from activity, spirit and alacrity. The countenance and determination exhibited by this promising body on the day of the arrival of the detachment before the Fort of Mallia, is a sufficient evidence of the confidence that may be placed on them in the line of their profession.

The duty of the Medical Gentlemen of the detachment must yield them more self satisfaction than the most cordial expression of public thanks.—It would however be doing injustice were Lieut. Col. Walker, to omit to notice the humanity, attention and skill of Surgeon Sproull, and Assistant Surgeons Gordon & Headly.

To the officers of the staff and art and of his family, Lieut. Colonel Walker, begs to embrace this occasion of offering his thanks for their continued zeal and exertion; but it would be doing violence to his feelings and the friendship and connection which he reposes in Captain Greenwell, were he to decline this public expression of his gratitude and obligation for the great assistance he has derived from his services, which have ever been directed by that gallant zeal, and ardent desire of distinction which form the most honorable features of the Military profession, and it is only giving utterance to his own sentiments in repeating Major Mahony's report of the distinguished gallantry and exertions of Captain Smith, and Lieut. Macmardo, who accompanied him to the assault of Mallia.

To Ensign Carnie the thanks of the Commanding Officer are also due for the attention and activity with which he performed those duties, which he had to execute in the advanced party.

Lieutenant Colonel Walker, is persuaded that these Gentlemen will do justice to those motives of delicacy, which prevent a more detailed expression of his sentiments of that conduct, which he cannot view, without private satisfaction.

Deeply at the Commanding Officer regrets the loss sustained by the detachment, it is probably as little as could be expected, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and appears to have been solely owing to the

enemy having got possession of a fortified house, which was inaccessible to an assault.

Lieut. Col. Walker begs to assure the Detachment collectively, and individually of the impression which their excellent conduct has made upon him, and which he will feel it his duty to express in due terms for the notice and approbation of Government and the Commanding Officer of the Forces.

(Signed) H. SMITH, Major of Brigade.

FORT WILLIAM, Public Department, August 5, 1809.

The Right Honorable OLIVER LORD MINTO, Governor General, has nominated the Honorable JOHN LUMSDEN, Esq. to be Vice President and Deputy Governor of Fort William, until the arrival at the Presidency of His Excellency Lieutenant General HERBERT, when His Excellency will succeed to the Office of Vice President and Deputy Governor of Fort William.

The Honorable JOHN LUMSDEN, Esq. has this day taken his Seat accordingly, under the usual Salutation from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By Order of the Vice President in Council, GEO. DOWDSEWELL, AGT. CHIEF SEC. to GOV.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to notify the following appointments—

Mr. George Dowdswell, to be Acting Chief Secretary to Government, during the absence of Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, on the Public Service.

Mr. C. Lushington, to be Acting Secretary to Government in the Secret, Political and Foreign Department.

ORIENTAL STAR, —SATURDAY, AUG. 5, 1809.

A public Breakfast will be given at five o'clock this morning, at the Government House, on the occasion of the departure of the Right Honorable the Governor General, for Fort St. George; immediately after which, His Lordship will embark on board the Phoenix, yacht, laying off the Esplanade;—where the Government vessels, appointed to attend His Lordship to Saigon, are assembled.

ASLATIC MIRROR, —WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9, 1809.

On Saturday at Noon, the Honorable John Lumsden, Esq. took his place at the Supreme Board as Vice President in Council and Deputy Governor of Fort William, under a salute of 17 guns from its Ramparts.

LORD MINTO passed Kelgeroe on Sunday Evening, arrived in Saugor Roads & embarked on board the *Dover* frigate on Monday. Shortly afterwards the frigate weighed and stood down channel, and from the winds that have prevailed, she probably got to sea and quitted her pilot in the course of yesterday, or this morning.

ORIENTAL STAR, —SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1809.

On Wednesday, Captain Greig, commander of the ship *Lord Minto*, reached town with accounts of the safe return to this river of that vessel, from Timor; she touched at Malacca, and sailed from thence on the 10th ultimo.

The Lord Minto did not go in to Penang; but learnt at Malacca, that the Nancy, grab, and big Ceres, had returned to the former port.

At Malacca, Captain Greig learnt, the French privateer brig *Courier*, had been captured by H. M. Ship Fox, off Achien.

By the same opportunity we are concerned to hear of the capture of the brig *Eleanor*, Captain Lambert, of this port, by a Dutch cruiser, which had sent her into Madura. At the time of her capture, the *Eleanor* had on board fifty Chests of Opium.

It will be recollected that the Minto conveyed from hence a valuable present of Cannon and Ammunition which this Government for the Sultan of Timor—during the absence of the Minto from that Island, the inhabitants had held out bravely against the repeated attacks of the Dutch; but were reduced to the greatest extremity of distress, at the time the Lord Minto arrived with the very welcome supplies above mentioned.

It appears that a vessel belonging to Madras touched at Timor, and hearing from the Sultan that he was in expectation of the return of the Minto, with succours; the Captain of the vessel alluded to, scandalously endeavoured to impress the Sultan with an idea, that he need not expect any aid from the English.

The Minto has brought here from Malacca, to be tried for piracy, an English Seaman and several Natives, charged with running away with a small vessel belonging to Malacca, which was seized by two Malay Prows, and by these, delivered up to the Lord Minto.

The American brig *Gulliver*, came up to the Moorings at Chaudpant Ghaut, on Tuesday. She has not imported any Cargo, exclusive of a large sum in hard Dollars.

We are informed that in consequence of the Embargo, an immense number of seamen had

emigrated from the United States, in different foreign vessels; inasmuch that good seamen were scarcely procurable at the time the *Gulliver* left Boston.—Almost the whole mass of the American people, were extremely clamorous to have the Act of Embargo repealed in toto, and which it is expected must have taken place ere this.

Previous to the departure of the *Gulliver*, the following vessels from Calcutta, had safely reached their several ports of destination, in America:

<i>Traveller</i> ,	Captain Ward,
<i>William</i> ,	Emery,
<i>Hibernia</i> , (brig)	Stewart,
<i>Mussequero</i> , (brig)	Page.

Yesterday, the ship *Aurora*, Captain Glass, and the Union, Captain Luttrell, left Calcutta, in prosecution of their respective voyages; the former for China; and the latter to New South Wales.

The *Lovely Hannah*, Captain G. Henderson, bound to Madras, passed Kedgeree, on Thursday.

On Wednesday, the ship *Porcher*, late the Canton, Captain Falconer, broke ground from Calcutta, and proceeded down the river to complete her cargo of Cotton for England.

The ship *Larkins* (late *Louisa*) commanded by Captain A. Barclay, will leave Calcutta, in the course of a few days, to complete below, her loading of Cotton, with which she is destined to proceed to England.

The Kedgeree report received yesterday, does not mention any arrival or news.
Remains at Sangur, H. M. ship *Dover*,—also the *Warren Hastings*, *Providence*, and *Boyno*.

The H. C. ship *Walthamstow*, was hauled out of Messrs. Kyd and Co.'s Dock at Kidderpore, on Thursday; and the extra ship *Tottenham*, hauled into the same Dock that day.

We hear that the brig *Bee*, Captain James Kidd, has been engaged by Government, for the purpose of conveying a Deputation to Pegue.

Thursday a Notification was issued, (in a *Calcutta Gazette Extra*) by the Board of Trade, exhibiting the required qualifications, and conditions, upon which country ships will be allowed to proceed from Calcutta to the port of London, with cargoes of Cotton.

The ships must be ready to sail, on or before the 1st of October ensuing.

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

On Friday last, No. 3656, was drawn a prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees; and on Tuesday, No. 2826, a prize of 5000.—The former, we hear, is the property of David Turnbull, Esq. of Chunar; the latter belongs to Mr. Edmund Bartlett, late a Branch Pilot.

Yesterday, the 10th day's drawing took place, when No. 5538, was drawn a prize of 5,000 Rupees; and Nos. 4576 and 4217 of 1000 each.—The wheels are now upwards of two lac of rupees above par;—and all the capitals undrawn.

We understand, that H. Hoo, Esq. of the civil service, has been appointed Commissary for the exchange of prisoners at the Isle of France; and will, shortly proceed in the *Harriet*, cartel, to effect that purpose.

Major A. Campbell, who is stated in the American accounts to have been wounded in the attack of Martinique, is the same officer that commanded H. M. 75th Regiment in this country; and, who so nobly led his men, in the storm of Bhurtpore. This corps it is well known, served during the campaign under the immortal Lake; whilst that illustrious Statesman, the Marquis Wellesley, held the helm.—The Major is, we find, brother to Duncan Campbell, Esq. of the civil service, Bengal establishment.

We learn, by the Delhi accounts of the 14th ult. that the whole of the Rewarree detachment, and 6th native cavalry, with the exception of those garrisoned in Delhi, are ordered to move against a strong fortress, in the Haurian country, had returned to the cantonments at Rewarree, (after dispersing the banditti, against whom they were sent), on the 23d July.

Recent accounts via Persia, mention that since the commencement of the present year the Russian army in Wallachia and Moldavia, had been augmented to one hundred and seventy thousand men; and that a Russian colonel, who arrived at Constantinople, the latter end of March last, on a mission, remained at that capital, at the date of these advices.

The following Gentlemen were admitted Attorneys and Proctors of the Supreme Court on Tuesday last:—

Mr. Benjamin Comberlach, lately arrived from England on the *Warren Hastings*; and Mr. R. M. Thomas, Clerk to the Honorable Sir John Royle.

SUPREME COURT.

This day, the following Prisoners were brought up, and sentence passed upon them as follows:—

J. Tichbourne, convicted of "Manslaughter,"

to pay a fine of four hundred rupees, and to be imprisoned in the common Gaol, for one year.

Thomas Clarke,—for "Manslaughter," to pay a fine and to be confined also for the above-mentioned period.

Frederick Mackenzie, also for "Manslaughter," to pay a fine of two hundred Rupees, and to be confined in the common Gaol for one year.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.	
BEY.	Calcutta, August 8.
1	Eight per Cents. of 1809, Interest, 1 4
1	Eight half-yearly, premium, ... 0 12
1	Five per Cents. of 1801-2-3-4 do. 0 12
1	Ten per Cents. Decennial, premium, 1 0

BOMBAY,—August 16, 1809.

G. O. BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Honourable Council, August 10, 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Captain Little, of the Madras Establishment, to proceed to China, and eventually to Europe on 385 Certificate.

By Order the Honorable the Governor in Council.
F. WARDEN, Chief Sec. to Govt.

The *Leopard* left the Cape, March 10, and proceeded to cruise off the Mauritius, which place she left on the 10th ult. and having wintered at the island of St. Mary's, reconnoitered the ports along the east side of Madagascar.

There were cruising off the Isle of France, H. M. ships *Raisonable* 64, *Sirius* 38, *Iphigenia* 36, *Otter* and *Sapphire*, sloops.

In Port Louis are the French frigates, *Bellona* 40, *Camionier* 40, *Laurel* 30, *La Mauehe*, *Caroline*, and *Venus* are cruising.

The French, for some weeks past, have been actively employed in raising forts and preparing against an apprehended attack.

ROM. COUR. EXTRA.

In the extract we have made from the Courier, there is a small difference from the report with which we have been furnished by the kindness of a friend. The *Neride* we have heard, formed a part of the blockading squadron, and the *Caroline* was in port Louis, or, as it is now called, Port Napoleon. The *Leopard* had also reconnoitered the Isle of Bourbon on her way to Madagascar. This is the only intelligence we have yet been able to collect. In our next publication we shall, of course, be happy to correct any error that may appear in this.

The report which has been for some time current at this presidency, of the capture of the *Minerva*, (Capt. Hopwood), by the pirates which infest the gulph of Persia, and the neighbouring seas; we are sorry to say is at length confirmed.

There are circumstances attending this capture of so disagreeable a nature, that we have studiously avoided giving publicity to them at an earlier period, from a hope, however feeble, that the source from whence the first information was derived was not sufficiently authentic.

On taking possession of the *Minerva*, it appears that the pirates mitigated something of their usual ferocity; and we have not heard that any lives were lost, except in the gallant defence which was made by the unfortunate captain.

They have been all however obliged to renounce their religion, and not an iota of the preparatory ceremony of introduction to the Mahomedan faith has been abated.—Much as the men must have suffered on this occasion, it is comparatively nothing to the distress of three ladies who were on board; and who consequently fell into the hands of these lawless and unprincipled violators. The subject is too painful to enlarge on. The indignities they were compelled to undergo can be easily conceived; and must excite the strongest emotions of pity in every feeling and delicate mind.

Friday, 11, sailed H. M. ship *Ceylon*, W. J. Lye, Esq. Captain, to China.

Didto, H. C. ship *True Briton*, Capt. George Bonham, to ditto.

Didto, ditto, ship *Cumberland*, Captain P. Wedderburn, to ditto.

Didto, ditto, ship *Neptune*, Captain H. Donaldson, to ditto.

Didto, ditto, ship *Scalby Castle*, Captain John Loch, to ditto.

Saturday, 12, ditto brig *Olive Branch*, commander Henry Couther, to the coast of Sumatra.

Didto, ditto, brig, *Fatulkar*, commander J. D. Fleming, to Pulo-Penang.

Sunday, 13, ditto, ship *Agnes*, Captain R. Richardson, to Calcutta.

Yesterday, anchored in the harbour, H. M. ship, *Leopard*, Captain J. Johnstone, from the Isle of France.

English Extracts.

LONDON,—JANUARY 8.

The grand bas-relief which adorns the pediments of the colonnade of the Louvre, at Paris, has been recently exposed to view. It is described as being the most magnificent piece of modern sculpture to be seen. It is 74 feet long by 14 broad, without including the cornices. It represents the Muses celebrating the glory of Napoleon, as Protector of the Arts, and to whom France is indebted for the British.

of the Louvre, so vainly wished for by the nation, and by ten Sovereigns, for nearly three centuries.

We hope that, in the course of a few years, we shall in a great measure be rendered independent of the Russian and Polish Markets, in regard to our supplies of hemp, as we understand that the culture of this valuable article is rapidly extending in Montreal and other parts of Canada; several hundred tons of it having been grown during the last year. The ordinary produce of clean and dressed hemp of the best quality is from 6 to 7 cwt. per acre.—Russian hemp has advanced about 3l. per ton since our last report. The present prices are as follows:—Riga Rhine hemp, 117l. to 118l. per ton; Petersburg Rhine do., 117l. to 118l. 10s. East India Hemp fetches from 85l. to 105l. per ton. In this latter article there has been for some time but little variation as to price.

MARCH 22.

The recent accounts of the revival of popular indignation and fury against the French, in the west of the Spain, are confirmed by advices which have reached Government. The peasantry have risen en masse at several places, particularly near Vigo, Corunna, at Saint Jago, Padrin, and Pontevedra. A letter, dated Pontevedra, the 4th inst., states, that upwards of 10,000 of them having assembled in that neighbourhood, had divided themselves into bodies, chosen Commanders, and gone in pursuit of the French, small detached parties dispersed through the country. They had put to death all they fell in with, but were very much in want of arms and ammunition. His new species of warfare began at an great distance from Vigo, and the insurgents became every day more numerous and daring; and so great were their rage and desire of revenge, that even a Spaniard, on his way from Vigo to any other place, with a French passport in his possession (without which it was absolutely impossible for him to leave the town), was exposed to the most eminent danger. Several found with these passports were actually sacrificed to the indignation and fury of the people, as convicted traitors to their King and Country.

Within a few miles of Corunna, the peasants were animated with an equal spirit of inveterate revenge. After the massacre of two small detachments of the enemy, they proceeded to Betanzos, where they surprised a body of French engineers and artillery, amounting to nearly three hundred men. The slaughter was general, and the guns and ammunition fell into the hands of the peasantry. The only intelligence we have of the force formerly under the command of the Marquis de la Romana, is, that its remains were stationed on the borders of Portugal, and strong hopes were entertained that he would make a bold effort to join the insurgents. The main body of the French army, consisting of about 16,000 men, continued at Tuy and Orense. Up to the 4th inst. no attempt had been made on their part to cross the Minho, for the invasion of Portugal.

Government is in hourly and anxious expectation of the arrival of dispatches from Sir Alexander Cochrane and General Beckwith. It was under a respectable morning Paper of this day that the official accounts had actually reached the Admiralty, having been brought by the *Imperieuse* man of war, Captain Cochrane. We have no such vessel in our navy. The *Imperieuse* frigate, Captain Lord Cochrane, is indeed arrived at Plymouth, but she comes from the Mediterranean. The most sanguine expectations are justly entertained of the complete reduction of Martinique. Fort Bourbon is unquestionably very strong, but the resistance which it made to our arms in 1794 justifies us in hoping that the place was in our possession before the end of last month. General Rochambeau commanded at that period, and although an officer of distinguished merit, and in every respect better supplied with stores and provisions than the present French Commander in Chief, he was not able to hold out longer than fifteen days. The siege was commenced in form on the 7th, and the capitulation took place the 22d of March. Upon the vast importance of Martinique and Guadeloupe, it is unnecessary to enter into any observations. These settlements have been perpetual sources of the most destructive annoyance to our trade and colonies in that part of the West Indies. The next in that quarter will, no doubt, be Guadeloupe. It is, as we have before observed, almost undeniable, that the enemy's squadron from L'Orient has gone to the West Indies, and will most probably proceed direct to the Isles of Martinique. In that case the three ships of the line and the frigates, of which it consists, may fall into our hands without the trouble of firing a single shot.

Sir Home Popham continues dangerously indisposed. He had a very bad night on Monday.

Died yesterday morning, at a quarter past ten o'clock, at her house in Grosvenor-square, her Grace the Dutchess of Bolton. Her Grace was in a lingering state for a long time back, but rose from her bed until a few days previous to her dissolution. She was in her 75th year.

Last night a Mail from France arrived. It does not, as we expected, announce the actual commencement of hostilities between France and Austria, but it does not appear that any hopes are entertained that the war will be avoided. Buonaparte is rapidly withdrawing his

troops from the North of Europe, for the purpose of employing them against Austria. Even Swedish Pomerania has been evacuated by the French, and the Duke of Mecklenburgh has been ordered to occupy it with his forces until it shall suit the convenience of Buonaparte that his own troops shall return to re-occupy it. All the French and Dutch Troops in Hamburg were under orders to march for Upper Germany.

It has been asserted, in the most positive manner, by some of our Contemporaries, that the mission of the Russian Messenger, who arrived in the Flag of Truce a few days ago, relates merely to the Russian Fleet which was in the Tagus at the time of the Convention of Cintra. We do not profess to be in possession of that degree of information which would justify us in speaking positively upon the subject, but it certainly appears to us highly probable that this mission may relate to some other object beside the one alluded to.

Col. Congreve sailed yesterday for Rochefort, in the *Zeus* Bomb, with some Marines on board, and a quantity of his new rockets.

Yesterday, about twelve o'clock, his Majesty arrived at the Queen's Palace, from Windsor, where he was received by the Dukes of York and Kent.—At two o'clock his Majesty held a Private Levee, which was attended by.

The Lord Privy Seal, the first Lord of the Treasury, the Master General of the Ordnance, the first Lord of the Admiralty, the three Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Commander in Chief, the Judge Advocate, the Lord Steward of the Household, the Duke of Montrose, Lord Gardner, Arden (in waiting), Heathfield (gold stick), Sir C. Osborn (groove in waiting), and Sir D. Baird.—Captains Moorsom and Gordon.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:

Lord Gardner, upon succeeding to his title; Captain Moorsom, upon his appointment to the Board of Admiralty.

Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, upon his return from Spain.

The Hon. Captain Gordon, Aide-de-Camp to Sir David Baird, upon his return from Spain.

His Majesty gave audiences to the Duke of Portland and the other Cabinet Ministers present, Sir D. Dundas, and Mr. Ryder, who laid before his Majesty the proceedings of several Courts Martial.

About seven o'clock his Majesty set off on his return to Windsor.

Sir James Sumner, it is stated, has been sent to Sheerness and Chatham, to superintend the equipment of 20 Sail of the Line and 15 Frigates, for the North. These Ships are to have on board several supernumerary Captains and Lieutenants who are to be employed on special occasions.

Admiral Keats, we understand, will receive instructions to warn off all British Ships from entering Swedish ports.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Geo. Nicholson, of the *Lady Lushington*, and W. Crowder, of the *William Pitt*, were sworn into the command of their respective Ships.

CORK, MARCH 24.—Wednesday six Transports arrived at Cove, which sailed from Lisbon on the 23d ult. under convoy of the *Nymph* Frigate, Captain Pery, forming a part of near fifty sail of Transport and Merchant Vessels. They are understood to bring some of the heavy baggage which had belonged to Sir John Moore's army, as also some convalescent soldiers. There are some sick artillery-men on board one of the ships, which has caused the vessel to be placed under quarantine. About a thousand men, composed of detachments belonging to Sir John Moore's army, arrived at Lisbon before the convoy sailed, under the command of Lieutenant Colonels Copson and Banbury.

There were at Bellem-Castle, besides those detachments mentioned, also a detachment of artillery, the 14th Light Dragoons, a wagon train, and Commissariat. At Lisbon, there were the 3d, 45th, and 97th Regiments, and four battalions of the King's German Legion.—The cannon have been removed from all the forts.

The Royal Sovereign armed transport, arrived at Portsmouth from Gibraltar, has brought letters from that place of the 15th instant. The last fleet which sailed from Portsmouth for the Mediterranean, arrived there in eleven days. It passed Falmouth on the 23d instant.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED LEGHORN, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1809.

"The French Government in this country, Tuscany, and all adjacent territories, have manifested the most inveterate determination to check, in a very rigorous manner, all trade with England. Several prohibitory laws have been promulgated in the course of the preceding month. One in particular, under the most severe restrictions and penalties, puts an end to the further exportation of raw materials, and also of linen rags and undressed skins in the hair.

The Unity, Mary, Mars, Norwall, and Young William transports, from Lisbon, arrived at Cork on the 22d inst. They sailed from Lisbon under the convoy of the *Nymph* frigate, and about forty sail of transports, and parted from them on the 22d inst. in a fog. The transports have on board a great quantity of baggage belonging to the regiments that marched with Sir John Moore from Portugal into Spain, and all the sick troops that were in Lisbon.

Twelve sail of fine transports, which have been converted into fire ships, having had their marks and numbers erased, and been filled with combustibles, sailed from the Nile last week for Port-au-Prince, with a number of Colonel Canave's rockets, which are shipping at Dover. It is conjectured, are intended for an attack on the French fleet in Basque Roads; the destruction of which, from its exposed situation, it is thought, may by these means be accomplished.

There is no longer any doubt respecting the business on which the Russian Messenger, who arrived in town on Tuesday morning, was dispatched. He is empowered to make arrangements with the Russian Admiral Sinavin, for the pay and clothing of the officers and seamen belonging to the Russian fleet at Port-au-Prince; and he is the bearer of the Emperor Alexander's concurrence in the Admiral's counter-signature to the Convention of Cintra.

CAPTURE OF CAYENNE.

Cayenne, has surrendered to the United British and Portuguese Armies. We are not informed of the previous operations against it, but have the satisfaction of laying before the public the following

CAPITULATION.

Proposed by Victor Hughes, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Commissioner of his Majesty the Emperor and King, Commander in Chief of Cayenne and French Guyana; and accepted by James Lucas Yeo, Post-Captain in his Britannic Majesty's Service, Commanding the Combined Naval English and Portuguese Forces, and Manuel Marques, Knight of the Military Order of St. Benoit d'Avie, Lieutenant-Colonel in Chief, and Director of the Corps of Artillery of Paris, commanding the advanced army of the Portuguese.

Although the advanced posts have been carried, and that the Commissioner of the Emperor and King is reduced with his garrison to the town, he owes it to those sentiments of honour which have always distinguished him—to the valour and good conduct of the officers and soldiers under his command—to the attachment of the inhabitants of the colony for his Majesty the Emperor and King—to declare publicly, that he surrenders less to the force than to the destructive system of liberating all the slaves who should join the enemy, and of burning all the plantations and ports where there should be any resistance.

The Commissioner of the Emperor Commanding in Chief, after having witnessed the burning of several plantations, particularly his own, the most considerable of the colony, had attributed it at first to the casualties of war; and the disorganization of the gangs, and the liberation of the slaves, appeared to him a momentary measure; but being assured in writing, that the English and Portuguese Officers acted in virtue of the orders of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and wishing to save the colony from total destruction, and to preserve his august Master's subjects, who had given him so many proofs of their attachment and fidelity, the Commissioner of his Imperial and Royal Majesty surrenders the colony to the forces of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the following conditions:

I. The Garrison shall march out with their arms and baggage and all the honours of war; the Officers shall retain their side arms, and those of the Staff their horses; the Garrison shall lay down their arms, and engage not to serve against his Royal Highness and his allies during one year.

II. Vessels shall be furnished at the expense of his Highness the Prince Regent, to carry the Garrison, the Officers, Civil and Military, and all those employed in the service, with their families and effects, direct to France with as little delay as possible.

III. A convenient vessel shall be furnished to convey to France the Commissioner of the Emperor Commanding in Chief, his family, his officers, his suite and effects; the Chief of the Administration of the Finances, the Commander of the Troops, the Inspector and the Commander of Artillery, with their families.

IV. A convenient delay shall be granted to the Officers who have property in the Colony, to settle their affairs.

V. The Armies, batteries, and every thing belonging to the artillery, the small arms and powder magazines, and the provision stores, shall be given up inventory, and in the state in which they now are, and the same shall be pointed out.

VI. The slaves on both sides shall be disbanded, and sent to their respective plantations.

The French negroes whom the Commanders by sea and land of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent have engaged for the service during the war, and to whom in virtue of their orders they are indemnity in favour of the inhabitants to whom they belong.

The remaining Articles, thirteen in number, are of no importance.

EXPEDITION AGAINST MARTINIQUE.

BARBADOES, FEBRUARY 7.

The expedition arrived off Martinique on Sunday the 29th January, but the land, when first made, was supposed to be St. Luce, and the fleet was near the Caravel Rock off the north point of the island, before the mistake was discovered. A very strong current having swept them far to leeward, which compelled them to haul off for two days. On the morning of the 30th, the signal being given to make sail, they separated in two divisions, the Anstia

holding a broad pendant, and leading that with the division of the army under the Commander in Chief and Sir George Prevost, intended to effect a landing in Bay Robert; while the Admiral proceeded with that under Major General Maitland round Maro, and entered the Bay of St. Luce.

The Commander in Chief immediately issued a Proclamation, addressed to the native and other inhabitants, apprising them—

"That his Majesty, yielding to imperious circumstances, has resolved to restore to them the former government of France; that his Majesty being deceived in the hope that the government he had formerly established among them would have been acted by their new masters, rather than that they would have forgotten the respect due to the proprietors, laments the unfortunate position which the events of war may occasion them in the again reducing their colony. The termination of their misfortunes was now, however, arrived; famine would disappear—the sources of their property would be restored—their ancient laws re-established—and that Government, which had formerly protected their persons and properties under the British flag, be again established. It was with these intentions that his Britannic Majesty had entrusted to them the command of a formidable force by sea and land to re-take Martinique, and to re-organize, in that suffering colony, plenty and tranquillity—the inseparable companions of a just government. With these gracious intentions, he invited them, in the name of humanity, to submit immediately to the force of his Majesty, who would not fail to punish the clemency of a fruitless resistance. They, therefore, ordered all Commissioners, Civil and Military, to quit their respective duties, and all the inhabitants of whatever class or condition, peaceably to return to their respective homes, and maintain order, declaring that all persons taken in arms would be treated as prisoners of war; that all free coloured persons so taken would be transported from the island, and all slaves under similar circumstances be tried by a General Court Martial. To the Ministers of the Gospel they gave assurances that their religion would be protected, and the estates and rights of their Church be respected."

At noon, on the 30th, the first division of the fleet entered Robert (a most spacious harbour on the north-east coast of the island, but difficult of access) and Commodore Beaver, of the *Acosto*, with three armed launches, having approached and reconnoitred the shore, and all the preparations for landing the troops being instant in readiness, at three o'clock in the afternoon Sir G. Prevost and Brigadier General Houghton, with the first brigade of this part of the army, consisting of the 7th regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Pakenham, 23d, under Lieutenant Colonel Ellis, and five companies of the 1st West India regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Tolly, landed in a most orderly and regular manner, without any opposition, the inhabitants of the village and neighbourhood even meeting them on the beach, with welcomes to the country! At about half past five, Lieutenant General Beckwith, Commander in Chief, with Brigadier General Colville, and the second brigade, consisting of the 8th regiment, under Major Maxwell, the 13th, under Lieutenant Colonel Keane, and four companies of the first West India Regiment, under Major Clifton, also landed; at which time Sir G. Prevost with the first brigade had marched forward, and was far advanced in the country; and the reserve, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Blackwell, consisting of the 3d battalion 60th regiment, under Major Mackay, and the flank companies of the 25th regiment, and the 4th battalion 60th, with the 4th West India, having been also landed, the Commander in Chief proceeded with his brigade as far as Papin, about seven miles from Robert, Sir G. Prevost being that night still farther advanced. On the following morning (the 31st) Captain Dick, of his Majesty's ship *Penguin*, who was one Lieutenant, three Midshipmen, and forty-five sailors, and three marine officers, and fifty-five marines, left Robert for the attack of Trinity, which surrendered upon their approach; and thus far the whole of this part of the expedition proceeded with uninterrupted success.

The landing of the second division of the army, commanded by Major General Maitland, conducted immediately by Sir Alexander Cochrane, was also effected on the 30th, the Admiral leading the fleet into the Bay of St. Luce; which being defended by two batteries that threatened to annoy the troops, he instantly dispatched sixty marines to drive the enemy from them, and they accomplished the purpose in the most effectual manner, having, after silencing the guns and throwing them down the hill, broken up the carriages and platform, returned with the loss of only one man, supposed to be drowned. The landing of the troops immediately proceeded. Major-General Maitland with Lieutenant Colonel Barnes and his first brigade, consisting of the 63d regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Fairclough, and York Rangers, under Major Henderson, being debarked at a little after eight in the evening, and before ten, followed by the second division, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Keane, consisting of the flank companies of the 1st West India regiment, and the 15th regiment, under Major Davidson, and L. I. Volunteers, under Lieutenant Colonel Stretcher, and 6th West India regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Prevost; the reserve, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel M'Nair, consisting of the 90th regiment, under Major Wright, and 3d West India, under Major Allen, soon after following. While these brigades were landing, the enemy set fire to the Carnation sloop of war (late captured from us) lying in Maran Bay, and totally destroyed her; the troops mean time commenced their march, and with great gallantry reached the heights leading to Point Borgnese and Cape Solomon; and the fort situated on the latter was taken possession of by Major Henderson, and the guns of it being rendered useless, he proceeded with his corps, and took up a position directly in the rear of Pigeon Island; in his progress to which, some accounts state, he made 300 of the Militia prisoners. A 13-inch mortar being got up the height, and brought to bear on the enemy, it was opened with much apparent effect on the morning of the 31st; Major Henderson, with a party of sharpshooters, being at the same time advantageously posted within 300 yards of the enemy's works, and considerably annoying them with musketry and Shrapnel shells. The fire of the enemy was vigorously returned on this post, and they often threw four or five shells to each one of ours, but not with much effect, although unfortunately two men of the *Pompey*, employed in the battery, were killed by the bursting of one of them; and by that of another, Sir A. Cochrane, on a visit to them, had nearly shared the same fate.

While these operations were carrying on in this quarter, the enemy, who had upon our first approach burnt the Carnation, now also destroyed the *Favourite* sloop of war, lying at St. Pierre, which Captain Napier, of the *Recruit*, had orders to cut out; and the *Admiral*, with the principal part of his squadron, having after leaving several vessels in advantageous situations for keeping up a communication with the army, and supplying them with stores and provisions, taking up anchorage at Petit Anse d'Ariet, and being informed that the enemy's frigate *Amphitrite* was ordered from the carriage round to Pigeon Island, with a view of dislodging our party from the mortar battery, he sent in two frigates and a brig to intercept her, and during the night they worked up into the Bay, and brought up beyond Pigeon Island; which the enemy discovering, set fire to this frigate, and she was speedily consumed, giving, by this premature destruction, the strongest demonstration of the apprehension and dismay into which they had been thrown.

The one mortar battery that had opened on Pigeon Island on the 31st, and with the co-operation of Major Henderson's brigade, had been constantly annoying the enemy, had the happy effect also of diverting their attention from the proceedings of our engineers, who in the mean time had been indefatigably employed in constructing a battery of five mortars and three howitzers on a more commanding eminence, in effecting which our seamen displayed a perseverance, and an unwearied fatigue and labour almost equal to themselves, this height being hitherto considered as inaccessible. Sir A. Shipley was superintending and directing this battery in person, the works of which were entirely covered by a thick wood fronting the harbour, and completely screening it from the view of the enemy at Pigeon Island; it was in great progress on the 3d inst, and so far completed, that a party of seamen had gone on to the heights for the purpose of felling the wood during the night, and the whole line of battery was intended to be opened on the following morning. So advantageous was this position for dislodging the enemy, that it was confidently expected they would, within 24 hours after the battery was opened, be compelled to surrender Pigeon Island, a post seemed designed by nature for defending the grand harbour of the island, which would consequently be then completely open to our fleet.

During the operations carrying on here, and the progress for a more effectual attack on the enemy's strong position of Pigeon Island, Major General Maitland, with the main body of his division of the army, had advanced as far as Lamentia; while General Beckwith and Sir G. Prevost had proceeded towards Bruno and Sourrier, both brigades of this division having frequent skirmishes with the enemy in their march. On the 2d inst, they came to a more general battle with the enemy in the neighbourhood of Sourrier, an important height, that in some measure commands the redoubt or advanced works of Fort Bourbon. The particulars of this affair had not been further ascertained, when the last advices left the neighbourhood of Fort Royal Bay, than that our troops had made themselves masters of this position, having defeated the enemy with the loss of nearly 300 men, and of a few on our part, including several officers, among whom are particularly regretted, Lieut. Col. Taylor (Deputy Adjutant General) killed; and Lieut. Col. Pakenham, and Major Maxwell, wounded.

The mortar batteries mentioned in our last detail of the operations to be in forwardness, constructed over against Pigeon Island, were completed on the evening of the 3d, having a range of about nineteen hundred yards of the enemy's position, and directed by Captains Beanshure and Dubordieu, and Lieut. Turner, opened their fire at 8 o'clock at night, in conjunction with the 13-inch mortar first brought up, directed by Captain Gravenbrock, from a lower position. The precision with which these several batteries played upon the enemy had

the most astonishing effect; scarcely a shell after the first three or four striking in its mark, upwards of 300 being thrown in the space of a few hours; and one of them falling on the splinter-proof of the enemy's works, exploded with such a dreadful crash, as tore every thing up around, killed and wounded several men, and generally threw the enemy into dismay. His fire, which had hitherto been brisk, but ill directed, (not a man being hurt in our batteries) now slackened, and in a few minutes entirely ceased. At five o'clock in the morning of the 4th, he threw out the white flag, and without further resistance surrendered at discretion, having nearly 60 men killed and wounded during the bombardment. Upon our taking possession of this important post, five officers and 130 privates were surrendered prisoners of war, and sent on board the *Pompey*.

The operations of the main body of the army under Gen. Beckwith and Sir G. Prevost, has also been attended with signal success, although unfortunately it has suffered much in its attack on the enemy's position at Mount Sourrier. No correct details have yet been received from it: but as far as it has transpired, is satisfactory as to its progress, although tinged with regret for the brave men who have fallen. It appears that the enemy well contested those heights with our army; but although he was entrenched and had light artillery with him, our troops drove him from his position and gained the possession of them, which gives us a commanding situation for carrying on a regular siege against Fort Bourbon.

According to loose accounts, which are all that have yet been received from the Commander in Chief's division, with whom Sir G. Prevost is acting, our troops against Sourrier, after several hours hard fighting, in which they were repeatedly charged and were bravely repulsed, received the enemy on the point of the bayonet; a detachment of the West India corps, it is said, was engaged in the front of the battle, and behaved uncommonly well, having twice stood the charge of the enemy's grenadiers, and although broken by them, rallied and completely routed them. Captain Taylor (erroneously mentioned in our last as Lieutenant-Col.) of the 7th, Major Maxwell, of the 5th, and Captain Sinclair, of the 25th, being killed; and Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham, of the 7th, Majors Campbell and Turner, of the Royal West India Rangers, and Captain Glestanes, of the 3d West India regiment, wounded; it is presumable that their corps had an active part in the action. General Beckwith is stated, in many letters, to have narrowly escaped the enemy's premeditated aim, which killed a soldier by his side, in the act of receiving the General's horse from him.

The possession of Sourrier is of the first consequence to our operations against Fort Bourbon, which is scarcely otherwise assailable; and the reduction of Pigeon Island gives all the facilities of supplying the troops through a direct communication from Fort Royal Bay, so that our future operations will be carried on with but little interruption and impediment. These positions being gained from the enemy, the final reduction of the island rests entirely on the impression which we can make upon his principal and only remaining strong hold, Fort Bourbon, and this may now be considered as entirely circumvented by our troops. Gen. Maitland with his army having moved from Lamentia, round the Col du sac de Coche, to Point Negro; and Major Henderson, with his party, proceeded by water across Fort Royal Bay down to Cass Navire, and has taken a position on the heights above it. It is from Fort Bourbon only that the enemy can make any further defence; and he has there concentrated his whole force, now confined to regular troops, all the militia being disbanded and sent from the fortress.

From the activity which prevailed when the last accounts left Martinique (the 10th instant) 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 landed at Anse Noir, where the Admiral and several of his squadron, with the ordnance ships, were at anchor, and using every exertion to forward the siege.

The inhabitants of the island are throughout, at least neutrals if not friendly to your reduction of it. They have not in any instance, annoyed our troops, and towards the Squadron have shewed great hospitality, having repeatedly supplied them with fish, and vegetable, and St. Pierre's has not been either attacked or summoned, but the inhabitants have it is said, sent to offer a surrender. Our possession of it is no object until the reduction of Fort Bourbon, with which it will consequently fall.

AMERICA.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the offices respectively affixed to their names; having been nominated by the President of the U. S. and approved by the Senate:—
Robert Smith, of Maryland, Secretary of State.
William Easton, of Massachusetts, Secretary of War.
Paul Hamilton, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.
Thomas Santer, jun. of South Carolina, Minister Plenipotentiary to Rio Janeiro.
Henry Hill, Consul at St. Salvador in Brazil.
David Holmes, of Virginia, Governor of the Mississippi Territory.
John Boyle, of Kentucky, Governor of the Illinois Territory.
Nathaniel Pope, Secretary of the Illinois Territory.

LIST OF THE MINORITY.

ON THE MOTION OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, ON SATURDAY MORNING, DECLARING THAT THERE WERE NO GROUNDS OF CORRUPTION OR CONNIVANCE.

Adams, Charles
Abercromby, Hon. Jas.
Aar, E. P.
Alchorne, Viscount
Anstruther, Sir J.
Antonie, W. L.
Astell, William
Ardley, Sir J.
Ardley, Sir J.
Babington, Thomas
Bagenal, William
Baker, J.
Bawdick, C.
Biddall, R. M.
Blackburne, J. J.
Blackburne, J. J.
Bouverie, Sir George
Brand, Hon. T.
Bradshaw, Hon. C.
Broden, James
Bryn, Geo.
Benn, Geo.
Clenart, N.
Clift, N.
Coke, D. Parker
Colborne, N. W. R.
Combe, H. C.
Conke, Bryan
Comper, E. S.
Craze, James
Creevey, Thomas
Curren, J. C.
Cuthbert, N.
Daly, D. B.
Dickenson, W.
Drake, T. D.
Elliott, Right Hon. W.
Ellison, R.
Fane, J.
Fellowes, Hon. N.
Ferguson, R. C.
Fitzgerald, M.
Foley, Hon. A.
Foley, Thomas
Folkes, Sir M.
Folkestone, M.
Frankland, W. M.
Gardner, Thomas
Gordon, William
Gower, Lord G. L.
Grant, Charles
Grattan, Right Hon. H.
Greshill, E.
Greenough, G. B.
Grenfell, P.
Giles, D.
Hall, Sir James
Halsey, J.
Hamilton, Lord A.
Herbert, H. A.
Hibbert, George
Hobhouse, R.
Holmes, W.
Honywood, William
Horne, P.
Harracke, S.
Howard, H.
Howard, Hon. W.
Howorth, H.
Hughes, W. L.
Hume, W. H.
Hurst, Robert
Hutchinson, Hon. C.
Jacobi, William
Jackson, J.
Kek, G. A. L.
Kempe, Thomas
Kensington, Lord
King, Sir J. D.
Knapp, G.
Knox, Hon. T.
Lamb, Hon. W.
Lambton, R. G.
Langdon, W. G.
Latouche, D.
Latouche, Robert
Lester, G.
Lefevre, C. Shaw
Lemon, J.
Lemon, Sir William
Leithbridge, J. B.
Lloyd, J. M.
Lloyd, H.
Lloyd, Sir E.
Longman, George

The three Hon. Mr. Dundases were kept away by the death of a near relation.
Mr. T. W. Coke, and Mr. Owen Williams, were obliged to go into the country.
In the divisions against the Duke of York, there divided 56 Knights of Shires. In his favour there were 82 Placemen and General Officers, whose names we have obtained, besides the sons and brothers of Placemen.

SALE BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 31st August,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

SAVIGNY'S Razors in Morocco Cases, Silver Shimbles and Tooth Pick Cases, Gold Lockets, Flower'd Madeira and Claret Glasses, Decanters, Cut Glass Butter Cups, and Bengal Boots and Shoes.

Also

A few dozen of Europe Ale, and Sundry Articles of Furniture, &c. &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS an Order of Court was made at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held the 24 day of July 1809, for an Assessment of Five per Cent. on the Annual value of all Houses, Gardens and Grounds, situated within the Town of Madras and the limits thereof.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that the Collection of the said Assessment will commence on Friday the 1st day of September next. All Persons not paying the same within eight days after the demand is made, will subject themselves to such pains and penalties as the Act of Parliament directs.

A. FLOWER,

COLLECTOR AND SUPERINTENDANT OF

ASSESSMENT COLLECTION.

Beach, Collector and Superintendent's Office, 24th August, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

W. LIGHT,

Proctor.

Madras, 12th August, 1809.

LOST.

FROM the Port, a few days ago a BLACK and TAN, smooth haired, TERRIER DOG, of the middling size. He has a white perpendicular mark on the forehead, and answers to the name of FISHER. Any person bringing him to the Office of this Paper in the Fort, will be duly rewarded.

AUGUST 29, 1809.

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

EDWARD WATTS,

SECRETARY.

Madras, 9th August, 1809.

MADRAS RACES.

A GENERAL MEETING will be held at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, on Friday, the 1st September, and it is requested that all SUBSCRIBERS, and OTHERS interested in the Sport, will favour the MEETING with their attendance.

J. BAKER,

TREASURER.

AUGUST 29, 1809.

A CARD.

THE Public is respectfully informed that the House of Agency lately established at this Presidency under the name of DAVID SCOTT and Co. will be carried on under the firm of WILLIAM SHOTTON and Co. and that ARDASIR DADY is admitted into the House, his Interest Commencing from the 1st Instant.—The concern will also have the addition of a third Partner very shortly.—The Public in general are further most respectfully assured that the greatest attention will be paid to all Concerns entrusted to the Management of the new Establishment.

BOMBAY, 16th August, 1809.

FOR SALE.

Real Cogniac Brandy.

W. BRUCE JACK,

TAKES THE LIBERTY

OF INFORMING HIS FRIENDS

AND THE PUBLIC,

THAT HE HAS

JUST RECEIVED FROM

CEYLON,

A QUANTITY OF

Real Cogniac Brandy,

WHICH HAS BEEN

THREE YEARS IN BOTTLES.

FORT ST. GEORGE, August 29, 1809.

SALES 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 Badrich Street, between the houses of Coomom Caumom Nainemph Modet, and Mootocoomarum Savama Modet, 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.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 30th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

THE EFFECTS OF A GENTLEMAN,

RECENTLY GONE TO EUROPE,

CONSISTING OF

BOOKS, Plate, Household Furniture, China, Queens and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

AN ARAB SADDLE HORSE,

WITH A BRIDLE.

Catalogues of which are in circulation.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FRANK and THOMSON request a general meeting of their Creditors, at their Office in Stringer's Street, No. 5, Blacktown, on Saturday, the 9th of September next ensuing, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to exhibit a general statement of their affairs, and submit matters very material respecting the above firm.—Absent Creditors are requested to instruct their Agents to appear and act definitively for them at the said meeting.

MADRAS, August 25, 1809.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION GRAMMATICAL RECREATIONS

UPON a plan entirely new, and intended to convey in an agreeable, and amusing manner a complete knowledge of the

English Language

BY J. BROWN,

PRICE TWO PAGODAS.

COMPRESSED IN A NEAT POCKET VOLUME OF TWO HUNDRED PAGES.

Prospectus of the Work may be seen on application to Mr. Brown, at the Peppery Academy.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

On THURSDAY, the 14th 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 Carriage and a Pair of Capital Horses.

Catalogues of which are published and distributed.

Madras Lottery.

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING, IN THE SECOND CLASS, THURSDAY, August 24, 1809.

No. 3801 a Prize of 5000 Star Pagodas.
No. 809 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 10429 11869 Prizes of 1200 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 2308 5688 6018 7519 12099 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

152 434 266 989 305 595 312 189
988 760 767 424 1539 1763 1154 1010
1993 1892 1788 1307 3638 9738 2438 2947
2044 2246 2527 2791 35-9 3875 3989 3430
3415 3544 3797 3933 3881 3655 4742 4749
4517 4509 4536 4808 4434 4325 4907 4530
4092 4837 4100 5816 5489 5677 5655 5-30
5130 5911 5395 5815 5565 5571 6982 6021
6794 6011 6605 6867 6923 6941 6138 6716
6305 6425 6876 7941 7091 7839 7411 7864
7405 7881 7720 7979 7952 7192 8655 8231
8875 8072 8854 8880 8555 8012 8002 9623
9700 9954 9568 9412 9987 9419 9930 9740
9176 9040 9587 10864 10715 10189 10764
10926 10644 10382 10153 10725 10592 10914
10699 11607 11245 11811 11287 11732 11838 11800.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING, IN THE SECOND CLASS, MONDAY, August 28, 1809.

No. 4184 a Prize of 5,000 Star Pagodas 10th Day's 1st Drawn allotted.
Nos. 5191 5309 Prizes of 1000 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 65 2029 4614 8335 8871 8345 5119 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 1016 1603 4706 5718 7305 10594 11343 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

346 901 1892 1535 1845 1869 1491 1418
1731 1961 2398 2909 2381 2180 2074 2031
2429 2949 2107 2474 2920 2498 3507 3873
3029 3492 3147 3858 3093 3107 3562 3800
3466 4180 4003 4517 4740 4121 4277 4723
4191 4704 4521 4408 4886 4899 4902 5783
5101 5451 5608 5794 5457 5471 5028 5575
5197 5179 5609 5976 6048 6099 6794 6702
6835 6-73 6991 6122 6008 6791 6041 6817
6857 7871 7066 7192 7490 7739 7894 7168
7889 7488 7126 7144 7385 8061 8661 8324
8632 8648 8759 8103 8020 8143 8076 9454
9665 9824 9971 9145 9006 9991 9113 9512
10336 10597 10149 10888 10845 10458 10748
10433 10412 10810 10633 10910 11453 11413
11443 11639 11438 11905

HEEFKE and SON,

AGENTS.

First Calcutta Lottery.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING, FRIDAY, August 4, 1809.

No. 5238, a Prize of 5,000 Sica Rupees.
Nos. 4217 and 4576 Prizes of 1,000 Sica Rupees each.

PRIZES OF 100 SICCA RUPEES EACH.

40 62 174 249 363 385 425 429
474 482 502 503 589 631 708 726
811 852 866 933 911 1031 1058 1177
1224 1245 1261 1381 1864 1420 1433 1866
1635 1617 1711 1736 1939 1920 3045
2929 2163 2331 2398 2494 2464 2508 2551
2581 1630 2629 2914 2999 3011 3027 3044
3057 3092 3174 3176 3179 3372 3403 3482
3484 3419 3518 3557 3698 3739 3845 3851
3866 3928 3929 3927 4029 4040 4064 4090
4180 4185 4365 4413 4751 4781 4791 4805
4846 4991 4966 5084 5097 5139 5162 5164
5179 5185 5258 5381 5407 5432 5189 5455
5597 5631 5748 5790 5872 5956.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING, TUESDAY, August 8, 1809.

No. 1738 a Prize of 100,000 Sica Rupees.
No. 4521 a Prize of 20,000 Sica Rupees.
No. 1608 a Prize of 10,000 Sica Rupees.
Nos. 2207 4918 5791 Prizes of 5000 Sica Rupees each.

No. 116 a Prize of 1000 Sica Rupees.

PRIZES OF 100 SICCA RUPEES EACH.

16 39 67 81 187 231 294 339
379 517 575 617 745 777 790 798
806 807 859 875 876 890 923 950
1011 1012 1051 1128 1169 1201 1293 1341
1501 1503 1596 1667 1710 1799 1815 1831
1898 1900 1952 2096 2101 2216 2235 2303
2311 2426 2541 2552 2555 2694 2725 2738
2766 2785 2801 2806 2853 2863 2872 2878
3110 3113 3124 3177 3187 3238 3249 3303
3324 3391 3474 3551 3597 3604 3628 3647
3688 3837 3905 3951 3955 3985 4102 4163
4146 4147 4157 4171 4231 4287 4391 4363
4370 4377 4418 4421 4436 4453 4459 4501
1662 4702 4714 4820 4856 4859 4927 5027
5088 5146 5181 5230 5252 5490 5505 5735
5758 5775 5815 5838 5937.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN 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 Peons 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.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869.

This morning arrived the Honorable Company's General Teigmouth, Captain Hewitt, with packets, from Bussora on the 15th and Basrah, on the 26th July last.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

We are most happy to announce a most successful and brilliant commencement of the Campaign on the part of Austria, as well in Italy as Germany.

ARMY OF GERMANY.

The army of Germany under the immediate orders of the Archduke Charles passed the Inn on the 10th April.

On the 17th General Dedovich entered Passau and made some prisoners. The inhabitants of this place showed great joy at the appearance of the Austrian army. They caused 3000 copies of the Proclamation of the Archduke to the army to be printed and distributed at their expense.

On the 16th the army advanced to the river Isar. The 5th corps of the army met near Landshut a body of 3000 Bavarians under the Command of General Dury, attacked them and forced them to retreat.

Another body of 12,000 Bavarians, commanded by the French General Lefevre made some resistance in the town of Landshut. The fire of the Austrian Artillery obliged the enemy to abandon the place; the advanced guard of the 5th corps passed the Isar and pursued the enemy till night.

On the same day the advanced guard of General Jellachich occupied the town of Munich of the Kingdom of Bavaria. The King and Queen fled to Augsburg to put themselves under the protection of the French. The greatest part of Bavaria is occupied by Austrian troops. The Bavarians begin to feel the humiliation of their condition and are impatient to shake of the yoke of the French. In several instances they have committed acts of violence upon the French Officers.

The first and second corps of the army united under the command of General Bellegarde marched from Bohemia on the 10th April and have penetrated as far as Amberg in the Upper Palatinate, driving before them the divisions of General Friand which attempted to oppose their progress.

After the passage of the Isar the Archduke marched with the 3d, 4th and 5th corps of the army upon Ratibon. The French army commanded by the Emperor Napoleon in person had taken a position in the environs of that city. On the 19th a severe engagement took place, and the Austrians remained masters of the field of battle. On the 20th, the city of Ratibon surrendered by capitulation. The French garrison consisting of 1800, are prisoners of war. On the 21st, Marshal Davoust attacked the 4th corps in the neighbourhood of Eckmuhl. After an obstinate conflict of 12 hours the enemy were repulsed with loss.

On the 22d General Bellegarde effected his junction with the grand army near Ratibon. On the same day, the two armies animated with equal ardor, prepared for battle. They fought on both sides with the greatest bravery; every step was resolutely disputed. At length victory declared in favor of the Austrians. They took a great many prisoners; the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded during the last five days is very considerable. The number was not known, when the Courier was dispatched from the field of battle.

After the victory the 1st corps of the army advanced to Henemann beyond the Danube and the Grand army took up a position at Aback.

ARMY OF ITALY.

The army of Italy under the command of the Archduke John, having forced the passage of the Tagliamento, on the 13th April, met the French army consisting of 50,000 men, and commanded by the Viceroy of Italy, Eugene Beauharnois, between Sacile and Pordenone. After a bloody battle which lasted two days, the French army was completely put to the rout. More than 6000 prisoners, amongst whom are Generals Paze and Bressan, 36 pieces of cannon, and 3 Eagles, are the fruits of this victory.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is estimated at 10,000 men. The French army retired in disorder behind the Piave.

The army of Tirol under the command of Lieut. General Chasteler entered that country, on the 9th April, by Pusterthal; scarcely had it advanced as far as Brunnicken, when the brave people of Tirol rose en masse in every quarter. All the French and Bavarian troops in that country have been put to the sword or made prisoners; 1500 Bavarians threw themselves into the fortress of Kulstien; they are closely blockaded by the Tiroleans.

On the 12th, 150 Bavarian infantry and 160 dragoons were taken at Inspruck, the capital of Tirol. On the 13th, 49 French officers, 1777 men, and 451 horses, as well as two batteries of infantry, and a squadron of Bavarian caval-

ry with two cannons and 1 howitzer, surrendered themselves prisoners to the Tiroleans near Widen.

By a decree of the Emperor, of the 21st April, the ancient relations between Austria and Great Britain have been re-established, and the Austrian Ports opened for English Vessels.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

May 15, 1869.

On the morning of the 3d May, a Russian force of 20,000 men under the command of the Marshal Kutsoff, attempted to take the fortress of Ibrail by Storm, but were repulsed with great loss by the Turkish Garrison, who took advantage of their victory, and drove the enemy to a considerable distance from the fortress.

Three thousand five hundred Russians were left dead on the field of battle; amongst the slain were found the bodies of two Generals of distinction; and amongst the prisoners to the number of 700, are 6 or 7 Staff Officers.

Seventeen pieces of cannon were taken. The battle lasted seven hours, during which time the Turks though inferior in number, gave striking proofs of their activity and courage.

May 28, 1869.

According to advices from London of April the 21st just received, no Revolution has taken place in Sweden. The administration is conducted by the family of the King who resides in his Palace of Drottningholm.

The embargo laid by order of the King upon English vessels was never carried into effect, and was taken off the next day.

Mr. Merry the English Minister accredited to the Swedish Court, continues to reside at Stockholm.

A Swedish Minister is stated to have been sent to London at the same time that propositions for Peace have been transmitted to the Courts of the Belligerent Powers.

The Imperial Palace has died of his wounds—Bonaparte is withdrawing his forces from Spain.

Before he quitted the gulph the Teigmouth fell in with a French Privateer, having ten guns on a side and full of small arms.

The action lasted 34 hours. We are sorry to say that the Teigmouth had 26 men killed and wounded.

Among the latter we are sorry to mention the names of Lieutenant Stewart of Briton, General Malcolm's detachment, a passenger on board the Teigmouth, who while gallantly serving at a gun was so severely wounded near the Elbowjoint, as to render the amputation of the arm necessary—Mr. Arrow is also wounded.

Lieut. Blacker another passenger who also gallantly lent his aid in the contest, we are happy to hear escaped unhurt.

Address of the Archduke Charles to the Austrian Army.

The defence of the country calls on us for new efforts. What is possible to preserve peace, by my sacrifices will be comparable with the honor of the throne, the safety of the state, and the prosperity of the people. Our gracious sovereign, inspired silence on himself and confined to his own breast every affecting sentiment, but when every attempt to maintain his independence near the summit of a foreign conquest has failed, when nations fall around us, when lawless savages are torn from the bosom of their people, when in a word the danger of universal desolation threatens like the states of Austria, and its happy and peaceful inhabitants, then it is that the country demands its salvation at our hands and we are ready to defend her. On you my dear brothers in arms I fixed the eyes of the universe and of all those who still preserve any feeling of national honor and propriety. I will not partake of the shame of being the instrument of oppression; you will not march into foreign lands to carry there the endless war of a detestable ambition; you will not shed your blood for the passions and lusts of strangers; you will not draw down on your heads those curses which accompany those who destroy an innocent people that they may pave the way to a throne ascended over the bodies, the defenders of their country. A happier destiny awaits you, the liberty of Europe has taken refuge under your standards. Your victories will free Siberia and your German brethren, although they are at this moment in the ranks of your enemies await their deliverance.

You enter on a just and legitimate war: were it not, I would not appear at your head.

We will raise, in those plains of Ulm and of Mervan, which the enemy so repeatedly calling to us to recollect, we will there renew the glorious exploits of the battles of Wurzbourg, of Osterreich, of Leptingen, of Zurich, Verona, Trebia and Novi; we will procure for our country a lasting peace; but this sublime object is only to be obtained by the exercise of great virtues. A passive submission, a severe discipline, a persevering courage and an unshaken firmness in danger are the companions of true bravery. A union of sentiments and an all pervading harmony alone conduct to victory.

His Majesty, my sovereign and my brother, has given me ample powers to reward and punish. I shall be in the midst of you and your general will bestow his favors on the field of battle.

The Emperor has a great number of the Nobles of the full measure of public gratitude; but on the other hand the least failure of duty will be inevitably followed by punishment. Merit will be rewarded, faults will be punished without distinction of rank or person; and he who shall be driven from his own and his country's honor shall be driven from among the Nobles of his country. Anxious with marks of public esteem to present to our sovereign & to the universe we shall discern with all our heart, the greatness of our duty for me to make. The

true warrior is formidable only to his enemy in arms. The virtues of urbanity ought not to be strangers to his breast. Out of the field of battle, and when side by side with the peaceful inhabitant of the town and country, he is modest, compassionate and humane. He knows the evils of war and he seeks to soften them.

I shall punish every excess of insult, the more severely because the object of our Emperor is not to oppress the neighboring nations, but to deliver them from oppression and to renew with their sovereigns those solid foundations by which a durable tranquillity may be effected and general prosperity and security maintained.

In a short time foreign armies intimately united with our own will fight with us against the common enemy; let us then my brave companions in arms, honor and support them as brothers; it is not pride but heroic exploits that adorn the warrior. By bravery in the presence of your enemy, you will prove yourselves the first of soldiers.

After we shall have won by our conquests an honorable peace, I will conduct you back to your country; where the smiles of my sovereign, the plaudits of the universe, the reward of valor, the blessing of your country and the enjoyment of a well earned repose await you.

ARCHDUKE CHARLES.
Generalissimo.

Vienna 6th April, 1869.

CEYLON.—August 16, 1869.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to order and direct that an Embargo be immediately laid on all Vessels of whatever description in the Ports and Roads of Colombo until further Orders.

All Officers of Government and others concerned are hereby required to attend to the above at their Peril.

COLOMBO 11th August 1869.

By his Excellency's Command,
(Signed) THOS. EDEY,
Deputy Sec. to Govt.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF THE
MOST REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES,
FOR THE YEAR 1868.
JANUARY.

1. General Moore, with part of the troops under his command, arrived at Portsmouth from Sicily (20th ult.).
2. Accounts arrived of the loss of the Anson frigate, Captain Lyliard, on the bar sand, near Helston, on the 28th ult.
3. French Papers were received, containing a Copy of the French Decree, dated 17th December, declaring Neutral Vessels which might submit to be visited by English Vessels, under the Orders in Council of November 11, to be denationalized, and not entitled to the protection of their Government.
4. A Copy of Sir Sidney Smith's Declaration arrived, dated the 23d of November, of Lisbon, declaring Lisbon and the Tagus to be in a State of Blockade, in consequence of their being in possession of the French.
5. Intelligence was received of the Island of Madeira having surrendered to the British sea and land forces, on the 24th ultimo, in trust for the Royal Family of Portugal.
6. Parliament met, pursuant to his Majesty's Proclamation.
7. Intelligence arrived of the Embargo having been laid on the American Vessels, in their own harbours, in consequence of the President's Message to Congress of the 14th ult.
8. The Prince Regent of Portugal landed at Bahia, where he remained a short time, and afterwards proceeded for Rio Janeiro.
9. The trial of General Whiteclock commenced at Chelsea Hospital.

FEBRUARY.

1. Neapolitan garrison of Reggio surrendered to the French.
2. Advice was received that the Danish Islands of St. Thomas and St. John, surrendered to the British on the 23d December, and Santa Cruz on the 28th.
3. A treaty of alliance and subsidy was concluded between Great Britain and Sweden.
4. Admiral Duckworth arrived at Martinique in search of the Rochefort squadron.
5. The King of Prussia, in a Proclamation, renounced all connection, commercial and political, with England, in compliance with the 27th article of the Treaty of Tilsit.
6. The Neapolitan garrison of Scilla surrendered to the French.
7. Lord Lake died.

MARCH.

8. The Piedmontaise, French ship of war, was captured by the St. Fioranzo, captain Harcourt killed.
9. General Whiteclock's trial ended, when the Court cashiered him, and declared him totally unfit and unworthy to serve His Majesty, in any military capacity whatever.
10. Frederick VIth proclaimed King of Denmark, his father Christian having died on the 13th.
11. The French general Miollis issued a proclamation at Rome, incorporating the Papal with the French troops.
12. Charles IV. abdicated the Crown of Spain in favour of his son Ferdinand VII. at the request of the hereditary Nobility.
13. The French, under Murat, entered Ma-

drid.

58. William Congreve, Esq., Esq., Henry Doremy, Esq., were arraigned, at Oxford, on a charge of wilfully and feloniously murdering John Coleclough, Esq., in the last General Election. They were both acquitted.

30. The Island of Desfuda taken from France.

—A Treaty of Alliance and Subsidy, preliminary to a Treaty of Commerce, was concluded at Palermo, between the English and Sicilian Ambassadors, on the part of their respective Governments.

APRIL.

1. By an ukase of the Emperor of Russia this date, all foreign manufactured goods prohibited from being imported into the Russian dominions; and Russian ships coming from England, loaded, to be prevented from leaving their harbours.

10. The Rochefort squadron, after eluding the vigilance of the British cruisers, entered Toulon.

11. Advice was received from India of the fort of Canoonah, near Allyghur, having surrendered to the British troops on the 24th of November, after a siege of one month.

12. General Oakes, sailed for Malta, to take the chief command of that Island.

13. The outline of the Local Militia Bill, stated by Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons.

16. Capt. Shipley, of the Nymph frigate was killed in an unsuccessful attempt to capture a vessel from the mouth of the Tagus.

18. Sir John Duckworth arrived with his squadron, after an unsuccessful cruise, in the Rochefort squadron, in the West Indies &c.

20. Ferdinand the VIIth arrived at Bayona.

22. Mr. Rose arrived from his mission in America.

23. Lord Gardner surrendered the command of the Channel Fleet to Lord Gambier.

30. Charles the IVth of Spain, with his Queen arrived at Bayona.

MAY.

1. The Prince Regent of Portugal, at B. Janeiro, declared war against France, in consequence of the French troops having invaded Portugal, &c.

2. Dreadful insurrection at Madrid, where upwards of 4000 French soldiers were massacred, and 5000 Spaniards murdered by the French.

—An embargo laid on all American shipping in the harbours of France.

3. The town and harbour of Swanbourg surrendered to the Russians.

4. The Supreme Government of Galicia proclaimed war against France.

5. By an Instrument, of this date, executed at Bayona, the King of Spain, Charles the IVth, resigned all claim to the Crown of Spain to Bonaparte.

6. Janot laid an embargo on all the ships in the harbours of Portugal.

—Ferdinand the VIIth, at Bayona, surrendered the Throne of Spain to his Father Charles IV.

—A fleet, destined for the Brazils, sailed under convoy from Portsmouth.

10.—The Expedition under Sir John Moore sailed from Yarmouth, under convoy of Admiral Keats.

—A terrible fire at Dover.

13.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated to the House of Commons his plan for converting Bank Stock into Life Annuities.

17. General Moore, with his troops arrived at Gottenburg.

19. The Guelderland Dutch frigate, of 36 guns, was captured off Ireland, by his Majesty's ship Virginie, Captain Bruce.

—Sir John Stewart arrived in Sicily, to take command of the British troops.

21. A Decree was published at Rome, in the name of the French Government, whereby the Pope was deprived of all his territory, because his Holiness refused to declare war against England at the requisition of Bonaparte, and under the pretext that the States of the Church had been granted by Charlemagne for the prosperity of the Roman Religion, & not for the assistance of Heretics.—Against this decree the Pope protested.

24. The Duchy of Tuscany, with all the seaport towns on the Mediterranean, were united to France, by a decree of the French Senate, upon ground that such a measure would tend to exclude the English from the Continent.

—Murat, in a proclamation issued at Madrid, ordered 150 select persons to proceed to Bayona to meet Bonaparte by the 15th June, to deliberate on the affairs of Spain.

25. Bonaparte, as Sovereign of Spain, confirmed Murat, as Lieut. general of that kingdom.

—Captain Bettesworth, of the Tartar frigate, was unfortunately killed in endeavouring to cut out one of the enemy's East Indian from off Bergen.

—Mr. Grattan presented to the House of Commons a Petition from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, which was rejected by a majority of 153.

27. The Supreme Junta of Seville declared war against the French.

28. Dr. Hurd, lord Bishop of Worcester died.

rtlebury Castle, in the 63d year of his age. General Palafox addressed a "placard" to the people of Arragon to rise in war against French.

JUNE.

Mr. Joachim was shot late in the evening. Camden Town, and lobbed of upwards of 100 Blank-notes; the perpetrators have not been discovered.

Bonaparte in a decree issued at Bayonne, named his brother Joseph King of Spain and the Indies.

The Council of Madrid proclaimed the abdication of the Crown of Spain by Charles IV. Ferdinand VII. to be null and void, and stated that their persons were in confinement.

Viscount Materoa and Don Diego de la arrived in London from the Province of Bas, to solicit assistance for their patriots.

The Spanish forts opened their fire on French squadron under Admiral Rosilly, in harbour of Cadiz.

Joseph Bonaparte arrived at Bayonne, Naples.

Joseph Bonaparte issued a Proclamation addressed to the Spaniards, informing them that his brother had transferred to him the Crown of Spain, and that he would govern them for their honor and advantage.

Admiral Rosilly surrendered his squadron to General Morla.

Government ordered 300,000 dollars to be shipped from the Bank, for the use of the Spanish provinces which had revolted against the French.

The Supreme Junta of the principality of Sicily issued a Proclamation, declaring war with Great Britain and Sweden.

The Court of Common Council of the City of London addressed His Majesty, thanking him for the assistance he had afforded to them.

General Lefebvre was defeated, two miles from Saragossa, by General Palafox.

The French, under Verdier, were defeated before Saragossa.

General Moore arrived from Sweden, with the army under his command.

Intelligence arrived of the destruction of four ships of war, in the East Indies, by Edward Pellew, in Gissese Harbour, in the end of Java.

During May and June, the Journeymen Manufacturers at Manchester and neighbourhood, acted considerable disturbance to their employers for an increase of wages, which they obtained; but some of the ringleaders were leniently punished.

J. U. L. Y.

1. The Parliament was this day prorogued.

2. The British Government issued a Proclamation of Peace with all the Provinces of Spain.

3. The Turkish ship of war Badere Zafer, 52 guns and 500 men, was captured in the strait by the Sea-Horse, frigate, Capt. Stewart, after a severe action.

4. Joseph Bonaparte set out from Bayonne, Madrid, with upwards of 100 carriages in a train, attended by a strong military guard.

5. The Expedition under General Sir Arthur Wellesley sailed from Cork.

6. The Governor of Cuba refused to acknowledge the sovereignty of Joseph Bonaparte, and proclaimed Peace with Great Britain.

7. General Dupont defeated at Baylen, and his army, consisting of 9000 men, made prisoners. Another division of French troops, consisting of 6000 men, under General Wedel, who are coming up to Dupont's assistance, capitulated; but they were to be transported to France.

8. Lord Strangford, the British Ambassador, arrived at the Court of Brazil.

9. The Expedition under Sir Harry Burrard sailed from St. Helena.

10. Joseph Bonaparte quitted Madrid, with the French troops, after plundering the Palace, Churches, &c. spiking the guns and destroying the Powder.

AUGUST.

1. Murat was proclaimed King of the two Sicilies at Naples.

Sir Arthur Wellesley.

21. Sir Arthur Wellesley's army was attacked at Vimiera, by a French corps of about 14,000 men, under the command of General Junot, when, after an obstinate engagement, the French retreated to Lisbon, with the loss of 13 pieces of cannon, 54 tumbrils of ammunition, and about 3500 men killed, wounded, and prisoners.

During the battle Sir Harry Burrard arrived, and took the command of the British army.

22. General Sir Hew Dalrymple landed at Portugal, and took the chief command of the British army.

Shortly afterwards the French General of Division, Kellermann, arrived at the British camp, with proposals from Junot for concluding a Convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army, and, after some consultation, an armistice was concluded between the two armies.

23. Ferdinand VII. was proclaimed King of Spain and Madrid, with the utmost splendour. All the Nobility and Officers of State who were not detained by the enemy, assisted at the ceremony.

24. Sir Samuel Hood, with two British ships of the line, assisted by a Swedish squadron, attacked and defeated a Russian fleet of superior force. The Sevold, a ship of the line, was destroyed, and the remainder escaped into port.

25. Island of Mariagante retaken from the French.

26. The Sultan Mustapha was deposed, and Prince Mahomet trusted to the throne in his stead, through the exertions of Bairneter, who was at the same time declared Grand Vizier.

30. After repeated discussions, a convention was concluded at Cintra between Sir Hew Dalrymple and General Junot, whereby the French were to be transported to the northern ports of France, with their arms and baggage, in British ships. And another Convention was concluded at the same time between Admiral Sir Charles Cotton and Admiral Siniavin, whereby the Russian fleet of nine sail of the line and one frigate, which were lying in the Tagus, were delivered up to the British, to be by them kept as a deposit till six months after Peace, and the Russian Officers and seamen were to be sent home in British ships.

SEPTEMBER.

6. Bonaparte issued a decree, prohibiting the importation of colonial produce into any part of his dominions till further orders.

13. The French army finally evacuated Portugal, in pursuance of the Convention of Cintra.

16. The Marquis de la Romana and suite landed at Yarmouth from the Baltic.

20. The Spaniards recaptured Bilbao, and proclaimed Ferdinand VII.

Convent Garden Theatre was destroyed by fire, when upwards of 20 people lost their lives.

The Emperor of Russia and Bonaparte met at Erfurt, where they held conferences for several days attended by their Ministers, and some of the vassal Princes of Germany.

30. The Marquis de la Romana's army were safely landed at Corunna, from the British transports.

OCTOBER.

3. The Marquis de la Romana left London for Spain.

4. Sir Arthur Wellesley arrived at Plymouth from Portugal.

5. The Island of Capri, with a small British garrison, surrendered to a body of French troops sent from Naples.

9. Expedition under Sir David Baird, consisting of 13,000 troops, sailed from Plymouth.

10. The army under General Moore, marched from Lisbon in different divisions for Spain.

12. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and common Council of the City of London, attended upon His Majesty at the Queen's Palace with a Petition, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order an investigation of the Convention of Cintra, and that those should be punished, by whose incapacity the cause of the country and its allies had been sacrificed.

To which His Majesty's answer was, that the Interposition of the City of London was not necessary to direct an enquiry into a transaction, which had disappointed the hopes and expectations of the country.

13. The expedition under Sir David Baird, arrived at Corunna, but the troops could not be landed, until the arrival of instructions from the Central Junta at Aranjuez.

14. The Emperor of Russia and Bonaparte terminated their conferences at Erfurt, and proceeded for their respective capitals.

15. Two individuals, supposed to be French soldiers in disguise, were burnt by the mob at Madrid, and the house of the Russian Ambassador assaulted at the same time, on a supposition that three more persons had concealed themselves there. By the exertions of the Government, however, order was soon restored, and very attention offered the Russian Ambassador.

18. Sir Hew Dalrymple arrived at Portsmouth from Portugal, whence he was recalled by Government.

NOVEMBER.

3. Bonaparte arrived at Bayonne.

10. His Majesty's ship the Amethyst, of 36 guns, captain Seymour, fell in with the Thetis, French ship of 44 guns, which she captured, after one of the most sanguinary engagements ever known.

11. Freeholders of Middlesex resolved upon a petition to His Majesty, for the investigation of the causes which led to the Convention of Cintra.

12. The Russian Ambassador left Madrid.

13. General Baird's troops having marched from Corunna into the interior of Spain, the General followed them this day.

15. A Board of Enquiry assembled at Chelsea Hospital, consisting of seven General Officers, by order of His Majesty, to enquire into the circumstances of the Convention of Cintra.

17. The Marquis de la Romana having joined at Cintra, the latter assumed the chief command.

23. The Army under General Castanheira defeated by the French near Tudela.

30. Sir Harry Burrard arrived from Portugal, to attend the Court Enquiry.

DECEMBER.

4. The French army entered Madrid.

10. At a Meeting of the Merchants, &c. of the City of London, held this day, to consider of the propriety of opening a subscription for furnishing clothing and other necessities for the use of the Spanish Patriots, 15,000 were immediately subscribed, which has since been increased to upwards of 35,000.

15. The Board of Inquiry sitting at Chelsea closed this day.

The British Government published a Declaration, stating, that the late overtures from France, for a peace, were inadmissible, and only intended to excite distrust in our allies.

17. Died, at his residence in Hertford-street, the Earl of Liverpool.

30. Accounts received of a junction formed at Benevento, between the armies under Sir John Moore and Sir David Baird.

31. Foundation stone of the New Theatre in Covent Garden laid, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE GERMAN PAPERS.)

BANK OF THE ELBE, MARCH 17.—All the accounts received from Upper Germany tend to confirm the general opinion, that a war between Austria and France will certainly take place. The Vienna Court Gazette has lately not been delivered in Lower Germany.

All the French and Dutch troops still at Hamburg are to march in a few days for Upper Germany, and all the French infantry that remained behind have broken up this morning. The Prince of Ponto Corva has acquainted the Senate, that he sets out for Hanover in a few days to organize an army there but that he will soon return.

The Dutch, it is said, will speedily make an expedition from their coasts probably with the Texel and Flushing squadrons.

His Prussian Majesty will not, it is said, return to Berlin under the present circumstances. It is confidently reported, that two strong Russian armies are stationed, one on the frontiers of Russia, and another on those of Galicia and Hungary. Hopes are entertained that the Emperor Alexander will not act against Austria, but rather remain neutral.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, MARCH 7.—M. Von Gatz is expected at Vienna, where a work, entitled, "Observations of an Austrian Patriot," has been published.

WARSAW, MARCH 6.—According to the last advices from Galicia, the Austrians continue with great activity their preparations for war in that country. Many horses belonging to the inhabitants of that country have already been taken in requisition for military transports. Every thing is conveyed through Cracow. The exchange of couriers is still very active. (Correspondent.)

MAGDEBURG, MARCH 14.—In the morning of the 14th instant, the French troops that have for some time past been quartered in this city, and compose General Mordand's division, received orders to break up. The cavalry of the 30th regiment of infantry of the line left this city the same afternoon; and yesterday the 61st regiment of foot also marched. The 65th regiment of infantry is still here, and waits the arrival of one or more French regiments which are expected here on the 21st, when they will march to Savoy the next day. The works in the Arsenal here are carried on with the utmost activity.

PRIVATE LETTER.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, MARCH 10.—Preparations for war continue. This day many rumours were prevalent, such, such as the Austrian army having actually entered Saxony and Bavaria, and Russia's refusing to assist France against the Emperor FRANCIS II.

An Austrian of quality who has just returned from a journey to Paris, reports, that the French Cavalry has suffered very severely in Spain, an epidemic disease, and most of the corps lost the whole of their horses. In

want of a circulating medium was felt in the most severe manner, and the appearance of a new war created great displeasure in the minds of the major part of the community, particularly of the tradespeople, such as jewellers, whose business was quite at a stand.

Neither the last Petersburg Gazette, nor those of Vienna, have yet arrived.

DRESDEN, MARCH 3.—The King has appointed the Aulic Counsellor Marcolini his Cabinet Minister.

Yesterday the 2d French Chasseurs passed through this city, and was quartered in neighbouring villages.

Our apprehension respecting the breaking out of hostilities in our neighbourhood began to decrease, though preparations of war of every kind are made with the utmost activity.

AUGSBURG, MARCH 6.—At four o'clock this morning his Excellency General Androssi, who was hitherto stationed as French Ambassador at Vienna, passed through this city for Paris.

The halting of the Bavarian troops has not been of long duration. This day the garrison of Ulm arrived near this city, and passed to Lech after being mustered by General Oudinot and Von Wrede.

MARCH 14.—The arsenals of Ingolstadt and Munich are emptying, and the contents lodging in the arsenal of this City. The Bavarian regiments under orders to march here, have received contrary orders. The infantry of Oudenot's corps that was in Landsberg is returned hither, and broke up for Neuburg, on the Danube. All the sick of the same corps are removed hither.

FROM THE MAINE, MARCH 7.—The corps of the Grand Duke of Darmstadt has received orders to march, and goes in columns to-morrow to Augsbourg.

In the course of the present month a great number of French troops are expected in Suabia from France.

Yesterday a large quantity of uniforms for the use of the French army coming from Mentz, passed through Frankfurt.

HANOVER, MARCH 10.—As we are informed, all the French troops belonging to the army of the Rhine, stationed in the country, gradually break up for the Rhine.

HANOVER, MARCH 12.—The General of Division Count St. Sulpice, has removed his headquarters from Verden to Cettig. The four Regiments of Cuirassiers remaining here under his orders will collect there, and in the neighbourhood. Yesterday morning the 2d Regiment of Cuirassiers broke up for Erlangen. This morning the four remaining ones passed through here, belonging to the Division of General St. Germain.

MARCH 13.—This morning a Courier brought orders for the troops in this country to break up. In consequence, the 25th of the line breaks up to-morrow, and the 85th on the 15th, by Hameln, Pyrmont, &c. along the Weser, to Cassel. This evening the Citizens are to mount guard.

The cavalry that has been quartered here has broken up. One regiment of Cuirassiers is to remain in garrison. General Petit arrived some days ago from Hameln.

MARCH 14.—Yesterday morning the 12th Regiment of Cuirassiers, and the 45th Regiment of Infantry of the Line, marched from hence to Gorha, &c. The troops yesterday received their arrears of pay.

VIENNA, MARCH 4.—Last Sunday his Excellency the French Ambassador, General Androssi, took his leave of his Imperial Majesty, in a private audience. The Tuesday before his departure, he dined at Count Stadion's, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and early on the next day set out on his journey for Paris.

Before his departure he introduced Mons. Daudan, as Charge d'Affaires, who has remained at Vienna with all the rest of the Embassy.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke John, to whom the Emperor granted, last summer, the command of the provinces in Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and the Littoral, has left this place with a numerous retinue, to review the troops. The Prince goes to Laybach.

The superb Regiment of Prince Albert, of Savoy Teschen, passed through this city the day before yesterday. Count Estero, the Westphalian Ambassador, is arrived here. The Empress is not quite recovered.

VENICE, FEB 21.—The Russian Fleet in our Port is preparing to set sail; the Venetians are not pleased on this account, for the Officers and seamen, who are well and punctually paid, cause the circulation of much ready cash. The Officers, owing to their genteel deportment, have free admission to the best houses, and are welcomed with pleasure. Never a week passes without their giving balls or suppers on board their Ships, to the Venetians.

ST. PETERSBURGH, FEB 18.—In Finland we learn a diet will be held next month, when his Imperial Majesty will be present in person. M. Alopous Kill, it is said, is the Chancellor of this Diet—the same who was lately Russian Ambassador in Stockholm. The Government and Administration of Finland is to remain as it has been, under the Swedish Government. The Emperor's Adjutant Schvalnski is already gone to Finland, and M. Alopous will set in a short time.