

IT HAS been resolved, that all Advertisements, which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of this Government, properly authorized to Publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, are meant, and shall be deemed, to convey Official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions are directed.

ROBERT CLERK,
SECRETARY.
Civil Department, Fort St. George, 24th December, 1794.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.
Government Advertisement.
The following extract of a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors is made public for General information.

"AMONG the various Commissions made by Individuals under the sanction of the late Mr. Hastings, we have noticed some parcels of Tea.—As it never was the intention of the Legislature that our Trade to China should be interfered in, either directly or circumstantially.—We direct you to cause public notice to be given, that of the Goods thus sold by Individuals, a positive exception must be made to the productions of China."

By order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.

J. WEBBE,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.
Fort St. George, 1st April, 1797.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,
Government Advertisement.

The following extract of a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, is made public for General information.

PAR.—8 "WE Transmit for your information and guidance, the following Extract from the Treaty of amity, Commerce and Navigation between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, dated the 19th November 1794, Article 13.

"His Majesty Consents that the Vessels belonging to the Citizens of the United States of America, shall be admitted and hospitably received in all the Sea Ports and Harbors of the British Territories in the East Indies;—and that the Citizens of the said United States may freely carry on a Trade between the said Territories, and the said United States, in all Articles of which the Importation or Exportation respectively, to or from the said Territories, shall not be entirely prohibited.—Provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of War, between the British Government and any other Power, or State whatever, to export from the said Territories, without the special permission of the British Government, their Military Stores, or Naval Stores, or Rice.—The Citizens of the United States shall pay for their Vessels when admitted into the said Ports, no other or higher Tonnage Duty, than shall be payable on the same Articles, when imported or exported in British Vessels. But it is expressly agreed, that the Vessels of the United States shall not carry any of the Articles exported by them from the said British Territories to any Port or Place, except to some Port or Place in America, where the same shall be unloaded, and such Regulations shall be adopted by both Parties, as shall from time to time be necessary to enforce the due and faithful observance of this stipulation."

"It is also understood that the permission granted by this Article, is not to extend to allow the Vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the Coasting Trade of the said British Territories, but Vessels going with their original Cargoes, or part thereof, from one Port of Discharge to another, are not to be considered as carrying on the Coasting Trade.—Neither is this Article to be construed to allow the Citizens of the said States, to settle or reside within the said Territories, or to go into the interior parts thereof, without the permission of the British Government established there, and if any transgression should be attempted against the Regulations of the British Government in this respect, the observance of the same shall, and may be enforced against the Citizens of America, in the same manner, as against British Subjects or others transgressing the same Rule, and the Citizens of the United States whenever they arrive in any Port or Harbor in the said Territories, or if they should be permitted, in manner aforesaid, to go to any other Place therein, shall always be subject to the Laws, Government, and Jurisdiction of whatever native established in such Harbor, Port or Place, according as the same may be.—The Citizens of the United States may also touch for refreshment at the Island of St. Helena, but subject in all respects to such Regulations as the British Government may from time to time establish there."

gd. We wish in a particular manner to draw your attention to, and direct your observance of, that part of the Articles which prohibits the Citizens of America, (in common with other Foreigners) from taking or residing within the Company's Territories, without the permission of the British Government.

By order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.
J. WEBBE,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort St. George, 1st April, 1797.

Wine.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
By Messrs. Roebuck Abbott & Co.

AT REASONABLE PRICES.
CLARET imported by the MELVILLE CASE, from the Houses of STOCKDALE PAXTON and Co. and HARLEY, Like-wit MADEIRA WINE, warranted near two Years in the Country.

Madeira Wine,

TO BE HAD OF

Messrs. McDouall Fraser & Hay,
At One Hundred and Twenty-five Pagodas per Pipe.

AND
Bengal Table Cloths, 5 by 4 with Napkins to answer.

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN
William Lushington,
AND

James Law,
HAVING BEEN DISSOLVED
On the 30th ultimo,

MR. LUSHINGTON begs leave to give Notice, that he has established a House of General Business in LONDON, under the name of LUSHINGTONS and MAJOR, by whom all Commissions from Gentlemen of the Army or in the Civil Service, however minute, will be strictly attended to, and those from the Merchant and Manufacturers, meet with that punctuality of execution and regularity of information, so essentially requisite in mercantile concerns.

London, May 2d, 1796.

Advertisement.

Bell's Claret,

PER SHIP

**HARRIET,
CAPTAIN ARCHER,**

HAS A FEW CHESTS OF

CLARET, from Bell of Geneva, warranted of excellent quality, which he is selling by the Chest and half Chest, at Six Pagodas per Dozen, and in lots of Five Chests each, at Five Pagodas, per Dozen, Ready Money.

Please apply to Captain Archer's Dubah, at Mr. Dring's.

Bombay Road Lottery.

TWO Hundred Tickets in the above Lottery are now to be disposed of, at the Office of Messrs. COLT, BAKER, DAY and Co. at 16 Star Pagodas each, agreeable to the Scheme.

Fort St. George, 10th March 1797.

Claret for Sale,

LATELY IMPORTED ON THE
AMERICAN SHIP

OCEAN,

Of a very superior Flavor,
FROM THE HOUSE OF

Scott, Ide & Co. of London.

At 80 Pagodas per Chest, containing 12 dozen,

APPLICATION TO BE MADE TO

Messrs. Colt, Baker, Day & Co.

Proposals,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
TWENTY KETCHES,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF

Oriental Manners & Customs;

Drawn and Engraved by

Robert Mabon,

CONDITIONS:

THE Work is to be executed at Bengal. The Size of each Plate to be Seven Inches by Five Inches, to be Engraved and Coloured in the Style of Drawings, with Descriptions to each, and delivered in One Volume, half Bound. The Price to Subscribers will be *Thirty Rupees*; one half of the Money to be paid on Subscribing, into the hands of Mr. CHATER, who will give a Receipt for the same; and with whom a Book is open for the purpose of—And the other half to be paid on the Delivery of the Work, which will be in the course of the present Year.

1.—SAVOY Mahadrowrow Fundit Pordhun, the late Peshwa of the Maharrata Empire, seated on the Muffind, at the Durbar of Poonah; in which will be introduced, Nana Farnavele.

2.—The same Prince exercising the Ling Spear with many Bramin Chiefs, near Farbuttee, Poonah.

3.—Uniting his Elephant, on his return from Parbutee to the Durbar.

4.—Maharrata Pendarrees returning to Camp, after a plundering excursion, during the late expedition against Nizam Ally Khan.

5.—The late Mahadajee Scindee, the celebrated Maharrata Chief, seated in his Tent.

6.—A Suttee, or ceremony of a Hindoo Woman, proceeding to the Funeral Pile, to be burnt with her deceased Husband.

7.—A Group of Dancing Girls.

8.—Snake catchers, exhibiting a Cobra de Capello.

9.—The Gattesha, or Annual Fair held in front of the Excavations at Ekvera.

10.—Fakiers, or Devotees of different Casts.

11.—Gentooa, at devotion.

12.—Parries assembled for devotion, at Ganest.

13.—Muselmans performing the Festival of Hussein and Hafein.

14.—Different modes of conveyance used at Bombay.

15.—The manner of crossing the River at Wankar, near Poonah, during the Monsoon.

16.—Gentooa lamenting the loss of a deceased Relative of Friend.

17.—Artificers at Work.

18.—Bombay Subadars, Jemidars, Sepoys, &c.

19.—Muselmans celebrating the Nuptials of a newly Married Pair.

20.—Procession at a Parsee Wedding.

For Sale on Commission.

By Messrs. Lane and Heefke,
VERY GOOD

Madeira Wine,

AT 95 PAGODAS PER PIPE.

Excellent French Claret

AT 4 PAGODAS PER DOZEN.

JUST ARRIVED,

AND FOR SALE

At Brown and Ashton's

A HANDSOME MEHANNA

PALANQUIN,

AND

A FEW BASKETS,

OF VERY LARGE

Bengal Potatoes,

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having demands against the late Lieutenant W. B. DAVIES, of the 19th Battalion Native Infantry, are desired to send the same to JOHN HUNTER, the Administrator, within Thirty Days after this date, after which no claims will be received.

Madras, 17th April 1797.

Theatre.

On MONDAY, Evening, the 1st. of May.

WILL BE PERFORMED THE

"FARCE

OF

Lo vea la Mode,

AND

The Opera of the Padlock."

** Doors to be opened at Seven. The Performance as soon after as possible.

During the Performance, a TENT will be pitched at the THEATRE, for the convenience of those who may purchase TICKETS at that seat d.

TICKETS to be had at Mr. CHASE's Office, in the Fort, and at the THEATRE, at the usual Rates.

Gentlemen and Ladies are requested to direct their Carriages and Palanqueens, to enter at the Gate near to Mr. WHITE's, and return by that leading to Mr. SMITH's Gardens.

New Publication.

A VIEW

OF THE

Science of Life;

ON THE PRINCIPLES ESTABLISHED

IN

THE ELEMENTS OF MEDICINE,

OF THE LATE CELEBRATED

John Brown, M. D.

WITH an attempt to correct some Important Errors of that Work.—And cases in Illustration, Chiefly Selected from the records of their Practice, at the General Hospital, at Calcutta.—By WILLIAM YATES, and CHAS. MACLEAN, to which is subjoined, a Treatise on the Action of Mercury upon living Bodies, and its Application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility.—And a Dissertation on the source of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases; in which is attempted to prove, by a numerous Induction of Facts, that they never arise from Contagion, but are always produced by certain States, or certain Vicissitudes of the Atmosphere.

BY CHARLES MACLEAN.

To be had at the Courier Office, Price One Gold Mohur, or five Star Pagodas.

Assessment.

WHEREAS an order of Court was made at the adjourned Sessions, held the 30th March, 1797, for an Assessment of five per cent. on the annual value of all Houses and Grounds, situated in the Town of Madras.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given, that the Collection of the said Assessment, will commence on Tuesday, the 11th Instant: 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.

(Signed) W. COCKELL,

C. BREITHAUP, COLLECTORS.

Collectors Office: 6th April, 1797.

Sale by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction, (If not previously disposed of by Private Sale,)

By Robert Henderfon,

At his Rooms,

On MONDAY, the 1st May next,

At 12 o'Clock:

THE GOOD BRIG

SUSANNA AMELIA,

BERNARD BUILT,

Burthen about 1200 Bags, is COP-

PERED and a PRIME SAILER.

A List of her Stores, and further Particulars may be known on Application at the Auction Room,

ABOLITION OF THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT, IN HOLLAND.

Yesterday a Note was read in the National Assembly from Citizen Neel, Minister of the French Republic, containing a recommendation from the Directors, to give our Republic, as far as possible, a stable and permanent form of government, founded on the principles of unity and indivisibility.

It was replied, that the Note should be printed in Dutch and French, and distributed among the Members.

On this most important question, which, after a long and warm discussion, was decided on the 5th inst. the following is the decree.

"The National Assembly having refused that deliberations on the proposition made by Ploos Van Amstel on the 23d of May last, and the Report made on the same subject on the 1st of July following; and being of opinion, that although no society can exist, much less flourish, where religion is not respected, and where virtue and morality are not encouraged; yet the separation of the Church from the State is necessary in a country where true liberty fixes her abode. That an established or privileged church is diametrically opposite to the fundamental principles of equality, on which alone are erected true liberty and fraternity; being also of opinion, that by believing and publicly propagating their principles in the United Low Countries, the church is already separated from the State; and finally, being of opinion that all the consequences which arise from the recognition of these principles, could not be carried into effect with the same promptitude nor in the same manner, as that it is necessary that an establishment so long and so deeply rooted in our country, and which has extended its ramifications on all sides, may be abolished, consistently with prudence and safety. It is therefore hereby Decreed."

I. There shall not be suffered in future any privileged or dominant Church in the United Provinces.

II. All the placards and resolutions of the *chambers* States General are annulled, as springing from an ancient system of the union of Church and State.

III. The Ecclesiastical Doctors, and Ministers of Public Worship, of whatever persuasion they may be, shall not in future exhibit, out of the limits of their churches, or in public, and distinctive mark. Their religious Clementines shall be confined to the churches, and house of prayer. The ringing of bells, to announce any religious exercise, shall no longer be permitted.

IV. There shall be established "a Personal Committee," taken from the bosom of this Assembly, to receive and collect the complaints arising from the old system of a dominant and privileged Church, and to point out the means of a radical reform. This Committee shall extend its researches to the origin and fate of all the goods and property of the Church, and of the establishments for the Poor, orphan houses, deaconries, and pious foundations. They are to examine the state and institutions of the Universities for the study of Theology, and to inquire into the funds and the manner in which the Teachers of the heterodox dominant Church have been paid and maintained. Their salaries, in the mean time, are to continue on the ancient footing.

V. The Committee is also to present its considerations of the manner which shall appear the most convenient, of providing in future for the Teachers and Ministers of the Church. It is also to devise and point out the best institutions that can be formed in the State, for the encouragement and reward of virtue. It shall also make much researches and arrangements as shall do away the remains of a privileged and dominant Church, and establish perfect equality between the members of all religious communities. The Committee shall for this purpose lay before the Assembly a full report on this subject, with a complete plan of reform.

VI. A copy of the decree shall be sent, inclosed in a circular letter, to the chief of the Constituent Authorities in each province, exhorting them to respect the principles above mentioned, to flee by their conduct how much they regard them, and in consequence to remove as soon as possible the burthen and oppressive remains of the system of a dominant church. They are, for this purpose, in the first instance, to revoke and annul all the provincial placards and grants by which the members of every religious community were obliged to contribute to the emolument of a privileged church. They are to annul also, immediately on the receipt of this letter, all placards of execution issued in virtue of those placards or grants; the payment of those Ministers to remain for the present *in statu quo*.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Account of the new Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of some other recent National Institutions in France, for the Promotion of Knowledge.

The great exertions of France in military preparation, have excited apprehensions, that, as, according to Mr. Burke, the country "had been longer out of the Map of Europe;" it had also no longer any place in the republic of letters. But the decree of the 10th of October, 1792, by which the men of science and genius are not defrayed; and those who have survived the wreck, seem to be inspired with tenfold ardour, to supply the losses their country has sustained. The recent government cooperates with them, and from the united efforts of genius and power, whatever may be the political results of the present fate of Europe, literature and science seem likely to be more fostered in France, in this, than in any foreign period.

On the 7th of last December, THE NEW ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, founded on a decree of the new constitution, was opened with proper ceremonies. Sixteen of the Members of the home department, attended the meeting. The decrees were read, and preliminary speeches made.

The decree was to the following purport: "The Academy of Arts and Sciences belongs to the whole republic, and Paris is its place of residence. Its employment is to aim at bringing all arts and sciences to the utmost perfection of which they are capable. It is to notice every new attempt, and new discovery, and to direct the public attention with all foreign literary societies. And by the particular orders of the Executive Directory, its full studies are to be directed to those subjects which more immediately tend to the elevation and advantage of the French republic."

The Academy is to consist of 638 members, half of whom are to reside in Paris, the other half in the departments; and to them is to be added a certain number of foreigners, as honorary members, confined at present to twenty-four.

The Academy is divided into three classes, each class into sections, each section to contain twelve members.

1. Class of Mathematics and natural philosophy. This class is divided into ten sections. 1. Mathematics. 2. Mechanical arts. 3. Astronomy. 4. Experimental philosophy. 5. Chemistry. 6. Natural history. 7. Botany. 8. Anatomy, and animal history. 9. Medicine and surgery. 10. Animal economy, and the veterinary science.

2. Class of Morality and politics. This class consists of six sections. 1. Analysis of laws and ideas. 2. Morals. 3. Legislation. 4. Political economy. 5. History. 6. Geography. 7. Literature and the fine arts. This class consists of eight sections. 1. Universal grammar. 2. Ancient languages. 3. Poetry. 4. Antiquities. 5. Paintings. 6. Sculpture. 7. Architecture. 8. Music.

The residuary members are already appointed, and of many, the reputation has been long established.

For each class a particular room in the Louvre is appropriated. A house can be a member of two classes at the same time, but a member of one class may be present at the meetings of any other. Each class is to print, yearly, an account of its transactions.

Four times a year, there are to be public meetings. On these occasions, the three classes meet together. At the end of each year, they are to give a circumstantial account to the legislative body, of the progress made in that year in the arts and sciences. The prize given yearly by each class are to be publicly notified at certain times. The sums requisite for the support of the institution are to be decreed yearly by the legislative body, upon a requisition made by the Executive Directory.

The first forty-eight members were chosen by Executive Directory, to whom the choice of the remaining members was confided. To the members, re-elected in Paris, reserved the choice between the departments and the foreign members. On a vacancy in any class, three candidates are named by the class for the choice of the body at large.

Each class is to have, at its place of meeting, a collection of the works of the year in literature, art, and a library, according to its particular wants.

The regulations of the institution, with respect to the times of meeting, and its employments, are to be drawn up by the body at large, and laid before the legislative assembly.

On the 11th December, the COLLEGE ROYAL was again opened, under the name of the College of France. As many of the former professors have disappeared, the remaining numbers are to give their places with the approbation of the executive directory. At the opening of the college, BOUCHAUD, formerly member of the Academy of Inscriptions, read, as Professor of the law of nature, the plan of his future lectures. He gave an account of the constitution of the law in the Venetian, and of the opening of the body of Lalande's nephew, who lost his life by this disaster. Lalande gave his history of Astronomy, for the year 1795, the plan of the new board of longitude, and a sketch of the plan to restore a meridian line from Dunkirk to Barcelona. KIRKES, Professor of Hebrew, explained many places in Homer, which he esteemed as Hebrewisms. AUSTIN, Professor of Arabic, read a translation of a little Arabic poem, of the 13th century; and several other Professors read their essays on the state of knowledge or literature in their respective branches.

Two great national institutions—THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, and CONSERVATORY OF ARTS, and THE LIBRARY, promise to be eminently beneficial to the world. Each of them had been greatly enriched by the acquisitions of the republic. The first, by a vast collection of

paintings from Holland and the Low countries, and continual contributions, promise to draw to Paris (as Italy formerly did) the artists of all nations. Several changes have, however, made in the national library. It is now under the direction of a committee of six persons, with equal powers. DR. PRÆT has the care of the printed books, LANGER the eastern manuscripts. DUBOIS the Greek and Latin manuscripts. LE GRAND D'AUSSER, the manuscripts in modern languages. BARTHÉLEMY, the medals and antiquities; and JOLLY the copper-plates.

From the decree of the legislative body, and the representation in consequence of it, the French begin to flatter themselves, that they shall form a considerable progress in the eastern languages. According to this decree, a PUBLIC SCHOOL is to be erected in the national library, for the teaching of the EASTERN LANGUAGES, particularly of those which may be useful in political or commercial speculations. This school is to have the following masters: one for the ancient and modern Arabic; one for the Persian, and Pahlavi; and another for Persian and Malayan. The teachers are to instruct their scholars, not only in the languages, but in the political and commercial relations of the various speaking those languages, with respect to the French language, and to be open to the inquiries of the committee for public instruction, to which are committed the erecting and improvement of this school.

GENERAL BUONAPARTE.

Notwithstanding the precipitate retreat of JOURDAN, it cannot be concealed, that from the formidable position of MOREAU, and the splendid feats of BUONAPARTE, the face of the war, with respect to the Eastern campaign, wears a gloomy and terrible aspect. The records of Gallie triumphs, indeed, do not hesitate to assert, that the tide of French success has set in with a current too strong to be turned—that every success of the Emperor, on the Eastern front, what the enemy has wrested from him, must be recovered, and important—that he would as wisely to displace the useless effusion of human blood; and to supplicate from his conquerors that they would not force the conqueror to do more than he would be unwilling to grant. From a consequence, however to mortifying, to humiliating as this, the records of past events afford a reasonable hope of relief. If we examine the page of History, we shall find, that the prodigious feats of a conqueror, has risen sudden and terrible in revenge, and retaliated on her invader, her disgraces, and her defeats.

What success could be more dazzling—what conquest so seemingly more complete, than those achieved by CHARLES the Fifth. In a few weeks he subdued all Italy—wreathed his brow with the Crown of Naples, and fees at his feet the misdeeds of the world. The toils of conquest yield to the pleasures of his enjoyment—and nothing more remains for the conqueror, but to sit in triumph and tournaments, festivals and shows, in celebration of his victories. Suddenly, the States of Italy rose from their lethargy, and assembled in arms. Where now is the conqueror's hope? With difficulty he effects his retreat to France; no longer a haughty conqueror, but a humbled fugitive!—It may be objected, that the instance which I have selected, bears no analogy to the progress of CHARLES—that by CHARLES, the Italians were rather terrified than subdued; the country rather over-run than conquered; that CHARLES experienced little or no resistance—that his conquests were rapid beyond example; and that this very rapidity of conquests was a permanent argument against the permanency of his acquisition.

But with BUONAPARTE all is different—his triumphs have been achieved, after fubduing an obstinacy of resistance, and a perseverance of opposition. He has not only won his blood, but his progress has been marked with blood, and he has not acquired the laurels of victory, without the toils of battle. A country, therefore, subdued by so many successive defeats, and obtained by so much sanguinary acquisition, when once it receives the chains of the conqueror, receives them for ever.

Those who argue thus, forget to consider that the only material opposition which BUONAPARTE has experienced, has been from the troops of Austria. The Italians, adopting the policy of their ancestors, suffer the storm of war to spend its rage; and whilst their invader is meditating schemes of distant conquests, preserve their forces, undiminished, to harry him in his retreat.

That this retreat is more likely to happen, than some affect to suppose, a few considerations may suffice to show. The army of BUONAPARTE is no longer the same as when first it marched to the conquest of Italy—even its victories have decreased its numbers, and its ranks have been thinned by the silent progress of disease. With an army thus diminished, BUONAPARTE has before him almost impassable mountains, and dangerous defiles guarded by an enemy who, though he is not so numerous, is not so fatigued, in the forests of Mantua, he has a numerous garrison, and behind him a country which he has impoverished by his exactions, and ruined by his cruelties. Should his army be forced to retreat, it would not be improved, so that the suspicious neutrality of the KING of NAPLES would burst into actual hostility, and the insidious friendship of the Venetians be converted into open enmity—the former of whom might be drawn through the Papal territories to aid strength to the general coalescence;—and the latter, might garrison Verona more effectually than by a decree.

In a situation like this, a single defeat would lead to a complete rout, and the commencement of his retreat, as affording the faintest hope of deliverance, would be to them the signal of insurrection—and the army of BUONAPARTE, now perhaps, dreaming of the capture

of Vienna, as CHARLES VIII. dreamed of the conquest of the East, would either be entirely cut off, or reach France only a band of fugitives, routed and defeated.

By those who record with exultation the victories of France, this reasoning will be ridiculed, as the idle fuggellions of inflated ignorance; as the visionary prophecy of a dilettante dreamer. Let the event, however, either establish its truth, or expose its fallacy, and the mean time let the patriot bemoan himself the hope that, though the progress of BUONAPARTE has been attended with more decisive victories, and more brilliant successes, than accompanied the invasion of CHARLES VIII. his retreat may be neither less precipitate nor less disastrous.

EARTHQUAKE.

ASIATIC TERROR, April 12.

On Monday, arrived from New Zealand, last from Bencoolen and Tapanoo, the Schooner Providence, Captain Weatherall.

The Providence is a small vessel, built out of the remains of the ship Endeavour, Captain Bampton, wrecked on the Coast of New Zealand about twelve months ago, when on her return from New Holland; the particulars of which we had formerly the opportunity of publishing.

Captain Weatherall, sailed from Bencoolen, on the 16th of September, and after experiencing a variety of hardships and misfortunes, in the course of which his vessel was entirely dismantled, he was unable to take his departure from the West Coast of Sumatra, until the 5th of March, although he was originally sent from Bencoolen with despatches, so long ago as the 16th of September, as mentioned above.

By Captain Weatherall, we have accounts of a dreadful earthquake, which happened on the West Coast of Sumatra, on the 20th of February; the vibratory shocks of this earthquake are rated, on competent authority, to have continued for three minutes, and to have recurred at intervals, during a space of three hours, from its beginning, till the shocks had completely ceased.

At Padang, the Houses of the Inhabitants are almost totally destroyed; and the Public works much damaged. The snow Padang, lying at anchor in the river, was thrown, by the sudden tide of the Sea, upwards of three miles to the river, where the still remains. The number of lives lost at Padang on this melancholy occasion, exceeded three hundred. Of these, some were crushed under the ruins of falling houses; some were literally entombed alive by the Earth closing upon them, and others were drowned by the sudden irruption of the waters of the Ocean.

The effects of this awful convulsion of Nature, do not appear to have extended to the Northward of Tapanoo, as at that place little or no damage was sustained. It appears to have come from the Southward, and is supposed to have extended as far as Bencoolen; but no accounts having been received at Tapanoo, or Padang, from the Southward, between the time of the occurrence of the earthquake and the sailing of the Providence from Padang, the extent of this calamity has not been ascertained.

At Natal, the residence of a Subordinate of Bencoolen, very considerable damage was sustained, and several houses thrown down, but no lives were lost. It is however much to be feared, that when the particulars are collected from the different quarters on the West Coast, where the earthquake was felt, that the sum, both of lives, and property destroyed, will be much greater than yet apprehended.

We are much concerned to hear that the Dutch ship *Patty Ilam*, was cut off in Soof-Fo Roads, by a large Malay Prig, from Acheen; the Captain severely wounded, and the Supra cargo, a Gentleman of the name of Steward, killed. The Malays carried off their prize towards Acheen.

Among the numerous instances of the incomparable superiority of the naval power of the English over the enemy, the following is deserving of notice. It is copied from a letter, dated Tortosa, which appears in a late London News Paper.

"I have just now received information that his Majesty's frigate *L'Amiable* Capt. Mainwaring, of 32 guns, fell in, in the leeward of St. Eustatius, with the *La Penitence*, French Frigate of 48 guns, which he engaged for sometime in the evening, and recovered the action in the morning, in which engagement the French had *several* men killed and wounded; but escaped in to the Danish Island St. Thomas's, where he is at present blocked up by his Majesty's Frigate *Mermad*, Captain Otway, of 32 guns, who is lying alongside, and in vain solicits them to come out. *L'Amiable* had only *two* men wounded, not a man killed!"

COMPANY'S PAPER, CALCUTTA.

Buy.	Sell.	Diff.
5 per Cent. int. bill, 12	13	8
3 per Cent. ditto, 6	7	4
10 per Cent. ditto, 6	8	7
10 per Cent. ditto, 6	8	7

THE COURIER.

Madras: April 25th, 1879.

ON the 19th, Infant, a Vessel arrived at Tranquebar from the ISLE OF FRANCE, after a passage of 34 days. She brings Intelligence that ADMIRAL SEIRIEUX'S SQUADRON, had arrived at the Island from Batavia, three days prior to her Departure. It is added, that Seirieux had been indefatigable in getting on board the requisite quantity of Provisions and Stores for his Squadron, and which, being reinforced by the addition of the *ARNAUD* Frigate, and a large Corvette, was to proceed to Sea about the middle of the present Month.

On Friday last arrived the Ship *HAMAN SMAR*, Captain *G. Phillips*, from Calcutta. The *Haman* shall tell the Pilot on the 27th of March, in Company with the *Fox* Privateer—*La Modeste* Privateer—Prince Frederick—Ocean—Alexander and Friendship—Extra Ships—and the Echo and Latona *King's Transport*. On the 10th of April, *Captain Willshire* parted company with the Echo and Latona *Transports*—in Latitude 10-47, and Longitude 85—and On the 19th, fell in with ADMIRAL RAINIER in the Latitude of, and about 20 Leagues to the Eastward of Point Pedro, when the two *Transports* proceeded to the Southward in company with the Admiral—the Friendship Extra Ship was to part from the Convoy on the 11th, and proceed to St. Helena direct—the remainder of the Fleet were bound to Trincomalee.

A Detachment of His Majesty's 25th Regiment of Light Dragoons have arrived on the *Haman Shah*, and affix the following.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. TAsWELL, Miss CHARLOTTE JOHNS, —Mrs. TAsWELL, —Mr. Wm. TAsWELL, —Mr. MARRIOTT, —Lieut. STEWART, —Lieut. PRYCE, —Lieut. BUNDELL, —Cornet FARWELL, —Cornet SMYTH, of the 25th Dragoons, and Mr. FRANCIS EDWARDS, Surgeon to that Regiment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Port St. George: 21st April, 1879.
G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE the PRESIDENT in Council is pleased to order, that two Additional Companies, consisting of one Subaltern, one Jemadar, four Havildars, four Nuygies, one Drummer, one Puchaly, and sixty-eight privates each, be forthwith raised for the Madras Battalion. The Native Commissioned and Non Commissioned Officers for these Companies to be drawn from the Supernumerary Native Officers; and the Commander in Chief will see the Arrangement by which they are to be furnished.

Lieutenant Colonel Vigors, appointed to Command the Fort and Garrison of Ouglee. The Commander in Chief will issue the necessary orders for relieving the present Garrison of Ouglee, by the three Companies of the 1st Battalion of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry now doing duty in the Guntoor Circle.

Ensigns Welden and Taylor, now doing duty with the Artillery, are appointed Supernumerary Lieutenant Fireworkers, and attached to the 1st Battalion of Artillery.

Mr. William Raine, appointed Second Member of the Medical Board, vice Lucas deceased. Mr. Surgeon Ogilby, to do duty at the General Hospital, vice Raine, with the allowances of a head Surgeon till further orders.

Mr. Thomas Macdonald, appointed Surgeon to the Presidency General Hospital, vice Ogilby.

Mr. Alexander Watson, appointed head Surgeon at Vellore, vice Geshagan on furlough.

Mr. John Gilliespie, appointed head Surgeon in the Northern Circle, vice Watson.

Mr. Thomas Phippard appointed to Murugur, and to the Revenue Battalion in that Havelly.

Mr. John McArthur, promoted to the Rank of Surgeon, and appointed to the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Phippard.

Mr. David Halliburton, promoted to the Rank of Surgeon, and appointed to the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Gilliespie.

Mr. Duncan MacGibbon, Assistant Surgeon to the Garrison of Ganjam, vice Lockhart.

Mr. John Croft, promoted to the Corps of Pioneer until the return of Mr. Tait, on foreign service.

Mr. William Mackintosh, Assistant Surgeon to the 2nd Regiment of Native Cavalry, vice Crilly.

Mr. Arthur Council, Assistant Surgeon to the 1st Battalion of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Underwood in charge of the Navy Hospital.

Mr. Henry Harris, permitted to resign the appointment of Surgeon to the 1st Regiment of European Infantry.

Mr. Bernard McMahon, appointed Surgeon to the 1st Regiment of European Infantry, vice Harris.

Quarter Master Sergeant Newbury, appointed Conductor of Stores at Malabarpetam.

Mr. John Byss, appointed Conductor of Stores at Vellore.

Lieutenant Thomas Currie, appointed Fort Adjutant of Ganjam, vice Hall promoted.

Lieutenant Nicholas Matthew Smyth, appointed Acting Fort Adjutant of Madure, vice Currie.

of Directors, in the Military Department of the 1st May 1795, be published in orders.

P.R. 30—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Major General James HENRY CRAIG, and JOHN ST. LEGER his General Officers on the Staff at your Presidency."

BENGAL DETACHMENT.

A division of GENERAL ERSKINE'S DETACHMENT, consisting of one Company of European Artillery, and the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, under the Command of Major HYNEMAD, proceeded on the 11th Instant for HYDRABAD, by the way of Rajahmundry, and Ellore. We are happy in being enabled to add that the whole of General Erskine's Detachment continued in good health, and that the Men, both Natives and Europeans, exhibited the utmost alacrity and spirit on all occasions incident to their present Service.

On 19th, Infant, arrived the *SUPPORT'S* T. and R. *Lieutenant Collier*, from Trincomalee, and also the *Burmah Ship, Dado*, captured, some time since by the *Madras* French Privateer, and afterwards retaken by His Majesty's ship Heroine.

Lieutenant Collier left Trincomalee on the 16th, Infant, on which day ADMIRAL RAINIER, with His Majesty's ships *Swift*, *Victorious*, *Argonaut*, and *Sibille*, proceeded to Sea, giving convoy to fourteen Sail of the Honorable Company's ships;—this we believe to be the most valuable Fleet, which ever sailed from this Country.

On Wednesday last arrived the Ship *General Friend*, Captain Porter, from Calcutta, and on Thursday the Ship *Begley*, Captain Campbell from Coringa.

In the last page of the existing Courier, our Readers will find a detail of the operations against the NAIRS, on the Coast of Malabar, brought down to the 5th of March.

The following interesting and melancholy circumstances, taken from the *Bombay Courier* of the 8th ultimo, comprise the translations from the above date.

"SO long ago as yesterday's fortnight, a report of a very auspicious nature to our detachment sailing in the Cootee, obtained circulation from the Malabar Province; but from the extreme objectivity of the four through which it was received, it seemed to carry with it no other credit, than that painful fate of doubt which by a kind of necessity attends the promulgation of such unwelcome intelligence. On Wednesday the arrival of an express boat which left Malé on the 21st ultimo, and in which we were left, confirmed the defective of detail as we are left, and this communication, we believe the following may be viewed as the outlines of the disaster.

"It will be recollected from our late notice of Affairs in this quarter, that the detachment appointed to operate against the Nairs, under the command of COLONEL DOW, was raised into two divisions; the one under Major Anderson, stationed for a while at Contangury, the other consisting of four Companies commanded by Captain Diney and Major Cameron, but headed immediately by Colonel Dow, which ascended into the Wynnad by the Tambocherney Falls on the 6th ultimo.

"It would appear, that the Colonel with his Detachment had penetrated along the Wynnad, and reached the top of the Elly or Billotte Chief, the loss of his baggage the greater part of his baggage, when from a premature and unexpected defect of their provisions, it was refused to detach a party consisting of about eighty men, under Lieuts Gordon and Brown, to accelerate a supply which was expected to be in the neighbourhood of Contangury. At the same time with his Secretary Captain Price, took the opportunity of the effort to proceed on his way to join and confer with the Commission.

"This effort had not long quitted the detachment, before it was attacked by a numerous body of Nairs, who although they made no immediate impression upon the Corps, yet galled the followers as to compel the party to abandon the object for which they had advanced, and prosecute their march to the Coast; Lieut. Burke who it seems had been detached by Major Cameron, with thirty men to sustain the effort upon the hill report of opposition, succeeded in effecting a junction, and uniting in the retreat. Captain Price upon this occasion is said to have been exposed to a very imminent danger; for being by the loss of his baggage the greater part of his baggage (Amputated in the last war before Darnley), rendered incapable of travelling, otherwise than in a Palankeen, and having two of his bearers (that he, would have been abandoned upon the side of the mountain of the Nairs, had not some Nairs who had formerly served under him, borne him off upon their shoulders.

"MAJOR CAMERON now disappointed of his supplies, and having remained at his post one day without provisions, is said to have called a Council of War, which terminated in a resolution to defend the Ghaut, in the hope either of meeting the supplies, or in the alternative, proceeding to some well fortified place. The one they held; this must have taken place about the 28th accordingly Captain Diney advanced with the van Guard, and we believe without opposition reached the town of Billote, apparently an intermediate station between the Elluchurum and Coniar Ghauts.

Here he found Captain Fife, who had been detached to Contangury in command of an effort with the expected provisions to the Nairs instead of the Elluchurum Falls; MAJOR ANDERSON also joined with a reinforcement of three hundred men, attacked by a report of

opposition calculated to defeat the supplies; shortly after the arrival of Captain Diney at this place Captain Budden with a part of Major Cameron's detachment came in, and reported the melancholy disaster, which this division had experienced in the course of its retreat; it would appear that they had been attacked by a body of NAIRS upon the descent of the Ghaut, in one of those situations, of which the Nairs so well know and employ the advantage. From the want of details we are unable to speak to our loss; there is no doubt it has been great, as well in men, guns, ammunition, and stores; the very mention of the officers who have suffered, will evince this, yet it is believed to be less than some reports pretend, and much inferior to what might have been apprehended from the facility of the circumstance.

"Among the KILLED we announced with much concern, the names of MAJOR CAMERON, Lieutenant and Adjutant NUGENT, and Ensign MUDGE and RUDIMAN; among the WOUNDED Captain BUDDEN slightly, and Ensign FETTER not dangerously.

It is understood that GENERAL STUART our Commander in Chief, with his suite, Captain Campbell and Manley his Aids de camp, and Captain Walker his Secretary, together with Major Robert Gordon, the Deputy Adjutant General, will proceed to Malabar, MAJOR VINCE, on board the *Drake*, Captain BOND, which is expected to sail on Monday; it is also probable the Honble. the GOVERNOR, who has long had it in agitation to visit the Coast, may proceed by the same opportunity, attended also by his suite.

In case of the departure of the Governor from the Presidency, on board the *Drake*, it is said that Sir Charles Ware Maber, will fill the vacant office, assisted at the Council Board by Mr. Paget. The Honorable Company's Ship *Swift*, Captain Taylor, sailed with the packets for the Malabar and Good Hope, on Sunday last; the *Swift* also carried down a number of Officers, men, and stores for the Province.

On Tuesday His Majesty's Ship *HOBART*, Captain Hills, sailed hence for Mass, the *Chamrier* of that establishment, took his departure by this opportunity.

The Danish Ship *Araboth*, Captain Voight, is expected to sail hence on Monday next for the Coast and Tranquebar; upon this occasion our Society will lose Mr. Lewis and Mrs. Billore; Mr. Warden and Lieutenant Wales, will sail to the Coast by the same opportunity.

The departure of the Extra Ship *Isabella* to the Coast, we understand is delayed until the latter end of next week. Captain Moncreux with Lieut. Brady and a part of their corps of Pioneers will avail themselves of this means of repairing to the Province.

BIRTHS.

At Cuddalore, the Lady of JOSEPH SERRAT Esq. of a Daughter.

At Tanjore, the Lady of CAPTAIN JAMES LEE of a Daughter.

On the 24th Infant, the Lady of J. GOLDINGHAM Esq. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On Wednesday, the 24th Infant, JOHN HUMPHRY SEARSON Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Miss UNGHART.

DEATHS.

On Sunday last, SAMUEL LOCKHART Esq. Surgeon, in the Honorable Company's Service. At Bombar, Capt. HENRY BUCK BOWLES, late of the Hon. Company's Cavalry on this Establishment.

Lately near Dindigul, Lieut. BETTON, of the Artillery.

The Asylum Lottery.

FIFTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Thursday, the 20th Infant, Nos. 224 being the first drawn Ticket, on the 15th day, entitled to 500 Star Pagodas, No. 5177 being the last drawn Ticket, on ditto, entitled to 250 Star Pagodas, Nos. 2684, 3253, 7970 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas, Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas each.

45	2013	6749	8899	74	3599	6421	8717
1248	1265	1816	1454	9685	3602	4272	8448
936	4018	6846	8607	92	4533	6681	8182
789	4417	6652	8787	93	4200	6787	9917
817	4728	6199	9567	1651	4841	7757	9485
1761	4576	7869	9721	1903	4358	7658	9191
1283	4447	7727	9437	1108	4456	7390	9933
3293	7241	7093	9817	2385	2743	2936	9345
3280	5354	7794	9189	3056	3465	6763	9561
3908	5354	7188	9395	3312	4606	7449	9300
9110	5197	7938	3314	6339	7956		

SIXTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Monday, the 24th Infant, Nos. 7377, 7394 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas, Nos. 838, 8884 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas, Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas.

95	4838	312	344	465	731	784	602
1248	1265	1816	1454	9685	3602	4272	8448
936	4018	6846	8607	92	4533	6681	8182
789	4417	6652	8787	93	4200	6787	9917
817	4728	6199	9567	1651	4841	7757	9485
1761	4576	7869	9721	1903	4358	7658	9191
1283	4447	7727	9437	1108	4456	7390	9933
3293	7241	7093	9817	2385	2743	2936	9345
3280	5354	7794	9189	3056	3465	6763	9561
3908	5354	7188	9395	3312	4606	7449	9300
9110	5197	7938	3314	6339	7956		

The Wheel is above par 5615, Star Pagodas. Price of Tickets: at 10 Star Pagodas.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson,

On the Premises,

On THURSDAY, the 27th, Infant,

between the hours of 4 and 6 in the afternoon.

A COMMODIOUS Dwelling House, situated on the banks of the Poorahavale River, lately built by Mr. Callin; with back and verandahs with suitable Godowns, situated in Jones's Street Back Town, opposite the Carpenter's Yard—The House is in complete repair, built of the best materials, and of sufficient strength to admit of another story.

Conditions of Sale as usual.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson,

At his Rooms,

On FRIDAY, the 28th Infant,

At 12 o'clock,

THAT Large and Commodious House situated on the banks of the Poorahavale River, lately built by Mr. Callin; with the Grounds, &c. thereto belonging; the House and Offices are in complete repair, and the Ground well inclosed, watered and stocked with about 200 Choice Fruit Trees, in great forwardness.

Conditions will be mentioned at the time of Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson.

At his Rooms,

On FRIDAY next, the 28th Infant, A QUANTITY of Northward Cloth and Amee Mullins, and Sundry Tarnbridge ware.

ALSO

A New Bandy and a young Horse with Harness complete.

AND

A Strong Young Grey Saddle Horse.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Anthony Gaudoin,

At his Rooms,

UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE, On FRIDAY next, the 28th Infant,

The remainder of the CUBDOLLOE DIMITY TABLE CLOTHS, and NAPKINS, advertised in the last Gazette.

Consisting of ELEVEN pieces of Dimity Table Cloth, 9 by 6 Cubits, A quantity of Pieces of Napkins, 1½ by 2 Cubits, twelve in a piece, Five pieces of Ditto, 2 by 2 Cubits, twelve in a piece.

Assortment of Tin Ware. A set of Strong Tin Banners, Coffee Mills, Waiters, Pepper Boxes, Nutmeg-graters, Snuff-boxes, Party Pans, Moulten Moulds, Cheese Toasters, Bread Graters, Mistle Spoons, Curry Dishes, Camp Kettles, complete, Fine, coloured Writing Boxes, Roasting Spits, Two pair Vase Lamps, with plated Brackets, &c.

AND One set of Mahogany Dining Tables.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Wright, Hurst and Branson, At their Auction Room,

On THURSDAY, the 27th Infant, At 11 o'clock;

AN INVOICE OF Cutlery,

CONSISTING OF SHAM Strap Cutters—Pen Knives,—Scissors—Lancets—Boles, &c.

One pair of Jam and Jelly—Six Dozen French Olives—Six Dozen Bottled Fruits, for Tarts.

FOUR CASES OF PICKLES, AND FIVE IRON CASH CHESTS,

At the same time will be sold, THE REMAINS OF Plate & Plated Ware,

AS ADVERTISED IN FORMER PAPERS, Hand-bills will be Published.

Administration.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late Lieutenant Robert Shaftoe Bearcroft, having been granted by the Honorable the Mayors Court to John Card.

All persons having claims on the above Estate, are desired to tend them to the above-named Administrator, and all persons indebted thereto to pay the amount thereof without delay.

The Wheel is above par 5615, Star Pagodas. Price of Tickets: at 10 Star Pagodas.

Minister of Council in the Military Department, Calcutta, 24th April, 1879.

Resolved that the following extract of a general letter to Bengal, from the Honourable Court

CALCUTTA PAPERS.

TELEGRAPH.—18 April.

The arrivals during the course of the week, consist merely of the Danish ship *Herold*, Captain Hadelback, from Madras, which the left on the 15th of March; and the American ship *Elfrida*, Captain Sage, from Salem, which left for far back as the 24th of September.—Nothing new or interesting has transpired by these ships.

Vessels bound to Ceylon under Convoy of the Fox *Faigatze*, *Prince Frederick*, Captain Ramsey; *Friendship*, Captain Fry; *Ocean*, Captain Bowen; *Alexander*, Captain Wallace.

On the same day, the following foreigners got clear out of pilot's water, bound to the under mentioned ports:—the *Frederick Mayore*, Captain Thylstrup, for Manilla, and the *Juliana Maria*, Captain Madson, for Copenhagen.

The *Dianna*, Captain McCarthy, put to sea, at the same time bound on a voyage to the eastward.

BRITISH NAVY.

The following is a correct list of the line of battle ships having a Spinnaker, by the latest accounts from England, and getting ready with every possible dispatch to join the fleet at sea—viz:

FIRST RATES.			
1 ship of . . . guns.	120 . . .	13 . . .	110
1 ship of . . . guns.	120 . . .	14 . . .	120
8 ships of . . . guns.	100 . . .	15 . . .	350
SECOND RATES.			
7 ships of . . . guns.	98 . . .	15 . . .	686
1 ship of . . . guns.	90 . . .	15 . . .	60
1 ship of . . . guns.	84 . . .	15 . . .	84
2 ships of . . . guns.	80 . . .	15 . . .	160
THIRD RATES.			
10 ships of . . . guns.	74 . . .	15 . . .	1406
9 ships of . . . guns.	64 . . .	15 . . .	576
1 ship of . . . guns.	64 . . .	15 . . .	54
43 ships of the line . . .	Total guns		8559
Beside several frigates, sloops &c. exclusive of those at sea.			

INDIAN ATOLLO.—2d April.

On Friday morning arrived from Tranquebar, left from Madras, the American ship *Commerce*.

The *Commerce* was formerly the *Triton* English flag Indiaman, and has been lately purchased by Mr. McCarthy, the American Consul at the Ile de France.

When this ship arrived at Madras an investigation was set on foot into the legality of her condemnation at the Ile de France, and concerning the propriety of her present flag. After a long and diligent inquiry, the Government of Fort St. George, and Admiral Rindley, were fully convinced we understood of the validity of her documents, and of her being bona fide American property.

Mr. M. McCarthy the owner of the *Commerce*, who, with his lady are passengers on board that ship, left the Ile de France in January.

The account which this gentleman gives of the state of affairs at Mauritius is such as to leave no doubt, but that the Island would have been to the English Government on the first appearance of any force to take possession.

For the greater part of the inhabitants are attached to the French, and in dread of the reformation of the EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY, in consequence of the expulsion of the two deputies, that they have formed the determination not to admit into their harbours any ships of war or armament that may be destined for the Island by the FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

COAST OF MALABAR.

SATURDAY.—April 1st.

Two nights after the receipt of your last paper, we were attacked on our post, at Trindem, by a small number of Nairs, who fired volleys of shot on us from all quarters, which continued from about twelve till day light, during which time we defended ourselves, and kept them off by firing in return, when it could be done with advantage.

In the morning, finding ourselves surrounded by the Nairs, we determined to force our way through them, and endeavoured to join Gorman at his post; the ammunition was accordingly distributed amongst the Sepoys, and leaving all our baggage behind, we fellied forth on the enemy.

The ground was hilly fields, where an engagement immediately commenced.—We drove them into the jungles, and crossed the fields to the river of the wood, where we were attacked in front, flanks and rear; and in this manner were obliged to dispute the ground with them, such by such, for about fifteen miles.

"The band was almost all through jungles and as the enemy had taken the precaution to fallow trees a cross the road, to obstruct our march, they had greatly the advantage over our people, who could seldom get sight of the Nairs; but when an opening offered, they did considerable execution."

"We reached Gorman's about a o'clock in the afternoon, after expending all our ammunition, and losing some of our men.—We had one jemadar, one private, and thirteen Sepoys killed;—one jemadar and fourteen Sepoys wounded; and all the women, except two, that followed the Detachment, were either killed or wounded."

"A Sepoy, who had been prisoner with the Nairs, and who was afterwards sent in to us with an order, informed us, that it was reported in their camp, that they had two chiefs and above one hundred men killed by our detachment."

"The Nairs followed us to within a mile of Gorman's post, which they surrounded, taking possession of all the heights, and in the evening were shut up, and under arms for five days, without any provisions for the Sepoys, but dry rice rubbed from the husks, and not much more for ourselves."

"They then sent us several orders, which we could not read, but the messengers themselves gave us an explanation of their meaning, which was, that if we laid down our arms, they would permit us to depart; and several other messages equally insulting."

"Our last cartridges were in our pouches, and we were well supplied with provisions when it was agreed to send back one of their messengers, to propose a meeting between a confidential person on both sides; to which they agreed. Lieut. Inglis was deputed on our part, who met the Karagar on the part of the Rajan, half way between the two camps."

"The Karagar, at first, insisted on our leaving down our arms, but he was made to understand, that British Officers never suffered their troops to part with their arms, and that a force was alive they would defend themselves.—The Karagar insisted upon our leaving the country immediately; but he was informed we were sent there by our rulers to protect the inhabitants, and could not return without their orders."

"Lieut. Inglis proposed a cessation of hostilities for eight days, with permission to send a Sepoy to Calicut, and if our rulers permitted, we would then leave the country.—The Karagar replied, that we would be given, and if we were to comply with his demand to leave the country, he would attack us that night and give no quarter.—It was then proposed by Lieut. Inglis, that he would meet him in the same place the next day, when he would inform him of our determination; to which he agreed."

"The parties met next morning, when it was agreed, that we should leave the country on a certain day; that we should take with us our arms, and what else we thought proper, that we should not include them on our march or they us; that the Karagar swore on the head of a Brahmin to adhere faithfully to these conditions, which were religiously kept on both sides."

"The morning after we marched out of our little encampment, through thorns, to Canjole the next day, down the ghats; which were shut up in a dozen different places, all of which we were obliged to clear away; after arriving late at Mahé, we received orders to join Major Anderson's detachment, who were engaged in operations, you must have heard me particularly."

"On the last ultimo, that detachment went as far as Montano to our relief, where they heard of what I have related, on which they returned to this place.—On the 5th, they marched towards Mannantery, and about half way, were attacked by Ambo's people, about 6 P. M. when they took the fort, &c. of Mannantery, the Nairs previously setting the houses on fire. This place was secured to us by considerable loss, having lost about 70 men killed and wounded. Lieutenant Knox and Warden, with about 150 men came back to this place, and were joined by the detachments under the command of Gorman and Inglis."

"On the 10th we marched, with about 60 boxes of ammunition, and a quantity of provisions for the army, for 15 days. We are attacked at the place where Bowman fell, by a very heavy discharge of musketry, when the rascally coolies threw down their loads on an easy way we took up as much as we could carry, but were severely pelted at that volucry pits, and dispiriting the road with them, till within about two miles of Mannantery, where we were met by Captain Laurence, and the men of his battalion off duty; Captain Gordon, and the grenadiers of the 3d regiment, and all the other officers that were not on duty; and about six in the evening, got into Mannantery, with only six boxes of ammunition, the loss of all our provisions, and about 30 men killed and wounded."

"We came back on the 21st, when we were waiting the orders of Government, on what is further to be done:—if any thing of consequence happens, you shall hear from me again."

CONSTANTINOPLE.—April 3d.

"The triumph of the enemies of Reiz Effendi, lately Reiz Effendi, has been complete, and no Minder has, for a long time past, been admitted from his place with more degrading marks of humiliation than he has been from the situation which he filled these two years. The order by which his disgrace was announced was couched in the most ferocious and contemptuous terms, and he was compelled to receive it as he entered his office. He was forced to withdraw with a kind of ignominy, and he was given to understand that his situation was already filled by a worthier person."

Ratli had been for some time past near the reigning Sultan for the purpose of instructing him on more particular subjects, and it is certain that the Sultan not only loved him, but also maintained a high opinion of his talents. It is inferred from these confidations that the exhal which procured his disgrace has been very powerful, and that he will not be the only victim of its influence."

"Ratli's disgrace was immediately followed by that of the brothers Mulufi, the one Prince of Wallachia, and the other first Dragoman to the Porte, which means here the most distinguished personage among the Greeks. Their dismissal has been equally humiliating."

"It is necessary to observe, that the Porte has not yet made public the removal of the Hofpodar Mulufi, but it has sent with the greatest expedition a courier to Bukarest, to declare it suddenly, and to prevent the collection of the contributions already due, and which are to be given as a present to Mulufi's successor, Alexander Ypsilandi, who he sent for the third time to the dignity of Hofpodar. We hear from Bukarest, that the day on which the change in the Government was known at that place, proved a day of universal festivity, as Prince Ypsilandi has never adopted any arbitrary measure, either in the administration of justice, or in the collection of contributions. He has on the contrary in every instance reformed the abuse introduced by his predecessors for the purpose of enriching themselves. The inhabitants of Wallachia intend to give him every possible mark of their gratitude and affection."

"His son Prince Alexander, has been also raised to the rank of Dragoman, and as he is distinguished for his piety and talents, he will be highly useful to the Porte in the present crisis."

"The following statement is considered by the Diplomatic Bodies, as the cause of these changes. The Council of State established by the reigning Sultan, being composed of an equal number of the Reiz Effendi, since his appointment, found many of these contradictory, and an evident falsehood in the most interesting articles to the state. These articles have been reduced to three on which the Reiz Effendi, the Sultan, and the Polish Infanterie, ally. To the system and projects pretended to have been entered into by Sweden to undertake a new war, &c. To the exhausted state and total ruin of the *Confederated Powers* in the present war, &c. To the Reiz Effendi, aided by the brothers Mulufi, and some foreign Ministers, has given intelligence, intended to lead the Government into very serious errors, as the most dangerous measures. This intelligence has been clearly proved to have been exaggerated, ill founded, and not sufficiently directly contradictory. Events have confirmed the opinion of the Council of State."

"The approaching disgrace of the author of the State of the Ottoman Empire, is talked of with confidence in the Diplomatic Circles. He has displeased all parties. The Porte is offended with him for having been the friend and principal adviser of the Reiz Effendi and the Mulufi. The Coalitionists are his enemies, because he was continually warring against them, and the Republicans are piqued against him, because his services have not been adequate to the pension of 40,000 lives which they paid him. It is added, that he will be speedily divested of the honourable employment which he now fills. The author of the work above mentioned, is one of the foreign Ambassadors in the interests of France."

"The Captain Pacha has lost a merchant vessel coming from Egypt very richly laden, and which belonged to himself. It was attacked by some of the Maltese cruizers, and on the point of being blown up. Every person on board perished."

"A report has been spread these eight days past, that a general insurrection had broke out in the island of Candia. The people, discontented with the Turkish Government, and excited by the intestine intestine of foreigners, expelled the Governor, and planted the *Tree of Liberty* in the capital and other places. As the Captain Pacha's Squadron is at present in these seas, it is hoped, that he will immediately proceed to restore tranquility in Candia, should the report be found true, as it has been stated by several private letters."

The Russian trade in the Caspian sea increases so far as to promise the Restoration of the channel for the conveyance of the products of India, destroyed by Tamerlane. The exports of Russian cloth from Astrakhan to Derbent, and several other places in Persia, for the last twelve months, have much exceeded those of all the foregoing years.

We are sorry to state, that in October information was received that the Malabar man of war of 24 guns, Capt. Parr, one of the convoy of the *Janina* fleet, foundered at sea on the 1st Inst. Happily, just as she was going down the, the Martha merchantman, Captain Sedmond, hoisted fight, and was fortunate enough to save the whole of the crew, with whom the arrived safe at Portsmouth on Friday."

ANECDOTE OF GARRICK.

From Ireland: "Hogarth Illustrated," lately Published.

When Garrick first came on the stage, and one very lucky evening in the month of May performed Lear, he in the four first acts received the customary tribute of applause. At the conclusion of the fifth, when he wept over the body of Cordelia, every eye caught the first infection, the big round tear ran down every cheek. At this interesting moment to the astonishment of all present, his face assumed a new character, and his whole frame appeared agitated by a new passion.—It was not tragic, for he was evidently endeavouring to suppress a laugh. In a few seconds the attendant nobles appeared to be affected in the same manner, and the beauteous Cordelia, who was reclined upon a crimson couch, opened her eyes to see what occasioned the interruption, leaped from the sofa, and with the majesty of England, the gallant Albany, tough old Kent, ran laughing off the stage. The audience could not account for this strange termination of a Tragedy in any other way, than by supposing the dramatic performer were seized with a sudden phrenzy; but this risibility had a different source."

A fat Whitechapel butcher, seated on the center of the front bench in the Pit, was accompanied by a servant; who, being accustomed to sit on the same fat, his master at home, naturally thought he might enjoy the same privilege here. The butcher sat very far back, and the quadruped finding a fair opening, got upon the bench, and fixing his fore paws on the rail of the orchestra, stared at the performers, with as upright a head, and as grave an air, as the most sagacious critic of his day. Our voracious slaughter-man was made a *play-house* hero, and not being accustomed to a play-house head, found himself much oppressed by the weight of a large and well-powdered Sunday peruke; which, for the gratification of cooling and wiping his head, he pulled off, and placed on the head of his mallice. The dog being in so conspicuous, so obtrusive a situation, attracted the eye of Mr. Garrick, and the other performers. A *mallice* in a churchwarden's wig, (for the butcher was a parish officer) was too much; he would have provoked laughter in Lear himself, at the moment he was most distressed; no wonder then that it had such an effect upon his representative."

A DISCOVERY.

In this age, when with confidence, which often nishes, men pretend us unheard of works from SHAKESPEARE, won by lucky accident from legal incumbrances—the following anecdote will be a delicious treat to the Septuagint, who, upon a delicious treat to the Septuagint, who, upon a somewhat of inferior proof, has been most difficult to distrust the MSS. in the possession of Mr. TREN-LAND.

A curious COLLECTOR purchased a volume from a respectable Bookeller, some what scarce itself but singular from the circumstances were about to find, a few days afterwards, he called upon the seller, and asked him if he knew any thing respecting this volume, and could trace from its original possessor? The worthy tradesman desired to know, who this might be, and was answered OLIVER CROMWELL.—I have several other Books "inhabited by his with the same mark." When that great man became Protector, he always marked his books in the title-page with the three initial letters.

O. C. P.—
"Oliver, Cromwell, Protector."
The famous Bookeller having begged leave to look at this reputed relic of the Protector's library, very truly remarked, that there was only one circumstance to the case that astonished him, namely, how the first letter O came there, for as to the C and P, said he, I wrote them myself, as I always do, to denote of such books that they are collected and found perfect.

A Letter from Liverpool mentions a fire having broke out in a large Warehouse belonging to Mr. Harvey, of Cheshire, which could not be got under till the whole Warehouse and its valuable contents were consumed, the top part was occupied, as a Cotton Manufactory, where the fire broke out, occasioned as is supposed by the friction of some of the Wheels employed in the work, in the lower part were 12,000 Measures of Wheat belonging to Messrs. Borree, Gladstone, and Co, with a large quantity of Hydes, Brandy, Rum, and other Spirits which were intirely destroyed.

About 3 o'clock the front of the Warehouse fell into the Street, directly upon one of the Five Engines that was then working which occasioned a scene of Horror impossible to describe. Three Men were crushed to pieces on the spot two more were carried to the Infirmary in a dreadful situation, two of whom died immediately.

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