

MADRAS COURIER.



WEDNESDAY, 5th. FEBRUARY 1866.

Number 1061.

Volume XXII.

Administration.

APPLICATION was this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical side, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of JOSEPH WILLIAM HAZARD, deceased, late a Captain in the Service of the Honourable East India Company, to be granted to ELIZABETH HAZARD, the Widow of the said deceased.

W. LIGHT,
PROCTOR.

Madras, 3d. February, 1866.

Sheriff's Sale,

ANTHONY JEREMIAH,
Vice-INGOO VENCATY PATTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 13th INSTANT, and Tuesday the 14th INSTANT, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premises between 4 and 6 in the afternoon of each day, Two Baking Houses and Ground situated in the Village of Puravank in Koppoumanduram, viz.

On Monday the 13th, one House and Ground measuring in length from North to South, on the East side 75 and a half feet, and on the West side 72 feet, and in breadth from East to West 43 and a half feet, and on Tuesday the 14th another House and Ground measuring in length from East to West 80 feet, and in breadth 30m North to South, 40 feet or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendant and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per Cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of each Purchase and the residue in 30 days, in default of which the premises to be sold, and the sale thereof, shall be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon.

J. W. MILLER,
SHERIFF.

Madras, 4th. February, 1866.

NAVY BILLS,

AT NINETEEN DAYS SIGHT,
FOR SALE,
AT MY OFFICE AT
85. 10d. Sterling the Star Pagoda.

THOMAS HOBBASON,
NAVAL OFFICER.

Naval Office, Madras, 4th. February, 1866.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals will be received at my Office, on or before Wednesday, the 5th. February next, at Noon, for the Supply of Twenty Thousand Star Pagodas, in Cash, for Bills on the Commissioners for Vidualling His Majesty's Navy, London, at Ninety days Sight.

BASIL COCHRANE,
AGENT FOR VICTUALLING.

Madras, 30th. January 1866.

Advertisement.

FRANCK & THOMPSON
BEG Leave to acquaint their Friends, and the Public in general, that they have REMOVED their

SHOP

from the Fort, to their COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE, in
Suncarama Street
fronting the Esplanade, BLACK-TOWN—where all Orders, which they may be honored with, will be strictly attended to, and punctually executed.

F. and T. embrace this opportunity to offer to their numerous Friends, their most sincere acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which they have experienced, and trust by assiduity, to merit a continuance.

Madras, 3d. January 1866.

For Sale.

BY ORDER OF THE PROPRIETORS.
A LARGE and Commodious GARDEN HOUSE, situate on the great Road leading to the Mount, lately occupied by Sir THOMAS STRANGE.

Further particulars regarding the Premises, may be known by application to Messrs TULLOCH, BRODIE, HALYBURTON and CO.
Fort St. George, 23th. January 1866.

WANTED.

AN BULLOCK COACH: it must be fully and on SPRINGS. Apply to the PRINTER of the COURIER.
Madras, 4th. February 1866.

To be Sold
By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
ON THE PREMISES,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 5th. Instant,
BETWEEN THE HOURS OF
Four and Five o'Clock in the afternoon,

THREE Pieces of Ground situate in the fourth line on the North Beach, measuring in length from East to West on the North side, 143 feet, (in breadth from North to South on the East to 50 feet) on the West end 493 or thereabouts—bounded on the North, by the Ground of Bozea Braminy, and the East by a street, and on the West by a street.

Conditions of Sale as Usual.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
On FRIDAY, the 7th. Instant,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

A HANDSOME Set of Black-wood Dining Tables in three parts—a pair of ditto Side Boards—Black-wood Coats—a handsome Mahogany Bureau and Book case—new Mahogany Writing Effronts—a small Black-wood Book case—Camp Coats—ditto Tables—a second-hand double Bareded Fowling Piece—a pair of Pillows—Sea Couches with Drawers and Rattanid sides—Camp Trunks—a complete Sextant by Cary in a Mahogany case—four capital Telescopes, &c. &c.

also
A small invoice of Europe, Helian, Military and Half Boots—forty pair of Bengal Military and Half ditto—forty dozen of Black and Red Pencils—a few Colour Boxes—and a small collection of Books.

At one o'Clock.
Seven strong Bullocks—Horses—Bands, and Second-hand Palankeens.

fourteenth Asylum
AND
ROAD LOTTERY,
TWELFTH DAY'S DRAWING
IN THE
SECOND CLASS,
THURSDAY, the 30th. January, 1866.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

107	324	197	455	359	403	210
724	552	881	030	811	1719	1743
1563	1911	1455	1858	1819	2751	2549
2640	2466	2004	2332	2583	2176	2767
2644	2287	2579	2442	2435	2425	3659
3245	3706	3680	3091	3071	3474	3393
3545	3426	3453	3882	3618	3349	3506
3527	4536	4470	4032	4603	4302	4380
4179	4599	4377	4042	3953	3971	5184
5202	5831	5333	5416	5919	5571	5447
4085	4770	5219	5186	5029	5588	5349

HEEFKE and SON, AGENTS.

THIRTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING
IN THE
SECOND CLASS,
MONDAY, the 3d. February, 1866.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

2	225	236	237	251	589	495
983	866	948	959	986	723	577
1668	1993	1118	1956	1433	1716	1620
1886	1935	1137	2647	2662	2441	2834
2873	2526	2395	2485	2727	2017	2722
2450	2601	2262	3786	3517	3876	3009
3135	3809	3940	3536	3943	3304	3929
4281	4172	4347	4153	4528	4107	4043
4435	4013	4333	4744	5168	5939	5838
5810	5901	5261	5257	5926	5907	5335
5668	5875	5866	5303			

HEEFKE and SON, AGENTS.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 30th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT TEN O'CLOCK,

A FEW Corges of Coarse Unbleached Salempores.
Two Corges of Bleached ditto.
Sundry Articles of Furniture—Plate—China Ware, &c.
A set of Scales and Weights, for weighing Silver.

ALSO,
TWO CASKS OF
CATALONIA WINE,
AND
A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM.
On MONDAY next, the 10th. February,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT TEN O'CLOCK.

A FEW Corges of Red Taffeties, Gauze of Colours, for Cut Curtains.
Curtaines, Chuppa Chandy Womens Cloths.
Veils for Moor Women.
AND
SEVERAL PIECES OF
Very Handsome
FLOWERED SILK.

To be Sold
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 10th. February,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AN INVOICE OF
HANDSOME

Mock Jewelry,
CHIEFLY CONSISTING OF
NECK Chains, Earrings, and
bracelets, to match; Rings, Seals, Watch
Keys, Broaches, Lockets, Ornamented
Combs, Lockets with Chains, &c. &c.

For Sale on Commission.
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
A FEW Pieces of handsome
Europe Chintz of Patterns, for Gowns
and Couch Covers,
Large and small Europe Counter Panes,
A few Jars of Jams, Jellies, & Preserves,
Gentlemen's Black Round Hats,
AND
Children's Hats of Colours, &c. &c.

Advertisement.
Probate of the last Will and Testament of Mr. ALEXANDER MORRISON deceased, late Surgeon of His Majesty's 24th. Regiment, having been granted to Colonel DICRENS & Major FENWICK, two Executors therein named, it is hereby requested that all debts due, or property belonging to the Estate may forthwith be paid or delivered over, and that all claims against the same may be stated, to the Executors, or to Messrs. TULLOCH, BRODIE, HALYBURTON and CO. their AGENTS at Madras.
Madras, 17th. January, 1866.

For Sale on Commission.
By HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.
A WELL-TONED SECOND HAND
PIANO FORTE.
By Johannes Broadwood,
IN VERY GOOD REPAIR.
PRICE 95 STAR PAGODAS.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
BY JOHN BURDEN,
AT HIS ROOMS,
IN DAVIDSON'S STREET,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 5th. Instant,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

TWO Pipes of Gin, and two Leaguers of Brandy, which will be put up Ten Gallons in a lot, — Five Casks of American Beef—Eight Casks of Cod Fish, One hundred and fifteen Boxes of Soap—about two hundred Bundles of Pipe Staves, AND
SUNDRT OTHER ARTICLES.
AND
AT HALF PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK,
BY ORDER OF THE

Military Board,
Four-thousand and forty Iron Knives, well adapted for the Eastern Trade.
BY ORDER OF THE
PRIZE AGENTS.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
BY JOHN BURDEN,
AT THE BEACH,
OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE,
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th. February,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
THE BRIG
LA COURIER,

COPPERED,
WITH HER MASTS, YARDS, STANDING
AND RUNNING RIGGING, &c.
AS FROM SEA.

THE LA COURIER was sold on the 20th. ult. but the Purchaser having failed to comply with the Conditions of Sale, and thereby forfeited the deposit, and she is again to be sold for the benefit of the Captors, she is a new handsome Vessel, measuring in length 77 feet, from the after part of the Stern post to the inside part of the Apron, on the Upper Deck, in breadth 19 feet 10 inches, from out to out on the Gunnell, and in depth to feet 4 inches, from the Kelson to the lower part of the Beam, and Sails remarkably tall.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.
Ten per Cent. of the Purchase Money, to be paid down the moment the Brig is Sold, and the remainder in 15 days, and in default of payment, she will be put up again and resold at the loss and expense of the Purchaser, and the deposit forfeited.
The Vessel is to be at the risk of the Purchaser or Purchasers, the moment she is sold.

To be Sold
By Public Auction,
BY JAS. RANKEN,
AT HIS ROOMS,
Dr. Mallo's Buildings, Black-town,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 5th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT TEN O'CLOCK,
A FEW COILS OF

COIR ROPE,
FROM 3 TO 3 & A HALF INCHES,
IN EXCELLENT CONDITION,
AND
SOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
ALSO,

A HANDSOME Bengal made PALANKEEN,
A handsome BANDY, with Hood and Lamps,
A few dozen of FRENCH CLARET,
A few dozen of MADEIRA WINE,
AND
A GREAT NUMBER OF
OTHER ARTICLES.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 5th. FEBRUARY 1866.

MADRAS SPRING RACES.

FIRST DAY,

MONDAY, THE 3D. FEBRUARY, 1866,
A MAIDEN SUBSCRIPTION PURSE OF £. 100 each, free for all Horses, that never started for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes; three Mile Heats carrying to Stone.

NAME	HEATS
MR. ABBOTT'S G. A. H. Pioneer,	5 3
MR. COOKSON'S B. A. H. Highboard,	4 4
MR. OSBORN'S G. A. H. Sprinter,	1 1
MR. BALFOUR'S G. A. H. Mayflower,	3 5
MR. BROWN'S B. A. H. Traveller,	difficult.
CAPT. GRANT'S G. A. H. Pickle,	4 2

Very close running; PIONEER and SLYBOOTS both swayed, but recovered themselves; the Heat was well contested.

Good Running the Second Heat. PIONEER, PICKLE and SLYBOOTS.—Pioneer boiled again, near the distance Post.—Won by SLYBOOTS.

ON THE SAME DAY.

A MAIDEN SUBSCRIPTION PURSE OF £. 50 each, free for all Horses that never started for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes, Two Mile Heats, Weight for Age, 3 years old carrying 7 Stone 7 lbs. 4 years old 8 Stone, 5 years old 8 Stone 4 lbs. 6 years old 8 Stone 7 lb. and aged 9 Stone.

NAME	HEATS
CAPT. SHOWLER'S G. A. H. Paddy Mullins,	1 4 4
MR. COOKSON'S G. A. H. Handicap,	6 0 6
MR. OSBORN'S G. A. H. Dorough,	3 1 1
MR. J. BAYLOR'S G. A. H. Gravelly,	5 2 3
MR. TAYLOR'S G. H. Peggie,	4 5 5
MR. ABBOTT'S G. A. H. Swiftfoot,	4 5 3
CAPT. GRANT'S G. A. H. Skander,	3 3 2

Ever running between Paddy Mullins, Dorough, and Babander, the first heat, and won by Dorough.

The Second and Third Heats, won with ease by Dorough.

HEAD QUARTERS CAMP AT RAJFOOK GHAT.

On the left Bank of the Phippsy, December 13th. 1865.

- "The services of the Division of the Army from the Province of Bombay under the command of Major General Jones, being no longer necessary in its present situation, Major General Jones will be pleased to commence his march towards Guzerat within a day."
- "The Commander in Chief was happy on a former occasion to express his particular approbation of the Soldier-like appearance and good order of the Troops composing that division of the Army; and His Majesty's ship with pleasure embraces the present occasion of returning his thanks to Major General Jones, the Officers and Men of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Troops, under the Major General's command, for the important services rendered by them during the war."
- "Since the period at which the Commander in Chief expressed the satisfaction he derived on inspecting the Troops under Major General Jones's command, His Majesty's ship has been proud to witness on every occasion on which they have been employed, the steady conduct and gallantry in action of all the Troops composing the Division; and His Majesty's ship will not fail to make known to the Government of Bombay, the high sense he entertains of the meritorious services rendered by Major General Jones and the Troops under his command."

ON Thursday last arrived the Ship General Wellesley, Captain J. Burn, from Rangpoor, but last from Penang.

We have been favored with the following Extra, from Capt. Burn's Log-book.

SHIP GENERAL WELLESLEY,

At Sea, 23d. January, 1866; the little Andaman, bearing N. by E. distant 12 Leagues.

"As day light, saw a Boat with a Mast-sail hoisted, steering about S. W.—bore up to her, and how to,—found the Boat, or Vessel, to be the remains of a Birmah Trading Vessel, full of people, who appeared nearly expiring.—Took all the people on board, of the following description—A Malabar Man, (native of Madras) a China-man, and fifteen Birmah, all of them in a very exhausted, and miserable condition, from hunger and fatigue;—the account they gave of themselves is as follows:—"

"They say, that they left Rangoon, about two months ago, bound for Martaban, but from bad weather, and ignorance of Navigation, the Vessel had been wrecked on an Island, the name or situation of which they know not, but which we imagine to have been the great Andaman."

"So soon as they had got on shore, the Natives attacked them, with Bows and Arrows, and killed two people, a China-man and a Birmah;—the remainder escaped to a small Island adjacent, and where, from the remains of their Vessel, they constructed the Boat in which we found them."

"They remained on the Island about twenty days, during which time they were frequently attacked by the Natives, who they describe as being NEGROES, with woolly-heads, and perfectly naked."

"During the above period, and till we fortunately fell in with them, they had subsisted entirely on the Bark of Trees, and a very few Muscels."

"They left the Island about five days ago, and ignorantly supposed that by keeping before the Wind, they should fetch the Coast of Arracan, thought in fact they were going in a contrary direction, and must all have miserably perished in the course of a few days, having only a few pieces of green Bark, and very little Water left."

"Upon examining the Property they had saved, we found a Chest, containing 44 and a half Spanish Dollars, and about the weight of 1200 Pieces, of Birmah Silver, together with some accounts, in Chinese character, the China Man claimed the major part of the Silver, as his property, but was contradicted by the other people, who asserted that it was the property of the China-man who was killed by the Savages. Delivered the remainder of the property, consisting of Piece Goods, and Birmah Silver, to those who claimed it."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM RANGOON.

"On the 6th of December, Captains Brown, Eaton, and Stevens, whose respective ships were at Pegue, & at that period ready for sea; addressed a petition to government, for permission to hang their Rudders, and proceed to their respective ports of destination. The Minister in reply, observed that as a small Sloop had been dispatched by the British subjects with a letter to the Governor General, it was necessary that they should remain until they obtained an answer."

"On the 13th, a boat arrived at town from His Majesty's Ship Dedaigneau, Capt. Proctor, under a flag of truce, charged with dispatches and letters from his Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge, and also with letters from Captain Proctor to the Rangoon Government, under charge of Lieutenant Umfreville & Mr. Seymour, which intelligence proved highly gratifying; the Dedaigneau continuing at anchor off the mouth of the River."

"Immediately on the arrival of the boat, intimation was sent to the Minister, and in less than an hour the officers were sent for by him to his house, where the letter from Capt. Proctor, was delivered and read; and which was to the following effect:—"

"That the Rangoon Government should take off the embargo from all English ships and property, that the ships should be permitted to ship their Rudders, and be allowed to depart for their different destinations; and that the Commerce with the English should continue on the same footing as heretofore; that on the part of the British government, the ship Regina, that had been seized by Capt. Gordon of the Albatross, should be restored, and delivered up to the Birmah Government."

"To these propositions the Minister immediately assented, and also that a letter should be written next day by Government, and dispatched to Captain Proctor, signifying its assent to the same."

"On the 15th, the Minister having finished his dispatches for Captain Proctor, they were delivered to Lieutenant Umfreville, at the same time assuring him that the Embargo should immediately be removed, the ships be permitted to hang their Rudders, and to sail at the discretion of their respective commanders, on which assurance, Lieutenant Umfreville took his leave, with the dispatches.—Immediately after the departure of Mr. Umfreville, the Commanders of the different Ships again petitioned Government for leave to prepare for sea, which was readily accorded that very evening."

"On the 17th, the boat again returned from the Dedaigneau, with Lieut. Umfreville and Mr. Seymour, with dispatches from Sir Thomas Troubridge, for the King of Ava, and a letter from Capt. W. Beauchamp Proctor to the Minister; but, as the boat arrived rather late in the evening, the Minister could not be seen until next morning."

"Owing to some delay these letters were not presented to the Minister until the 19th, at noon; the letter from Capt. Proctor, was then read in public; it merely stated, that the letter which had been addressed by the Minister to Capt. Proctor, was merely a complimentary one, he begged leave to transmit to him proposals to those formerly transmitted to him, to be formally signed, and ratified, by the Birmah Government; as he Captain Proctor had been directed by his instructions to have all his transactions in writing." To this proposition Government immediately assented, and orders were given for the terms and conditions of reconciliation to be prepared in duplicate in the English and Birmah language."

We understand that in the late dispute with the Rangoon government, the Minister conducted himself throughout the whole with much moderation and forbearance.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

- Mr. Thomas Anley, Commercial Resident at Tinnevely.
- Mr. John Cafamajor, 3d. Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit, for the Southern Division.
- Lieutenant C. Donville, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.
- Mr. Assistant Surgeon M'Cube, is posted to the 5th Battalion 3d. Regiment.

On Thursday last arrived His Majesty's ship HINDOSTAN, Captain Fraser.
The Hindostan conveyed the homeward bound fleet, which left this Port in September last, to the Latitude of 25 South, and Longitude 57 East, where she lies till, all well, on the 19th, of October, under the command of his Majesty's ship Weymouth.

FORT WILLIAM,—18th. January.

The Honorable the Governor General having dated in a dispatch to the Vice President in Council, dated in the *After Dispatch*, 13th January 1866, that he had received from the Right Hon. Lord Lake, official information of the arrival in His Lordship's Camp of a copy of the Treaty concluded with Dowlet Rao Scindiah, on the 2nd, of November 1865, duly Ratified by His Majesty's Vice President in Council, that a Royal Salute be fired on this important occasion from the Ramparts of Fort William, and that the same ceremony be observed at all the Military Stations dependent upon this Presidency, on the receipt of these Orders.

CALCUTTA—20th. January.

On Thursday arrived the ship Triton, Capt. Brown from Penang, which left on the 24th. ult.—*Paffengers*, Mrs. Sealy, —Capt. Charles Sealy, Bengal Artillery—Lieutenants Richard James, and H. Oske.
On Wednesday arrived the American ship Brutus, Capt. Emery, from Mauritius, and left from Batavia, whence she sailed the 16th. O3.
A Dutch squadron of two line of battle ships and a frigate, had arrived at Batavia, few days before the departure of the Brutus, from a two month's *unsuccessful cruise* in the China seas.
On Monday arrived, the ship Admiral Rainer, Capt. Pike, from Coringa.
The ship Griffin, Captain Makepeace, is also arrived from Coringa.

BENGAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. E. Wynch, Register of the Zillah Court at Rungpoor, and Assistant to the Magistrate at that Station.
Mr. Joseph Littleale Register of the Zillah Court at Chittagong, and Assistant to the Magistrate at that Station.
Mr. Avandell Roberts, Agent for unloading and loading the Honourable Company's ships at Kedgee.
Captain George Becker, of the 9th Regiment Native Cavalry, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, from the 14th. December last.

BOMBAY APPOINTMENTS.

William B. T. Crozier, first Assistant to the Customs Officer.
Richard S. Goodwin, Secretary and Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

THE BOMBAY MARINE.

Senior Captain Walter Borlase, to be Commodore, vice Charles B. de la Motte, deceased.
Junior Captain Thomas Stanger, to be a Senior Captain, vice Borlase promoted.

BOMBAY—22d. January.

Arrived the ship Gunjais, Captain N. Purvis, from China. The Gunjais sailed from Whampoa on the 11th. of December, and on her passage touched at Macassar, and Prince of Wales's Island. Under Sir John's in the Straits of Malacca they passed three Indianmen bound to China—His Majesty's ships Phatton, & Cornwallis and Harrier took of war, had arrived at Prince of Wales's Island, the Phatton had proceeded as far as Achen, in quest of the Bellona, which ship had unfortunately left that place a few days previous to her arrival.
The ship Charlotte had reported, her having been chased off Polo Aure by a ship, supposed to be the Semillante French frigate.

On Saturday last anchored in the harbour the Honourable Company's ships Camden, Captain Sampson; Prellon, Captain Storrock; Ceylon, Capt. Hudson; Phoenix, Capt. Ramsden, the former from Prince of Wales's Island, and the three latter from Bengal.—*Paffengers*, Lieutenants Mackenzie and Howard of H. M. 73th. regt. Messrs J. Allen, Wright, Richardson, Middleton and Morrice.—R. C. Plowden, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, and his Lady.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday last, Lieut. Miss A. C. BEAUMONT, of His Majesty's 34th. Regt. to Miss JACKSON.
At Calcutta, Lieut. A. Davidson, Esq. to Mrs. Burgh.

DEATH.

In Fort William, John Macdowall, Esq. of the Ceylon Civil Service.

ARRIVALS.—H. M. ship Hindoostan, Captain Fraser, from Prince of Wales's Island—goth. ship Strathgilly, from Penang.—goth. ship Randolph, 65. ship General Zephyr, Capt. Burn, from Penang.—3d. Schooner Zephyr, Captain W. Brown, from Pedang.—Feb. 3d. Ship Commodore, Capt. Garden, Colombo.—Cutter Blue Beard, from Pondicherry, and Snow Hope, from Penang.
COLOMBO.—Arrived, Brig Belfry, from Calcutta.—Brig Gallop, from the Isle of France.—Brig S. George from Malacca.
POINT DE GALLE.—Arrived H. M. ship Grampus, Capt. Warden.—Portuguese ship Luz, from China.—Ship Ephraim, Capt. T. Rofs, from Buzorra.

Frontiers of Galicia 25th. August 1865.
Within the last eight days the Russian troops have been advancing on our frontiers, and have been put on the march.
It has not been precisely ascertained what number of Russian troops are in their march, but from current report they amount to 150,000 men. Six corps each consisting of 65,000 men, subdivided into three Columns, each of 5,000

men, making 90,000 men, will march through Eastern Galicia, whilst the other 60,000 will enter it, it is said, Western Galicia, and pass into Carovica.

The advanced guard of the French army in Hanover, on the 21st. of September had arrived at Gießen.

LONDON—10th. September.

MADAME JEROME BONAPARTE has paid a visit to the Bank of England, accompanied by a gentleman and a lady. She was received with marked attention & politeness, and then through the various offices. The name of the visitor becoming known, some hundreds of persons assembled to see her return to her carriage, which waited at the front of the building. The spectators were however, greatly disappointed in not being permitted to see her face, which she concealed by her veil.

The Homeward bound Jamaica fleet has arrived in safety, under convoy of his Majesty's ships Thebes, Deigenota, and Certissima, of about 166 sail, without a single missing ship. Lord Nelson has taken leave of the Admiralty, and will fall from Plymouth immediately.—he is to have the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and is entrusted with the most liberal and unfettered confidence.

The following ships will accompany his Lordship's Victory 100 guns.—Jan 74. Brown—Deacon 64 Durham—Agamemnon 64, Sir E. Berr—Euryalus 38, Black-wood.
One of the Portests of the Indian of Admiral Raitier's fleet has arrived at the India house.

An article under the head of Madrid, contains a scheme for raising a loan of 2,000,000, in Spain.—The terms upon which the Spanish Government proposes to raise this sum, they, in the strongest light, the miserable state of the finances. In addition, a loan interest of 5 & half per cent. the holders are to be entitled to the chance of a certain number of prizes, amounting in the whole to about one-eighth of the entire loan. All the temptation of a Lottery is thus superinduced upon a large interest.—Such are the fruits of French fraternity and alliance.

LONDON, 7th. Sept.—There was a cabinet council yesterday held at Lord Mulgrave's office, in pursuance of orders received last Tuesday at the head quarters Canterbury, from the Secretary of State of the war department. Several regiments employed in the Southern districts are to hold themselves in readiness for foreign service. The Cavalry which is to form part of it, amounts to 12,000 men. Similar orders were received at 11 1/2. when there are three regiments of Dragoon.
The Gazette contains a long Order in Council, for carrying into effect the Legislative Restrictions lately imposed on the Slave Trade.—After December next, the annual importation of Slaves into our Colonies is limited to three Slaves for every hundred in the colony, provided it shall appear that casualties to that extent shall have taken place in the preceding year.

By a letter from Cadix, we learn, that a Lieutenant and Midshipman of His Majesty's ship Mars, boarded an American from Cadix, having on board General Moreau, his lady, and three children, bound to America; they expressed great apprehension of being detained, but were permitted to pursue their voyage without interruption.

VERONA—9th. September.

Since the 3d. of this month a great number of Austrian troops have arrived on the banks of the Adige from Styria and the Tyrol. The number of French troops in that quarter have also been considerably augmented, in such a manner that the two banks of Adige are occupied by a very formidable force. The bridges of Della Pietra, and of Ponte nuova, are barricaded at each end, and every communication is now cut off excepting by the bridge of Della Pietra.

VIENNA, 12th. AUG.—We learn with the most lively alarm, that Government has given orders for marching a body of about fifteen thousand Men through the Electorate of Salzburg, to form a junction with the Troops on the Tyrol.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,—d. Sept. 1865.

Information is received from Admiral Cornwallis, that on the morning of the 30th. ult. his Majesty's frigate Melampus, under the command of Mr. G. G. Thebig, cruising off the Penmarks, was attacked by a French squadron, consisting of ten sail of different descriptions, which forced S. S. E. (supposed to be Rochefort). A squadron of four line of battle ships, four frigates, and two brig, are feared to have sailed from Vigo on the 18th. and are supposed to be the same as the above.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,—5th. Sept.

By advices received this morning, the combined fleets of the Enemy remained at Cadix on the 3d. ult. and the Carthagen squadron had that port, on the 15th. of the same month.

We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of the Homeward bound Jamaica fleet, off the Isle of Wight.—They sailed from Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 26th. of July, under convoy of His Majesty's ship Thegod, Dionis, and Ceres, consisting of upwards of 136 sail.

BERLIN, 9th. August.—Mr. Wuecler has arrived here from the Court of the Elector of Wurtemberg. It is reported that the object of his mission is to apply to the King of Prussia to unite the states of Wurtemberg to the armed neutrality of the North, in the event of the renewal of hostilities on the continent.

LONDON, 17th September.

Parliament, it is said, will meet for the dispatch of business on the 20th or 21st of Nov. Mr. Pitt's journey to Weymouth is believed to be for the purpose of assisting at a Council, at which the meeting of Parliament, on one of those days will be fixed.

Government, we understand, received yesterday afternoon, advice from Tomington of the 6th which informed them that the French have actually begun to evacuate Hanover. That on the 11th and 22d instant, the French troops were marching out of Hanover and its dependencies, and that in a few days, they would have entirely evacuated the Hanoverian territory.

This intelligence, which is official, was accompanied by a rumour prevalent at Hamburg, that the French troops would be succeeded by Prussians. But to this rumour we know not how to attach credit. It is generally believed that a treaty of Neutrality has actually been signed between Prussia, Denmark and some of the secondary states of Germany. The occupation of Hanover would ill accord with any such treaty.

The Venus frigate, fell in on the 22d instant, with seven French frigates of the line, and two frigates, in latitude 46 West, Long 23 North—the Venus was chased for some time by them, but they were soon out of sight. The Rochefort frigate was not supposed to be so strong. From the Longitude in which this Squadron was cruising, it may be inferred that it was cruising to intercept some of our homeward or outward bound fleets.

LONDON, 24th August.

The following communication was yesterday made by the Admiralty to Lloyd's:—

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, 23d August.

Despatches from Admiral Cochrane, dated the 19th instant, received by the Admiralty, give a report from Captain Cochrane, of His Majesty's Ship Iphigene, having on the 18th in the evening, seen the combined Fleet of the enemy, on the coast of Ferrol Harbour, consisting of twenty-two ships of the line, five frigates, and three brigs—bearing about W. N. W. and bearing to windward. Capt. Cochrane supposed, from the confusion they were in, that they must have come out of the harbour that evening.

LONDON, 26th August.

Lord Nelson arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday last. As his ship, the Victory, had touched at Gibraltar, it of course became subject to the Quarantine Regulations. The following letter was sent by His Lordship to the Collector of the Customs at Portsmouth:—

“Victory, Spithead 18th Aug.

“The Victory, with the fleet under my command left Gibraltar about 27 days ago, at which time there was not a fever in the Garrison, nor at Dr. Ferris's table, nor any apprehension of one. The first day under my command, I felt with Admiral Cochrane, on the 15th of August, at which time they were in the most perfect health; neither the Victory nor the Superior have any bad even on board of the Victory; to the truth of which I pledge my word of honour.”

The order for relieving the ships from quarantine did not reach Portsmouth till Monday night, and he did not land until that order was received. His Lordship arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon, at his house in Clarges-street, Piccadilly.

Despatches were on Friday received at Lord Malvern's Office, from the Court of Russia. Their contents have not publicly transpired, but we understand they are of a very important and satisfactory nature; and a short time, we doubt not, will enable us to announce the adoption of a project suitable to the character and power of the principal States of Europe, and having for its object the restoration of those ancient barriers which so long remained the admiration of the world.

There is a report that Earl Spencer has joined the present Administration, and that his Lordship is to be placed at the head of the Admiralty.

Lord Nelson has been, since his return to town, waited on by a Deputation of *West India Merchants* to express their heartfelt gratitude for the share which he had in protecting their property from the dangers to which it was exposed, from the Combined Squadrons in the West Indies. His Lordship received the deputation, in the most engaging manner.

Letters, we understand, were received yesterday, by the Greenwich Mails, which state that a number of English Merchant ships at British Minister and Consul, being put in requisition, for the purpose of transporting Russian troops to Pomerania.

Prussia undoubtedly views with apprehension the possibility of being forced into the war, or indeed, her neighbour, ad being made the theatre of it. If a strong Russian army is landed in Swedish Pomerania, it may be compelled to take a side, as he has positively declared to Sweden, that he would suffer no Military preparations in Pomerania.

It was reported, too, that some Russian troops were brought to this country, and that a sea Squadron was immediately to join the North part of it. We hope this, or at least the last part of it, is true, for a Russian Squadron would be of great service at present, when the combined fleets are become so numerous.

Government have filed orders, through the medium of the Transport Board, for engaging a number of vessels for the conveyance of troops.

LONDON, 2d September.

In consequence of the death of Viscount A. von M., Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and the following new arrangements, it is expected, will take place in the law department.

The Right Hon. *Stanley O'Grady*, the present Attorney General, to be Chief Baron.

Mr. *Plunket*, the present Solicitor General, to be Attorney General.

And Mr. *Serjeant Byles*, to be Solicitor General, in the room of Mr. *Plunket*.

It is said that the general order lately given for the detention of *American Vessels*, arose from the facts being ascertained, that about 12 or 14 American vessels, were contracted for, to bring home *Dutch property from Batavia*, to a Dutch or French port, and that they were to touch merely to an American port to obtain a colourable pretext that the property was American.—It is added, that Government were acquainted with the names and description of these vessels, but that it was thought proper to make the order for detention general.

The American Merchants in London have waited on Mr. Pitt, but he gave them no specific answer, advising them to submit their case in writing, which should then be taken into consideration and answered.

The return of our Naval force, up to the present period, comprises 119 Sail of the line, 19 frigates, 140 frigates, and 112 Sloops, &c. Of these, however, 16 of the line are hospital or prison Ships, and two guard Ships; so that our actual disposable naval force amounts to 101 sail of the line. There are 25 others preparing for Service, in building, and 15 in ordinary, exclusive of receiving Ships.

The first instalment of the subsidy to our Continental Allies is immediately to be sent abroad. Great quantities of Dollars are collected for that purpose by the Bank, in consequence of orders from Government.

It is confidently asserted, that *Russia, Austria, and Sweden*, and other Powers, have entered into a positive arrangement respecting the measures which are to be adopted in relation to France, and it is further stated, that one essential point agreed upon by all parties is, to demand an unequivocal declaration from *Prussia*, of what she means to do in case of a war; as her direct co-operation with France, is deemed less disadvantageous to the general cause, than a neutrality.

Prussia is adding to the fortifications of *Dantzic*, and constructing new works on the *Vistula*. The *Monitor* of the 12th, ultimo, under the head *London*, July 31st, gives the account of the battle, between the Squadron of Sir *Robert Calder* and the Combined Fleets, and in a Note, which is as follows:—

“The hopes expressed at the end of this article have been disappointed; Vice-Admiral *Calder's* fleet, with his ships, and left the Combined Squadrons, Masters of the sea, & at liberty to follow their operations. The *Officer* of this journal (*Turkey*) is like its conjuncture. It is not true, that the two Spanish flag-ships, having suffered greatly in their rigging & the Combined Fleets, being to windward, they fell, during the night, into the enemy's lines, which might have happened to the three English disabled flag-ships, had they been to windward, they would probably have fallen into the line of the Combined Squadrons.”

The *Monitor* of the 18th, gives the Gazette account of the battle, and accompanies it with the following Notes:—

“It is true that Vice-Admiral *Villeneuve*, had in the battle 15 French, and six Spanish ships, but it is not true that he had six Spanish ships. Admiral *Calder's* fleet, was in the best order, and the engagement; the reason which gives, that it was to secure the two Spanish ships he had taken, by the relation of our Squadron, since these ships did not fall into his hands, after the battle in the night, because they could not manoeuvre, and were driven before the wind. The true reason was, he had four ships disabled.”

“Admiral *Calder's* fleet, likewise did not fall into the hands of the enemy, because they were roughly handled, that it was with difficulty they receded the English fleet.”

“As to the fog, we see by the relation of Admiral *Villeneuve*, that he also infinitely regretted it, since, if there had been no fog, the English Admiral would not have eluded to follow.”

“As to the loss sustained by each side, the number of Killed and Wounded on board the French and Spanish Squadrons, was much less than on board the English Fleet.”

In some other Notes, on other accounts of this battle, it is said—

“Your own statements prove, that the Victory remained with the Combined Fleets. Two ships have already left your Squadron, and the 18 ships of the combined Squadron are in good order. It is to be wished, that you had, and has forced you to raise your blockade. This I think is the worst sign of Victory. Two Spanish ships, which were wrecked, were fitted out in half, suffered considerably in the battle, and were all fitted into your hands, without the combined Squadron perishing it all the next day. This was a great loss to you, but you likewise experienced the real loss of two ships, which were obliged to return home.”

One of the last Paris papers says, “every thing announces that great events will soon occur. We wait the result of them with the confidence which is inspired by the genius, and directed of him, who has prepared and foretold them.”

BERLIN—27th July.

Two French Couriers lately arrived here, one of whom repaired immediately to the King at Charlottenburgh, where it is asserted, that he delivered a letter to His Majesty from the Emperor Napoleon, the contents of which relate to M. Novozitsoff's late mission. The other brought despatches from the French Ambassador. It is said, that the speedy recall of

M. Novozitsoff, has made a disagreeable impression on the mind of His Prussian Majesty. This is no wonder, since it is so well known, that His Majesty has strained every nerve to bring about an accommodation between Russia and France, in which (at least for the present) he has been disappointed. In the mean time, His Majesty prefers in the resolution of remaining neutral, whatever may happen. This is evident from every circumstance, and the reports to the contrary, which have been circulated, are totally void of foundation. His Majesty continues to hold long and frequent conferences with M. La Forest—the French Ambassador, whom he appears to respect greatly. It is therefore conjectured, that matters of great importance are in agitation.

VIENNA—August 14.

It is asserted, that two great Powers, have agreed to use their united endeavours, for the reformation of the ASSOCIATIONS FOR PEACE, which was interrupted by Baron Novozitsoff's departure, in order to preserve the peace of the Continent, & to restore it to the Maritime powers. It is added, that our Government, as well as the French, has delivered a Note to the Austrian Cabinet, containing a wish, that the Negotiations, which have miscarried even before they were properly begun, should be resumed—and it is said, that notice of this declaration has been given to the Courts of London, Madrid, and Berlin.

We learn from Vienna, that the Emperor of Austria has refused to go twice a week from Luxembourg to Vienna, to assist at the conferences of the Ministers—the affairs at present under consideration being of the highest importance. It is remarked that M. de la Rochefoucauld has had several conferences with the Count Lobentzel.

PETERSBURGH—15th August.

The greatest warlike preparations are making in all parts of the Russian Empire. A Messenger left this city yesterday for England, who, it is reported, is the bearer of the Treaty concluded between Russia, Sweden, & England. It is also said, that the Prussian Minister will leave this capital to-day or to-morrow. M. Novozitsoff is not yet arrived. It is said that our Troops will shortly march into the Austrian territories, particularly Galicia and Silesia.

There is a report too, of an embarkation of Troops for Swedish Pomerania, and likewise troops for another destination.

FRANKEORT—15th August.

According to some of the German Journals, the *Electoral of Bavaria* has collected a large army, supported by an immense artillery, on the frontiers of Austria. This Prince, it is asserted, is determined, should he be obliged to renounce his neutrality, to follow in every thing the impulsion of France and Prussia, whose interests are inseparable.

GIBRALTAR—27th July.

Sir Richard Bickerton arrived yesterday with four ships of the line, his own flag ship, the Queen, included. Sir Richard, being under the necessity of leaving his station off Carthage, for want of water, went to Onan; but, as he got any there, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, was compelled to come here. The Carthagena Squadron, of eight sail who never stirred from their harbour so long as Sir Richard continued in the neighbourhood, came out, as soon as he had withdrawn.

With respect to our Spanish neighbours, our apprehensions are not great. Although the number of troops in the camp of St. Roque is greater than is necessary for a camp of observation, it is by no means adequate to so important an undertaking as the siege of Gibraltar. No park of artillery, no provision of bombs, fogs bags, or other material necessary for a siege, have yet arrived.

We had a very brilliant & crowded horse race yesterday, upon the Sands, on the Neutral Ground, which was attended by most of the Officers of the Garrison, and by General Cartano, the Spanish General, and all his suite, and a number of Spaniards, who seemed much delighted at the novelty of a race in the new market-Place—all the English Officers riding in different coloured satin jackets, and jockey caps.”

The following is given in the Foreign Journals, as the letter of the King of Prussia to Bonaparte, recognizing his Imperial dignity:—

SIR AND BROTHER,

The desire to maintain and to cultivate those relations of amity, and that perfect good understanding, in which I have hitherto had the pleasure of being with the French Government, and at the same time to testify to you my high personal regard, has induced me to transmit, without delay, these presents to your Minister of State, the Marquis de Lucchesini, to accredit him to your person in the quality of Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. I accordingly request you to believe whatever he may have the honor to say or to propose to you on my part. He will in particular fulfil my intentions by giving your IMPERIAL MAJESTY to understand the sentiments which I have never ceased to take in all that is calculated to increase and strengthen the prosperity and the welfare of the nation over which you rule; and my ardent wishes that this prosper-

ity may be still further augmented by the happy restoration of peace and tranquillity in Europe. You will invariably find, in my mode of thinking and acting, the same candour and the same confidence in you, which I have hitherto been so anxious to show you. While I give you this assurance, I likewise renew, with pleasure, that of the sentiments of friendship, and the highest consideration with which I am, your Imperial Majesty's good Brother and Friend,

F. WILLIAM.

LOLD CASTLENEAVE'S DEFEAT.

COUNTY OF DOWN ELECTION.

Downpatrick, 16th August, 1805.

Lord Castlereagh, about one o'clock this day, sent a committal writ to the Sheriff, who dispatched the poll, and went out for a few minutes. He returned with Lord Castlereagh, who after a speech of the same length, in this early stage of the contest, declined to proceed further in it, on the alleged ground that his absence from the duties of his public situation had already produced much inconvenience, and if he continued longer, would occasion great prejudice to the public service.

He admitted that the state of the country, & remaining voters, were decidedly in favour of his opponent, Colonel Meade, but insisted that this was principally owing to the defective registry of the voters. He took credit to himself for not giving the Freeholders, or Colonel Meade any further trouble; and contended, that the principles on which the Colonel had succeeded, alluding to the powerful support he had received from the Marchioness of Downshire, were such as ought not have prevailed. He powerfully vindicated himself ad the measures, in promoting which he had taken principal share.

This gave opportunity for observation, and Mr. Trotter (*not Lord Melville's Treasurer*) congratulated the county upon the great & most decisive Constitutional victory which the Freeholders had gained over the enemy of their country, by the free and temperate exercise of their elective franchise; and represented, in the most forcible manner, that this triumph of public virtue was not only highly honorable to the electors, but by its example, most prove every beneficial to the country at large, inasmuch as it will refute the general right of election, and reach all who shall hereafter presume to place on a pedestal (however elevated in name or power) which they will not be permitted to do with impunity. He paid a just tribute to the memory of that great and good Nobleman, the late Marquis of Downshire, who he declared as the departed friend of Ireland, and said, “*They never despair meet his like again.*” A great proportion of the Downshire tenantry had not been brought forward, the Noble Lord therefore, wisely determined to give up the contest, the final result of which would otherwise have produced a majority, of at least many hundreds, for Colonel Meade. The poll was to be kept open for a short time, to give some of the more anxious freeholders an opportunity of shewing by their votes, the preference they bore to one or the other of the candidates, and to convince his Lordship of what he has to expect, if he should venture to propose himself in future.

The following is the *Marchioness of Downshire's* Address to the County of Down, in favour of Colonel Meade:—

“Haverhill, July 19th, 1805.

“The Hon. Colonel Meade having offered himself as a Candidate for the County of Down, the propriety of which may be supposed to have much to recommend, for myself and my dear Son, the Marquis of Downshire, to testify my sense of his merit in his favor and I am happy to find, that, should he be elected, his best endeavors will be used in promoting the true interest of Ireland in general, and those of our County in particular.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, 3d Sept. 1805.

A Letter from Admiral Cornwallis introduces the following:—

His Majesty's ship *Goliath*, August 18.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that His Majesty's ship under my command, standing in for Cape Point, on the morning of the 16th instant, three sail appeared in chase of us; we tracked, and stood towards them, and pursued to the vessel named in the margin of my letter dated the 15th.

I have the satisfaction to add, at eight P. M. we captured *La Toilette*, French national privateer of 18 Guns, and 126 men, commanded by Monsieur Dolez, having on board a night case of Blanche's crew. Had they not departed, and not coming on very fast, I am confident *La Toilette* would have been in my possession before this.

Right Hon. Adm. Cornwallis, Commander in Chief &c.

The following *Bulletins* have been sent to Lloyd's from the Admiralty.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 5, 1805.

A despatch received this morning from Admiral Collingwood, dated 28th of the 21st ult. It appears that on the preceding day the enemy's fleet, consisting of 27 or 28 sail of the line, with several frigates entered that harbour, after ineffectually chasing the *Imperial* Squadron under the Vice-Admiral's command.

WAR OFFICE, 7th Sept. 7, 1805.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint: First, Marshal His Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York, K. G. to be Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, vice His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, &c.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint: Lieutenant General His Royal Highness Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge, K. G. to be Colonel of the (volunteer) Regiment of Foot Guards, vice His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint General His Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, K. G. to be Field Marshal of the Forces.

FIRST Calcutta Town Hall Lottery, FOR 1866.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING, JANUARY, 11th, 1866. No. 1675 a Prize of Ten Thousand Sica Rs. Prizes of Five Hundred Sica Rupees each.

Table of lottery numbers for the Fifth Day's Drawing, listing various prize amounts and corresponding numbers.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING, MONDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1866. No. 4983A, a Prize of Twenty Thousand Sica Rupees. No. 1555, a Prize of Ten Thousand Sica Rs. No. 1938, a Prize of Five Thousand Sica Rs.

Table of lottery numbers for the Sixth Day's Drawing, listing various prize amounts and corresponding numbers.

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING, JANUARY 15th, 1866. No. 5510 Prizes of Twenty Thousand Sica Rs. No. 4652, 1326, 2504, and 1402 Prizes of One Thousand Sica Rupees each.

Table of lottery numbers for the Seventh Day's Drawing, listing various prize amounts and corresponding numbers.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY. SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1866.

Yesterday anchored in the harbour the Honorable Company's Cruiser Viper, from Buffalo, bringing an overland packet. The Continental papers reach down to the 22d. of September; we believe there is an English paper of so late a date as the 17th. of that month.

As there were accounts from the Continent by the last packet to the 14th. September, little can be supposed to be added to the news formerly brought by the short interval of eight days. The Austrian camp at Wels on the frontiers of Bavaria has been augmented to one hundred thousand men.

for the scene of action. The first columns of the Russian troops from Galicia were to join the camp at Wels, on the 2d. and 4th. of October.

General Malgona had arrived at Milan, to take the command of the French armies opposed to the Archduke Charles. BONAPARTE himself was to command the army on the Rhine, having under him Morat, Lafitte, Ney, Soult, and several other Marshalls of the Empire.

The Prussian troops were all in readiness to march; encampments were formed, but whether with the intention of occupying Havelow, is not, is not certain, though a report of that nature meets with much credit. The French papers still profess much in regard to hostilities, and the Montreur has not changed its tone, nor does it speak of the quarrel with Austria as having led to a War.

The whole Continental papers are filled with the routes of the Austrian & French Regiments, and trains of Waggon and Artillery, hastening to the frontier, so that the armies cannot be long coming to decisive hostilities.

The Combined Fleet which escaped into Corunna, taking advantage of the departure of Sir Robert Calder, who joined Admiral Cornwallis before Brest, for sail and has reached Cadiz. The Fleet in that Port is said to consist of 29 sail of the line, having been joined by the Squadron which we formerly mentioned, as having escaped from Rochefort. Sir Robert Calder has left the Grand Fleet off Brest with twenty sail of the line, in order to block them up at that Port, in conjunction with Admiral Collingwood's Squadron.

LORD NELSON came to England from Cadiz, had again filled in the Victory to take the command of the blockading Fleet.

Messrs. John Ruls and Co. are appointed Agents to the East India Company at Madras.

Captain Benjamin Richardson of the Ship Albion for Madras, has taken leave of the Directors; the Albion is the last Ship of the season.

PRICE OF STOCKS.—23rd. Aug. 61.

Table listing prices of various stocks, including 3 per Cent. Consols, 4 per Cent. Consols, 5 per Cent. Navy, and India Stock.

AN EDITORIAL SKIRMISH.

The following ARTICLE we copy from the TRUE BRITON.

It was my deliberate determination that the columns of my Paper should never be filled by the introduction in any way, of the name of William Cobbett, but a libel deliberately published by that man, in his Weekly Register of Slander and Falshood, demands that I should, in my own vindication, mention him, and intrude myself, however obnoxious it is to my nature, for sole moment upon the public. My habits of self-preclude me from entering the lists with Mr. Cobbett, in a contest of vulgarity, calumny, and falsehood—while his mud necessarily have incensed him from having any idea, consistent with the character of a Gentleman, Mr. Cobbett has been in the practice of attacking me personally in the grosslest way with his pen for a long time past.—To these attacks I merely offer a contemptuous silence—because such a slander from a man, who, even if he was obliged, from being a convicted libeller, to fly from America, I have considered as an honour, having perceived that there is not worth or talents existing in this country, from the King to the peasant, which that general libeller has not calamitously assailed.

It is now my duty, however reluctantly, to relate to the public a transaction which took place on Saturday the 6th. inst. and to which Mr. Cobbett refers in his Paper of yesterday, in the following obscure note to his assumed correspondents:—

"I think ASKED FOR pointing out the infamous libel upon Mr. CORBETT, which appeared in the True Briton and the Sun of Saturday the 6th. inst. and he will, we imagine, not be hurried upon to dispense to hear, that an article, three hours after it was published, the libeller, Mr. HERRICK, received personal chastisement in the very apartment where he had fabricated the libel."

To answer such a charge on paper is necessarily an idle talk, but the character of the person who makes it, leaves me, unavoidably, no alternative. I shall be as brief as I can, and shall state nothing more than I shall be enabled to substantiate in a Court of Justice, the only tribunal before which a transaction so infamous as that which I am about to relate can be determined.

On Saturday the 6th. inst. about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I was told by one of my servants that a Gentleman wanted to see me. I instantly desired that he should be shown upstairs. Two men entered the room, both personally strangers to me, and one of them said he wanted to speak with me alone. Two Gentlemen were in the room with me writing, whom I requested to walk upstairs for a few minutes, my private

room at my office being at that time engaged—while the Gentlemen were retiring, his friend remaining, Mr. C. made himself known to me—he afterwards pulled The True Briton of that morning from his pocket, observing, that there was a paragraph in it which he hoped I knew nothing of. He pointed with his finger to the following:—

"Mr. WIDHAM professes himself to be the Soldier's Friend. We cannot suppose, however, that his attachment to a certain American scribbler arises from his being the writer of a work at the beginning of the French Revolution bearing that title, because that work had for its object to excite the soldiers to mutiny, to which it seems the same Patriotic writer now endeavours to inflame the Navy. We speak merely from what has been said in the House of Commons—for we think no true Briton can read the works of the person alluded to with any kind of temper. The pilory or the gibbet we think a more appropriate reward than that which Mr. WIDHAM has suggested for a writer of such a libel."

I told him "I certainly knew about it, for I myself had written it." He asked me if I meant it to apply to him. I shortly answered, "I left it to him to make the application." He again asked if "I meant to say that he deserved the Pilory or the Gibbet?" I shortly answered, "I certainly thought he did." Without any further discourse he lifted his hand and struck me on the back part of the head.—The blow was feeble and unavailing.—I immediately returned the blow, and a scuffle ensued.—I had seized him by the collar and had him at an advantage, when the other Russian with him, whom I first learn to be a Mr. Abbott Dickins of America, threw himself between and separated us. He then repeated the question, "do you think that I deserve the Pilory or the Gibbet?" My answer was the same—"Yes—certainly—you do."

The same Russian then offered Mr. Cobbett a small flask which he held in his hand.—I snatched it from him, and after an attempt to break it, threw it on the ground. Perceiving I had two Russians to encounter, I went to the fireplace and armed myself with the Poker, and was about to avenged myself, when Mr. Cobbett's friend again interceded and seized the poker, which I still continued to grasp in my right hand. Mr. Cobbett himself then went round the table and took up the Table, which he raised in both hands, and was most carelessly about to let fall upon my head, when I fortunately, and by a strong effort, the other Russian still holding the poker, caught them in my left hand and held them fast. In this position I was standing between the two Russians, when the two Gentlemen, Mr. Clark and Mr. Peoby, who had left the room as above stated, and some other persons in the house, hearing the noise of the scuffle, rushed into the room. I observed to those that entered, that "these two cowardly Russians had come to assault me in my own house." Mr. Cobbett merely said—

"He (meaning his friend) did not assault you," and added, "Do you mean to say that I deserve the Pilory or the Gibbet?" to which I made the same reply—"Yes—certainly you do"—and they both look away down stairs.

Such are the circumstances that took place, upon which it is hardly necessary, I conceive, that I should make a remark. The observations that I have to offer shall be very few and very short. Mr. Cobbett, by applying the paragraph to himself, acknowledges himself to be the author of the Soldier's Friend, than which a more detestable and dangerous publication ever issued from the press in any country, at any period of its history.

If Mr. Cobbett had any thing to say to me in a manly way, he would not have requested to see me alone, retaining his accomplice with him; nor, when we were alone, had he been anxious to gain a manly character, would he have allowed the same American accomplice to have joined in the assault. To those who are acquainted with the writings of William Cobbett, it is hardly necessary to observe, that a man so apt to overstep every subject with the extent of his remarks, and particularly in which he himself is concerned, if he had not been conscious that he had acted on this occasion like an ass, would have dilated upon it, as it had been an object of the first importance. For my humble part, I have only to apologise for having occupied so large a portion of the public attention, with a subject so uninteresting; and to conclude shortly by saying, that, meaning this business should, through the medium of a Court of Justice, be hereafter more fully discussed, Mr. Cobbett, in his Register of Saturday last, has, to the baseness of an attempt at Adulation, added the meanness of a deliberate Lie.

JOHN HERRICK,

Editor of the True Briton.

PARIS, 29th. July,

On the 9th. a numerous number of grenadiers and chibours arrived at Vimercq, and immediately occupied one of the adjacent camps. The soldiers belonging to the guard went out to meet their comrades, and accompanied them to their quarters. In front of the camp tables were placed, at which they were treated with a fraternal repast. On the 18th. an entertainment was given by the officers of the marine guard

to those of the different other branches of that establishment. A table of 150 covers was spread under a spacious and elegantly decorated tent. At the further end was placed the bust of the Emperor on a verdant pedestal, covered with flowers. An eagle suspended a crown over his head. The most unfeigned gaiety animated the whole party. Among the toasts given on this occasion were the following—"His Majesty the Emperor and King! May his life be constantly happy, and may his glorious career be extended beyond the ordinary term of existence."—"Her Majesty the Empress! Her goodness and beneficence spread happiness around her."—"The Army of the Expedition! May it, speedily traversing the crown face which separates it from the enemy, crown his glory, and secure, by its success, the freedom of the seas, and the repose of the world!"

THE LATE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

Last Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, died His Royal Highness PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh in Great Britain, Earl of Cornwall in Ireland, &c. Knight of the Garter, Senior Field Marshal of His Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the first Regiment of Foot Guards, Chancellor of the University of Dublin, Ranger and Keeper of Cranbourn Chase, Ranger of Hampton-court Park, Warden and Keeper of the New Forest, Hampshire. His Royal Highness was born on the 25th. of November, 1743, and was created a Duke and Earl by patent, on the 17th. November, 1764. He was married on the 6th. of September, 1776, to Maria Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, and daughter of Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Bath, by whom he had three children, viz.—Sophia Marilla, born May 29, 1773—Caroline Augusta Maria, born June 24, 1774, and died March 14, 1775—and William Frederick, born at Rome, January 15, 1776, a Lieutenant General in the Army, and Colonel of the 6th. Regiment of Foot. His Royal Highness was a liberal promoter of charitable and useful institutions. He was Patron of the Free Masons' charity, and of the Naval Asylum, and President of the London Hospital. He was his Majesty's only remaining brother.

Wednesday, August 27.—In a short time after his Majesty was informed of the death of his Royal Brother, he sent for Lord Hawkebury, and communicated his commands respecting the funeral, and a hobby-groom was dispatched to London. At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the windows of the King's Lodge were shut. None of the Royal Family have come out of the house since the arrival of the express announcing the death of the Duke of Gloucester, nor have they even appeared at the windows. We had no play last night in consequence. All the King's ships and Royal yachts have lowered their colours upon the occasion, as are those upon the batteries. We are happy to say his Majesty is better, and we understand he would have rode out this morning but for the death of his brother.

August 29.—This morning, after breakfast, the Royal Family came out of the Lodge for the first time since the death of the Duke of Gloucester. Their Majesties went in their travelling carriages; Princess Elizabeth & Mary in another carriage; Princesses Augusta, Sophia, and Amelia, on horseback.

August 16th.—This day was announced at the East India House, the arrival of the Belle packet, Capt. Fogg, which left Bengal 1st. of April, and St. Helena, 29th. June.

One of the circumstances by which Lucien Bonaparte is rendered unacceptable to his Imperial brother is, that he has a wife of inferior birth. The displeasure of Napoleon is, however, said to be on the decline, as well as the health of Lucien's wife. Perhaps the first decline accounts for the other.

A Gentleman having brought up his son to the profession of the law, was lately asked in what branch of the profession he proposed to distinguish himself?—"Why," said the old man, alluding to the Criminal Law, "I believe something in the Hanging line."

Advertisements.

LETTERS of Administration to the ELITE and EFFICI of JOHN HENRY CRUCIFIX, late an Officer in the service of his Highness the Nabob of Arcot, Deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to GILBERT FICKETS, Esq. as Agent of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 25th. and 40th. years of His present Majesty Chapter 70th. Section 21st.—All persons having Claims on the said Estate are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 29th. January 1866.