

MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXV.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1809.

NUMBER 1248.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1809.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. J. M. Heath, Fixed Examiner under the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Doctor Terence Gahagan, to be President of the Medical Board, vice Doctor James Anderson, deceased, with the title of Physician General.

Mr. Alexander Watson, to be 3d Member of the Medical Board.

Doctor Whitelaw Ansell, to be Superintending Surgeon in the Southern Division of the Army, and Mr. John Hay, to be Surgeon to the 2d Battalion of Artillery.

Cornet E. P. Samuel, to be Adjutant.

Lieutenant Lionel Hook, to be acting Assistant Quartermaster General of the Center Division of the Army.

Captain J. T. Freeman, to be Hindustanee Instructor to the Cadet Company.

Captain Percival, to act as Adjutant of 1st Bat. 11th N. I. & to be Paymaster of Family certificates at Vellore.

Captain Alexander Grant, to be Commissary of Grain and Provision to the force under the command of Colonel Wilkinson.

Lieutenant M. A. Lister, to act as Assistant Adjutant General in the Ceded Districts.

Lieutenant Lyon, to act as Deputy Judge Advocate in the Ceded Districts.

Lieutenant Carnegie, to act as Fort Adjutant at Bellary.

Capt. J. Moorhouse of Artillery, to be public Agent for the manufacture of Gun Carriages.

Lieutenant Nunn, to act as Assistant Quartermaster General in the Southern Division.

Lieut. H. Grove, to be Brigade Major to Lieut. Col. Davis.

The following List of Officers who have signed the Declaration, tendred by order of Government of the 25th ult. that have received the Adjutant General's Office, since the 16th Inst. are published in continuation.

Major General Croker, commanding the forces in the Ceded Districts.

Lieutenant Colonel Bowness, 1st Bat. 24th Regt.

Captain Stewart, Assistant Quartermaster General, Ceded Districts.

Major Keay, Invalids.

Captain Munt, Agent for purchase of horses.

Lieut. Croket, 2d Battalion 24th Regt.

Lieut. Davidson, 2d Battalion 24th Regt.

Lieut. Hay, 1st Battalion 24th Regt.

Lieut. White, 1st Battalion 24th Regt.

Ensign Pratt, 1st Battalion 24th Regt.

Lieut. Bowler, Aide-de-camp to Gen. Peter.

Major Bruce, 2d Battalion 24th Regt.

Major M'Donnell, 2d Battalion 16th Regt.

Captain Fortune, 2d Battalion 24th Regt.

Captain Seward, 2d Battalion 24th Regt.

Captain Baber, 1st Battalion 16th Regt.

Lieutenant Brett, Artillery.

Lieutenant Smith, 2d Battalion 24th Regt.

Lieutenant McDonald, 2d Bat. 24th Regt.

Lieutenant Cutcliffe, 2d Bat. 24th Regt.

Ensign Harrison, 2d Battalion 24th Regt.

Ensign Thudler, 2d Battalion 24th Regt.

Lieutenant West, 2d Battalion 13th Regiment.

Lieutenant Jones, 1st Battalion 13th Regiment.

Lieutenant Woolhouse, 7th Regiment N. C.

Captain M'Donnell, General Agent for Cavalry Supplies.

Captain Balmain, Major of Brigade, Travancore.

Captain Shumay, Major of Brigade do.

Captain Nixon, Artillery.

Captain Campbell, 2d Bat. 9th Regt.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Billimpari, on Tuesday, the 8th August, Mr. Stephen Cornelius da Silva, son of Mr. Adrian Mathew da Silva, a Writer in the Zillah Court of Rajahmundry, to Miss Josepha Hessius, the only daughter of the late Mr. Hessius, formerly the Dutch Chief of Billimpari.

BIRTH.—At Ellore, on the 21st ult. the Lady of Major Hallwood, of the 24th Regiment N. I. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Cuddalore, on the 24th ult. Richard Kidchott, Esq. Commander, Resident at that Factory, and a Senior Merchant on this Establishment, sincerely regretted by a respectable circle of friends, and by the poor to whom he was ever a humane and charitable benefactor. Mr. Kidchott has left a wife and a numerous family to deplore their irreparable loss.

At Seringapatam on the 2d July, after a lingering illness Bellily Hodgson, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Western Division, whose amiable disposition and ever-ready sociability, cause him to be deeply and deservedly lamented by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At St. John's Church, on the 9th Aug. by the Rev. Mr. Ward, Ensign George Sunbult, of His Majesty's 56th Regiment, to Miss Bertha Russell Pott.

At Murra, on the 24th July, by the Reverend Mr. Supper, Captain Christopher Pagan, of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss Agnes Ballock.

At Benconen, on the 23d May last, Doctor Gibson, to Miss M. Bolts.

BIRTHS.—On Wednesday, the 5th August, Mrs. Woolhouse, of a Daughter.

On the 24th August, Mrs. L. F. Pereira, of a Daughter.

Last week, at Moorshedabad, the Lady of Edward

Stroehley, Esq. of Moorshedabad.

At Lucknow, the Lady of Major Par's Bradshaw, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On Sunday last, the 18th August, Mr. Archibald Thomson, leaving a large family and numerous friends to lament his loss.

On the same day Mrs. Julia Elliott, after a lingering illness of 5 months.

On the 8th August, Ensign Jonathan Bateman, a very promising young officer, deceased, the infant son of J. Murray, Esq. aged 10 months.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room at 5 P. M.

Date	7 A. M.	Noon	3 P. M.	4 P. M.	Remarks
Aug 30	85	86	87	83	
31	83	86	86	83	
Sept. 1	83	86	86	83	
2	82	86	86	83	
3	82	87	86	83	
4	82	87	86	83	
5	81	85	86	84	

CALCUTTA, —August 16, 1809.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

General Post Office, July 15, 1809.

This is to give notice, that Packets to be Opened at the General Post Office for the Receipt of Letters for Europe, on the following Ships. The Public are requested to note on them Letters the Ships by which they wish them to be forwarded.

Europe Freight Extra Ships. Ocean, Detoyne.

Union, General Stuart.

Bengal Freight Extra Ships. Regent, Warren Hastings, Providence.

J. H. DOVLY, P. M. G.

BENGAL HURKARU, —Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1809.

Lord Amherst has been appointed to supersede Mr. Drummond, in the capacity of His Majesty's Ambassador Plenipotentiary at the Court of Palermo. The concurrence of the latter gentleman in the measure of Prince Leopold's trip to Spain is mentioned in some of the English prints as the reason of his recall.

A Detachment of the Bundelcund army, consisting of one Troop of Cavalry, three Companies of the 4th Light Infantry Battalion, and two Companies of the 1st Battalion 17th Native Infantry, with a party of 26 Pioneers, and one six pounder, the whole under the command of Major Kelly, have lately returned to Cantonments, from an expedition into the district of Jesspur. The objects of the expedition had been happily accomplished, without any bloodshed. Tranquillity and confidence had been restored, throughout the country; and the seven principal refractory Zemindars had been delivered up to the Adawlut at Banda.

Since our last, nothing further has reached us on the subject of the late events in Cabul. It only remains therefore, that we should fulfil the promise given in our last, of laying before our readers such particulars relative to the return of the Embassy, as have come to our knowledge.

A tract of Country, passed by Mr. Elphinstone and his suite, in their journey from Peshour to Attoe, is about 45 miles in extent. For twenty-five miles on this side of Peshour, the face of the landscape presents one uniform and level plain, beautifully varied, occasionally interspersed with trees, and divided by the Cabul river, which flows towards the Indus in a rapid stream about 200 yards in breadth. The latter part of the road leads over a barren and stony tract, and, at one place, for about 2 miles and an half, through a pass extremely steep and rugged. The summit of one of the hills in this neighbourhood, commands a prospect magnificent beyond description. Among other objects, the great Indus is seen to the North East, expanded over a sandy bed from two to an half to three miles in extent, and divided by the undulations of that bed into numberless smaller streams. This as it continues to preserve, until far from Attoe, where, just as the compact and fathomless banks of dark-grey loamy hills or rocks of the Afghans. It is of an irregular, oblong shape, about half a mile in length by a quarter of a mile in breadth; and is situated on the face of a rugged and extensive hill, with its narrow extremity projecting towards the Indus. A bastion, 35 feet in height, forms the southern and most prominent angle, and the top of this bastion, during the high floods, is washed by the waters of the river. The garrison of this stronghold, when visited by the Embassy, consisted of no more than one solitary horseman and 33 foot-soldiers. The town of Attoe is situated immediately below the Fort;—it is very small, and principally inhabited by boatmen and their families. All the houses in the Fort of Attoe are bomb-proof, and it is considered by the people of the country as a place of great consequence. From the circumstance of its never having been attacked, they infer, that it must be impregnable. In truth, however, it is a place quite incapable of resisting any thing like a regular attack; and only formidable against the operations of an Asiatic power.

The scenery about Attoe is crowned by successive ranges of lofty hills, extending far and wide, to the south and west, on both sides of the Indus. From Attoe up to the fountain-head, the river bears the name of Aba Sein, or Parent River. At Attoe, it assumes the name of the place; as it does also again at Neulab, an ancient town about seven coss below Attoe. It preserves the same deep, narrow, rapid form, through a tract of 60 miles, until it reaches Kala-Baugh, where it again divides, and spreads its fluctuating streams over all the adjacent plains. The Indus breaking over the huge rocks at Attoe, produces a sound like the roaring of the ocean; and the large quantity of grey sparkling sand continually swept down by the torrent imparts an uniformly turbid appearance to its waters.

On the Afghan side of the river, opposite to Attoe, there stands a small ghurree or fort, called Khyrabad. It was built by Nadir Shah, as a defence against the Hindostanians.

When the Embassy arrived at Khyrabad, they found only twelve boats attached to the ferry; so that two entire days were consumed in conveying their baggage to the opposite side. At first, the Kellahdar of Attoe showed some signs of jealousy; and the troops and baggage were consequently conducted up the steep, by a very narrow and rugged pathway skirting the outer wall of the Fort. The party took up their ground on the eastern bank, at the foot of a hill, two miles above Attoe. There they halted, for the space of two days, exposed all the time to a scorching wind, which blew night and day without intermission from the East and South, and was so extremely oppressive, that hardly any of the party had an hour's repose during their stay. This heat continued, though not with the same intensity, until they reached their ground, in the plain of Hussin Abdul, where they were at length relieved by a refreshing shower, followed by a delightfully cool breeze. Their camp at Hussin Abdul, was pitched in a most picturesque spot, surrounded on every side by lofty mountains, and abounding in clear rivulets well replenished with fish, and in gardens, little indebted to culture indeed, but productive and luxuriant. This place, though only five long marches distant from Cashmere, maintains no commercial or other intercourse with that celebrated region.

The H. C. Yacht Phoenix, having the Right Honorable the Governor General on board, passed Diamond Harbour, at 5 P. M. on Saturday night;—anchored that night at Coope, and arrived at Saugor on Sunday evening. His Lordship was saluted by the H. C. Ship Baring, as he passed Diamond Harbour.

For some days, the weather below was so extremely boisterous, as nearly to prevent all communication between the different vessels and the shore. Lord Minto, however, quitted the yacht at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and proceeded on board the Dover. The yacht passed up the river on Wednesday, and arrived off Calcutta on the following morning. The Dover and General Stewart weighed anchor from Saugor Roads on Thursday, and is supposed, would get out to sea on Saturday. The Hastings, Pilot schooner, accompanied Lord Minto to Madras.

The Master Attendant returned to Saugor, in the Tweed Pilot vessel. Such had been the state of the weather on the Roads on Thursday, that a sloop, Lord Minto's baggage had been embarked at Calcutta, went down at her anchors off

The whole of the baggage, however had been taken out, two days before; and, as far as we can learn, no lives were lost.

Saturday the 12th August, being the Anniversary of the birth-day of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a Royal Salute was fired, at one o'clock, from the ramparts of Fort William.

On Saturday, the Commanders of the outward-bound ships for Europe, now lying at Saugor, received orders to join their respective vessels.

His Majesty's ship Samarang was hauled out of Mr. Smith's Dock at Howrah on Wednesday last, and dropped down the river, under the usual salute from the garrison. The Samarang is appointed to give convoy to the outward bound Fleet of Indianies.

The H. C. Ship Lord Duncan, came up from Diamond Harbour on Thursday last, for the purpose of being docked at Kidderpore.

The Drawing of the First Calcutta Lottery closed on Saturday last. On that day, No. 1414 was drawn a prize of 50,000 Rupees; and No. 4172, being the 50th drawn Ticket, entitled the holder to a prize of a like amount. The proprietors of these two fortunate numbers are, we understand, Messrs. Maclean and Kinloch, both of Calcutta. The capital prize of One Lack of Rupees had fallen to the holder of No. 1738, drawn on the preceding Tuesday. This Ticket was purchased by Mr. J. Crump, on account of Captain Vaughan of the 21st Native Infantry.

By letters received yesterday from Benares, we learn, that the rains, which had been so much later of commencement there than in Bengal, had at length set in with such violence, as seriously to alarm the Indigo planters. The inundation throughout the Lower Provinces at this early season exceeds any thing within our recollection.

The Brig Marr, N. Young Master, from Cuttack the 3d of August, arrived in the river yesterday night.

On Friday, arrived the Mary cutter, (late the Braedaband) Captain Gibson, from Padang June the 16th, and Madras the 31st ult. Passengers from Padang; Mr. A. Couperas, late Governor of Malacca, and Captain Lund.

On the same day, also arrived the Surat ship Salomier Savoy, from Madras the 23d of July.

On Saturday, arrived the American Brig Fox, Captain Montgomery;—from Madeira the 10th of April.

On Sunday, the Arab ship Fatta Romannee; arrived from Madras, having sailed from that Presidency as late as the 8th current.

The Union, Captain Leathrell, bound for Port Jackson, passed Kedgerie outwards, on the same day.

In consequence of the stormy weather in the roads, the Brig Euphrosyne left her anchorage there on Thursday evening and came up to Kedgerie. She dropped down again to Saugor however, on the following morning.

ASIATIC MIRROR, —Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1809.

According to the statements in some late Numbers of the Paris Moniteur; the French regular army, besides those in Spain and in the Interior of France, consists of upward of 500,000 disposable troops. Of those, 100,000 men compose the army of the Rhine, in Germany; 100,000 are encamped on the Coasts of the Channel, under the name of the army of Boulogne; 40,000 are in Naples, 30,000 in Dalmatia, and 24,000 in Italy; so that, should War take place with Austria, the writers in the Moniteur allege, it will not at all interfere with the conquest of Spain.

The same writers assert that the quantities of English Merchandise found at Biboa, Saint Andero and the Sea-ports of Austria will serve to pay the expenses of the War.

It was in latitude 6 South, and longitude 86 East, where the *Mary*, on the 9th ultimo, fell with and was spoke by the *Albat*. The wind so strong and the sea ran so high at the time, that the questions & answers were not distinctly heard. Captain

however is confident as to the information, that the French had been beaten in public Affairs generally, were stated to be before.

The *Albat* was bound to China, and intended to touch at Prince of Wales's Island, and to

proceed through the Straits of Malacca. From the place in which she was spoken, on the 5th of last month, it is probable that she would reach Penang, about the 20th ult. Some apprehension however is naturally entertained lest the fall in with the two French frigates and the corvette, whose cruising ground, between the Nicobars and Achen head, lay directly in the Albion's tract to Penang.

Mynheer Couperus, formerly Governor of Malacca, and a Member of the Council of Batavia, came passenger from the Eastward with the *Mary*.

We hear that Colonel Norman Macalister the present Governor of Prince of Wales Island, intends to vacate his Government, and to return to England by one of the ships of the ensuing season.

Some material alterations in the constitution of the Government at Penang are proposed. The Council is to be abolished and the supreme authority to be vested in the Governor solely. We understand that the Government thus modified has been tendered by the Hon. the Court of Directors to George Udny, Esq. late a Member of the Supreme Government and Vice President in Council.

AMERICAN ARRIVAL.

On Sunday last accounts were received at the Bankhall, of the arrival at Calcutta, of the American brig Fox, Captain Montgomery, last from the island of Madeira, whence she is reported to have sailed on the 10th of April. The official report, received at the Master Attendant's Office, from this Vessel, states, "No News."

Two Gentlemen from the *Forland* landed in town on Sunday—the one was understood to be the Commander; the other the Supercargo; and as great anxiety naturally prevails at the present moment, for intelligence from Europe, many inquiries were made to ascertain what information relative to business was brought by this arrival, but notwithstanding the numerous interrogatories that have been made, in every form that anxiety could suggest, public impatience and curiosity are allowed to remain ungratified.—It would have been in some measure satisfactory, could we assure our Readers that this Stranger brings no news; but even that humble point of negative information, we have been unable to ascertain. We have no doubt that when the case is explained the mysterious silence that is so tenaciously preserved, will be fully justified; though in the mean time, we regret the existence of the motives that render necessary and expedient, a reservation so extraordinary, and apparently so uncourteous in itself, and so painful in its effect to the public feeling.

It has been surmised that the report of the above vessel having sailed from Madeira, is inaccurate. It has been supposed that she comes direct from America, and that she sailed from some Port in the United States, in April or May last. These surmises, it must be observed, have no other foundation than conjecture, arising from the want of the clear, distinct, and regular information usually communicated by vessels arriving from a foreign Port.

The *Fox* anchored at Calcutta on Saturday; she was expected to have come to Calcutta, with the flood tide of yesterday morning; but she had not arrived yesterday evening.

The *Dover* frigate anchored on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, on the beginning of the flood, four miles before the reef Buoy. She weighed in the night with the Ebb tide, and next morning at day light, was out of Soundings, when she was quitted by her pilot, Lord Minto, his family and suit, and all on board were well.

The Honorable Company's Ships *General Stewart*, the *Warren Hastings* Pilot Schooner, the *Henry Parnell*, the *Cyclops*, and *Empire* were in company with the *Dover* when quitted by the pilot on Saturday morning, and proceed under her convoy to Madras.

During the last 7 or 8 days, Calcutta and the adjoining Country to a considerable extent, have been deluged by a heavy and almost incessant fall of rain, which has inundated the streets of the town and the neighbouring districts.

During the late Springs, the River Hooghly rose upwards of a foot higher, than in any of the Spring Tides of last year. The whole of the lower part of Bengal is overwhelmed.

Letters from Furuckabad, of the 28th ult. and from Benares and Patna, of the beginning of this month, say, that the long expected rains had at last set in very heavily.

ASLITIC MIRROR EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869.

The surmises offered in the Mirror of this morning, respecting the American Brig Fox, prove to be well founded: Instead of having sailed from Madeira, the Fox came last from New York, which Port she left on the 10th of May last.

Accounts of the beginning of May, received from New York by the *Fox*, say that between France and the United States was a table. Reports add that Bonaparte had already declared War against America.

We have yet learned no intelligence of American affairs by this arrival, but a few collected from English Newspapers, extended to the end of March, are of too much importance to admit of a moment of unnecessary

lay, in presenting them to our Readers; we therefore, publish them with all expedition, precisely as they have reached us, without arrangement or order.

The Star of the 16th of March, mentions that a Majority of 241 in the House of Commons in favour of the Duke of York.

Saragossa had been taken in March, after a most desperate resistance. The Spaniards lost upwards of 20,000 men in the defence.

Cádiz in possession of the British troops. Only the first part of the English reinforcements for the South of Spain had arrived.

Saragossa stood a severe siege of sixty-one days.

Martinière in possession of the English.

The population at the Havana were so enraged against the Frenchmen in that City, that they were obliged to be placed under the protection of the Spanish Guards.

BOMBAY, —August 25, 1869.

On Monday last His Majesty's 65th Regiment had the honor of entertaining the Honorable the Governor, at dinner, to which the members of Council, and Military Departments, and Commandants of corps, were invited. The dinner was prepared at the Taverna by Mr. Boyce, and was most sumptuous.—Seventy covers were used.—The table was decorated with elegance, taste, and the viands and the wines united the luxuries of Europe and Asia. There were two beautiful transparencies, one of the town and port of Bombay, the other of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Arms.

At a period so momentous as the present, the happy harmony which prevailed in so mixed and extensive a circle was particularly cheering. The characteristic manners of the army and the polished hospitality which adorns such meetings, were never more conspicuously displayed than by the officers of His Majesty's 65th Regiment on this interesting occasion.

The Honorable the Governor in returning the health of the Regiment, alluded to their being at present under orders for foreign service, and we cordially join in the sincere wish he expressed that they might shortly return to the Presidency with every professional success and with increased honors.

We have the pleasure to present a few original documents to our readers to-day.

We have not yet been favoured with a sight of the Frankfort Journals and of course have not had an opportunity of comparing the French account of the important transactions which have lately taken place on the ancient theatre of war. We have the satisfaction however to know that the Arch Duke Charles is at the head of the Austrian Army, and if it were necessary to exalt his well known character in the estimation of our friends, we should refer them to his dignified address to his army on taking the field against the enemy of the human race.

The crisis is awful. The Austrians must now not only look to conquest, but to decided conquest alone for security. The genius of Bonaparte is too well known to hope any thing from the moderation of virtue. To use his own cant he must be conquered into peace for the only peace which his restless imagination ever yet embodied into form, is the peace of universal subjugation.

At length he is opposed by a great national force, under the direction of one man. The Arch Duke Charles is not only now the hereditary prince of the first character in Europe, without competition, but has long since displayed great qualities, which would rank him with the first characters of any age.

As intuitive in his preception, and as rapid in his decision as Bonaparte, not less cool nor intrepid, equally patient of fatigue, and equally precise in his attention to detail. He has never yet had an opportunity of giving all these great qualities unfettered to his country. The intrigues of an administration that could not stand the touch of his integrity, imposed on the good easy character of his brother, the Emperor, and such men as Mack were, sent to command the army to which was entrusted the fate of the Empire. The fatal consequences of so corrupt a choice are still, perhaps, not absolutely irretrievable, but if they are to be retrieved it is to the councils and the sword of this virtuous prince that Austria owes the power she now displays. It was the Arch Duke Charles who preserved the last remnant of her army when she was crushed at Austerlitz. The 80,000 men he led from Italy in a retreat which ranks with the first achievements of military talent still awe the victorious tyrant, and told him it was dangerous to drive the Austrians to despair. Charles saved his country there, but he could do no more; she was humbled, and he was patient. Grant heaven! that he now rises to regenerate her.

That the federation of the Rhine is kept to only by the fortune of Bonaparte there can be no doubt. The fluctuating imbecility of Alexander is too well known not to be far distant when the legitimate kings may resume the crown of their fathers, with the salutary experience which adversity has taught them, and the people resume the peaceful intercourse which first polished and enlightened the world.

Extract of a Letter from Constantinople, written in the month of March, 1869.

In former times the subjects of governments, at war with each other, were happy to escape, even for a moment, from the evils of hostility, and were willing to preserve, if least, the appearance of peace, when it could not be carried on by either of the contending parties, with any prospect of advantage.

But it was reserved for the French to feel all the restlessness of a situation in the very bosom of private society, and out of pure spite, to tease those with their malice, whom they can neither conquer or deceive.

The conduct of the French Embassy, in this capital, after the return of the English, will serve to illustrate my remarks. They began with breaking up, formally, all intercourse with the Austrian minister, because he had refused to shut his door in the face of every Englishman who had formally visited him, and, in short, threatened vengeance against every one who did not absolutely turn his back on the English.

Perceiving that they could not succeed entirely to their satisfaction, and that the Spaniards, whom they so civilly dominated insurgents, as well as ourselves, were constant in our visits at the house of Mr. Adair, nay, that we had even the obstinacy to dance there, they took the general resolution to prevent the first violin (who happened to be a Frenchman) from performing either at the house of the Austrian or British ambassador. You will hardly credit so mean an absurdity. It is however most true.

A few days after this event, a launch took place at the arsenal. The grand signor was present, surrounded with his court, and the captain pacha, on his own authority, prepared a vessel to receive Mr. Adair and his suite. The French, informed of this, took care to occupy, early in the morning, the place which had been appointed for Mr. Adair, who, astonished at the meanness of such an action, sent a message to the captain pacha, to demand an explanation of so extraordinary a measure. The captain pacha, at once surprised and offended, immediately gave up the place where he himself had intended to stand to view the launch, and insisted on its being used by the English embassy.

For the three or four days immediately following, the French selected in bulletins of much the same character as their masters—the most curious lies they could possibly discover; and trimming them out with their own opinions, they printed and published them for our edification. The effect of such scenes is perfectly comic. The French have so accustomed themselves to lying, that they now actually believe their own lies; while they cannot get a single individual of any other country to believe even the truth which may unintentionally escape from them.

They manoeuvred, with all their skill, to prevent the English plenipotentiaries being received by either the sultan or the grand vizier with the accustomed ceremonies; but all their efforts only served to procure new marks of attention to Mr. Adair, from all the Turkish ministers, and to mark more strongly the distinction with which the sultan honoured the British embassy at his first public audience. To comprehend the value and importance of such a distinction, with any thing of exactness, it is necessary to take into consideration the contempt which the Turkish court has been ever anxious to manifest towards all Christian powers, or their representatives. Every thing of this kind was either softened down, or entirely omitted, as a mark of complaisance to Mr. Adair, as the ambassador of England.

Amongst other things, the sultan sent Mr. Adair a dish from his own table, and condescended so far as to enter into conversation with him a second time, after having himself delivered the official reply to Mr. Adair's address on presentation, a circumstance which is directly contrary to the established usage of the Turkish court. In short, nothing could be more flattering to the embassy and the English nation.

On the eve of the day of audience a report was circulated, that the Janissaries threatened an insurrection on the following day. This was soon discovered to be a meditated conspiracy of the French themselves, and the sultan issued an immediate order, that no person was to presume to speak of politics on pain of death. The Janissaries on this, far from shewing any tendency to rebel, displayed the greatest satisfaction.

Thus, in every stupid attempt to oppose us, they only display an unprincipled servility, which recoils on themselves; and whatever success their intemperate zeal may have in sooth the chagrin of their master, they have not failed to make every wise man, who has witnessed their conduct here of late, laugh at its absurdity.

Or, if there be any thing to be smiled at for a moment, the general tendency to smile at such follies, it is the only one that there should be seen amongst the governments in Europe, where the parts are absolutely divested of all principles of morality.

Arrived, Thursday
Lieutenant W. Hewitt,
Ditto, ditto, Ship Captain
John Hare, from Point de Gade

BRITISH PALACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—MAY 9, 1869.

BULLETIN.

Letters from Cadix just received, assure us, that the highest hopes are to be entertained of the good cause.

The French have no other hold of Spain than the ground on which they tread. They have even begun to concentrate their troops, and retire towards the passes of the Pyrenees.

It has been officially announced, that there are in Cadix, arms sufficient for all Spain, and fifty-one millions of dollars.

A Spanish minister has set out for Vienna. On his way he stopped at Malta some days.

A French line of battle ship, of 80 guns, and three frigates, which sailed from Brest, have been lost, (or taken, for the bulletin does not specify).

Letters from Malta, under date the 15th of April, confirm the statement, that there is not any French squadron at Naples.

Private letters from Madrid, up to the 2d of March, speak of that capital as being far from tranquil, and that many Spaniards in the service of the pretended king, Joseph had left their master and joined the junta of Seville.

An atrocious decree of Joseph devotes every loyal Spaniard to the gibbet.

The junta of Seville have ordered a new levy of 500,000 men.

The greatest uneasiness prevails in Paris respecting the situation of affairs in Spain.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—MAY 26, 1869.

BULLETIN.

Advice from London up to the 2d April has been received.

No revolution has taken place in Sweden. The administration is carried on by the friends of the king who passes his time at his palace of Dronningholm.

The embargo laid on English ships by his Majesty's orders was taken off next day.

Mr. Merry the British Minister at the court of Sweden was still at Stockholm.

A Swedish minister had been appointed to the court of London with instructions to transmit proposals for peace to the courts of the various belligerent powers.

CEYLON.—August 23, 1869.

Head-Quarters, Mount Lavinia, August 21, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.

Captain FRADER, of His Majesty's 2d Ceylon Regiment, has obtained an extension of leave of absence to the 1st of October next.

By the Lieutenant-General's Command,
(Signed) ROBT. MCNAB,
ACTG. DEPT. ADJ. GEN.

COLOMBO.—Arrived August 18, Sloop Gertruida, Captain D. Sutherland, from Tutucoren.—Passenger Major Hankey.

Cutter Hope, Captain H. Tipke, from Tutucoren.

19th Cutter Tryal, Captain C. Peterson, from Ditto.

21st Ketch Mahomed Bux, Captain M. Fryer, from Calipattan.

22d Cutter Swallow, Captain C. V. Blankenberg, from Tutucoren.

LONDON.—MARCH 17.

STOCKHOLM, March 6.—It was announced at Change publicly on Saturday last, that the treaty of commerce between England and this Country had been signed, and that this place was to become a free port.

The King's intended Tour has been postponed for the present.

London Globe Office, March 23, 2 o'clock.

P. M.—The Telegraph has just announced, that a courier is on the road with important dispatches from Spain, who may arrive in town in the course of the day.

Government have received dispatches by the *Statira* and *Peacock*, communicating the favourable appearances in Spain.

The French have been driven out of Vigo by the inhabitants, en masse, with bayonets, daggers, bludgeons, &c. Great numbers were massacred.

Regular convoys are established by the Admiralty to and from North America, to sail from England 20th March, April 10, May 10, June 10, July 10, August 5; and from Halifax and Quebec, 15th of each month to October, also from Halifax to the West Indies, outward, leeward, monthly, and back again.

The Princess Eliza, as she is termed by Bonaparte, and whom he has declared Arch Duchess of Tuscany, with the title of Imperial Highness, is the favourite sister of the Corsican. In St. Domingo, while her first husband, Le Clerc, governed and desolated that beautiful Island, she amassed an immense fortune, which together with her connections procured her a second husband, the Prince Borghese. During her residence at Paris, some years ago, Madame Bonaparte and she were known to live on the worst terms. This revolutionary Princess is nearly 41 years of age, possessed of no personal attractions, but acute, high spirited, rapacious, and fond of dominion. The Tuscans universally deprecate her arrival among them at Florence.

Capt. Dawson, the brave conqueror of the French national frigate *La Pylomontaise*, has been promoted to the rank of Post Captain, and his commission dated on the day of the capture.

THIRTY-THIRD BULLETIN of the ARMY of SPAIN.

The duke of Dalmatia (*South*) arrived at Tui on the 10th February. The whole province is quiet.—He was gathering all the means necessary to cross the Minho, on the next day. The river is very wild there. He was to be at Oporto from the 15th to the 20th, and at Lisbon from the 20th to the 25th.

The British were embarking at Lisbon to abandon Portugal—the indication of the Portuguese was a his height. There were daily some severe and bloody engagements between the British and Portuguese.

In Galicia, the duke of Elchingen (*Neu*) perfected the organization of the province.—Admiral Massaredo had arrived at Ferrol, and activity was beginning to revive in that important arsenal. Tranquillity is restored in all the provinces under the orders of the Duke of Istria (*Bessieres*), and situate between the Pyrenees, the sea, Portugal, and the ridge of mountains that cover Madrid. Security succeeds to disorders and alarms.

Numerous deputations daily arrive in Madrid to render their homage to the King. The reorganization and public spirit make rapid progress under the new government.

The duke of Belluno (*Victor*) is marching towards Badajoz—he disarms and pacifies all Lower Estremadura.

Saragossa has capitulated. The calamities which have befallen this wretched city are a terrible example for nations. Order is re-established in Saragossa, and extends to the whole province of Aragon. The two corps d'armes which invested that city are now dispensable. Saragossa was the real focus of the insurrection of Spain. It was in that city that the party who wished to call a prince of the House of Austria to sign on the Tagus had assembled.—The men of that party had inherited this opinion from their ancestors, who were of that sentiment at the time of the successive war, and which has just been crushed for ever.

The battle of Tudela had been won on the 23d November, and on the 27th the French army was encamped within a short distance from Saragossa. The population of the city was alarmed. The inhabitants of the neighbouring country had joined these, and Saragossa contained 50,000 men, formed into regiments of 1000, composed of ten companies of 100 men—all the grades of generals, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, were filled by monks. A body of 10,000 men, who had escaped from the battle of Tudela, had retired to that city, the subsistence of which, was secured by immense magazines, and defended by 500 pieces of cannon.—The image of our Lady of the Pillar was daily operating miracles, according to the directions of the monks, who animated the courage of that numerous population, or supported their confidence.—In the field, these 50,000 men would not have stood against three regiments, but shut up in the city, and spurred on by all the leaders, how could they avoid the evils which ignorance and fanaticism attached to them? Every thing has been undertaken that it was possible to do, to bring them back to reason. Immediately after the battle of Tudela, it was thought that the opinion entertained at Saragossa, that Madrid would make a bold stand, and that the armies of Somosierra, Guadarrama, Estremadura, Leon, and Catalonia would eventually beat the French, would be used by the leaders of the insurgents to keep alive the fanaticism of the inhabitants. It was, therefore, resolved not to invest the city, and to leave open its communications with all Spain, in order that they might learn the discomfiture of the Spanish armies, and the accounts of the entry of the French army in Madrid.—But this news reached only the ringleaders, who took care that the inhabitants should not know it. Truth not only was concealed from them, but they were encouraged by lies. To-day the French had lost 40,000 men at Madrid; yesterday, Romana had entered France. In fine, the British army were rapidly advancing and the French Eagles must fly before the terrible Leopard!

At this time, sacrificed to political views, and to the hopes of being able to calm those heads, heated by fanaticism and error, was not lost for this French army. The General of Engineers, Lacoste, aid-de-camp to the Emperor, and an Officer of the most distinguished abilities, gathered at Alton all the tools, equipments of mines, and materials necessary for the subterranean war which his Majesty had ordered.

The General of Division Dedon, commanding the artillery, assembled a great quantity of mortars, bombs, howitzers and heavy ordnance.—All which were drawn from Pamplona, seven days march from Saragossa. Meanwhile it was perceived that the enemy were availing themselves of this stagnation, to fortify Monte, Torrero, and other important positions. On the 21st December, the division of Sacket drove them from the heights of St. Lambert, and from two other works, out of the reach of the city. The division of General Gazan overthrew the enemy from the heights of San Gregorio, and the 21st of light infantry

and 100th regiment of the line carried the redoubts in the suburbs, which defended the roads of Suerand and Barcelona.—He also ordered the storming of a large building near Galliego, where 500 Swiss, had entrenched themselves.—On the same day the Duke of Corogiano (*Moncey*) carried the works and positions of Monte Torrero, took all the cannon and a great number of prisoners, and did great execution on the enemy.

The Duke of Corogiano (*Moncey*) being taken sick, the Duke of Abrantes (*Juno*) took, in the beginning of January, the command of the 3d corps, and organized his arrival by taking of the town of San Josef, and pursued his success on the 16th of January, by the carrying of the fort of Huerbaf, where his troops made up their stand. The Chief of Battalion Stille, of the 11th of the line, distinguished himself at the attack on the Convent of San Josef and Lieut. Victor de Baffon was one of the first to ascend the walls.

The investing of Saragossa was not yet complete. They persisted in leaving open the communications, in order that the insurgents might be informed of the overthrow of the English, and their shameful flight out of Spain.—It was on the 16th of January, that the English were driven into the sea at Coruna, and it was on the 26th that the operations began to take a serious aspect before Saragossa.

The Duke of Montebello (*Lannes*) had reached it on the 20th, to take the command of the siege. As soon as he was apprised that the news sent to the city was false, he directed the minds of the people had succeeded in preventing that news from reaching the people, or in altering it so as to perpetuate the delirium of the besieged, he took the resolution no longer to spare them.

Fifteen thousand peasants had assembled at Perdiguera, on the left bank of the Ebro.—The Duke of Treviso (*Monier*) attacked them with three regiments, and notwithstanding the fine position they occupied, the 6th regiment entirely overthrew and routed them.—The 10th hussars were in the plain to receive them, and a great number remained on the field of battle. Nine pieces of cannon and several stands of colors were the trophies of this encounter.

The Duke of Montebello (*Lannes*) had sent the adjutant-commandant, Gouget to Zuerza, to disperse a party of rebels. With only three battalions, this officer attacked 4000 of them, overthrew them and took four pieces of cannon, with their cases and apparatuses. General Vautier had at the same time, been ordered with 400 foot and 200 horse, to scour the road to Valencia.—He met 5000 of the rebels at Alcaniz, forced them in the very city to throw down their arms in their flight, killed 600 men, and took magazine, provisions, ammunition and arms; among these latter were 1000 English muskets. The adjutant-commandant Carrión de Nizas at the head of a column of infantry, colonel Burthe of the 4th hussars, and the chief of battalion Camus, of the 20th light infantry, have particularly distinguished themselves.

These operations took place between the 20th and 26th January.—On the 26th, the city was severely attacked, and the batteries unmasked. On the 27th, at noon, the troops were practicable on several points.—The troops lodged themselves in the convent San in Gracia. The division Grandjean occupied about 30 houses in the city. Colonel Chioispick, and the soldiers of the Victoria distinguished themselves. At the same time, the general of division Morlot, in an attack on the left, possessed himself of the whole front of defence of the enemy.

Capt. Guttman, at the head of pioneers, and of 36 grenadiers, mounted the breach with a rare intrepidity. Mr. Bobleski, an officer in the Vistula Rangers, a young man of only 17 years of age, and having already received seven wounds, was the first who entered the breach. The chiefs of battalion Lejeune, Aid-de-camp to the Prince of Neufchatel (*Berthier*) and Haxo, behaved well, and were both slightly wounded.

On the 30th, the convents of St. Menegue, and the great Augustines, were carried, as were 30 houses taken by pioneers.—The reverses of the 14th Regiment of the line, distinguished themselves.

On the 1st February, General Lacoste was struck with a musket ball, and died on the field of battle. He was a very brave and distinguished officer. His loss has been much felt by all the army; but more particularly by the Emperor. Colonel Kognat succeeded him in the command of the Engineers and the direction of the siege.

The enemy defended every house—three attacks by mines were carried in front, and every day three or four mines blew up several houses, and opened their way to our troops.

In this way we reached the Corso (the main street of Saragossa) lodged ourselves on the quays, and took possession of the university and colleges. The enemy attempted to oppose their attack to ours, but little acquainted with the nature of the place, their miners were very easily detected and stifled.

In conducting the siege, render blow but sure, and less dangerous. While three companies were occupied with this subterranean results are terrible, the point on fire by the mortars and fire balls.

It was made but ten days before the city was considered as

not far distant.—More than one third of the houses were in our possession.—The church of our Lady of the Pillar, who by so many miracles was to save the city, was destroyed by bombs, and no longer visible.

The Duke of Montebello (*Lannes*) then thought it was time to take possession of the suburbs on the left bank, in order to occupy the diameter of the city, and cross his fire. The General of division, Gazan, carried in a very brilliant manner the Swiss barracks.—On the 17th, a battery of 50 pieces opened early in the morning. At 3 P. M. a battalion of 28th, attacked a large convent, whose brick walls were four or five feet thick, and carried it. Seven thousand of the enemy defended the suburbs. General Gazan advanced rapidly to the bridge, by which the rebels could effect their retreat into the city. He killed a great number, and took 400 prisoners, among whom were 2 Generals, 10 Colonels, 19 Lieutenant Colonels, and 293 Officers.—He also took 6 Ammunition Waggon, and 30 pieces of Cannon.—Almost all the troops of the city, occupied this important post, which has been threatened since the 10th.

At the same moment the Duke D' Abrantes (*Juno*) crossed the Corfo and blew up the Colleges.

After these events, the Junta, in order to gain time, and to give the people time to get over the horror and surprise with which they were struck, consented to parley; but their faithlessness was known, and this deception was useless. Thirty more houses were carried by mines or pioneers.

At last, on the 31st, all the city was occupied by our troops.—5000 infantry and 2000 horse have laid down their arms at the gate of Portillo, and have surrendered 40 stand of colors and 150 pieces of cannon.—The rebels lost 20,000 men during the siege, 13000 were found in the hospitals, and of these 500 died daily.

The Duke of Montebello (*Lannes*) would not grant a capitulation to the city of Saragossa; he only issued the following orders:

The garrison shall, on the 21st, at noon, lay down their arms at the gate of Portillo, after which they shall be prisoners of war. The soldiers of the line who will take the oath of allegiance to King Joseph, and enter into his service will be admitted into it.—In case their admission should not be granted by the Minister at war of the King of Spain, they shall be prisoners of war, and carried into France. Religion shall be respected.—On the 21st at noon, the French shall occupy the castles. All the artillery and ammunition of every kind shall be delivered to them. All the arms to be deposited at the door of every house, and collected by the ward aldermen.

The magazines of wheat, rice and vegetables found in the place are immense.

The Duke of Montebello (*Lannes*) has appointed General Laral governor of Saragossa.

A deputation of the clergy and principal inhabitants have set out for Madrid.

Palafos is dangerously sick. This man was despised by the whole of the enemy's army, who accused him of vanity and cowardice. He has never been in any post where there was danger.

The Count of Faentes, a grandee of Spain, whom the rebels had arrested on his estates, seven months ago, was found in a dungeon eight feet square, and liberated. The sufferings he has undergone are incredible.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—DECEMBER 7.

Wednesday last was held, at the Inner Parliament House, Edinburgh, the first meeting of the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty, in terms of the 18th section of the Act of Parliament passed last Session, entitled "An Act touching the Administration of Justice in Scotland, &c." The Commission empowers them (also in terms of said Act) to inquire into the form of process in the Court of Session—in what cases Jury Trial can be usefully established, and what evidence more extensively introduced—to inquire into the proceedings of the Admiralty and Commissary Courts, &c.

The Commissioners are in number 13, and are as follows:—

Lord Viscount Melville—late Lord Advocate. Sir Hay Campbell, Bart.—late Lord President.

Two Judges of the Court, Lord President Blair, and Lord Justice Clerk. Two Barons of Exchequer.

Lord Chief Baron, and Mr. Baron Norton. Two Crown Counsel.

Lord Advocate and Solicitor General. Three Advocates.

Dean of Faculty (Matthew Ross, Esq.) Adam Rolland, Esq. and Hon. Henry Erskine.

Two Writers to the Signet.

Hugh Warrender, Esq. and Robert Sym, Esq.

Lord Melville and Mr. Rolland were not present at this meeting. The Commissioners sat but a short time, and with shut doors.

Eighteen English Commissioners have also been appointed, whom the Scots Commissioners may consult when they think proper, respecting any points of the English law, or forms

with reference to Jury Trial. These Commissioners are—

Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor.

Lord Redesdale, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Lord Erskine, late Lord Chancellor.

Sir Wm. Grant, Master of the Rolls.

Sir Wm. Scott, Judge of Admiralty.

Sir John Anstruther, Bart.

Sir Alexander Thompson, } Barons of Exchequer.

Sir George Wood, } quers.

Sir Soulden Laurence, } Judges of King's Bench.

Sir Simon Le Blanc, } quers.

Sir Vicary Gibbs, Attorney-General.

Sir Thos. Plummer, Solicitor-General.

Jo. Williams, Sergeant at Law.

Francis Burton, } Counsellors at Law.

Hugh Leicester, } quers.

Wm. Alexander, } quers.

Charles Abbott, } quers.

Geo. Souley Holroyd, } Barrister at Law.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE of WALES, BIRTH-DAY.

AS CELEBRATED ON THE SEVENTH OF JANUARY, AT ST. JULIO'S COTTAGE, CHELTENHAM.

Colonel and Mrs. Macleod, of Colbecks, in conformity with their usual observance of that glorious and propitious day, invited the society of Cheltenham to celebrate the anniversary of the day which gave birth to this illustrious Princess, so promptly and so justly the idol and future joy of her virtuous Grand Father's true and loyal subjects. At nine o'clock the Company began to assemble, soon after which dancing commenced, and was led off to the favourite Highland Air of "Banach Macneil."

Colonel Macleod, Lady Mary Lind. Crawford. Lt. James Murray. Miss Macleod. General Brerley. Lady Elizabeth Macleod. Lt.-Gen. Baron Hopeside. Lady Charlotte Gould. Lord Rossmore. Mrs. Col. Hughes. Major Nixon. The Hon. Mrs. Moore. Major Harrington. Mrs. Buller.

And above twenty couples more, whose gaiety of spirits confessed more than words their feelings of the joyous occasion on which they were assembled; nor could we without admiration behold as much real beauty of elegance and fashion as met the eye, that would grace a palace. At eleven o'clock the company adjourned to that part of the hospitable cottage, appropriated to the more sublime and heart felt delight, of wishing health, a long and glorious life, to Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, to her illustrious Grandfather, the best and most virtuous of Sovereigns—to her August Father—to our virtuous and Excellent Queen, and to the other Branches of the Royal Family. During the time these toasts were given a band of music continued to play that favourite national air of "God save the best of Kings" in all their voices, and all hearts, most joyously joined in chorus; at this time the health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was given with the same enthusiasm as is usual, whenever his august name is so mentioned.—Colonel Macleod here took occasion to notice, with enthusiastic delight, in a voice which spoke the sentiments of his loyal mind, that he had on that day (the proudest of his life, one other day excepted, that on which he had the proudest honour ever conferred upon a subject, that on which the colours of his late Regiment were presented to him by her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales) received an Highland broadsword, with an inscription engraved upon it; which sword was given by the Prince of Wales to his illustrious daughter, for the purpose of her Royal Highness's presenting it to the Col. on the occasion of her birth day; and as he addressed himself to Lord James Murray, he said it was a mark of his Prince's favour, by which he considered himself raised to the level of some of his ancestors, and added—

"My Lord, I know every event connected with this day must ever be propitious, as nothing more proves so, than to find the son of the Duke of Athol here to view this precious gift; yet I have to assure your Lordship, I consider myself as only the happy and honoured instrument made use of by my loved and revered Father, and future King, to mark his strongest favour for the clans, the representatives of those ancient 'heroes of the mountains,' and you, my Lord, as soon and representative of some of our Clansmen, whose marked loyalty and steady attachment to our best of Sovereigns, and as yourself descended from King, you are a source of bearing to our brethren fellows, the proud knowledge of their possessing the peculiar notice of their Prince, and of that honour he has now been graciously pleased to indubitably to show, by the mark of his royal favour he does prove his desire of instilling the same sentiments in the growing mind of his illustrious daughter, a proud reverent to the Clan!"

To which his Lordship, with a manly grace, and discriminating judgment, replied, with a fervency of loyalty well suited to the subject, and worthy of the line of Kings from whom he is descended—and concluded by saying—

"No man felt more the honour done the Highlanders than he did; and that no employment could ever make him more proud and happy, than that of being and sending news, as it were, to the world, of the birth of a prince, who would be welcomed throughout the *Bras of Athol*, and all the Highland loyal dale and mountains, or coteaux. Each took their leave with hearts glowing with loyalty, zeal, and true veneration for the seventh of January, as a day of pride, of happiness, and of festivity, henceforward in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, but as none more than to the happy and prosperous Land of Cakes."

* The Chiefest Countess of Sutherland, now Marchioness of Stafford.

GOVT. ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY next, the 9th Instant, will be Sold by Public Outcry, at the North Glacis of the Fort, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, Fifty-Two CAST HORSES, the Property of the Honorable Company, for ready money only.

By Order,

JOHN M'DOULL,

Acting Paymaster for J. Greenhill, Esq.

FORT ST. GEORGE, September, 1, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

At a Meeting (by permission) of Medical Officers, at the Presidency of Fort St. George, held 14th August 1809.

PRESENT:

DOCTOR HARRIS, in the Chair.

MESSRS. AINSLIE, MESSRS. TROTTER,
" ORP, " EVANS,
" GOLDIE, " G. ANDERSON,
" DALTON, " TIMON,
" GILMOUR, " DEAN,
" UNDERWOOD, " SLADEN,
" ROGERS, " FOWLE,
" SHERWOOD, " DONALDSON &
" SERGEANT.

The object of the Meeting being laid before the Medical Officers present, viz.

" To take into their consideration the most effectual means for carrying into effect the Erection of a Suitable Monument to the memory of the late Physician General."

It was stated that the Settlement at large, had it already in contemplation, to enter into a General Subscription for the accomplishment of the same purpose.

Proposed by Dr. Harris, and Seconded by Mr. Sergeant.

That "the Medical Gentlemen of His Majesty's and of the Honorable Company's Services, on the Coast Establishment, be invited to join in making up the sum of One Thousand Guineas, (by equal Subscriptions,) as their proportion towards the general contribution."

The Medical Officers present being unanimously of the same opinion, and having expressed themselves highly gratified in the opportunity so afforded, of joining in this general sentiment and expression of affection and respect, to the Memory of departed worth and philanthropy, it was accordingly

Resolved—That Mr. Sergeant be requested to take the trouble, to ascertain the presumable amount of each share, to the individual Subscriber—in the event of the plan now suggested meeting the ulterior approval of absent Medical Officers, and

That Copies of the proceedings of this Meeting be submitted, by circulation, to Medical Gentlemen respectively at all Stations, under this Presidency.

Resolved that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman, for his conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) H. HARRIS, M. D.
CHAIRMAN.

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 ARDASHER 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.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE,
AT THE ENSUING

HADGEPORE FAIR,
OPPOSITE TO PATNA,

THE LATTER END OF OCTOBER 1809,

MAJOR FRASER'S
STUD,

CONSISTING OF

MARES, FILLIES, COLTS and STALLIONS, particularly described in the MADRAS COURIER of 12th July last.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Colla Ravanappa Chitty and Chittatore
Yagambaram Moodelliar,

VERS.

Toolooacanum Moodelliar, Canagave Moodelliar, Morcanpat Moodelliar and Appaasavay Moodelliar the sons, Heirs and only personal Representatives of Venkatachella Moodelliar, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 14th and Friday the 15th Instant, will be Sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, of each day the undermentioned Premises viz.

On Thursday the 14th 2 Lots of Ground Situated at Attappalam, Adjoining on the North and East of His Majesty's New Goal, Black Town, 1st Lot Measuring 16 Grounds and 1470 Square feet, and 2d Lot Measures 14 Grounds and 136 Square feet or thereabouts. And on Friday the 15th One House and Ground No. 64, Padayarar Pagoda Street, Measuring in Length from East to West 140 feet, and in breadth from North to South 42 feet or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendant, and Seized by Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale.—A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be paid by the Person or Persons, who shall Purchase the said Premises, and all Persons who shall attend the Sale are to take Notice thereof and come prepared accordingly, and unless the said Premises shall be paid for at the expiration of 10 days after the days of Sale, the deposit shall be forfeited, and the said Premises to be Resold, and any deficiency to be made good by the first Purchaser, and all advantages forfeited.

WILLIAM M'TAGGART,
SHERIFF.

MADRAS, 5th Sept. 1809.

FOR PUBLIC SALE.

AT

MESSIEURS

Abbott and Maitland's

OFFICE IN THE FORT,

On MONDAY, the 19th Instant,

THREE SHARES,

IN THE

Madras Exchange,

FOR INFORMATION

REGARDING THIS PROPERTY

ENQUIRE OF

Mr. Robert Williams,

THE SECRETARY.

MADRAS, Sept. 5, 1809.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A PAIR OF DARK

BAY MARES,

BRED AT THE STUD,

ABOUT FOUR YEARS OLD,

WITH

A Curricule & Harness,

NEARLY NEW,

The Curricule answers occasionally as a Bandy,

APPLY TO

Mr. Wm. ROSS,

OR TO

Mr. MACKOY.

NEAR THE GOVERNORS BRIDGE.

MADRAS, August 30, 1809.

COTTA KISTNAMAR CHITTY,

HAS THE HONOR TO INFORM

THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

OF THE

SETTLEMENT,

AND

THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL,

THAT THE

CHINA SHOP,

IS REMOVED

FROM ARMENIAN STREET,

TO THE HOUSE

ADJOINING

MESSRS.

Ashton and Meppen's,

AUCTION ROOM,

FACING THE ESPLANADE,

Where he hopes a Continuation of those favours he has hitherto received.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 6th September,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST 12 O'CLOCK,

FOURTEEN Boxes of Candles, containing about 82 lbs. each for the convenience of purchasers, in lots of 25 lbs. each—and at 12 o'clock, 3 Casks of Hodgson's Pale Ale.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Ashton & Meppen,

ON THE PREMISES,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 6th Instant,

Between the hours of four and five in the afternoon,

AN Upstairs House situated in Delal Cawn street or the north end of Armenian street,

together with a commodious lower roomed house adjoining to the above.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

N. B. A. and M. have positive orders to sell the above mentioned houses without reserve.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On FRIDAY next, the 8th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A GOOD COLLECTION

OF

BOOKS.

AMONG which are several very excellent Novels—Catalogues are publishing and will be distributed previous to the day of Sale, on the same day, will be sold several articles of Furniture, Glass and China Ware, the particulars will be mentioned in hand bills.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION,

A FEW DOZEN OF EXCELLENT COUNTRY

BOTTLED ALE,

ALSO

A FEW DOZEN OF

REAL CHELTENHAM WATER,

At Five Pagodas per Dozen.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By Pepper and Co.

EUROPE ARTICLES,

CONSISTING OF

LADIES and GENTLEMEN's silk and cotton

Hose, double distilled Lavender and Honey water.

White Dimity and Quiltings.

Double and single patent Flageoletts with

books of instructions, Dirks and Hangers with

and without guards, full and half mounted and

embroidered waist Belts, handsome full plated

patent and Gig and Pataquin Lamps, sorted

Japann'd Wand Lanthorns, spare Glasses for ditto,

Patent Snufflers with paper stands; best ob-

long silver fashioned Dish Covers with handle

to screw on, &c.

FOR SALE AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Wills.—Common Interest Bonds,

Powers of Attorney.—Bills of Lading.—

Respondentia Bonds, Judgement Bonds.—Pass

Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regi-

ments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

ORDERS FOR PRINTING,

Visiting Tickets.—Cards of Invitation.—Batta-

lition Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the

Printing Line will be gratefully received, and

executed with neatness and dispatch.

ALSO

Copper Plate Printing and

Visiting Cards &c. engraved.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

ON THE PREMISES,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 6th Instant,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 4 AND 6 IN THE AFTERNOON,

(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.)

A HOUSE, consisting of a hall, three rooms,

verandahs, a kitchen, and four godowns,

with a well of excellent water, also a stable for

four horses and a Buggy, situated at John Pe-

reira's, in Nynesaph Maistrey street, Nos. 27

and 28, between the houses belonging to Mr.

FRANCIS DE SILVA and NUTTHAM YA-

GAMBIRUM, the ground measuring 853 and

one eighth square feet.

ALSO

An upper roomed house, No. 29, situated in

the same street, consisting of a hall with four

rooms, verandahs, a kitchen and three godowns

on the ground floor, and a room and verandah

on the upper story.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 7th September,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

NEW Pieces of fine Long Cloths and Pan-

jums.

One hundred Pieces of Medium White Nan-

keen.

ALSO

Several Pieces of Europe printed Calico's of

different Patterns, for Ladies Gowns.

AND

A Number of handsome Wreaths and Flowers.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

ON THE PREMISES,

On SATURDAY next, the 9th Instant,

PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK,

THE House, in the Fort, situated next to the

office of Messrs. HUNTER and HAY, and

lately occupied by Mr. BOLD, as a Shop—

There is two upstairs Rooms belonging to the

House, which at present is rented for 30 Paga-

das per Month.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

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, Chi-

na and Queen's Ware—Wines, Table Lin-

en, Paintings and Drawings, Mathematical

Instruments, a valuable collection of Books, a

Horse with Buggy and Harness, a Curricule and

a Pair of Capital Horses.

Catalogues of which will be published and

distributed.

LOTTERY

FOR

A Landed Estate,

AT ENNORE,

FROM the small number of Tickets that

have been paid for, in this Lottery—James

Dobbin, is necessarily obliged to postpone the

drawing from the 8th to Monday the 25th inst.

on which day it will positively be drawn; when

the Bill of Sale will be lodged in the hands of

Mr. HERBES, under whose superintendence the

Drawing will take place, at his Rooms in Pop-

ham's Broadway.

J. D. earnestly entreats those Gentlemen,

who have not yet paid, will be pleased to pay

the amount of their subscription to the Peon

on delivery of their Tickets.

MADRAS, 6th September 1809.

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

* If it is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information

move to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their order and that this irregularity may be prevented in future

MADRAS



COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1809.

BENGAL HURKARU EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1809.

The complexion of political affairs in the United States of America, at the period of the departure of the *For* from New-York, proves to have been much more satisfactory than the public were at first led to imagine.

An extraordinary meeting of Congress, we understand, was appointed to take place on the 15th of May, for the express and special purpose of abrogating altogether the remaining restrictions on the commerce of the Union.

A notification to this effect had been made to the merchants by Mr. Maddison; in consequence of which upward of 50 vessels had cleared out, at the same time with the *For*, for ports to the eastward of the Cape of Good-Hope,—the greater part of them destined for Bengal and China.

This sudden and extraordinary revolution in the politics of the American Government, is attributed to the increasing discontents excited among the inhabitants of the maritime districts by the continuance of the embargo; and the apprehension of the more serious results to which these discontents seemed to be rapidly leading.

Hostilities with France were expected, as the probable consequence of this new system of policy,—a system so little accordant with the present views and interests of that nation.

The intelligence, which we have now communicated, would probably have been made public on the first arrival of the *For*, had it not interfered with the advantage, which the Commander of that vessel expected to derive from the quickness of his voyage and the present favourable state of the market,—an advantage, of which he was perfectly entitled to avail himself, and which it would have been absurd to expect that he should forego.

We have to congratulate the public on the successful issue of our expedition against Martinique. Fort Bourbon had surrendered, and the whole Island was in possession of the English troops.

Guadaloupe was strictly blockaded; but, in consequence of the advanced state of the season, the British Commanders had been induced to forego for a time all purpose of active operations. Sir George Prevost, with the greater part of his detachment, had in consequence returned to Halifax.

Two fine French Frigates (both destined for the relief of Guadaloupe) had been taken by our Cruisers in the Caribbean Sea. One of them was the same vessel, which fell in with and engaged the *Loire*, while on her passage to Cadiz with treasure, and was mistaken for the latter for a ship of the line.—She is described as an uncommonly large and powerful vessel; and was taken by two English Frigates (one of them, we believe, the *AMAZON*) belonging to the blockading squadron off Guadaloupe.—The other prize was also a ship of force. She had been captured by a Frigate of Admiral Cochrane's Fleet, in conjunction with the Drivra Sloop of War, and sent to Bermuda.

Admiral Cochrane, with three sail of the line, and several smaller vessels, had taken his station off the Saintes, a cluster of small islands situated to the southward of Guadaloupe; and, it was supposed, that he meditated a descent on them.

It is said, that the island of Mariegalante, (another of the dependencies of Guadaloupe,) had again fallen to the French. The story however will probably be found to refer to the events which took place in that quarter in the course of last August, and which terminated in the final recovery of the island by the force under Lieut. Colonel Blackwell.

LONDON, — MARCH 18, 1809.

The Gazette of Saturday contains a notification from Mr. Secretaries, relating to the Ministers of Neutral Powers, resident at this Court, that his Majesty has judged it expedient to establish a most rigid blockade of the Isles of Mauritius and Bourbon.

Private letters from Holland report, that according to a secret article of the recent treaty of Great Britain and Turkey, the Porte is to join with Austria in the war against France, and Great Britain is to furnish the Turkish Government with arms and ammunition at Malta or the Morra. This Intelligence it is said comes from Malta.

MARCH 15.

Though the British regiments which sailed from Lisbon to Cadiz have not been permitted to land at Cadiz, they have been supplied with every convenience, and it is not supposed, that any want of confidence on the part of the Spanish Government to the English, has prevented the landing. Upwards of four hundred British seamen have been invited by the Government of Cadiz into Cadiz, to assist in rigging and trimming the French and Spanish vessels lying in the inner harbour, in order to bring them into the outer bay, and fit them for sea.

No immediate danger appears to threaten Cadiz.—All the passes between it and the enemy are well watched and defended. The French have not yet advanced towards Andalusia.

The prevailing expectation at Hamburgh was, that Russia would join the Emperor of Germany, should he be compelled to defend himself against the tyrannical demands of Bonaparte.

A statement has appeared in some newspapers, which we are happy in being able to say is wholly without foundation; namely, that the King of Prussia had, in compliance with a mandate of Bonaparte, delivered up his minister, the Baron De Stain, as a victim to his resentment. We are informed from a credible source, that as soon as the Minister, containing the tyrant's decree against this patriotic minister reached Berlin, he immediately resigned his official situation and made his escape to the Austrian territory, where he has found protection and a kind reception.

MARCH 18.

Admiral Lord Gambier arrived off Rochfort on the 7th inst. with the *Caledonia*, *Tonnant*, *Illustrious*, *Belona*, and several Frigates and Sloops. On the day following the *Resolution* joined company. The line of battleship which was driven on shore, is lying on the shoal with all her masts gone, and there is not the least probability of getting her off. One of the Frigates that went on shore is got off, and is retreating. The French Frigates *l'italienne*, *Le Calypso*, and *Le Furieuse*, are totally destroyed.

Letters from Holland of a later date than the papers that have arrived, mention a report of hostilities having already been commenced by France. The result, however of this movement, and the place where hostilities commenced are not mentioned. These letters add, that the po-

litics of Russia have experienced a change unfavorable to France, and that Prussia is making all the preparations she can to assist Austria.

The escape of the Fleet which had been so long weather-bound at Oporto, and which crossed the Bar on the 23d ultimo, is a matter of consolation, considering the menaced condition of that country. The property on board is estimated at the value of 400,000*l*. and insurances have been done at Lloyd's to that amount. There are from 8 to 10,000 pipes of wine in the fleet.

The following facts may likewise be relied on. A strong fermentation exists in Tyrol; and these brave mountaineers have exhibited such marks of disaffection to the Bavarian Government, that the greater part of the Bavarian troops has been ordered, under Baron Von Wrede, to keep them in awe. Sentiments, equally favorable to the cause Austria is going to contend for, are manifested, though not so openly, by all the States, that have voluntarily entered, or been pressed, into the Rhenish Confederacy. The desertion from the Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops was so universal, that it was found expedient, towards the end of last month, to remove them to a greater distance from the Austrian frontiers. The co-operation of Saxony in this iniquitous aggression, is not only doubtful but may be denied with safety. And, if we take the moral character of the Sovereign, the feelings of the Saxons & the long established family alliance between the two courts, into consideration, we feel less hesitation to discredit the reported repugnance of that Prince to contribute to the overthrow of Austria. The hostile demonstrations said to be made by the King of Prussia, may possibly originate in the speculations and wishes of the writers of those letters, in which they are unequivocally mentioned; but if any political conjecture to that purpose may be formed on the sentiments of the Sovereign, his illustrious spouse, and a majority of his subjects, we may, confidently and boldly assert, that if Prussia take an active part, she will do it in favor of Austria. On the eventual conduct, or the present policy of Russia, it is more difficult to decide, but even the testimony of the enemy corroborates the important fact, that she will not act against Austria. However, if our Readers are willing to allow a single particle of good sense, honor, or integrity, to exist in the councils of that court, or that a spark of Peter's genius and of Catherine's ambition, lurks in the remote folds of Alexander's heart, they must be convinced that she will act for Austria. We have, however, some facts which may guide our speculators in this respect; the recall of Romantzoff from Paris; the change in the foreign department, the negotiation with Talleyrand, the journey of their Prussian Majesties to St. Petersburg, and measures bordering on actual hostilities he carried into execution on their return; these are facts, which, at any other period, would be considered as unequivocal proofs of a total change in the policy of that Court. We must acknowledge, we are among the number of those who anticipate that event; and, when we look back the short space of two years, when Alexander displayed so much loyalty, good faith and magnanimity, we fondly and pertinaciously adhere to the hope, that a Monarch, who stood once, and so deservedly, high in the esteem of his country, will soon rank again among the most ardent of our supporters in favor of universal freedom. Denmark follows of course in the vortex of Russian politics.