MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVII. | TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1811. | NUMBER 1324.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after Monday next (the 11th inst.) till further orders, a reward of two fanams shall be given for each Dog which shall be killed and brought to the Quarter Master Serjeant of the Garrison.

Gentlemen who have Dogs they wish to preserve, are requested to keep them tied up during the continuance of this order, as no exception will be made to any that are found loose.

R. BARCLAY, Town-Major.

Fort St. George, February 6, 1811.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Packets are now open at this Presidency for the reception of double and single Postage Letters to be conveyed to England by the undermentioned Indiamen, which are expected shortly to arrive at this Presidency on their homeward-bound voyage from Bengal.

Earl Spencer, Monarch, Ann, Indus, Harriet, Sir William Bensley, and Tyne.

G. G. KEBLE, P. M. G.

Fort St. George, Feb. 10, 1811.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1811.

Notice is hereby given, that the Common 8 per cent. Promissory Notes of this Government, bearing dates from the 1st August 1809 to 31st October 1810, will be discharged in Cash on application at the General Treasury on the 25th instant, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

G. GARROW, A. G.

Fort St. George, Act. Gen's. Office, Feb. 1811.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieutenant W. Vaughan, of the 15th Rt. N. I. to be Adjutant to the 1st Battalion, vice Briggs.

Lieut. Friend Cregoe, of the 21st Rt. N. I. to be Adjutant to the 1st Bat. vice Wight.

Lieut. J. S. Chauval, to be Adjt. to the 2d Bat. 21st Regt. N. I. vice Cregoe.

Mr. M'Kenzie, Acting Superintending Surgeon in Mysore, to remain at the Presidency on leave of absence for one month.

8th Regt. Cavalry,—Lieut. Henry Jones, to be Qr Master, vice Bell.

10th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Peter Morrill, to be Adjutant to the 1st Bat. vice Gwynne, and Lieut. C. C. Alves, to be Adjt. to the 2d Bat. vice Morrill.

Lieutenant Colonel Adams, commanding Bangalore to proceed to the coast on leave of absence from the 1st February to the 1st of April next.

Lieutenant Inverarity of the 3d Rt. N. I. to proceed to Bombay on leave of absence until the 22d March next, and Lieut. Waters, of the 8th Rt. N. I. to proceed to Colombo on leave of absence for two months.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, January 22, 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extracts of a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated the 25th April 1810.

Para. 57.—" In future no Officer returning to India " is to be permitted to draw pay (after the expiration " of the furlough established by the Regulation) until " his arrival at the Presidency to the establishment of " which he belongs, and the allowance are on no account to be drawn by Officers previous to such their " arrival, unless they shall have been employed on " service by the Governor and Council of any other " Presidency at which they landed, on the voyage out."

109.—" The pay to Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons " of Cavalry in our service, must be regulated by the " rates of pay granted to similar ranks in His Majesty's " Regiments of Dragoons."

In consequence of the directions conveyed in these paras. the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the G. O. of the 1st March 1806, and 12th June 1807, and the pay of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons attached to corps of Cavalry on this establishment will henceforward be drawn at the same rate as is allowed to Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in His Majesty's Re-

To England dated 21st Oct. 1807—849,850. Half passage money Rupees (500) granted to Subalterns proceeding to China, the Cape or St. Helena on sick certificate Regulatons for issuing advances of pay and passage money to Officers proceeding to Sea, other Settlements, or Europe, according to rules of the service.

335. " We are not satisfied that " this indulgence of half passage " money to Subaltern Officers " proceeding on sick certificate to " China, the Cape, or St Helena, " was necessary, or, that it will " operate in any considerable " degree to the advantage of the " service by encouraging Officers " to limit their application for " leave of absence for the benefit of their health to the least " extent which may be absolutely necessary as you seem to " expect, and to be satisfied with- " going for a short time to these " places, instead of proceeding to " Europe. According to the existing regulations, Officers going to these places are " permitted to draw their pay & *fixed allowances* (tent " allowances excepted) provided they are resident a " certain period, we cannot therefore think it reasonable that the Company should be put to additional " expense by the grant of passage money to Officers " so situated, and altho' your order on the occasion " only mentions Subalterns in the Company's service, " the indulgence will naturally be expected by those " of his Majesty's Regiments, who may be in the same " predicament, as it is besides impossible to confine " allowances of this description to one Presidency, we " apprehend the expense altogether will be considerable, we must therefore withhold our sanction to your " resolution."

In consequence of the intimation conveyed in the foregoing para, the Governor in Council cancels the last para. of the G. O. dated the 17th October 1807, granting passage money to Officers proceeding on sick certificate to the Cape of Good Hope, China, or St. Helena.

FORT WILLIAM.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 30, 1811.

Notice is hereby given, that all the Promissory Notes of this Government, standing on the General Register of this Presidency, from No. 2501, to No. 3100, of 1810-11, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Saturday, the 16th of March next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Govt.

CEYLON APPOINTMENTS.

In consequence of the approaching departure of Lieutenant General Maitland, and in concurrence with Brigedier General Wilson, the following Provisional Appointments are hereby notified, and are to take place from the time of the Lieutenant General's departure

Major Frederick Hankey, to act as Deputy Quarter Master General, on the same footing on which that Appointment stood anteceedent to Brigadier General Wilson's arrival.

Lieutenant Colonel Campbell 4th Ceylon Regiment to act as Deputy Adjutant General in the absence of Major Edwards, ordered to attend the Lieutenant General on duty.

Captain Hool. 2d Ceylon Regiment to be Military Secretary to Brigadier General Wilson.

In consepuence of the approaching departure of his Excellency and in concurrence with Brigadier General Wilson, the following Provisional Appointments are hereby notified, and are to take place from the time of his Excellency's departure.

James Sutherland, Esq. to be Assistant in the Chief Secretary's Office, in the Judicial Department, Registrar of the High Court of Appeal and Private Secretary to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

Anthony Bartolacci, Esq. to execute the Office of Civil Auditor General during the absence of R. Plasket, Esq. directed by his Excellency to attend him on duty.

Letters received yesterday from Bombay mention that accounts had reached that place from Constantinople, stating that the French have raised the seige of Cadiz, and that one of the Brothers of Bonaparte has escaped to Malta.

The above intelligence adds additional weight to the account received by the Matilda of the defeat of Massena by Lord Wellington, as such an event, to the extent stated, would no doubt lead to the raising the seige of Cadiz.

The Elizabeth, daily expected at this Port from England, will, we trust, bring us a confirmation of this news.

On Thursday last arrived His Majesty's Sloop Dasher, Captain Festing, from Calcutta, the 4th current.

The Honorable Company's Cruiser, with the official dispatches of the taking of the Mauritius, was going into the River at the time of the Dasher's sailing.

Captain Weatherall Aid-de-Camp to Major General Weatherall, arrived on the Dasher.

His Majesty's Armed Store Ship Chichester arrived about the same time from Bombay—left the 3d current.

On Saturday last, his Majesty's Sloop Hecate, Capt. the Hon. H. Peachy, sailed for the Eastern Islands.

Passenger to Penang, Mr. Seward, Naval Storekeeper.—To Malacca, Lieutenant Hanson, Assistant in the Department of the Quarter Master General.

On Sunday, two Companies of his Majesty's 89th Regiment under command of Capt. Oakes, embarked for a particular service, on board his Majesty's ship Bucephalus, Captain Pelly.

Packets are now open at the General Post Office for the reception of Letters to Europe by the homeward bound fleet, which are expected to leave this Port early in the ensuing month.

His Majesty's Ship Barbadoes is expected to leave this Port for England, in the course of two or three days.

We have heard that the Country Ship Fort William, bound from England to Bengal, was taken up at the Cape to carry troops to the Mauritius, and that from the Mauritius she was to proceed to old France with the French troops.

The Horses she brought from England are said to have been landed at the Cape.

Shipping Arrivals since our last.

ARRIVALS.—February 14, H. M. Ship Dasher,—do. H. M. Ship Chichester, Capt. W. Kerby, from Bombay, left 3d Feb.—do. American Schooner Gold Coiner, Capt R. Thompson, from Tranquebar, left 13th February.—ditto 17, Brig Rungamangler, Captain A De Castro, Tavoy, 21st January.

DEPARTURES.—February 14, Schooner Gold Coiner, Captain R. Thompson, to America,—ditto 15, H. C. Brig Tweed, Captain T. Millner, to Calcutta,—ditto 16, H. M. Brig Hecate, on a cruize.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Vepery, on the 14th instant, by the Reverend Mr. Pizold, Mr. John Leonard Gotting, to Miss Johanna Catharine Engel.

BIRTH.—On the 11th instant, the Lady of George Moore, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Negapatam, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. Hindes, aged 36 years, much regretted by all her friends and acquaintance, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and fortitude.

At Bangalore, on the 13th instant, Lieut Robert Kennedy, of H. M. 25th L. D. sincerely regretted by his brother officers and by every one who had the happiness of knowing him.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 7th of January at Berhampore, by the Revd. Doctor James Ward, Major George Hickson Fagan, Deputy Adjutant General, to Miss Harriett Sarah Lawtie.

At Fort William, on the 25th January, by the Revd Dr. Ward, Lieutenant William Yates, of the 8th native regiment, Bengal Cavalry, to Miss Mariana Ferryman, daughter of the Rev. Robert Ferryman, Recter of Ipmg, County of Sussex.

On the 25th ultimo, at the house of James Wintle, Esq. Chowringhee, James Hunter, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Elizabeth Jennings.

BIRTHS.—At Gussery, on the 18th ultimo, Mrs. Harton, of a Son.

On Monday morning last, Mrs. C. M. Davies, of a Daughter.

On the 27th ultimo, Mrs. Cadet Flouest, of a Son.

At Agra, on the 14th January, Mrs. Rawlins, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On Monday last, Charlotte Bruce, Daughter of the late Honorable C. A. Bruce, aged five years.

At Rungpore, on the 15th instant, the infant Son of David Darling Esq. aged eleven months.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 23d ult. by the Reverend Arnold Burrows, Lieut. Josiah Stewart, of the Madras Establishment to Mrs. Thomas Malcolm.

BIRTH.—On the 26th ultimo, the Lady of William Crawford, Esq. of a Son.

ARRIVALS.—Captain G. Carnagie, H. M. 34th Regt.—Captain Durand,—Captain Hutchinson, —Lieutenant Leonard, 3d N. C.—Surgeon J. Annesley.

DEPARTURES.—Major Greenhill, 2d Battalion 17th Regt.—Captain A. N. Davidson, 4th Cavalry,—Lieut J. Riddle, 1st Bat. 10th Regiment,—Lieut. J. Law, 1st Bat. 24th Regt, and J. Patterson.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1811.

The Conquest of the Mauritius has diffused a stronger sentiment of joy and satisfaction throughout Calcutta and every part of British India, where the glad tidings have yet reached, than any other event, that, for some years past, it has been our good Fortune to announce. Nor are these pleasing sentiments without just foundation: the reduction of the Mauritius is not an empty triumph, calculated merely to extend national glory and dominion; it is a Conquest that, while it reflects honour on the wisdom of our Councils and the valour of our arms, substantially promotes the stability and welfare of our Asiatic Empire, and the general interests of Great Britain.

On contemplating the increasing connexion between India and Europe, and the present aggrandizement and views of France, we are disposed to think that next to the Victory of the Nile and the Conquest of Mysore, the reduction of the Mauritius must mainly contribute to the permanent peace and security of our Asiatic dominion. The Mauritius is the maritime key of India. While it remained in the hands of France, Bonaparte might there establish extensive depots of men and stores, to give vigour and facility to his projects against Hindoostan. We all remember the correspondence between Mons. Malartic, the former Governor of the Mauritius, and Tippoo Sultaun, immediately preceding the late Mysore war; and the powerful co-operation intended to have been then afforded to Tippoo from France, through the medium of the Mauritius. No situation indeed could be better suited for an European Enemy successfully to menace the tranquillity of British India, than the Isle of France. While Bonaparte possessed a few ships of War he could transport a considerable Military force to the Mauritius, there to await in security, a fit opportunity to land on either shore of the peninsula, for the purpose of co-operating with any measures of hostility from the land side. The mere possession of an Island so favourably situated, was of itself sufficient to have prompted a less ambitious and restless enemy than Bonaparte to acts of aggression against India, by the facilities and support it could give to such enterprizes; and although we are willing to allow that every undertaking of that kind is likely to ensure failure and disgrace on its author; yet still in the political malady of war, as in bodily disease, prevention is better than cure, so it must be considered as sounder practice to deprive an enemy of the means of aggression, than to invite to attack, from any reliance on the sufficiency of our strength to repel it, when made. On these grounds, and from the views which they open, we hail the reduction of the Mauritius as an event of great national importance.

Respecting the more obvious and immediate advantages to result from the annexation of the Isle of France to the British Empire, complete illustration is at hand. For that purpose, it is sufficient to advert to the fact, that a sum amounting to nearly THREE MILLIONS STERLING has been paid since the commencement of the French War, by the Calcutta Offices of Insurance for British property captured by national and private ships of war from the Mauritius; and this, independent of the ships and property belonging to the East India Company. So convenient was the situation of the Mauritius, for this warfare upon our Indian commerce, that it required a British force consisting of from 35 to 40 ships of war, to be constantly employed in the Indian Ocean, to defend our Coasts and maritime trade from the depredations of the enemy; and even that force, zealous and vigilant as it always has been, proved inadequate to the full protection of the great extent of Ocean, which lay open in all directions to the Cruizers from the French Islands, the moment they were out of Port. By the advantages arising from the possession of the Mauritius, the Indian Ocean continued the only field where British commerce remained vulnerable to the naval efforts of the enemy. While France possessed that Island, every plan and exertion to destroy her naval power in these seas, proved abortive; her captured frigates and privateers were quickly replaced; and the scheme of maintaining the Island in a state of efficient blockade, was in a great measure defeated, by the constant prevalence of the trade winds; at the same time that its supposed strength and the difficulty of landing upon its shores, deterred from the attempt to wrest it from the enemy. At length the enterprize was planned, undertaken, and crowned with complete success. The last establishment of France in India has disappeared; and her navy to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, has become extinct with the surrender of the Mauritius. Our commerce no longer exposed to an enemy, may now traverse the Indian Seas in security. Here, where but a few weeks ago, the Trade of this Port was subject to a heavy premium for Insurance, against capture, all danger of capture has ceased, and the war risk is utterly annihilated. From these facts and considerations, the Conquest of the Mauritius must be regarded as an achievement of high importance to Great Britain and to India, and such as may well justify those feelings of joy and exultation which the event has excited.

The Merchants of Calcutta, we are informed, propose to give a public Entertainment to the Right Honorable the Governor General, and the Members of Government, in celebration of the success of the British arms in the Conquest of the French Islands.

The Right Honorable the Governor General has issued invitations to a BALL and SUPPER, on Monday next, the 4th of February, " to celebrate the Conquest of the Islands of BOURBON and MAURITIUS."

Several ships belonging to Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, were engaged by Governor Farquhar at the Mauritius, for the purpose of conveying to France, the late French garrison, under General Decæn, according to the terms of capitulation. The following is a list of the transports engaged in this service, viz.

Troubridge, Castlereagh, Upton Castle, Manilla, Mysore, Marchioness of Wellesley, Sir William Burroughs, Ann, Helen, Bheemoollah, and Anna.

The Honorable Company's ships William Pitt, City of London, Hugh Inglis and Nor-

Vol. 27, No. 1324. MADRAS COURIER. Feb. 19, 1811.

thumberland, were to leave the Isle of France, about the middle of December, for Bengal.

The ship Thomas Henchman, from Penang arrived in the River on Sunday last. The following passengers have arrived by this conveyance.

Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Mr. R. Scott, Mr. R. Wilson, and Mr Dassa.

The Lord Keith, left her moorings off Calcutta, and moved for Saugor on Sunday last:

The Earl Spencer and Monarch sail for Madras under convoy of the Dasher.

The Larkins, Hebe, and Juliana are preparing to go direct for Europe. They will probably sail about the 8th or 10th of February.

The Georgians still remains at Mayapore.

The Earl St. Vincent, Captain Sampson, accompanies the Thomas Grenville to Ceylon, where both ships complete their cargoes with Cinnamon.

Major Archibald Campbell, Fort Adjotant of Fort William, embarks for Madras, on board the Dasher.

Correct List of Passengers proceeding to Europe, Ceylon, and Fort St. George, on board the Honorable Company's Ships Earl St. Vincent and Thomas Grenville, and extra ship Monarch

By the Earl St. Vincent, *Captain J. B. Sampson.*

To Europe.—Mr. Henry Barnett, Assistant Surgeon,—Lieutenant J. Maxwell, His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot,—Master John Barnett.

To Ceylon.—Two Officers of His Majesty's 66th Foot.

By the Thomas Grenville, *Captain William Patterson.*

To Europe.—Lieutenant Heneage Girod, of His Majesty's 22d Regiment of Foot,—Mr. John Dunn, Miss M. Dunn.

To Ceylon.—Mrs. Maitland, Miss Bateman, Patrick Maitland, Esq.—Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, of His Majesty's 66th Foot.

By the Monarch, *Captain Thomas Havard.*

To Europe.—Mr. G. Stroud, late a Cadet on this Establishment.

To Fort St. George.—Mr. J. Macdonald, a Cadet of Infantry on the Madras Establishment.

Additional List of Passengers proceeding to Europe and Fort St. George, on board the Honorable Company's extra ship *Earl Spencer*, Captain G. Heming.

To Europe.—Lieutenant Colonel John De Courcy, of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Mr. W. B. Smith, Master Henry Pointz Sanford.

To Fort St. George.—Mrs. Cooper,—Captain C. I. Showers, of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Lieutenant Cooper, Town Adjutant at Fort St. George,—Lieutenant Bowyer, of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, —Lieutenant Henry Nott, of His Majesty's 80th Foot.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1811.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

JANUARY 28, 1811.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL requests the honor of the Company of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval, and Military Servants, to a BALL and SUPPER, on Monday, the 4th of February, to celebrate the Conquest of the Islands of BOURBON AND MAURITIUS.

T. W. TAYLOR,
Mil. Sec.

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

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Holroyd, a Cadet on the establishment of Bengal, and now doing duty with the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, to do duty with the escort of the Resident at Hyderabad.

Lieutenant H. Thompson, of the 6th Regiment Native Cavalry, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE,

EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1811.

At 20 minutes past 2 P. M. a severe shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt throughout the settlement. It continued for the space of nearly 30 seconds; the motion of the earth was more severe than any thing of the kind we ever remember to have experienced.

Calcutta Morning Post

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1811.

FOR THE CALCUTTA MORNING POST,

Mr. Editor,

I shall be greatly obliged to any of your correspondents, acquainted with the European mode of manufacturing paper, for any information they may be able to give on the following subject:

What is the best mode of making sizing, for paper, sufficiently strong, and at the same time, so clear, that the paper shall not be discoloured by it?

It is well known, that in the paper made in Bengal, the Natives use paste, instead of sizing, and that this attracts the book-worm to such a degree, that the books printed on this paper, become a speedy prey to these insects, to the great loss and vexation of the owners. If European sizing can be properly prepared, a most important object to business and literature will be accomplished. Experiments are making, which have partly succeeded, and should any of your correspondents be able to communicate any real information on this subject, it will be immediately acted upon, so that the benefits will not be lost to the country.

The paste used in binding books, and making paste-boards here, is liable to the same objection, and the knowledge of some cheap ingredient, that will not discolour the paper, and which, mixed with the paste, will prevent its being palatable to the worm, is much wanted. I have seen two or three prescriptions on this subject; but, I believe, they are either impracticable, or insufficient. Sulphate of arsenic, &c. are used by the natives, and after a long trial, have proved, I understand, a complete defence against the attack of the worm; but as this composition changes the colour of the paper, it cannot be used in European work.

Soliciting the attention of your readers, and the communications of any gentleman, in possession of information on this subject, I now beg leave to subscribe myself,

Mr. Editor,
Your most obliged correspondent,
W.

January 28, 1811.

The trial of H. P. Forster, Esq. which was to come on, on Wednesday, has been put off till the ensuing term, in consequence of the death of his Attorney, Mr. Raban.

We understand the French cartels Creole and Susannah, are to be shortly despatched to Old France.

The Susannah proceeds to Madras and Bombay, for such French prisoners of war, as are at those Presidencies.

BENGAL HURKARU,

SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1811.

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

The following particulars respecting Pulwan Sing and the mode in which he obtained the ticket which came up the Lack, have been kindly transmitted by a correspondent:—

"Puhlwan Sing, the fortunate proprietor of the Lottery ticket No. 1170, was in the habit of taking up money to the amount of 3 000 Rupees annually, from the Agent of one of the Benares banking houses, which he employed in the purchase and sale of coarse cloths. On the morning of that day, on which the ticket was drawn, he went to the house of a Bengally, who was indebted to him for some cloths, and demanded payment. The Bengally, not having cash by him sufficient to discharge the debt, offered the above-mentioned ticket in part payment, which Puhlwan Sing, after much altercation, agreed to take at the rate of 150 Rupees. On quitting the Bengally, he intended to have disposed of the ticket, and while he was in search of a purchaser, he received the agreeable intelligence that his ticket had that day been drawn the great prize of a Lack of Rupees. He then went to the bankers agent, mentioned his good fortune, and declared his intention of leaving off trade. He also told the banker, that he would place his cash in government securities, and that he would retire to his native country, Bhojepore, to lead a quiet life with his family, on the interest of his money; which at six per cent would give him 500 Rupees per month. He does not however, appear to have abided by that resolution, as it is said that he has purchased ten more tickets, with the hope of gaining another prize."

We have heard that Pulwan Sing, in the gaiety of his heart, purchased a very fine horse from which he got a fall, which was very near terminating his existence.

At the Lottery on Monday, Nos. 634 and 4864 were the only two high prizes drawn; the former belonging to Lucky Kaunt Barraul, of 20,000 Sa. Rs. the latter to Mr. Arratoon Gasper, of 10,000.

But on Thursday no less than three grand prizes came up amounting to 80,000 Rupees.

No 3941, of 50,000 Sa. Rs. the property of P. Maitland, Esq.

No 3203, of 20,000, sent to Bombay.

No 451, of 10,000, the holders, J. Ryley, Esq. and two natives.

Colonel Hill of the Madras Establishment, Lady and Child proceed on board the Monarch for that Presidency.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1811.

On Wednesday last, his Excellency Mirza Abul Hussan, the Persian Ambassador to the British Court, and His Excellency, Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Persia, sailed on board the Lion of 64 guns, in prosecution of their mission—as every mark of honor and distinction, awaited the arrival of these illustrious visitants, so did similar dignities, attend their departure.

On Monday afternoon anchored in the harbour H. M. Frigate Chiffonne, Captain Wainright from China.

January 30, Arrived Ship Macauley, Captain A. G. Wadington, from Bussorah.—do. 31st, Chacer Armed Boat, Tindel Cassimjee, from Surat.—Feb. 4, His Majesty's Ship Chiffonne, J. Wainwright, Esq. Captain, from China.

English Extracts.

LONDON,—FRIDAY, August 17.

His Majesty, under his sign manual, has graciously restored the Castle of Bargay, and the extensive demesne and other estates thereunto appertaining in the County of Wexford, to James Harvey Esq. brother to Mr. Bagenall Harvey, who forfeited them, with his life, to the Crown by his conduct during the late Irish Rebellion.

A letter from one of the English prisoners in France, gives a most distressing account of the cruel treatment of those confined in the Castle of Bitche. This is not the only particular in which the tyrant of France has disregarded the more civilized usages of modern warfare, and reverted to the practices of barbarous times. The writer of the letter in question states, that the inhumanity of the Governor can hardly be known to the French Government, and as the foundation of his opinion remarks, that the French Government could not but be aware that these men might take vengeance on the ocean for the injuries sustained by them in prison. But Bonaparte has already abundantly proved, that he is not much alive to the sufferings of his own subjects, and his hatred of the English would perhaps lead him rather to encourage than to check the cruelty of his officers.

The Island of Anholt, in the Baltic, which has been for some time in our possession, is to be strengthened by every possible means, so as to be capable of repelling any attack that may be made on it by the Danes. Capt. Maurice, of the Navy, who distinguished himself in the defence of the Diamond Rock in the West Indies, is appointed to the command of this post, which is likely to become one of great importance.

The following is a statement of the gold and silver coined in England during every reign from the restoration, to the 25th of March, 1810, extracted from authentic documents:—

By Charles II	£7,524,105
By James II	2,737,637
By Ann	2,691,626
By George I	8,725,921
By George II. Gold 11,662,216*l.* Silver 304,360*l.*	11,966,576

The great re-coinage of Gold, between 23d Aug. 1773, and the end of 1777, amounted to 20,447,002*l.* From the commencement of the reign to Aug. 1773, there were coined about 10,000,000*l.* making:—

By Geo. III before 31st Dec. 1780	Gold 30,457,457 Silver 7,126	30,464,031	
From 1780 to the end of 1802.	Gold 33,310,832	33,367,303	66,277,489
From 1802 to March 25th 1810.	Gold..........	22,445,258	
Total Gold and Silver Coinage since the Restoration..........			99,923,354

In the above statement it will be seen, that the Bank Dollars (amounting to many millions) duly stamped, and issued by authority, are not included. The last silver coinage was in 1802.

A lady of the name of Dalton eloped on Sunday last from her father's house, near Wincanton, with a near relative. The fair fugitive had all her life, it appears, been kept in a state of the most rigid seclusion. She had attained the age of 26 years without being permitted to have any intercourse with society. She is presumptive heiress to a property of near £300,000. The parties took the road toward London.

The forgery of the dividend warrant, which has been brought home to Armitage, a clerk in the Consols office at the Bank, who has fled from justice, was committed in [illegible] and the discovery made with respect to Armitage occurred in a most unexpected way. A very few days since some forgeries of five pound Bank notes had been detected in the Pay Office, and were traced to a man at Lambeth, who was in consequence taken into custody, and brought to the Bank. This man, to save his own neck, proposed to the Directors, that on condition of the prosecution against him being dropped, he would make a discovery of considerable importance, in which some persons in their own establishment were principally implicated. His proposition was accepted, and he then acknowledged that he himself was the person employed by Armitage to apply at the Pay office for the payment of the forged warrant; the signatures to which were so well counterfeited that the payment was made without hesitation. He next went, in pursuance of his instructions, into the Bank-hall, and in the name of an eminent banking-house obtained small notes for the two £1000 notes which he had received in payment; and for this agency he received a considerable douceur. The *smashing* of the large notes facilitated all the advantages of the fraud to the principal, though he was never, in the most distant degree, suspected, but remained in his employment until the apprehension of his agent for the other forgery; but the moment this man was brought prisoner to the Bank, Armitage fled, and has not since been heard of.

The difference between rising every morning at six and eight o'clock, in the course of 40 years (supposing the person should go to bed at the same time he otherwise would,) amounts to 29,000 hours, or 3 years, 121 days, and 6 hours; so that it is just the same as if ten years of life were to be added, to which we might command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our own minds, in knowledge or virtue, or the dispatch of business. This calculation is made without regard to the bissextile, which reduces it to 3 years, 111 days, 16 hours; and at eight hours a day, will want about a month of ten years.

August 18.

The Editor has been favoured with a letter from an Officer in the Mediterranean, of which the following is an extract, the contents have partly been anticipated in the London Papers:

"Centaur, off Toulon, June 28, 1810.

"I yesterday got a list of the Enemy's Fleet in Toulon, which you may consider correct; it was given by some deserters who came out to us from Toulon."

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Austerlitz..........	120	1200	Vice-Ad. Allemande
Majesteux..........	120	1200	Rear Ad. Bowder.
Commerce de Paris....	120	1200	Rear Ad. Cosmonde
Hannibal..........	74	700	Capt. Mate.
Genois..........	74	700	—— Montabert.
Brestan..........	74	700	—— Allemande.
Danube..........	74	700	—— Henri.
Suffrein..........	74	700	—— Lonvel.
Barce..........	74	700	—— Lenore.
Magnanime..........	74	700	—— Jajun.
Ulm..........	74	700	—— Duelds.
Ajax..........	74	700	—— Petit.
Penelope..........	44		—— Dubordin.
Pomone..........	44		—— Rosanul.
Pauline..........	44		—— Mountfort.
Amelia..........	34		—— Maynard.
Incorruptible..........	44		—— Martin.
Adeli..........	44		—— ——
Proserpine..........	36		—— ——
Thamese..........	36		—— ——
Victorieuse..........	20		—— ——

And a large store-ship of 30 guns.

IN THE INNER HARBOUR.

Donavert.......... 80 800 Capt. Infernet (fitg)

Two Russian convict ships.

BUILDING.

Wagram.......... 120 to be launched in a few days

Sceptre.......... 80 Lion.......... 74

"The *Danube* got aground a few days back, when under sail; she soon was off, and got into harbour.

"Three days ago, two of the enemy's line and three frigates, were under sail; but our in shore squadron stood towards them, and they went in again.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

This day, and for a week past, have consisted of the

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Ships.*	*Guns*
San Josef..........	112	Repulse..........	74
Ville de Paris..........	110	Warspite..........	74
Centaur..........	74	Ajax..........	74
Tigre..........	74	Bombay..........	74
Fame..........	74	Leviathan..........	74
Conqueror..........	74	Euryalus..........	36
Collossus..........	74		

The Minorca brig joined us yesterday, but will be off again directly. The York and Sultan are at Mahon; the Invincible gone to Carthagena; Canopus and Victorious, at Sicily; Warrior and Magnificent, off Corfu; Cumberland, cruizing; and Montagu, in the Adriatic. We are all anxious for the enemy to come out, but are pretty certain they will not venture, while we are here. The Conqueror must go home soon, we expect, her bottom being very bad. In my last I mentioned, that a Court Martial was to take place on board our ship the next day: it did so, and the two men (one an Englishman and the other a Frenchman) were sentenced to be hanged. They were taken in the Grand Napoleon privateer, and had formerly belonged to the Success. Two days after the trial, the Englishman was executed, and the Frenchman respited.

"P. S.—We have had a report, that Ferdinand VII. is to marry a relation of Bonaparte's and to be placed on the Spanish Throne; and that peace is likely to take place afterwards."

"July 10, 1810.

"I have just time to say, that a Court Martial was held on board this ship yesterday, on the Purser of the Espoir: the charges were, drunkenness, and contempt to the Captain, at whom he shook his fist. He was acquitted of the first charge, but found guilty of the latter; and sentenced *to be broke, and rendered incapable* [illegible] lossus has a chance of [illegible] Conqueror is not so bad as was at first thought.

Yours, &c."

Extract of a Letter from Verdun, dated July 23:

"Permission being granted for letters to be sent to England through Mr. M'Menzie, this letter will in all probability find its way to you.—The intercourse hitherto carried on by smugglers has been very precarious, and it will now be more so as the annexation of Holland to France will render it impossible either to get letters or money.—Sugar is here at six livres a pound, which is nearly double what it sold for a short time back. We are living here in uncertainty and anxiety; our hopes of getting away are but small, and many are by no means anxious about it; in fact should an exchange take place numbers will be unable to profit by it—not a few already are under the hands of the Turnkey, &c. Capt. R. is here, he has been at Paris, until a few days ago, when some whim of the Police or Bonaparte's hurried him

Vol. 27, No. 1324. MADRAS COURIER. FEB. 19, 1811.

off at 24 hours' notice. Should the exchange not take place, I fear there will be few, either soldiers or sailors, that are fit for service, but what will enlist; from the depot at Bresancon upwards of 600 have enlisted since January. Irish Officers have been sent there on the recruiting service, and have succeeded but too well."

The Morning Star, Capt. Ledger, has passed by with a cargo of gum. She sailed on the 20th of July, and has brought dispatches for Government, and for the Africain Company. A gentleman who landed from her, states, that previous to his leaving Senegal, some further satisfactory and corroborative accounts of the safety of Mungo Park, the enterprising African traveller, had reached that place.

That excellent officer, Sir John Sherbrook K B who was second in command at the battle of Talavera, is appointed to the Eastern district under the command of Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Chatham.

The following extraordinary story is copied from the *Cork Advertiser* of last week.—"A vessel arrived in our harbour last Sunday from Quebec under peculiar circumstances, which we understand to be the following:—While on her passage the crew mutinied, and determined on murdering the Captain. On his being apprised of the horrid design, he begged for a short respite to prepare himself for eternity, to which they with difficulty assented. He was accordingly permitted to retire into his cabin, and, in the interval allowed him, he contrived to secrete himself under what is called the scuttle. After the limited time had expired, the inhuman wretches repaired to the cabin to accomplish their diabolical purpose, but finding the cabin windows open, and not discovering their intended victim, they concluded that he had thrown himself into the sea. On the arrival of the vessel here a revenue officer went on board, and was told by the mate, the ringleader of the mutiny, that the Captain, in a fit of insanity, threw himself overboard, and was lost; and while he was telling his story, the Captain, to his infinite consternation, made his appearance. It is scarcely necessary to add that the villains have been taken into custody."

A ludicrous case of assault was tried at Northampton Assizes, in which the Jury found a verdict of £250 against Dr. Bailey, a venerable clergyman, for an assault. It appears that there is a pond in the village where the Doctor lives, in which poor women are in the habit of washing their clothes—the Rev. Divine chose also to wash his horses in the same water: this the women resented, and with mops, brushes, &c. beat the horses and the Doctor himself, which so exasperated him, that he in return struck one of the assailants (a woman pregnant at the time), for which the action was brought. The Doctor compromised for striking another woman, by paying £50 into Court.

DREADFUL EVENT.—Bristol, August 13.—Fire, that no less terrible enemy to mankind than useful minister of our necessities, has not for 50 years presented in this city a more awful instance of its fury than in the accident which befel the premises of Messrs. Pyer and Co druggists, in Redcliffe-street, yesterday morning. Mrs Pyer having lain in only about five weeks, fire was lighted to air a small room, used both as a parlour and counting-house, which was divided from the shop by the only flight of stairs that led to the upper part of the dwelling-house. An adjoining court, kitchen, and warehouse, extending to Redcliffe-back, form the rest of the premises. In the above-mentioned room, at a quarter past seven, Mr. Pyer had seated himself upon a stool to read a prescription just received, and in the act of quitting it to go into the shop, the stool fell either against a six-gallon bottle of spirits of turpentine, or one with three gallons of spirits of wine, (filled to order on Saturday night, and placed under the desk for greater safety), which broke, and the contents communicating with the fire-place, the whole room was instantly in a blaze. Mr. Pyer ran up stairs, followed by the flames, and got his wife from the bed into the front-room on the first floor, and proceeded to seek for the rest of his family: but the flames had spread so rapidly as to fill the staircase and landing places to the sky-light, which blew up, and all communication between the front and back-rooms was thus cut off. The situation of all the wretched inhabitants now became truly desperate. A child of four years old was thrown by a maid-servant, who jumped after it, from the first story [illegible] broken, it is hoped, so as to prevent any serious injury; but the servant was much bruised, and conveyed to the Infirmary. Mr. Moon (shopman), after hanging by his hands from the second story window several minutes, was taken down by a ladder, which also, with his assistance, rescued Mr. and Mrs. Pyer. Every possible exertion was made to extricate a nurse and two children from the upper back-room, but, alas! without success—for when in about two hours the flames were sufficiently mastered, the remains of the poor woman were found, with those of the newly-born infant on her bosom, and the other, of two years old, lying beside her, on the wreck of their bed, in a state too shocking for description! Her name was Reed about 53 years of age. The stock and furniture were insured; the house (the property of Mr. Frost, baker) was not. The principal part of the account-books, and upwards of £270 in cash notes (provided for a remittance by the next day's post to London), shared the destruction; which, principally through the exertions of Mr. Frost, jun. bookseller, who conducted a fire-engine through the warehouse did not, providentially for the neighbourhood, reach any part of a considerably greater store of combustible matter.

BARBAROUS MURDER.—An Inquest was held at the Ship Inn, in Sandgate, on Wednesday, on the body of James Lewis, a soldier in the 38th regiment who was inhumanely murdered by a gang of smugglers from Folkstone. It appeared that four soldiers of that regiment hearing a disturbance up stairs, where the smugglers were, went to inquire the cause, when they threatened to put the soldiers to death if they did not instantly depart—they then went immediately to their quarters. The unfortunate man was sitting quietly with a female and a comrade in the room underneath, when a number of these fellows rushed into the room and dragged him from the house by the hair of the head, kicked, beat him with a bludgeon, and jumped on him; in short, left him apparently lifeless—on being brought into the house he instantly expired. The conduct of the landlord was highly reprehensible; although a constable he never attempted to enforce good order, but on the contrary when applied to by the sufferer's comrade for protection, saying he should be murdered unless the landlord would interfere, instead of offering him an asylum or temporary concealment, he pushed him away. The smugglers immediately pursued him; the man after a few blows, pretended to be dead, they believed him so, and forced him down the privy, by which means he escaped, but with some severe bruises. No one of the witnesses afforded any clue to the perpetrators of this unprovoked and atrocious murder.—Nearly 100 persons beheld the barbarity, yet all that were examined, positively swore they did not know one of the offenders. True it is, that not a man was to be found who had interfered or stretched a hand to save a fellow creature's life!!! The Jury after a long consultation brought in a verdict of—"*Wilful murder against some person unknown.*" A further investigation afterwards took place by the Magistrates, when three persons of the names of Pegden, Kennet, & Pates, were fully committed for trial. Several more, it is thought, will be apprehended.

AUGUST 25.

Government has it in contemplation, and it is said the work will be commenced immediately, to sink caissons, and erect two embankments across Plymouth Sound, at the entrance within the Mew-stone Rock, which will secure it from every wind that blows; and, with Cawsand Bay and Hamoaze, this port would contain at least two-thirds of the whole Navy of Great Britain, either moored or at anchor. The dock-yard establishment at Milford, after considerable sums having been expended on the works connected with it, has been given up, and all the workmen discharged. This will be the ruin of several families hitherto respectable; for, speculating on the rising prosperity of the place, in consequence of the proposed establishment, they had purchased land at an enormous price, and began numerous public and private buildings which will now be totally useless. It seems a pity but the intended arsenal at Northfleet were likewise abandoned, and a tenth part of the money calculated unnecessary for that service, expended in the improvement of Portsmouth and Plymouth, which are well fortified, capacious, and capable of considerable extension.

Extract of a letter from an Officer attached to the Embassy of Persia:—"On the 17th, contrary to the Persian customs, as their moburrum, or mourning, had commenced, we paid our first visit to his Majesty; Sir Harford bearing the King's letter on a gold plate, and Mr Morier the presents, to the outside of our house, where I was ready with the troops to salute him; Sir H. then mounted. On arriving at the palace, Sir H. again bore the letter, and Mr. Morier the presents. The Persian infantry, drilled by the French, were drawn up to receive us; they appeared to be very imperfect in their exercise. The King, on account of the mourning, did not receive us in the public hall of audience: we passed close by it, it was not so grand as the old Palace I before mentioned, built by Shah Abbas; in the Private Court a great many Persian Khans, or Noblemen, were ranged along the wall, we made several obeisances before we entered the apartments, and took off our slippers at some distance from the door; this was probably because they feared we might behave like the French, who never took off their boots in any houses of the Persians, which offended them very much. The King, on our entry, welcomed us; when Sir H. (having delivered the letter, and Mr. Morier the presents, to the Prime Minister for the King) made a short speech, which Jaefer Ali Khan, our great assistant in the whole of the transaction, interpreted; Sir H. then seated himself in a chair about 15 yards from the King; Mr. Morier, on his right-hand standing, and Jaefer Ali Khan on his left; the rest of the gentlemen stood against a wall in the rear of the Ambassador. His Majesty was very affable, and hoped his brother, the King of England, was in good health. He asked if the old or the young was reigning, Sir H. answered the old. The King then addressed the Prime Minister, Murza Sheffea, and afterwards made several inquiries respecting England and Sir H.'s health. After an audience of a quarter of an hour we took our leaves. The King was in a dark corner of the room, so that we could not observe distinctly his person or dress. The pictures painted for him are very flattering. The particular beauty of his person is a long beard which sweeps the ground. Six of his sons were present, standing on his right hand. The grandeur of the Court was much inferior to what we expected. The presents given by the King of England were very valuable; the diamond estimated at twenty-five thousand pounds, was of finer water than any the Persian Monarch possessed. He had it immediately set, and wore it as a ring the next day. The city of Fehran is the dirtiest pig-stye we have seen in Persia; there is scarcely a street where you can ride two a-breast, and very dirty. I have been informed, that in a late interview, the Persian Monarch expressed himself in terms of great indignation against the insatiable ambition of the French Emperor, and the atrocities he had recently committed."

The oyster has been represented by many authors as an animal destitute not only of motion, but of every species of sensation. The Abbe Dicquemare, however, has shewn that it can perform movements, perfectly consonant to its wants, to the dangers it apprehends, and to the enemies by which it is attacked, instead of being destitute of all sensations, oysters are are capable of deriving knowledge from experience. When removed from situations which are constantly covered with the sea, devoid of experience they open their shells, lose their water, and die in a few days. But even when taken from similar situations, and laid down in places from which the sea occasionally retires, they feel the effects of the sun's rays, or of the cold air, or perhaps apprehend the attack of their enemies, and accordingly learn to keep their shells close until the tide returns.

Dr Langhorne, hearing that Collins the poet was buried at Chichester, travelled thither on purpose to enjoy all the luxury of poetic sorrow, and to weep over his grave. On enquiry, he found that Mr. Collins was interred in a sort of garden, surrounded by the cloyster of the Cathedral, which is called "The Paradise." He was let into this place by the sexton, and after an hour's seclusion in it, came forth with all the solemn dignity of woe. On suping with an inhabitant of the city in the evening, and describing to him the spot sacred to his sorrows, he was told, that he had by no means been misapplying his tears, that he had been lamenting a very honest man, and a very useful member of society, Mr. Collins *the Taylor*.

PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.

FROM CAMPBELL'S POLITICAL SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Romans are believed to have bestowed a name on this harbour, which many of our most learned antiquaries take to be the Portus Magnus of Ptolemy. But then the town to which the harbour belonged was not Portsmouth, but Caer Peris, or Port Chester, standing on the main land a little to the West of Portsmouth, which was anciently a very remarkable and a very strong place, undoubtedly Roman, and in far later times a Parliamentary Borough; but being gradually left by the sea has been long declining, having nothing to distinguish it but an old and strong castle, built for its defence when it was of greater consequence than it is now.

"This haven is so well known as to require no particular description in a work of this kind; yet, from its excellency, and that we may justify what has been advanced in regard to the superiority of some of our ports, we will examine it by the characteristics of a perfect harbour, laid down from the ablest writers on naval affairs; premising, that they give these only as ideal marks of what, according to their conceptions, should belong to a place deserving that title, and that the comparative value of those that really exist, may be the better understood. The first then is, that it be so situated and of such a figure, as to be secure from all, or at least from most winds. The harbour of Portsmouth is so covered by the towns of Portsmouth and Gosport, the Common, the Block-house, Gun-wharf, Dock-yard, Plantations, and the high hill of Portsdown, that the wind cannot blow from any point of the compass to the detriment of ships at anchor therein. The second rule is, that it be of a proper depth, so that ships of any size may lie securely without raking their bottoms. This port is so deep that a first rate can ride at the lowest ebb without touching the ground; and as she lies at anchor, she can take in her sea-stores and guns, and be at sea in half an hour. The third is, that the bottom be sound and fit for anchorage. In respect to this, no harbour can more exactly answer the description than that of Portsmouth. The next requires that there be no hidden rocks, shelves, sands, or other troublesome impediments. From all these this haven is entirely exempt. The fifth demands that it be capacious, so as to hold a large number of ships with ease and safety; and, if possible, divided into several branches. This noble port is so spacious, that it can conveniently contain the whole Royal Navy, or at least as great a part thereof as is ever laid up in ordinary. The main harbour runs up directly two miles in length from South to North, and then separates into two branches, one running North-North-West, and the other North-East, each of them nearly of the same extent. The sixth requisite is, that there be no bars or other obstructions to embarrass its entrance, and which may render the access difficult or dangerous. Portsmouth harbour is not broader at the mouth than the Thames at Westminster; and as the water flows seven, and ebbs but five hours, the flux is greater out than in, so that the bottom is always scouring, and the water running out at an angle throws the bar to the South-West, which is called the *Spit*, and leaves a deep channel, close under shore, to Southsea Castle. The next demands, that the sides, or the mouth, be well protected by forts, blockhouses, and other fortifications, more especially if it be seated immediately upon the sea. There is scarce any thing in this respect wanting that could be wished at Portsmouth; for if attacked by sea, the enemies ships must come directly under Southsea Castle, and be afterwards exposed to a long train of cannon from the town and the blockhouse, which must rake them fore and aft, for a mile together, before they reach the Haven's Mouth; and when stopped there, liable to their accumulated and constant fire. The eighth is, that it have a pharos or light-house, or other conspicuous sea-marks. Portsmouth is as much distinguished in this as in any of the other particulars. The ninth position is, that there be an Arsenal for building and repairing ships, commodious in all respects, and more especially for launching them. The yard of Portsmouth is so convenient that it has scarce its equal. Here are four docks, one of them so large as to admit two capital ships at a time; so that five may be docked and cleaned in a day while the spring tides continue; that is, between forty and fifty in a month; and the improvements made here for setting of masts, and rigging with the utmost dispatch, are such as would demand a long description. The next is, that there be plenty of naval stores, ammunition, and provisions of every sort. It may be affirmed, that there is no place in Europe where there are to be found better in their respective kinds, in larger quantities, or in more complete order; insomuch, that they astonish ordinary spectators, and yet are most admired by those by whom they are best understood. It is farther required, that in the night season, or in time of danger, there may be a boom or chain in readiness to secure the entrance. This there also is at Portsmouth, lying at the bottom of the Harbour's mouth, which can be raised and fastened on both sides, so as to stop any naval force, which must be exposed to the artillery of the Town, Block-House, and Gun-Wharf; which last contains all the cannon of the ships in ordinary, and where a most destructive battery may be raised at pleasure. The last is, that there be a constant and sufficient garrison for the security of the Port, against any sudden attempt to surprize, or any descent that may be made in order to reduce it. This also there is at Portsmouth; which is now a town regularly fortified in the modern stile; and the Common, Dock-yard, and Gun-wharf, are likewise so effectually secured, that it would necessarily require a very numerous army to invest and besiege it; nor could it then be taken without affording time sufficient for its relief. But how such a descent should be made, at least in our days, is not easy to conceive. Thus it appears that Portsmouth derives from nature all the prerogatives the most fertile wits and most intelligent judges could devise or desire; and that these have been seconded by art, without consideration of expence, which, in national improvements, is little regarded. Add to all this the striking excellence of its situation, which is such, as if Providence had expressly determined it for that use to which we see it applied, the bridling the power of France, and, if I may so speak, the peculiar residence of Neptune. A further, indeed a very capital convenience to the harbour of Portsmouth, is the safe and spacious road of Spithead, which lies between the continent of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, and is about twenty miles in length, and, in some places, no less than three in breadth; so that it is capable of holding a thousand ships at a time, without the least difficulty or danger. It is defended from all winds blowing from the west to the South-East, by the high lands of the Isle of Wight; and from the winds of the opposite quarter by the main land of Hampshire, the town of Portsmouth fronting the middle of the road. The very sands in its neighbourhood contribute to its safety; as, for instance, the *Spit*, lying to the North breaks the sea on that side, as the Horses Bank does to the East, and No-Man's-Land and the Mother-Bank on the South. As to the bottom, it is perfectly sound and good, and the flux and reflux of the sea repairs all the injuries done by the anchors. The Reader will be pleased to remark, that the limits of this road are exactly distinguished by buoys properly placed; so that here, as well as in respect to the King's yard and the harbour, the singular security and admirable congruity of every thing has induced the sailors, a sensible, though not a ceremonious sort of people, to express the ease and safety they enjoy, by calling it the *King's Bedchamber*. The Reader, I say, will remark, that all this arises from the additions to and improvements made by art on the advantages so bountifully bestowed by nature; and this in a long series of years, after much observation, and with a large expence. This ought to dispose a wise nation not to neglect natural benefits in other places; not to be discouraged by temporary dis-appointments; and, above all, not to grudge the issuing, for a short space, great sums to a small number of people who labour for the benefit of the whole. Public spirit and extensive views are the wings upon which free States soar to boundless, and, till these extinguish, endless empire."

Vol. 27. No. 1324. *ADVERTISEMENTS.* Feb. 19, 1811.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Letters have been received from Lisbon, of the date of the 6th instant; Massena is employing every expedient to draw our army from its position at Guarda; he has hitherto been unsuccessful. On the 25th ult. he made a demonstration of attacking our army and actually advanced as far as Pinhel, and Francosa, when Lord Wellington threw back his left wing towards Visen, and offered him battle: this he prudently declined. He has detached Junot and Kellerman, with a force of 25,000 towards Zamora, under the idea of entering the north of Portugal, and of obliging Lord Wellington to detach a part of his army to oppose them. Regnier also has a considerable force which is moving in the direction of Salvaterra, in order to engage the attention of General Hill, who is in the neighbourhood of Castel Branco, this force it is said, after being joined by Mortier, is to proceed in the direction of Abrantes.

It is the object of Massena to distract the attention of Lord Wellington by the celerity and variety of his movements, and then to make a serious and formidable attack on his front. As the French force increases, the situation of the British army evidently becomes more critical, but even admitting a considerable force should find its way to Oporto, and that Regnier should press hard on Abrantes, the retreat to Lisbon is still left open, and the fortifications in the neighbourhood of that city, will afford a sufficient defence to insure the embarkation of our army, and the property of the Portuguese. Almeida is likely to hold out for a considerable time, it is garrisoned by one British regiment, and two Portuguese, under the command of Brigadier General Cox, an officer of distinguished valour and abilities; it is the principal place in the district of the Pinhel, and Dumourier thinks it the strongest fortification in Portugal.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

Notice is hereby given, That application will be made to the Honorable the House of Commons, in the next Session of Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill for erecting and making a proper and convenient Stone Pier, at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, in the County of Southampton.

W. GRIFFITHS, Solicitor.

Newport, Isle of Wight, August 4th, 1810.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

HERMANSTADT, JULY 30.

Excepting some actions, which without being decisive, have been in favour of the Russians, we know nothing of the progress of their armies in Bulgaria.—Warna has not yet surrendered to the Russians. It is reported that the Grand Vizier had received some reinforcements, & driven the Russians to a considerable distance from that place; but no particulars are mentioned. The Russians hitherto have had the best of the campaign. Their heavy artillery overwhelms the Turks, who are obliged to keep as close as they can. A report, however, again prevails that the Turks have obtained a victory before Schumla.

PRESBURGH, AUG. 8.

Letters from several parts of Turkey mention great advantages obtained by the Russians, but they differ materially respecting the details. According to some, the Grand Vizier's army has capitulated; according to others, it cut its way through the Russian army, and made good its retreat to Adrianople. It is certain, however, that several Russian corps have appeared on the road to Phillippoli, and created considerable alarm; but as they consist of light cavalry and Cossacks, it is not supposed they can obtain any permanent success. The fate of Turkey entirely depends on that of the Grand Vizier's army. Should it succeed in falling back without great loss, it is probable that it will prevent the Russians from advancing to Adrianople.

Warna still holds out. It received a supply of provisions from two frigates and a convoy from Constantinople. The Russians could not prevent its entering the fortress.

Widden is not yet besieged. A strong corps is assembled in the neighbourhood for the purpose of watching it, by which it will soon be invested. The intelligence of the victory of the Russians and Servians over the Pacha of Nissa is confirmed.

The following anecdote is extracted from a very interesting account of the late insurrection in the Tyrol, by Major Muller, one of the deputies from that country to our Government:—Amongst the prisoners taken at Wegochaide, was the son of Commandant Speekbacher, only twelve years of age, who, when ordered by his father to retreat, would not comply till he had shot the Bavarian General, who was riding along the front of the army. The youth and bravery of this boy, having attracted the notice and admiration of the enemy's officers, he was presented to the King of Bavaria, who asked him, "will you shoot any more Bavarians?" The youth with all the bluntness and intrepidity, which characterise his country, not only replied in the affirmative, but added "and you too if you come to the Tyrol."

Jeffery, the seamen, who was, so fortunately for Capt. Lake, taken off the Island of Sombrero, and carried to America, is about to embark for England.

To Cow Keepers.

ANY person desirous of contracting to bring COWS to His Majesty's Naval Hospital for the supply of Milk to the Sick are requested to apply for further particulars at the Office of this Paper, in St. Thomé Street, Fort St. George, between this time and 12 o'clock at noon of Friday the 23d Instant.

Fort St. George, *Feb.* 19, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE TRUSTEES for the Affairs of Messrs. TULLOH, BRODIE, HALYBURTON and Co. hereby give notice, that on Monday the 25th day of February instant, a Dividend of the realized Assets will be made upon the amount of all Claims due to the Creditors of that firm.

The Dividend Book will remain for signature at their Office, No. 12, Popham's Broadway, behind Messrs. Branson and Co's. Warehouse.

By order of the Trustees,

G. M. KNOX,
Secretary.

Madras, *February* 15, 1811.

SEMINARY,
FOR BOARDERS AND DAY SCHOLARS,
OF EITHER SEX,

No. 75, SEMBOO DOSS STREET,

Black Town, Madras

MR. JOSEPH PRATT,

HAS the honor to inform his friends, and the Public, that in consequence of the great augmentation of his Scholars, he has removed his School to that Commodious Dwelling House, some time since occupied by the late Mr. NEBUCHADNEZZAR LEE, School Master; where he hopes to meet with every encouragement and support from his Friends, and a kind, liberal Public.

From the experience Mr. J. P. has had for a long time past in instructing Youth, and the attention he has always been in the habit of paying to his Pupils, he has great confidence of success under the auspices of so generous a Public.

Mr. J. P. will always do his utmost towards the care and improvement of the Children entrusted to his charge, in order that he may be enabled to give the Parents, Relatives, Guardians, and Friends, of those Children, all the satisfaction in his power.

Mr. J. P.'s terms may be known on application at his Seminary.

Madras, Black Town, 12th *February*, 1811.

GARDEN HOUSE AND FURNITURE,
FOR SALE.

TO be Sold by private Contract, the capital GARDEN HOUSE, built by R. Sherson, Esq. situated at the extremity of the Spur Tank, now the property of Wm. Thackeray, Esq. with handsome LUSTRE, PIER GLASSES, HANGING and WALL LAMPS, MATS complete, and elegant FURNITURE.—The Ground contains 24 cawnies, well stocked with fine engrafted Mangoes, and other Fruit Trees.

Application to be made to Messrs. HARINGTON and Co.

7th February, 1811.

EMPTY BOTTLES.

Messrs. Griffiths & Co.

WILL GIVE *ONE PAGODA* PER DOZEN, FOR *Empty Wine Bottles,* UNTIL THE FIFTEENTH MARCH NEXT, *DELIVERED AT* THEIR WAREHOUSE, IN *POPHAM'S BROADWAY.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALES OF *VALUABLE*

BOOKS,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

THIS DAY *WILL COMMENCE* THE SALE OF THE

BOOKS,

BELONGING TO

A. Falconar, Esq.

IN ST. THOME STREET, IN THE

FORT,

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK, AND CONTINUE UNTIL THE WHOLE *ARE DISPOSED OF.*

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

THIS-DAY, Tuesday the 19th Instant, immediately after the sale of the Books, belonging to ALEXANDER FALCONAR, Esq. in St. Thomé Street, in the Fort, and to continue until the whole are disposed of, the following new Publications, viz.

Murray's Life of Bruce 2 copies.—Annual Review for 1808 No. 7, 11, ditto.—Crutwell's Gazetteer 4 vols. without folio, Atlas 2 copies.—The British Cicero 3 volumes.—Coxe's Walpole 2 vols.—Parson's Travels 1 vol.—Douce's Shakspear 2 vols.—Warburton's Letters 1 vol.—Smith's Botany 1 vol.—Murray's Enquiries 1 vol.—Account of Jamaica 2 copies.—Lamb's Specimens 2 vols.—ditto on Diseases 1 vol.—Lind on Hot Climates 1 vol.—Woolcombe on Consumption two copies—Melmoth's Cicero 5 vols.—Fenellen's Lives 2 vols.—The Knights 2 vols.—Southey's Poems on 2 vols. 2 copies.—Ancient Historical Ballads 1 vol.—The Mother a Poem 4 copies.—Opie's Warrier 2 copies.—White's Poems 2 vols.—Huber on Bees 2 copies.—Deares, Virgil 1 vol.—Davis on Cradetes 1 vol.—Southey's Letters 2 vols. 2 copies.—Hooles Ariosto 6 vols.—Woman or Ida of Athens 4 vols. 7 copies.—Grants American Lady 2 vols. 4 copies.—The Soldiers Orphan 3 vols. 4 copies.—The Trap 1 vol. 2 do.—The World in Miniature 1 vol. 6 copies.—An Introduction to Geography 1 vol. 3 do.—Baldwin's Tables 1 vol.—The New Pantheon 1 vol. 8 copies.—Inchbald's British Theatre 25 vols. elegantly Gilt and lettered,—ditto, Farces 7 do. do. do.—Contes Moreaux Par Marmontel 3 vols. do. do.—Nouveaux Contes Moreaux do. 4 do. do. do.—The Encyclopidia Perthensi's in calf gilt 23 vols.—Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland 19 vols.

AND *A VARIETY OF OTHER*

BOOKS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

This-day, TUESDAY, the 19th Instant, IN ST. THOME STREET,

IN THE FORT,

A VERY elegant 8 light Lustre, with two pair Gerandoles to match, equal, if not superior to any in the Settlement, and a set of Patent Mahogany Tables.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

This-day, TUESDAY, the 19th Instant, IN ST. THOME STREET, *IN THE FORT,*

AN excellent highly finished Bullock Coach, with or without Bullocks, well worth the attention of any Gentleman, going up the Country.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM, ON THURSDAY NEXT, *THE 21st INSTANT,*

A FEW baskets of MACE and a few boxes of NUTMEGS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM, *On MONDAY next, the 25th Instant,* SALE TO COMMENCE, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

AN UPSTAIR HOUSE in Chinatrepettah, near the Barracks.—Terms of Sale—Ten per cent deposit to be made by the purchaser immediately, and the remainder in ten days, in default of which, the House will be resold at the risk and expence of the first purchaser with all advantages forfeited.

FRESH LONG CLOTHS,

Punjums and Izaries.

MESSIEURS

Dobbin & Sutherland,

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have just received a fresh supply of the above articles, which they can warrant fresh, of good quality and on very moderate terms.—N. B.—Messrs. D. and S. expect a further supply in a few days.

FOURTH Calcutta Lottery.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING,

MONDAY, January 28, 1811.

No. 634 a Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 4864 a Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.

PRIZES OF 100 *SICCA RUPEES EACH.*

1	41	85	183	202	251	265	363
370	377	448	452	552	642	693	714
716	747	795	836	1024	1052	1139	1160
1192	1198	1213	1261	1321	1337	1401	1437
1469	1512	1721	1776	1791	1874	1904	2136
2160	2209	2219	2300	2309	2405	2538	2569
2861	2904	2914	2969	3019	3090	3134	3162
3251	3285	3301	3343	3381	3405	3411	3140
3447	3542	3581	3590	3655	3750	3759	3865
4009	4066	4111	4149	4168	4174	4192	4201
4204	4307	4316	4318	4351	4401	4468	4529
4579	4705	4716	4738	4743	4919	4956	4986
5014	5059	5135	5158	5163	5209	5227	5307
5319	5353	5364	5369	5445	5511	5545	5549
5590	5617	5622	5634	5766	5797	5811	5822
5858	5865	5873	5896	5920.			

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING,

THURSDAY, January 31, 1811.

No. 3941 a Prize of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 3203 a Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 451 a P[illegible] Sicca Rupees.
No. 1997 a Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

PRIZES OF 100 *SICCA RUPEES EACH.*

62	180	968	5955	1566	770	5734	1833
2245	5231	4566	5998	4371	525	3714	3097
1144	2331	1258	3715	1451	4892	587	4417
3126	2739	3109	299	2097	4092	4771	1465
1651	5362	4265	2924	1763	3491	4263	2494
3320	2435	1601	1859	2237	1887	5131	3219
4375	4891	477	5731	691	2822	264	4135
362	4675	5689	3910	4142	4230	2645	1000
2491	3158	466	945	2013	896	124	3223
2782	4953	4729	1535	4608	5453	1097	5311
2207	2018	3143	5626	4022	1852	4833	2847
1965	1483	220	940	4640	4396	934	271
4188	5289	3435	462	478	1658	5122	2860
2014	5571	737	3197	2235	3527	521	4141
5199	3635	617	3547	5112	3896.		

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

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

Addt. Supplement to the Madras Courier.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1811.

MADRAS.

This afternoon arrived the H. C. Ship *Earl Spencer*, Captain Hemming, from Calcutta. For list of Passengers, vide Courier of this Morning.

His Majesty's Ship Barbadoes is expected to sail this Evening.

INDIA GAZETTE,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1811.

PARTICULARS OF THE REDUCTION OF TERNATE.

We have been favoured by an intelligent correspondent at Penang, with the only authentic narrative, which has hitherto reached this Presidency, of the operations of the small force lately employed to the eastward in the reduction of the Dutch settlement of Ternate. The circumstances were collected from an Officer, who had escaped from the wreck of the Mandarin. That vessel, it is already known, was a Dutch prize ship, which had been taken at Amboyna, for the purpose of conveying to India, the news of the conquest. Lieutenant Jeffries, late of the Dover, had been appointed to the command of the Mandarin, and charged with Captain Tucker's despatches to his Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief. In passing through the Straits of Malacca, the Mandarin unfortunately grounded near Tree Island; and, the weather proving boisterous during the night, she bilged and sunk. A part only of the crew were saved, having with much difficulty made their way to the land, on a raft which they had prepared. Lieutenant Jeffries himself was found clinging to the bowsprit of the vessel, in a situation of the most imminent peril, by the boats of His Majesty's Frigate Chiffonne, which happened fortunately at that moment to pass through the Straits, with her convoy from China. He was received on board, and conveyed by the Chiffonne to Penang.

The following are the particulars of the reduction of Ternate, as related by our correspondent.

"On the 20th of August, H. M. ship Dover, "sailed from Amboyna, to attempt the reduc- "tion of the Island of Ternate, having on "board 100 troops, under the command of "Captain Forbes of the Madras European Re- "giment. On the 27th she arrived in sight "of the island; and, at midnight, the troops, "seamen and marines, amounting in all to "170 men, were put into the boats, and left "the ship. She was then distant about 12 or "14 miles from the land, it being found im- "practicable to approach nearer, owing to "light winds blowing off the shore. It was "hoped, they would surprize and carry Fort "Kyumerat,—a small fortress, which com- "mands the South East entrance of the Har- "bour; but, the boats being extremely deep, "and the tide flowing, in a contrary directi- "on, the morning dawned, while they were "yet two miles distant from the shore. About "7 A. M. the troops debarked, without the "range of the enemy's line of fire, and took "possession of a height, which was supposed "to command the Fort. A six-pounder was "next landed, and, with infinite labour, drag- "ged up the hill, the road being extremely "rugged, and in many places nearly perpen- "dicular. It was found, however, to be of no "use. The Dover then stood in with the sea "breeze, under a flag of truce, and summoned "the garrison to surrender. This proposal be- "ing rejected with contempt, an Officer was "sent on shore to communicate with the "troops, and 100 men were immediately se- "lected from the force, for a storming party. "They marched at 8 P. M. They presently "found, that the only road through the jun- "gle, had been rendered impassable, by large "trees, which were cut down on each side, "and thrown across with that view. The ar- "dour of the men, however, surmounted at "length every obstacle. On coming near the "Fort, they were encountered by a detach- "ment of 40 men, with two field-pieces, which "immediately opened their fire. The troops "pressed on, however, and the enemy retreat- "ed before them, until they came close to a "ditch. The scaling ladders were then instant- "ly applied, under a heavy fire of grape and "musquetry from the ramparts; and, in about "ten minutes, the Fort was completely in our "possession.

"In the execution of this daring enterprize, "we have to regret the loss of only three men "killed, and one Officer & 18 men wounded.

"At day light, the Dover engaged Cota "Bara, (a battery of 5 eighteen-pounders,) "at pistol-shot distance. This battery she "soon silenced; and was proceeding to ano- "ther fort, when she found it necessary to "return to Cota Bara again, the enemy having "opened his fire anew on seeing her change "station. She silenced the battery a second "time; while the troops on shore entered it, "and took possession of the guns. The Dover "then took up an advantageous position for "the attack of two other batteries, one of 9 "and the other of 5 guns. She silenced them "also, and then "commenced an attack on "the town and Fort Orange.

"In about half an hour afterwards, an "Officer was sent out with a flag of truce, to "say that they had surrendered, and hoped "they would be allowed honorable terms. It "was agreed, that private property should be "respected, that the garrison should march "out with the honors of war, and that the "officers should be permitted to go to Java on "parole. On the 31st, the British colours "were displayed on Fort Orange, under a royal "salute from the Dover and the different bat- "teries of the place. The Dover had only "three men wounded."

"P. S.—The island is not considered very "valuable, but is said to be in a good state of "defence. The stores and other public pro- "perty, found by the captors, are reported "to amount to about 100,000 dollars."

MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

Monday, February 25, 1811.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE, EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY FEB 9, 1811.

FORT VILLIAM,

FEB. 1811.

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

The Official Report of the operations of his Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Naval and Military Forces, which terminated in the entire reduction of the Isle of France and its Dependencies, and the surrender of the whole of the Enemy's Naval Force and Shipping at that Station, having now been received, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that it be published for general information.

The Governor General in Council congratulates the British community of India on the atchievement of this important Conquest, which by extinguishing the power so long possessed and so successfully exercised by the Enemy of maintaining a predatory warfare in the Indian Seas, has given security navigation and commerce, and augmented the sources of external strength and internal prosperity in this order of the British dominions, while it has added territory not less valuable in a political than in a commercial point of view, to the Colonial Possessions the Crown.

The Governor General in Council avails himself of this opportunity of publickly expressing his high and grateful sense of that spirit of united zeal for the interest and glory of his Country, which induced His Excellency Lieut. General the Hon John Abercromby to accept the command of the troops destined to undertake the conquest of the Isle of France. His Lordship in Council ascribes in a material degree, the success of that enterprize, to the indefatigable exertions and professional judgement of that able and distinguished Officer, manifested equally in procuring the most accurate information relative to the local circumstances and defences of the Island and Capital, and in his skilful and judicious arrangement for the previous disposition of the Troops and the subsequent operations of the Field; and his Lordship in Council fulfills with the highest satisfaction the duty of expressing his public thanks and acknowledgents to Lieut. General Abercromby for the important service which he has rendered on this occasion, to the interests of the British Nation and of the Hon. the East India Company.

The Governor General in Council also considers his public acknowledgements to be eminently due to Major General Warde, the second in command, for his zealous exertions and his personal courage and activity in conducting the advance of the troops, and animating them by his example.

His Lordship in Council justly appreciates the distinguished merits of the several Officers, whose individual exertions have obtained the honor of Lieut. Gen. Abercromby's particular applause, while he contemplates also with sentiments of the highest approbation, the ardent zeal and bravery displayed by the whole of the Officers and Men engaged in the attack, and their exemplary patience under the severe fatigues and privations which attended their advance to the Capital of the Island. To the imposing energy, indefatigable exertion, and rapid movements of the troops must be ascribed their unresisted progress through a country peculiarly favorable to the measures of defence, and proportionally disadvantageous to the operations of an invading army.

The Governor General in Council's satisfaction at the success which has crowned the efforts of His Majesty's and the Hon Company's Arms in this short, but brilliant Campaign, is enhanced by the reflection that the loss which has attended it is greatly inferior to that which the difficulties of the enterprize and the means of defence afforded reason to apprehend. This additional advantage must be principally attributed to the judicious arrangements of the Commander of the Forces, and to the promptitude and energy with which they were carried into effect, by the brave Officers and Men under his command. By the united effects of ability in the plan of attack and activity in the exeution of it, the enemy was happily prevented from forming those dispositions which would have rendered the contest more sanguinary, and have added to the number of those who have fallen honored and lamented in the service of their Country. Among these, the Governor General in Council observes, with deep regret, the names of those valuable and distinguished Officers, Lieutenant Colonel Campbell of His Majesty's 33d and Major O'Keefe, of His Majesty's 12th Regiment of Foot. Their merits are known to His Lordship in Council. Each has closed a life of honor and utility in the hour of victory, to which they led the way, and their loss will long be felt both as a public and private misfortune.

Although it belongs to a higher authority to bestow the tribute of merited applause on the Naval branch of the Armament which has atchieved this important conquest, yet the Governor General in Council cannot consider himself to be precluded by the restrictions of official form, from the privilege of publicly expressing his obligations to His Excellency Vice Admiral Bertie, for the alacrity and zeal with which His Excellency seconded the views and arrangements of this Government, directed to the reduction of the Isle of France, and afforded the advantage of his personal exertions in the maritime operations of the enterprize, and of testifying the high sense which this Government entertains of the value and importance of His Excellency's co-operation, and of the essential services rendered on this occasion, by the several meritorious and distinguished Naval Officers, whose exertions with those of the Seamen and Marines landed from the Squadron have justly claimed the acknowledgements of the Commander of the Military Forces. The indispensible aid of the Navy, both in the measures and arrangements preparatory to the execution of the enterprize, and in the dispositions immediately connected with the attack, has been afforded with all the promptitude, zeal and professional ability, that uniformly characterize the conduct of British Seamen on every occasion of active service, and have elevated the Naval power of the British Nation to its present height of glory and renown.

The Governor General in Council cannot advert to this subject without calling to mind with sentiments of just admiration, the many and important services rendered by that distinguished Officer, Commodore Rowley, during the long period of time that he held the Command of the Squadron employed in the Blockade of the French Islands, but especially in the Operations which attended the reduction of the Isle of Bourbon, and in those most able and judicious exertions by which he retrieved the losses sustained in the gallant attack of the Enemy's Frigates in Grand Port in the month of August last.

The connection which the eminent services of Commodore Rowley have with the late successful Expeditions, appears to the Governor General in Council to warrant this publick declaration of his sentiments of acknowledgement and applause.

The Governor General in Council further dischatges a satisfactory obligation of his publick duty by expressing his acknowledgements for the zealous and esential co-operation afforded by his Excellency Vice Admiral Drury in supplying provisions for the consumption of the Troops, in providing for the embarkation of a considerable body of them on board of His Majesty's ships, and in devoting so large a proportion of the Squadron under his Command, to the service of the Expedition.

The Governor General in Council also entertains a high sense of the solicitude manifested by his Excellency to promote the objects of the enterprize, by proceeding to the French Islands with a view to afford the advantages of his Excellency's personal co-operation.

By Order of the Right Honorable
The Governor General in Council,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

To the Right Honorable
GILBERT LORD MINTO,
Governor General, &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I had the honor to inform your Lordshipe in my dispatch of the 21st ultimo, that although the divisions from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope had not arrived at the rendezvous, it had been determined that the Fleet should proceed to sea on the following morning, as from the advanced season of the year, & the threatening appearance of the weather, the ships could no longer be considered secure in their anchorage at Rodriguez; and I did myself the honor to state to your Lordship the measures which it was my intention to pursue, even if we should still be disappointed in not being joined by so large a part of the armament.

Early on the morning of the 22d, Vice. Admiral Bertie received a communication from Captain Broughton of His Majesty's ship *Illustrious*, announcing his arrival off the Island, with the convoy from Bengal. The Fleet weighed at day-light, as had been originally arranged, and in the course of that day a junction having been formed with this Division, the Fleet bore up for Isle of France.

The greatest obstacles opposed to an attack on this Island, with a considerable Force, have invariably been considered to depend on the difficulty of effecting a landing from the Reefs which surround every part of the Coast, and the supposed impossibility of being enabled to find anchorage for the Fleet of Transports.

These difficulties were fortunately removed by the indefatigable exertions of commodore Rowley, assisted by lieut. Street, of the *Staunch*, gun brig; lieutenant Blackiston, of the Madras engineers, and the masters, of H. M. ships *Africaine* and *Boadicia*.

Every part of the Leeward side of the Island was minutely examined and sounded, and it was discovered that a Fleet might anchor in the narrow passage formed by the small Island of the Gunners Coin and the main land, and that in this spot there were openings through the Reefs, which would admit several Boats to enter abreast.

These obvious advantages fixed my determination, although I regretted that circumstances would not allow of the disembarkation being effected at a shorter distance from Port Louis.

Owing to light and baffling winds, the fleet did not arrive in sight of the Islands until the 28th, and it was the forenoon of the following day, before any of the ships came to an anchor.

Every arrangement for the disembarkation having been previously made, the 1st division, consisting of the Reserve, the Grenadier Company of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, with two 6 Pounders and two Howitzers, under the command of General Warde, effected a landing in the Bay of Mapon, without the smallest opposition.—The enemy having retired from Fort Malartic, situated at the head of Grand Bay, and the nearest point to it which they occupied.

As soon as a sufficient part of the European force had been formed, it became necessary to move forward, as the first five miles of the road lay thro' a very thick wood, which made it an object of the utmost importance not to give the enemy time to occupy it.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith having been left with his Brigade to cover the landing place, with orders to follow next morning, the column marched about four o'clock, and succeeded in gaining the more open country; without any efforts having been made by the enemy to retard our progress, a few shots only having been fired by a small Piquet, by which Lieutenant Colonel Keating, Lieutenant Ash, of His Majesty's 12th Regiment, and a few men of the advance Guard were wounded.

Having halted for a few hours during the night, the army again moved forward before day light, with the intention of not halting till arrived before Port Louis; but the Troops having become extremely exhausted, not only from the exertions which they had already made, but from having been almost totally deprived of water, of which this part of the country is destitute, I was compelled to take up a position at the Moulin a Poudre, about five miles short of the town.

Early the next morning, Lieutenant Colonel McLeod with his Brigade, was detached to seize the Batteries at Tombeau and Tortue Bays, and open a communication with the fleet, as it had been previously arranged, that we were to draw our supplies from these two points.

The main body of the army soon after it had moved off its ground, was attacked by a corps of the enemy, who with several fieldpieces had taken a strong position, very favourable for attempting to make an impression on the head of the column, as it shewed itself on arriving at the end of a narrow Road, with a thick wood on each flank. The European flank Battalion which formed the advanced Guard under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell of the 33d Regiment, and under the general direction of General Warde, formed with as much regularity, as the bad and broken ground would admit of, charged the enemy with the greatest spirit; and compelled him to retire with the loss of the Guns, and many killed and wounded. This advantage was obtained by the fall of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, a most excellent and valuable officer; as well as Major O'Keefe, of the 12th Regiment, whom I have also every reason sincerely to regret.

In the course of the forenoon, the army occupied a position in front of the enemy's lines, just beyond the range of cannon shot. On the following morning, while I was occupied in making arrangements for detaching a corps to the Southern side of tha Town; and placing myself in a situation to make a general attack, General DeCaen proposed to capatulate; many of the articles appeared to Vice Admiral Bertie and myself to be perfectly inadmissible; but the French Governor having in the course of the same day acceded to our Terms, a Capitulation for the surrender of this colony and its dependancies was finally concluded.

Your Lordship will perceive that the capitulation is in strict conformity with the spirit of your instructions with the single exception that the Garrison is not to be made Prisoners of War.

Although the determined courage and high state of discipline of the army which your Lordship has done me the honor to place under my command, could leave not the smallest doubt in my mind in respect to the issue of an attack upon the town, I was nevertheless prevailed upon to acquiesce in this indulgence being granted to the enemy, from the desire of sparing the lives of many brave officers and soldiers, and out of regard to the interests of the Inhabitants of this Island, who have long laboured under the most degrading misery and oppression, added to the late period of the season, when every hour became valuable. I considered these to be motives of much more national importance, than any injury that would arise from a small body of troops at so remote a distance from Europe, being permitted to return to their own country free from any engagement. In every other particular, we have gained all, which could have been acquired, if the Town had been carred by assault.

During the course of this short service, the Enemy has not afforded an opportunity to the army in general, for displaying the ardent zeal, and animated courage, with which every individual is inspired, but it is nevertheless my duty to represent to your Lordship in the strongest terms, the merits of every Corps under my Command. The Officers and men, (Europeans as well as Natives) have cheerfully and patiently submitted to the greatest privations and fatigues. During the advance of the army, the Troops were unable for the space of twenty-four hours to procure a sufficient supply of water; but this trying circumstance did not produce a single murmur or the smallest mark of discontent or disappointment.

I feel myself particularly indebted to Lieutenant Colonels Picton; Gibbs, Kelso; Keating, McLeod, and Smith, who commanded the different Brigades, as well as to Major Taynton, the senior officer of Artillery, of whose services I was deprived by a wound which he received on the day the army occupied a position before this Town.

Although I have every reason to be satisfied with the zeal of the heads of departments, I feel it a particular duty incumbent upon me to express in the most pointed manner, the obligations which I owe to Dr. Harris, the Superintending Surgeon, and to the medical Staff in general, for their unremitting attention in the discharge of the important duty reposed in them.

I have received every assistance from Lieutenant Gregory my Military Secretary, and the whole of my personal Staff.

To Major Caldwell, of the Madras Engineers, and who accompanied me from India, I am indebted for the most able, and assiduous exertions. Since his arrival in these Islands, he was indefatigable in procuring the necessary information in respect to the defence of this Colony, and through his means, I was put in possession of an accurate Plan of the Town, some time previous to the disembarkation of the army, and I trust your Lordship will permit me to recommend to your Lordships's protection, this valuable and experienced officer.

It is not in my power to do justice to the merits of Major General Warde; I have on every occasion received from him, the most cordial co-operation and assistance, and during the short operations of the Army, he was constantly at the head of the column, directing the advance guard, and animating the Soldiers by his personal example.

The most perfect harmony have subsisted between the Navy and Army, and I have received every assistance from Vice Admiral Bertie, and the Squadron under his command.

The arrangements connected with the disembarkation, were conducted in the most able and judicious manner by Captain Beavor, of His Majesty's frigate Nisus, and during the subsequent operations of the Army, I am indebted to him for his unremitting attention, and assiduous exertions in landing the necessary Stores and Provisions.

To Capt. Briggs, of His Majesty's ship Clorinde, and Captain Lye, of the Doris, who were employed under the orders of Capt. Beavor, my most grateful acknowledgements are due, for the service they performed, as well as to the Officers and Seamen under their command.

A body of Seamen were landed from the Fleet under the command of Captain Montague, the exertions which were used to bring forward the Guns through a most difficulty country, were such as to attract the admiration of the whole Army, and fully entitle Captain Montague, Lieutenant Lloyd, of the Africaine, and every Officer and Sailor, to the highest encomiums I can pass on their conduct.

The Battalion of Marines under the command of Captain Lirondel, supported the reputation of his distinguished Corps.

This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by my Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant McMurdo, of the Bombay Establishment, who will afford your Lordship any

further information you may require respecting the operations of the Army.

I have the honor to remain,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient very humble Servant,
(Signed) JOHN ABERCROMBY,
Major General.

PORT LOUIS,
December 7, 1810.

We the undersigned Major General Henry Warde, and Commodore Josias Rowley, nominated on the Part of His Britannic Majesty, by Vice Admiral Albemarle Bertie, Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed at the Cape of Good Hope, and the Seas adjacent; and Lieut. General Hon: John Abercromby, Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Forces, on the one part; And Martin Van Germassen, General of Division, Member of the Legion of Honor, and Commandant of the Troops of His Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor of France, at the Isle of France, and Mr. Victor Duperre, Captain de Vaisseau of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, nominated on the Part of Charles de Caen, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, General of Division, Captain General of the French Settlements to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, on the other part; being severally and respectively armed with full powers to settle a Treaty for the Capitulation and Surrender of the Isle of France and all its dependancies, to the Arms of His Britannic Majesty, do agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1.

Que les troupes tant de terre que de Mer, Officiers, sous Officiers, et Soldats, ne seront point prisonniers de guerre.

The troops of His Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor of France, forming the Garrison of the Island of France; the Officers and non Commissioned Officers, the Officers of the Imperial and Royal Marine, and the Crews of the Ships of War, shall not be considered as Prisoners of War, neither the Civil Authorities.

ARTICLE 2.

Qu'ils emporteront tous leurs effects et Bagages.

The troops of His Imperial and Royal Majesty shall retain their Arms and Colors without Ammunition, and all their personal Effects and Baggage to the extent of that which upon honor shall be declared private property.

ARTICLE 3.

Qu'ils seront transportés, ainsi que leurs familles dans un des Ports de l'Empire Française.

The troops of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, & the crews of the Ships of the Imperial and Royal Marine, shall be sent with their families to; Port in European France

ARTICLE 4.

Que pour ce transport, Je conserverai les quartres frigates de S. M. l'Empereur, La Manche, La Bellone, La Astree, et La Minerve, ainsi que les Corvettes, La Victor et L'Entreprenant avec leurs Officiers, et equipages, armement, et munitions, et approvisionnement.

Altogether inadmissible: the crews of the ships of war of the Imperal and Royal Marine are provided for by the preceding Article.

ARTICLE 5.

Qu'il sera joint à ces Batimens, six batimens de transport, que Je designerai pour etre employés a notre transport avec les approvisionnements necessaries pour leurs equipage, et passages.

Proper Vessels shall be forthwith equippedas Cartels, at the expence of the British Government, provisioned & stored to convey the French Garrison and the Crews of the ships of war to European France: the same vessels to be at liberty to proceed to any Port of England, without delay.

ARTICE 6.

Ces Conditions agrées, Je rendrai la Colonie, et tous les dependances, les Magazines &c. &c. les Inventoires de tous objets appartenant, etre conservés & l'Empereur, seront dressées pour le tout rendre à la paix.

The Colony and its dependencies shall be ceded unconditionally, no power being vested in the parties contracting, to determine its future destination. Inventories shall be taken by Commissioners to be appointed on behalf of the contracting parties of all public Magazines & Stores which shall be given up to the Forces of His Britannic Majesty in their actual state and without deterioration.

ARTICLE 7.

Que les propriétés des habitans seront respectés.

All private property shall be respected.

ARTICLE 8.

Que les habitants conserveront leurs Religion, loix et Coutumes.

The Inhabitants shall preserve their Religion, Laws and Customs.

ARTICLE 9.

Qu'il leur sera permis, pendant l'espace de deux ans, de jouir de la feculté de quitter la Colonie, avec leurs propriétés, pour se rendre aux lieux quils voudront.

The Colonists shall have the option during two years to come, to quit the Colony with their respective private property.

ARTICLE 10.

Que les blessés qu'il sera obligé de laisser dans les Hospitaux y seront traités de la même maniere, que les Sujets de S. M. Britannique.

The Wounded or Sick that it shall be necessary to leave in the Hospitals shall be treated the same as the Subjects of His Britannic Majesty. French Surgeons shall be permitted to remain with them, and they shall afterwards be sent to France at the expence of the British Government.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

ARTICLE 1.

The public Functionaries of the French Government of the Isle of France shall be permitted to remain in the Colony for a reasonable period to regulate and discharge their Public Accounts with the Colonists.

ARTICLE 2.

The morning of the 3d December Instant, at six o'clock A.M. possession shall be given to the Troops of His Britannic Majesty of the Fort of Dumas and the Lines of the Town of Port Napoleon down to the Bastion Fanfaron.

ARTICLE 3.

The morning of the 4th December Instant, at six o'clock, the Isle of Tonnelier, Fort Blanc, and the whole of the Batteries of the Harbour of Port Napoleon and all the Shipping, both Ships of War and Privateers, and Merchant or other Shipping of every description whatsoever, shall be given up to the Naval and Military Forces of His Britannic Majesty; and all Shipping lying in any other Creek, Port, or Harbour of the Island, shall equally be considered as the Property of His Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE 4.

The Troops of his Imperial and Royal Majesty and the Crews of the Ships of War and Privateers, shall retire to the Barracks of the Town, where they shall continue until their final embarkation.

ARTICLE 5.

That the subsistence of the French Garrison, both Officers and men, as well as of the Officers and Crews of the Ships of War, so long as they shall remain there, shall be assured and provided for by the British Government; the expence arising therefrom shall be considered as an advance for which the French Government is pledged.

ARTICLE 6.

That in the Second Chapter of the Port, as stipulated by the third additional Article, all English Prisoners of War of whatever description now in the Island of France, shall be liberated.

ARTICLE 7.

That if any difference shall arise in the interpretation of any part of the foregoing, it shall be interpreted in favor of the British Government.

This done and concluded at the British Head Quarters, at Pamplemousses, at one o'clock A. M. the 3d day of December

(Signed) VANDERMASSEN,
Genl. of Division.
HENRY WARDE,
Major General.
JOSIAS ROWLEY,
Commodore.
W. DU PERRE,
Capt. de Vaisseau.

Approuvé et Ratifié,
Le presente,
(Signed) Le Capitaine General,
CHAS, DE CORTLOGON,
Sec. to the Commission.

TRUE COPY,
(Signed) GREGORY,
Mil. Sec. to the Commander of the Forces.

RETURN of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, at the Attack of the Isle of France, on the 30th November, and 1st and 2d of December, 1810.

CORPS.	Killed. Lieutenant Colonel.	Killed. Majors.	Killed. Serjeants & Havildars	Killed. Drummers.	Killed. Rank and File.	Killed. Total.	Wounded. Lieutenant Colonels	Wounded. Majors.	Wounded. Lieutenants.	Wounded. Serjeants & Havildars.	Wounded. Drummers.	Wounded. Rank and File.	Wounded. Total.	Missing. Native Officers.	Missing. Drummers.	Missing. Rank and File.	Missing. Total.	REMARKS.
Artillery												1	1					
Flank Bat. His Majesty's 12th Regt					4	4			2	3		22	28			2	2	3 Rank and File missing, supposed to be killed.
——— 14th do.					1	1						2	2					
——— 33d do.	1		1		1	3				1		12	13					
——— 56th do.					3	3	1					2	2			2	2	
——— 69th do.												1	1					
His Majesty's 12th Regiment		1		1	1	3						5	5					
——— 14th do.																3	3	
——— 22d do.												4	4					
——— 39th do.					1	1						4	4					
——— 87th Detachment					2	2												
Royal Marines												2	2					
Native Flank Battalion												1	1					
1st Bengal Volunteers														1		1		
2d ——— ditto			1		1							3	3			13	13	
Madras ditto					1							2	2			17	17	
Bombay Sepoy Detachment			1									3	3			2	2	
Madras Pioneers					9	9			1	1		19	22		1	2	3	
His Majesty's 84th Regiment																		
Total	1	1	3	1	22	28	1		5	1		83	94	1	2	42	45	

(Signed) W. NICHOLSON, *D. A. G.*

N. B.—One Seaman killed and Five Wounded not incl[illegible] above.

Names of OFFICERS, [illegible]ed and Wounded.

KILL[illegible]

Lieutenant-Colonel Campb[illegible] 33d Regiment.
Major..... O'Keef[illegible] 2th ditto.

WOU[illegible]

Lieutenant-Colonel Keatin[illegible] h ditto.
Major..... Taynto[illegible] ras Artillery.
Lieutenants..... Ashe, [illegible] Regiment.
Keappock, [illegible]to,
Jones, [illegible] ditto, (slightly.)

TRUE CO[illegible]

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Secretary to Government.