

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

W E D N E S D A Y, the 19th. February, 1806.

EAST INDIA VOLUNTEERS.

The following is the reply from General Hay to a unanimous Vote of Thanks from the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

To W. RAMSAY, Esq.

Maidilton, Sept. 22, 1805.

"Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, inclosing a Copy of a Resolution unanimously adopted by the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

"The approbation of so honorable and distinguished a body of men is highly gratifying, and to me the more so, as it was quite unlooked for.

"Permit me, Sir, through you, to express how highly I feel the honor done me—it was my wish (as indeed my duty) to render every assistance to the brigade of Royal East India Volunteers, while placed under my orders, and I rejoice to find that my endeavours have been successful.

"The Field Officers, however have been pleased to overrate the attention on my part, and for which I considered myself repaid by the perfect propriety with which individual conducted himself while in garrison at Madras.

"I beg, Sir, to return you my thanks for the obliging manner in which you have made this communication. JAMES HAY, Brigadier General."

HANOVER, 9th. September.

We are still uncertain about the future movements of the French in this quarter; but, melancholy to relate, they continue to harass the unfortunate Electorate with unexampled cruelty. Every town and village have received orders to provide a certain number of horses, in five days, under the penalty of doubling the number in case of not complying with the original requisition.

"It has been confidently reported for some days, that the *Bauditt* would leave the Hanoverian territory before winter, and that Prussia would take possession of it again till the conclusion of the war. This very desirable circumstance is now to be entirely ruined before it takes place."

It is probable that the 17,000 French, who are collected in the Göttingen country, will not force a passage through the States of the Elector of Hesse, as they were supposed to have intended. The absence of protection from the Court of Berlin to that State, which was on the point of being insulted and degraded by the legions of Bonaparte, has already had the effect of restoring Mr. Taylor, the English Envoy, to the exercise of his functions at the Electoral Court. We can conceive that these occasional interferences, on the part of Prussia, must be extremely mortifying to Bonaparte.

LONDON, 24th. September.

Mr. Pitt is expected to arrive this evening from Weymouth. A few days will, therefore, probably determine the doubtful, but important question—*Coalition*, or *Disruption*?

By the *Paramatta* schooner, arrived at Falmouth with a Lisbon Mail, after eleven days passage, we learn, that the combined squadrons in Cadiz harbour are in the greatest distress for want of stores and provisions. Bread they have none, nor is there any to be procured at Cadiz, where the greatest scarcity prevails. Much jealousy and discontent consequently exists between the French and Spanish officers; and this perhaps, has given rise to the rumour which had reached Lisbon, that the Spaniards had withdrawn from their alliance with France, and declared against her.

Stephen Kemble performed *Falstaff* at the Reading Theatre last night. The stage door was enlarged to give him room to enter, and

the stage was secured by props, as it was apprehended it would otherwise yield to the weight of this monstrous Comedian.

Magd. and Wife.—Yesterday, at Marlborough, three, a man was ordered to be committed, or find bail for ill-treatment to his wife. Shortly after, the Wife came with tears in her eyes to the Magistrate, praying that she might be taken as bail, saying that she was sure he would never do so again! On her request the man was liberated.

By accounts from Gibraltar, down to the 4th inst. we have the following particulars:—

August, 22d.—A Spanish deserter came in this morning, and says it is generally believed in the Spanish camp that 15,000 French troops are on their march through Spain, to commence the siege of this garrison.

August, 24th.—Two more regiments arrived at the Spanish camp to day, viz. the regiments of Cantabria, consisting of 600 Cavalry, and the regiment of Africa, of 700 Infantry.

August, 26th.—Yesterday being the Queen of Spain's birthday, the whole of the Spanish troops encamped were drawn out in line, in the evening, to fire a *feu-de-joye* on the occasion, when we had a good opportunity of counting their numbers. They consisted of 16 battalions of Infantry, and two regiments of Cavalry, with 32 field pieces, and the whole amounted to nearly 31,000 men.

GIBRALTAR, SEPT. 2.—Yesterday Admiral Knight came from off Cadiz, in the *Decade*, to resume the command of this Bay, Sir Richard Bickerton finding himself under the necessity of going home, for the benefit of his health. Admiral Knight left 26 sail of the line, besides frigates, off Cadiz, in which harbour the Combined Squadron, reinforced by the Ferrol Fleet, are lying. Four merchantmen from this place, under convoy of the *Halcyon*, fell in with the combined squadrons, and were either taken or destroyed, but the *Halcyon* herself escaped.

The French troops in Italy have been in constant motion, for this month past; they assemble, in great numbers, on the Austrian frontiers, near Mount Chiavari; an army of 30,000 men is already assembled; the destination of which is not yet known. The fortifications of Turin and Mantua are also placed in the strongest state of defence.

Berlin Sept. 10. The French Marshal Duroc is still here, and does not appear likely to depart, before he receives further orders, from his Sovereign, to whom he has sent a Courier.

Hanover, 10th. Sept.—They write from Hanover, that Marshal Bernadotte has given notice to the Executive Commission, that the monthly war contribution of 550,000 francs, which has been established since the 22d. March, will cease on the 23d. of September, and that other means would then be resorted to, to provide for the pay of the troops.

Rotterdam, 17th. Sept.—The troops on their march from this country to the Rhine, are proceeding with the greatest speed: those which had halted one day at Nimwegen, are allowed 4 days to reach Mayence, being only permitted to halt one day on their way thither. Gen. Vignolles left Utrecht on the 13th inst. & Gen. Marmont the same day on the 14th, for Mayence, the head-quarters of his Excellency, to be in complete order against the 26th. Instant.

Cologne, 8th. Sept.—On the 3d. the first division of the Coast Army 10,000 men strong, passed through Mons; they have for the most part, proceeded on their march for the Upper Rhine,

in carriages, over Luxemburg and Trier. No more than 30,000 are said to be left on the Coasts. All now depends on which party can first occupy Swabia, and afterwards Switzerland, for it seems that the die of peace or war is already cast.

Strasbourg, 9th. Sept.—The last Courier arrived from Turkey at Vienna brings the important intelligence that the Porte has been weak enough to consent to the demand of the Russian Ambassador to allow the troops now stationed in the Republic of the Seven Islands, to establish themselves in the neighbouring provinces of Turkey, particularly in the Morea. The independence of the Porte is therefore no more, for the provinces will successively be occupied by Russian troops.

According to an article from Ratisbon, of the 6th, every appearance indicates more and more the approach of hostilities.

HAMBURG—September 20.

A dispatch received here by Express late this afternoon, states, that the Austrians actually entered Munich in the night after the departure of the last post from that city. General Kleinan, who is at the head of the Austrian troops, immediately ordered it to be proclaimed, that the inhabitants should enjoy safety and protection, and be as much as possible relieved from having soldiers quartered upon them. The Elector fled from Munich to Anspach—but has since removed to Würzburg. Prince Schwarzenberg had previously invited the Elector to join the Imperialists for the protection of his own country—but the French Minister Otto made the most urgent remonstrances against complying with Prince Schwarzenberg's demand.

The Emperor of Germany, in his rescript to the Diet, in answer to Becher's declaration, dwells most particularly upon the treachery of several German Princes & Co-Electors, who have, owing to their weakness, come under engagements to France to take up arms against their Emperor and Co-Electors. Bavaria, Baden, and Württemberg, are suspected to be the States alluded to.

According to letters from Hanover, it appears that the Elector of Hesse Cassel has permitted the greatest part of the French army in Hanover to march through his dominions to Mentz and other parts of the Rhine, in three columns, and under the command of General Bernadotte.

Both Austria & France are said to have permitted the Elector Arch-Chancellor of the Empire to remain neutral.

All the letters from St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Bütz, and Vienna, state that the Russian troops are advancing by forced marches to Moravia. The Russian force was to divide itself near Brunn, and one part of it was to direct its march to Italy.

PARIS, 6th. September.

His Majesty the Emperor and King arrived at Malmaison on the 4th. at 3 o'clock.

The New Road over Mount Cenis has at last been opened.

The French Army is said to consist of five hundred & ninety-three thousand, five hundred and eighty-three men, exclusive of gendarmes, national guards, and the newly organized troops of the Kingdom of Italy. These troops are to be considerably increased.

Two columns of French Troops consisting of 70,000 men have passed Nancy, on their route to the Rhine.

LONDON, 10th. September.

The projected marriage betwixt the Prince of Prussia and a Princess of Denmark, is not to take place.

We have great pleasure in being able to announce, that His Majesty's eyes are so much better, that he walks and rides without using his glasses.

The number of lives lost in the late terrible earthquakes at Naples is computed at 14,000. The force of the earthquake was greatest between Etna and Vesuvius. Besides the town of Ibernia seventy villages have been entirely destroyed. Four hundred houses have been destroyed at Naples.

On Friday the Duke of Buccleugh's birthday was celebrated, at Langholm, Scotland, with great festivity.

We are concerned to state that the Earl of Landaff met with a serious accident last week, on his estate near Tralee, in the county of Tipperary. His Lordship being on horseback, the horse took fright, and threw his Lordship, by which accident he broke one of his legs, and received several other severe bruises. Medical assistance being immediately called in, after setting his leg, on the following day they lacerated the parts affected, and abstracted a quantity of congealed blood, which we are happy to state, had its desired effect. His Lordship is now in a fair way of recovery, and out of danger.

On Saturday last the Hon. Vere Poulett, son of the Earl Poulett, was entered into the grand Royal Military College, at Great Marlow, under the direction of Colonel Butler.

Governor Hastings and family left their seat in Berkshire, on Monday for Margate.

Letters from Aix la Chapelle mention that a great number of French Troops are expected there.

The small squadron fitted out from Genoa under Jerome Bonaparte, and whose arrival at Toulon has been announced, has suffered in its passage from bad weather. The Pomona frigate has suffered in her masts. This squadron will soon be reinforced by a fourth frigate and three brigs.

WYEMOUTH, — 23d. September.

We had a very good show of company last evening on the Esplanade. His Majesty, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Princesses were present. His Majesty principally conversed with the Secretary at War, and the Chief Baron of Scotland.

At seven o'clock this morning His Majesty, accompanied by Mr. Pitt, and several attendants, took an airing on horseback. After breakfast His Majesty went on board the Royal Yacht.

LONDON, — 24th. September.

Affairs are proceeding to a crisis on the Continent, with more expedition and energy than was to be expected. That circumstance, which Bonaparte declared in his Official Note that he would consider as a commencement of hostilities, has already taken place. We yesterday received a Hamburg, together with three Gottenburgh Mails, by which it appears, that the Austrians have actually crossed the Inn, and proceeded into the Bavarian territory. The Rubicon is now therefore passed, and a contest of not less importance than any the world ever saw is about to commence. The force of negotiation must now completely drop; and it is not unlikely that Bonaparte has trusted more to his arts of duplicity than he has found confirmed by expected to gain more time and that he is fortunately much less prepared than we had reason to fear. Now, therefore, is the opportunity of the Allies; and this favourable moment they ought to push to the utmost. A few serious disasters

sustained by Bonaparte at the outset, might, in the unstable condition of his power, have effects of the most important nature; and bring us speedily to that fortunate issue, for which we have so much reason to pray.

It appears that the Austrian Army, which has entered the Bavarian territory is 35,000 strong, a force perfectly sufficient to occupy all the strong posts in that quarter; and thus to oppose a very powerful barrier to the progress of the enemy. It is perfectly certain that a Russian army is arrived in Galicia, the amount of which, however, is now stated only at 14,000 or 16,000. But it is not so much the number of men, as the spirit with which it is endowed and directed, that is the important circumstance. This army too, is independent of the large force which is said to be collecting on the borders of Poland, at the head of which the Emperor Alexander is expected to appear in person. It is likewise certain, that his Imperial Majesty has taken up, at a very high freight, a great number of British vessels for the conveyance of his troops.

In the present eventful and changeable times, it is impossible to speculate to any great distance; and it is difficult to say what alterations in the views of Prussia, the events of even a few months may produce. One thing is certain, that it is not from any love to the Government of France, but from a regard to its own safety & interests, that Prussia adheres to that country, and would the Allies only fairly propose, and arrange a plan, in which the interests of Prussia shall be secured, we should not imagine that the co-operation of even that Power were to be despised of against France. With this combination, France could speedily be reduced to reasonable terms.

Some time since, Sir Sidney Smith constructed the model of a vessel intended to convey large bodies of troops, without noise or confusion, in shallow water, under the Enemy's batteries.—The first experiment took place on Friday morning, about ten o'clock, when Sir Sidney, a Naval Lieutenant, and six men, independently of four others who were stationed at the oars, got on board the vessel, proceeded up to Chelsea, and from thence sailed down the river to Greenwich. The form of this raft resembles two wherries laid along-side, but separated by means of a platform 24 feet wide, and, 22 feet long, to which the wherries are attached. Eight sprit-sails carry the vessel. These sails are so constructed as to form when necessary, a complete tent, under which the regulating Officer and men are stationed. The whole contrivance appears very ingenious, and the most sanguine expectations are formed of its ultimate success.

A circular letter to the Magistrates has been published at Vienna, ordering great circumspection to be used with respect to foreigners, the Government having reason to believe that foreigners were concerned in the late disturbances in that capital.

Orders were issued yesterday from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, for the Court to change mourning for the death of the much-lamented late Duke of Gloucester, on Sunday the 29th. Instant.

The Court to change mourning further on Sunday 6th. of October; and on Sunday, the 13th. of Oct. the Court to go out of mourning.

There being no Court of Aldermen this day, the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to continue as last week, viz. the quarter loaf, wheat, 12½d. household 11d.

Cassel, Sept. 8. The Elector of Hesse Cassel has given orders for forming a camp of 15,000 men in the vicinity of this city. Twenty-six battalions of infantry, and as many squadrons of cavalry, are already in motion for that camp.

The Irish Attorney General, Mr. O'Grady is to be Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in that Kingdom.

A letter from Plymouth states, that the 61 people belonging to the *Blanche*, which was found on board *La Torche*, when captured by the *Goliath*, were all in *irons*, and that they had been for from the time they were removed from the *Blanche*.

Duroc was only seven days on his journey from Boulogne to Berlin.

The Austrian army at Passau, under the command of General Beaulieu, comprises nearly 100,000 men, with 140 pieces of cannon.

A Triple Alliance between Great Britain, Russia, and the Porte, is stated to have been signed at Constantinople the middle of July.

Among the splendid Monuments of Napoleon's Government, the works at the port of Antwerp, and the new communications between France & Italy, are particularly distinguished. Ships of the largest size may proceed to Antwerp; and the stream, which formerly presented such a disagreeable spectacle, is now covered with a forest of masts. But the construction of a road, to facilitate and abridge the passage from France to Italy, and thus to strengthen the intimate connection before subsisting between the two countries, was a still bolder undertaking, in which those to whose execution it was confided had to contend with lofty Mountains, steep Rocks, and impetuous Torrents. All these obstacles are overcome, and these gigantic exertions have produced a road of 53 miles in length, and at an elevation of 2000 metres above the level of the sea.

CHATHAM—September 24.

Yesterday morning, 200 French Prisoners of war, with several Officers, landed on the new communication bridge, near the Dock-yard, from the Sandwich prison ship—and were received by a party of the 1st. Regiment of Guards, commanded by Col. Moreton, and marched for Norman Cross-barracks.

Ships at this Port.—Zealand, Powerful, Africa, Arethusa, Winchester, Ceres, Magnificent, Hind, Woolwich, *et c.* Eugenia, Porpoise, Betsey, Speedy, Zephyr, and several gun-brigs and bomb-tenders.

CLERK WELL SESSIONS, — 2d. Sept.

The celebrated Major James George Semple Lile was put to the bar, charged upon two indictments with having defrauded Mr. France, of Pall-Mall, Upholterer, of 45 6d and Mr. Gow, his foreman, of 2s.

Mr. Glad said, it would answer no other purpose than that of gratifying the curiosity of the Court, to proceed with the trial, as he felt it was out of his power to sustain the indictments. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

VIENNA—August 3.

The distribution of the Austrian Forces on the 1st. Sept. as follows. In *Sirria* 30 battalions of Infantry, and 20 squadrons of Cavalry—in *Carniola*, 30 battalions and 20 squadrons. In *Italy*, 50 battalions of Infantry and 2 regiments of Cavalry—at *Venice* 25 battalions—in *Carinthia* 20 battalions—in the *Tyrol* 60 battalions besides the *Tyrolian* chassieurs, and the *Hussars* of *Bankenstein*. At the camp of *Wels* 60 battalions of Infantry, and 7 regiments of Cavalry. Near *Menhendorf* 10 battalions and 5 regiments of Cavalry.

The French army on the *Rhine* is to be divided into four bodies. *Marshal Lannes* will command the first division, *Marshal Ney* the right wing, *Marshal Soult*, the rear, *Marshal Davoust* the left wing.

In the evening of the 7th. Inst, a *fewer* stones fell at *Vecla*, in *Murcia*. It lasted from eight to ten minutes, and many of the stones were as large as the crown of a Hat. Several houses were broken by them, & much damage was done to the olives, vines, and corn.



Volume XXII.

WEDNESDAY, 19th. FEBRUARY 1866.

Number 1063.

Advertisement.

THE RACE BALL,
WILL BE HELD
AT THE PANTHEON,
On Friday the 21st. February,
Madras, 19th. February, 1866.

Europe Investment.

MR. WEBB,
PRESENTS his respectful complements to the LADIES of the Settlement, and begs to Inform them he will open

This Day,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

MILLINERY,
HATTERS & HAT MAKERS, &c.

A Neat Assortment of Jewellery,
BEING A PART OF
Capt. RICHARDSON'S,

Investment.

Madras, 19th. February 1866.

Europe Investment.

Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler
Beg Leave to acquaint their Friends,

AND THE PUBLIC,

THAT THEY ARE RECEIVING

From the Ships lately arrived,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPE ARTICLES,

Amongst which are:—

PALE ALE in Casks from Hodgson,

Drawn in Bottles.

CLARET from Maxwell and Keys, Wal-

ker and Mc Clary, Urquhart and Robertson,

Flaxton and Majorbanks, Adamson and Co.

&c. &c.

PORT WINE from Maxwell and Keys, Kerr

and Harper, &c.

OLD HOCK and SHERRY.

Huffman's Cherry and Raspberry Brandy,

Ratiffa, Jams, Jellies, Comfits, Preserves

Brandy Fruits, Tart Fruits, &c.

Oilman Stores—consisting of HAMS, Cheese,

Pickles, Jews Beef, Salted Salmon, Herrings,

Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Vinegar, Oil, Olives,

Capers, &c. &c.

Italian Macaroni, and Pearl Barley.

Gibson's SADDLERY.

Taylor's Ladies Shoes.

BUCKINGHAM GLOVES.

HATS and HOSIERY.

Vincent's Cavalry SPURS.

Gold & Silver EPAULETS and Lace, Dress

Sword Knots, Cavalry Belts, &c.

Scarlet and BLUE CLOTH, Fashionable Coat

Pieces, Buttons, &c.

Superfine, Welsh Flannel, and Blankets.

Fashionable SHOE BUCKLES,

Leather Baggammon Boxes, Ivory Chess-

men, Ivory Alphabets, &c.

Glass-ware and QUEEN'S WARE,

TIN-WARE,

Potter's Patent FLUTES,

PIER GLASSES,

Fashionable CHINTZ, for Furniture,

AND

A Variety of other Articles.

LOST.

SUPPOSED to have Strayed from a Garden House near the Spur Tank, on Thursday the 13th. Instant, about five o'clock in the Afternoon, a black and white Terrier Dog, he has a lump on his O/Leg before near the Shoulder, has lost the front teeth of his upper and lower Jaw, and answers to the name of Sp. who has been in the Garden in Viper, by the name of Mr. Stoney's Gar-whoever shall have found the Dog, on delivering him to the Printer of Paper, be handsomely rewarded.

Madras, 18th. February, 1866.

EUROPE GOODS,

PER
DIANA,

CAPTAIN JOHN ECKFORD.

FRANCK and THOMSON

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR

FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,

THAT THEY HAVE

PURCHASED THE

EXTENSIVE AND WELL CHOSEN

Investment

Captain J. ECKFORD,

OF THE

Honorable Company's Extra Ship

DIANA,

CONSISTING OF

The Undermentioned Articles,

VIZ.

CLARET, from the Houses of Gledstone and Nesbitt, Walker and Mc Clary, and Maxwell & Key—Port Wine, in Quart and Pint Bottles—Hock—Bottled Ale and Porter—Ale, in casks.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HOFFMAN'S

CONFECTIONERY.

Rum Shrub—Cherry & Raspberry Brandy—Hams—Viney Berkeley, Double Gledstone and Nesbitt, Walker and Mc Clary, and Maxwell & Key—Pickles—Mustard—Olives—Sweet Oil and Sauces of Forts, Vellnoe's Vegetable Syrup—Gold and Silver Epaulets—Regimental Sword Knots, Cavalry and Long Silk Sashes—Round Hats—Children's Hats, and Helmet Hats, with Bear-skins complete, and Regimental Feathers—Blankets—Boat Cloaks & Flannel—Real Buck wash-Leather Gloves.

SILK AND COTTON

HOSIERY,

A General Assortment.

AS ALSO, OF

Cloths—Stationary—Saddlery—Cutlery, and Ironmongery—Smyth's Perfumery—Boots & Shoes—Tin-ware—Glass-ware, and Looking Glasses—Grand and small Piano Fortes—New Music.

AND

A Great Variety of other Articles.

N. B.—The above Articles are new landings, and will be exposed for Sale, as early as possible, at FRANK and THOMSON'S Warehouse, in Surootama Street, fronting the Esplanade, Black-town.

For All Orders now in the House, will be dispatched with the strictest care and promptness.

Black-town, 18th. Feb. 1866.

Apothecary's Shop.

Doctor Pascal,

RETURNS his respectful thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal support he has hitherto received—he is now receiving a very large supply of Fresh Medicines, Pearl Barley, &c. brought out by the Albion, and among them a small quantity of Family and Veterinary Medicine Chefts complete, with Directions, and a few of the former without Medicines.

Daily prescriptions are made up in the Shop with great attention.

Applications to him in Popham's Broadway will be attended to.

A few Maunds of very fine Bengal Candles, for Sale on Commission, for Ready Money.

Europe Investment.

MESSIEURS

HEEFKE FAURE, & Co.

BEG leave to give notice to the Public, that they are now Receiving the well Chosen and Extensive—

Investment

BELONGING TO

JAMES MUIRHEAD, Esq.

CHIEF OFFICER

OF THE

Honorable Company's Ship

DIANA,

WHICH WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE,

AT THEIR

COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,

CONSISTING OF

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, CLARET from the Houses of Walker and Mc Clary, Urquhart and Robertson, PORT WINE from the House of Gladstone and Nesbitt, PALE ALE in Hogg heads, HAMS and CHEESE, Hoffman's Confectionary, Perfumery, from Smith and Nephew,

PLATED-WARE,

Gentlemen's Round and Opera Hats, Boots and Shoes—Gold and Silver Epaulets, Silk & Cotton Hosiery, Millinery Haberdashery, Boots, Stationery, Plain and Cut Glass Ware, Saddlery, Coach Furniture, Looking Glasses of Sizes in gold burnished Gothic Pillar Frames—White & Red Lead, fine Cutlery; AND

Ironmongery,

AND

A variety of other Articles,

For The above ARTICLES will be Sold for Ready Money only, in consideration of which moderate Prices will be affixed.

Europe Investment.

MESSIEURS

HEEFKE FAURE, & CO.,

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have received from Europe—

By the Honorable Company's

Ship Albion,

A CONSIGNMENT

OF THE

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, A complete PLANATARIUM, TEL-LURIAM, and LUNARIUM, all in Brass, showing the motions completely by Wheel Work, Packed in a Portable Mahogany Case.

Two, three and a half feet ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES on Stands, with Rack work for Vertical and Horizontal Motions, all in Brass, with five different Powers, from 65 to 135, Packed in Mahogany Cases.

A Camera Obscura, with an Optical Diagonal Machine for Viewing Prints. An Optical Deception with Figures.

A set of Anamorphoses. Two 12 inch Concave Metal Burning Mirrors—and Sundry other Optical Instruments.

ALSO

The Encyclopedia Britannica, with the Supplement of the year 1863.

Twenty-two Volumes of the Repository of Arts and Sciences as far as July 1865.

The above will be exposed at their Ware-house, and Sold for Ready Money only, in consideration of which moderate Prices will be affixed.

Notice will be given in tomorrow's Government Gazette when the Goods will be Exposed for Sale.

To be Sold, By Public Auction, By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

At the Basin of Lord Clive's Canal, Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 20th. Instant,

At Five O'clock in the Afternoon, A COPPER Bottomed BOAT, with

Masts, &c. and a complete set of Sails, AND

A Boat, without Masts.

To be Sold By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 21st. Instant,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

A SET of Blackwood Dining Tables,

in 3 parts—two small Bureaus and Book-cases, —a Pembroke Table, with

Drawers—Blackwood Cot, a pair of Side-boards—a China Sea Couch, with Curtains

—Arm Chairs—Camp Cots—ditto Tables

—a capital Brass-mounted Writing Desk.

ALSO

THE FOLLOWING

PLATE,

A Handsome Coffee Pot—Ditto Tea

Pot and Stands—Seven Bottled Cruet

Stand complete—Table, Delft, Tea, and

Marrow Spoons—Salt Cellars and Spoons,

Bottle Stands—Gravy and Milk Spoons,

&c. &c.

AND

A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

At One O'clock.

A handsome active Grey Saddle Horse,

with a Gibbon's Saddle and Bridle.

A ditto ditto, without Saddle.

A strong young Dan Pegue Bandy Horse,

perfectly quiet and sound, with a new Plated Harness.

A Hand Onyx Marquee.

A Captain's Wig.

A Subaltern's Wig.

To be Sold, By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE, and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 21st. Instant,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

AN INVOICE OF

IRONMONGERY AND CUTLERY.

Consisting of

DOUBLE and Single Bolted

Paullocks—Portmanteau ditto—Cheff

and Drawer Locks—Brass Hinges—Commode

Handles—Pocket Knives—Prone ditto—

Pen Knives—Fine Scissors—Taylor's ditto—

Sets of Table Knives and Forks.

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

OLD AND DECAYED

NAVAL STORES.

To be Sold By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

At the Naval Store-house, near the Beach,

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY,

THE 15TH. OF MARCH NEXT,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF CONDEMNED

Naval Stores,

Consisting of

CABLES, Hawtlers, Cordage, Sails, and

Spars, landed from His Majesty's Squa-

dron, in India. A List of the whole may be seen on application at my Office, and at the Auction Room.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of ten per Cent. to be made at the time of Sale, on the amount of each lot, and the whole to be taken away in three days after the day of Sale, otherwise, the deposit will be forfeited, and the Articles remain the property of the Crown.

THOS. HOSEAON,

Naval Officer.

Naval Office, Madras, 18th. February, 1866.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 19th. FEBRUARY 1866.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

Major HUGH BURNAY, to be Lieutenant Colonel.
Captain W. P. HERRARD, and N. Infantry to be Major.
Capt. LIEUTENANT JOHN LINDAY, to be Capt. of a Company, and Lieut. WILLIAM HARRING, to be Captain Lieutenant.
Doctor JAMES ANDERSON, Physician General, to be absent from the presidency for six months, for the benefit of his health.

EXTRACT of G. O. issued by Colonel Wallace, Commanding the Forces in the Leeward at Camp near Melapoor, on the 24th. of Dec. 1865:

"Colonel Wallace has much pleasure in publishing the following Extract from a letter to Captain Agnew, Deputy Adjutant General, dated yesterday, from Capt. Scott, giving an account of the successful attack made on the 2nd. inst. by the detachment under that officer's command, on a party of Freebooters that to be three thousand (3000) in number, headed by Sookperena, a Sirdar lately in the service of Telouat Ray Holker.

"The judgment and activity with which Captain Scott has conducted this operation, and the performance under fatigue, and gallantry of the Officers and Troops employed on this occasion, particularly of Captain SIMPSON, and the ad. Regiment of Cavalry, to which he has the merit of leading the force, call for Colonel Wallace's entire approbation."

EXTRACT,

"Pooniah, 2nd. Dec. 1865.
"You will be pleased to inform Colonel Wallace, that after a march this morning of about 6 miles, we came in sight of Sookperena's party of 1,000 men, 1200 Horse and 4 guns—They at 6 P.M. put on the appearance of fleeing the charge, but, on our arrival, within about 300 yards, they broke and ran—After a pursuit of, between 6 and 7 miles, I have the pleasure to report the capture of 4 guns, 2000 muskets, and the greatest part of their Baggage.
"Their loss in Killed and Wounded, I could not ascertain, from the great extent of ground they were scattered over, but, I conceive, it must have been considerable.
"This success I must attribute to the exertions of Captain SIMPSON, and the ad. Regiment of Cavalry.
"From the rapidity of our march, to prevent the escape of those plunderers, the Infantry were left in the rear, but, I have every reason to be pleased with their extraordinary exertions to keep up a march of near 20 miles—I have to notice, amongst the captures, six Standards."

Extract of a Letter from Francisco, dated 9th. February 1866.

"We have had no arrivals lately from the Isle of France, and all that we have heard is, that General De Cien, and the Inhabitants in general, are much more than satisfied with the British Subjects, prisoners of war, otherwise, then they have heretofore been, the Danish Packet, on which the report was first made, and worthy GENERAL ANKER, is a prisoner for Europe, sailed the 7th. Instant, Mr. HARRINGTON is now acting Governor.
"His Majesty's ship Albion, Captain E. E. E. has arrived at Bombay. The Danish ship Myra, Capt. Dawson, has also arrived at Bombay, from Calcutta.
"On the 16th. arrived the Gunter Elizabeth, from Trincomallee, Captain M. Neill; and on the 17th. arrived the Brig China, from Calcutta."

CALCUTTA—3d. February.

On Tuesday, arrived the Danish ship Frederickking, formerly the *Union Castle*, Capt. Johnson, from the Isle of France, whence she sailed on the 2d. ultimo.
By this opportunity, we learned that the Phoenix and Viper, prizes, had arrived at the Island. La Semillante frigate was under repairs.
The Princess Charlotte was about to sail for Batavia, for a cargo of rice, which article bore a very high price at the Mauritius.
An armed French Brig was ready to sail, as a packet for Europe.
Some day, passed Kedgerie on her way to Calcutta, the grab ship Nancy, Captain J. Morton, from Madras.

BIRTHS.

The Lady of A. Falconer, Esq. of Daughter.
The Lady of Captain Beaumont, of a Daughter.
The Lady of Major West, of a Son.

DEATH.

At Calcutta, Major George Wells, of the Bengal Native Cavalry.

COLOMBO.—Arrived Ship Albion Capt. Comming, from Bengal.—Ship Alexander Captain Bucks, from Madras—5th Feb. H. M. Ship Terrence, Captain Collins, from a Cruise, with the Danish Brig Tranquebar, in Company, detained by her.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE,

FROM THE LATEST ENGLISH PAPERS.

The ship *Indus*, Captain Walden, arrived at the island of St. Helena, the 20th. of July last. It is at length determined on, to institute an inquiry by *Court Martial*, into the conduct of Admiral Sir Robert Calder, at, and subsequent to, the Battle with the combined Fleet, off Ferrol, on the 23d. of July. We understand, that the principal evidence to be adduced, is from the log-books of the different ships that were

under Sir R. Calder's command at the above period.
The Right Hon. Charles Lamb, is appointed Secretary for Ireland. The experience, talents, and conciliating manners of this Gentleman, peculiarly qualify him for the situation, and cannot but endear his character to the People of that country.

The report that the Earl of Hardwicke has resigned his office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is not true. We conceive, however, that his Lordship's resignation is likely to be placed at no distant period.

General Sir Arthur Wellesley, just arrived from the East India, attended Lord Mulgrave's office yesterday, (14th. Sept.) and had a long interview. He is immediately to be employed.

The Boston Bay ship, in which was Captain Dwyer, and some of his confederates, has sailed from Cork.

It is reported that 310,000 Austrians, 250,000 Russians, and 400,000 Swedes are now, in perfect readiness to attack Bonaparte.

Sir Sidney Smith is now employed in perfecting a machine, by which he is enabled to defy the land-batteries, in his approach to attack the French gun-boats in Boulogne harbour.

By a return recently made to the Admiralty, of the French force off Boulogne, it appears that the Enemy have certainly collected there more than two thousand armed vessels, of various descriptions.

A serious misunderstanding is said to subsist between the French Princes, in which Louis XVIII. and his brother Monsieur, entertain contrary sentiments.

It is said, that Bonaparte has given orders to General St. Cyr to take entire possession of the Neapolitan States, and to disband the Neapolitan Army. This is highly probable, since the State of Naples has been one cause of disagreement between France and Russia, Bonaparte is naturally led to anticipate any measures that may be adopted for the relief of that Power.

So entire is said to be the evanescence of the opposite coat by the French Troops, that the batteries and works are now named by the *Soldats* of the militia. This probably is an exaggeration; but the profligate of a continental War having so completely stripped the coat of troops, it might be well worthy of consideration, whether a powerful attack might not be made in Boulogne, either by our own Troops or a combined army of British and Russian. We do not pretend to know what is the strength of the place—but from its proximity, that point fairly might easily be ascertained. And to foreboding a *Scene of action*, all our disposable forces might be sent to assist there, and the prospect of success. The opportunity may not again occur; and we may depend upon it, that if Bonaparte, either by force, or negotiation, arranges his affairs of the Continent, the Evacuation will be refused more seriously than usual.

A new Treaty of Alliance is on the tapis, between Prussia and Denmark.
The dispatches which lately stopped the Prince of Denmark, on his military tour, are stated to have announced the determination of Bonaparte to occupy the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, and to shut up the navigation of the Sound, should Russia make the North of Germany the theatre of war.

It appears by accounts from Italy, that Bonaparte has projected a marriage between young Bonaparte, and the daughter of the *Elektor of Bavaria*.

The Austrian ambassador, Count Coblentz, has left Paris.
A part of the French army has crossed the Rhine; and hostilities have actually taken place in Salsburg.

Orders had been issued for the 5th, 43d, and 92d. regiments for embarkation. We now understand that similar orders have been communicated to the following corps:—King's Dragoon Guards, 4th. Dragoon Guards, 4th. or Queen's own Dragoon, 6th. or 10th. Light Dragoon, 7th. 10th. 13th. & 21st. Light Dragoon, a detachment of the Royal Wagon Train, and all the First battalions of the line, and a large party of Artillery. It is added, that the whole of the cavalry to be employed in the Expedition will amount to 14,000. From the description of the troops they are no doubt designed to co-operate in a continental diversion. The transports which are to convey them are all-thing in the Downs.

It is forwarded that an attempt will be made by the Russian Troops to enter the Danube, and to glide now in the Mediterranean, to take the French from the South of Italy, and to make a diversion in favor of the Archduke Charles's operations.

The Russian troops in Corin and the neighboring islands have been augmented to 38,000 men, and will soon be still further increased.
Some of the Russian troops, which were expected from the Black Sea, are arrived at Constantinople, in twelve transport ships, with provisions and an ammunition. This is only the first division of 2000 men, and there are 12,000 more at Odessa, and Schablogoff, ready to complete.

The English Ambassadors, at Constantinople, is stated to have obtained permission to visit recruits in Albania, to have the Garrison of Malta.

A war between America and the Emperor of Morocco is on the point of breaking out.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At Vienna, the Right Honorable the Earl of Clanwilliam, to Lady Shuldham, eldest of the late Admiral Shuldham.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. and M. P. of the County of Down, to Miss Bagwell.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Sir Charles Math, banker, late Colonel in the Army, was the last survivor of the Officers who served in the 8th. Regiment, with Sir Eyre Coote, during the seven years war in India.

The Rev. P. Hammond, one of the Chaplains to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, died at his residence, on the 9th. Sept. on his return from Bengal, in the Lady Jane Dundas Indiaman, George Abbotson Esq. Judge at Benares.

Edward Fitzgibbon, of New Park, in the county of Wexford, Esq. Captain John Suckley Somerset, of the Royal Navy, Colonel Alexander Macdonald, of the Royal Marines. At his seat of Talaght, near Ankenville, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

Captain Sir E. Threlgar, of the Royal Navy, Agent for Prisoners of War at Portsmouth.
At Richmond, Mrs. Maria Letitia, sister to the late Earl of Londis, the Dowager Countess of Dillington, and to the present Duchess of Bolton.

Robert Jennings, Esq. Chief Clerk to Lord Grenville, died at his residence, in the Strand, on the 10th. Sept. The Hon. Henry Tynnor, Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, and fifth son of the late Earl of Winterton. At his house at Linnolth, Herefordshire, at the advanced age of nearly 100 years, and in the full possession of his faculties, the Rev. Martin Barry, Vicar of that Parish, which living he held for 65 years.

THE TRAVELLER—Sept. 26.

Humanity towards an enemy seldom goes unrequited. To record the influence of civilized gratitude in an enemy, to return for humanity towards his countrymen, requires, therefore, no apology. Captain Blagden, of his Majesty's late ship *Blanche*, in a letter, dated Lib. on the 7th. instant, says:—"I have been treated by the most marked attention by the French ambassador, General Junot. At the second massacre of the French Inhabitants at St. Domingo, I was fortunate enough to save many of the miserable people devoted to destruction, whom I sent to General Ferrand, at Santo Domingo, on which he wrote me a strong letter of thanks. After the *Blanche* had struck, this letter was sent by the Captain of La Topaze, and he mentioned it to General Junot on our arrival here, who immediately gave orders that I should be instantly liberated without exchange; and yesterday gave the papers to my officers and crew."

The Commander of some of the regiments which lately received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march, have granted furloughs to their men, and leave of absence for their Officers for some time. It is thence concluded, that the *Secret Expedition* will not fail to soon as it was expected; or that it will not be upon so large a scale as was originally intended.

The Adriatic frigate has detained and sent into Dover, a Danish ship from the *Isle of France*, name unknown.

The Danish Government received dispatches from St. Peterburgh. Mr. Calkin, our late Minister at Copenhagen, and Baron Corpius from Sweden, each reached town with important communications from the Courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm. The latter, we understand, announce his Swedish Majesty's determination to put himself at the head of his army, which is to act in conjunction with a considerable body of Russians. The greatest exertions are making to induce Denmark to co-operate with Russia, Austria, and Sweden; and it is confidently stated that the King of Sweden has formally demanded of the Court of Copenhagen, the part it intended to take in the event of a continental war.
The military preparations of Sweden, in proportion to her resources and population, are not inferior to those of either Austria or Russia. A number of troops are already assembled at Carlscrona, where a sufficient quantity of shipping is provided for conveying them to Pomerania. A great many regiments are completely equipped in the different provinces, and only waiting for orders to march to the place of embarkation.
Lord Callereagh is to be returned for the Borough of Downpatrick, in the room of Mr. Hawthorne, who accepts the Echeatorship of Ulster.

Captain Robert Campbell is appointed to his Majesty's ship *Nassau*, 64, at Woolwich.

VICE ADMIRAL RAINIER.

It will be a pleasure to our readers to learn, that the great East India Fleet, has arrived without being molested by any of those hostile fleets, one of the first objects of which was thought to be an attack on it: it was prepared to repel such an attack with a resistance worthy of the character of the East India Company's Navy. It has acquired, but particularly in the galleon action, in which the China fleet, under Captain DAVEN, beat off the French fleet commanded by Linois. Soon after the sailing from St. Helena, the fleet was informed by an American, that several squadrons of the enemy were at sea, the definitions of which were unknown. Immediately on receiving this intelligence, ADMIRAL RAINIER issued orders to all the ships to be constantly on the alert. The crews of the Indian were every day exercised at the guns and small arms. The order of the line of battle was made out and distributed, each class of ships forming a distinct squadron, of which the Bengal ships, were to be the *van*, the China ships the centre, and the Madras and Extra Ships the

rear. With these dispositions, and this vigilance, had the fleet been attacked, it would have come off with honor, & we cannot but think Admiral RAINIER is entitled to the gratitude of his Country, though there was no opportunity for exercising the gallantry he was so well prepared to display.

The price of Silver is considerably advanced, and the Exchanges on Hambro', and the other Neutral Ports, are much lower. Sale Petre is advanced from 50s. to 75s. per ton. These occurrences are considered as the harbingers of inevitable war on the Continent.

Some accounts received from the French coast, via Jersey and Guernsey, state that the disturbances in La Vendee, of which we spoke in a former paper, and that are admitted in some of the Paris papers, are of a very alarming magnitude.

ADMIRAL CALDER'S ACTION.

RETURN of the Enemy's Killed and Wounded IN THE ENGAGEMENT ON THE 23d. JULY.

FRENCH SHIPS.
Buccinate—3 killed, 3 wounded—one of them a Lieutenant of the Navy.
Formidable—4 killed, 6 wounded—petty Officers, Boatswain, and Midshipmen.
Negus—1 killed, 1 wounded—ditto.
Indomitable—1 killed, a Midshipman, 1 wounded.
Le Platon—8 killed, 21 wounded—1 Lieutenant and 2 Midshipmen.
Montebian—6 killed, 11 wounded—1 Midshipman.
Atlas—10 killed, 35 wounded—the captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 ensign, and two officers of the army.
Breville—1 killed, 8 wounded—the captain and 2 Midshipmen.
Entrepre—5 killed, captain & 4 ensigns wounded.
Suffreux—N one killed or wounded—Scipion—Ditto—4 killed, 6 wounded—Achilles—ditto.
L'Aigle—4 killed, 4 killed, 4 wounded.
Total 41 killed, 60 wounded.
SPANISH SHIPS.
Terrible—1 killed, 2 wounded.
American—1 killed, 2 wounded.
L'Aigle—1 killed, 2 wounded.
Total killed, 21, wounded, 21.
Total 55 killed, 60 wounded.

WAR OFFICES—Aug. 27.

1st. Dragoon Guards—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel William Fuller, from the 10th. light dragoon, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase.
2d. Regt. of Dragoon—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Robert Balfour, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase.
10th. Regt. of Light Dragoon—Captain Charles Palmer to be Major, with purchase, vice Fuller, promoted in the 1st. Dragoon Guards.
14th. Dragoon—Major Vandenberg, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase.
15th. Dragoon—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Seymour, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase.
18th. Dragoon—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Henry Codrington, from the 33d. foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice O'Dogherty, who retires.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE—20th. Sept.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Parker, of his Majesty's ship *Amazon*, to the Hon. William Carr-Saunders, Admiral of the Fleet.
I beg to acquaint you, we fell in with the Danish bound Jamaica frigate at sunset, on the 31st. August, during a hard north-west gale, eight leagues to the westward of St. Vincent, and having with me difficulty learnt from one of the convoy, that several of the fleet had separated, I judged it proper to continue on the station directed in your order, in hopes of collecting and assisting, proceeding to the flagships. We have not met any, but I am happy to inform you, on the 1st. instant in lat. 49 deg. 50 min. N. and long. 18 deg. 30 min. W. his Majesty's ship under my command captured the *Principe de Paz*, a Spanish corvette privateer, carrying 84 men, 2000 pounds of powder, and 150 tons of bread, principally French.
This ship was fitted out at Vigo five weeks before, and had taken the French of Wales packet from Lisbon, and the *Capitain Nelson* letter of marque from the Virgin Islands bound to Glasgow. We found part of the crew of the latter ship on board the privateer, and a considerable sum in specie.
I have no satisfaction in her capture, as she was completely stored for remaining two months longer at sea, and her Captain, Francois Bruck, an experienced officer, who commanded the French privateer *Le Brave*, during the late war, greatly to the annoyance of our trade.

W. PARKER.

A very unpleasant dispute has taken place between the Captains of the Jamaica fleet lately arrived, and the Captain of his Majesty's ship *Thetis*, one of the convoy. Five ships belonging to the fleet having been captured by two of the enemy's privateers, on their voyage home, an enquiry is set on foot as to the cause.

West-India Dock General Court.—A General Meeting, held yesterday, the Chairman said, in a few words, that the business of the day was to consider of a dividend, and that he thought have the pleasure of proposing the usual and full dividend of 10 per cent. for the last half year, which the Directors were of opinion might be paid with perfect propriety, considering the flourishing state of their affairs. This welcome motion was carried unanimously.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Hats for evening dress are made of black crepe tiffany or pique, ornamented with jet or bugles, feathers or flowers—the latter the most prevailing. Black ships of a new shape, extremely becoming, ornamented with crepe or tiffany flowers, with richly embroidered with bugles most always hold their distinction.
Tiaras, composed of jet and bugles, are also much worn—the dresses are crepe, Italian muslin, or tiffany. I made as usual—long crepe, and the hat, forming a covering for the shoulders—for the morning black muslin and gipsy hats—ladies' hats are worn under the ball dresses.
Nothing displays a fine figure to so much advantage as moving; it gives additional lustre to a fine complexion.

STATE OF THE FRENCH MILITARY FORCE.

At a moment when the political horizon is again overcast, a Statement of the French Military Force will be not unworthy of public attention.

The Gendarmerie forms a distinct body, composed of 266 Brigades. Of these 1813 are Cavalry, and 813 Infantry. The whole corps is divided into 28 Legions, among which is the Legion d'Elite, which forms a part of the Imperial Guard. Marshal Moncey is at the head of the Gendarmerie, with the title of Inspector General.

The corps of Artillery is composed of 8 Regiments of Infantry, 6 Regiments of Horse Artillery, 15 companies of Labourers, 2 Battalions of Pontonniers, and 16 Battalions of the Train of Artillery. There are, besides 231 Officers, who are charged with the direction and inspection over the Artillery, as well with the Army as in fortified places and Colonies. General Soult is the first Insp. Gen. General of Artillery; besides him there are 11 other Inspector-Generals.

The Artillery, which contributed so materially to the success of the French Armies during the late war, forms a distinct corps, which is immediately under the command of the Minister at War.

The corps of Engineers is composed of a General Staff, 3 Battalions of Sappers, 5 companies of Miners, and the Garde du Genie. To the General Staff belong three Generals of Division, under whom General Marefot is first Inspector-General, six Brigades-Generals, 37 Colonels, the Directors, and 27 Chiefs of Battalions; the Sub-Directors are 230 Captains, 42 Lieutenants, an Examiner of the corps of Engineers, who is a member of the Institute, and five Professors of Divisions.

The five Brevets of Superior have likewise a Staff, and are divided into six companies. Each Battalion is composed of 612 men, in time of peace, and 1200 men in time of war. Each of the nine companies of Miners consists, in time of peace, of 68, and in war, of 100 men.

The French Infantry is composed of 90 Regiments of Infantry of the Line, and 27 Regiments of Light Infantry.

Among the Colonels of Regiments, the brother and brother-in-law of the Emperor, Prince Leopold, and the Prince of Lucera and Pombino are particularly distinguished.

The Cavalry consists of 78 Regiments, namely, two Regiments of Carabiniers, 12 Regiments of Chasseurs, 30 Regiments of Dragoons, 24 Regiments of Jagers, and 10 Regiments of Hussars.

The corps of Veterans comprehends 10 Regiments. The whole of the French army at present amounts to 553,388 men exclusive of the Gens d'Armes, the National Guards, and the newly organized armies of the Kingdom of Italy.

As a Military Monarchy, France is divided into 28 Divisions. The headquarters of these divisions, which comprehend two, three, or more departments, are, Paris, where Prince Murat commands as Governor, Metziers, Metz, Nancy, Strasbourg, B. France, Grenoble, Marseilles, Montpellier, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Nantes, Rennes, Clermont, Lille, Dijon, Lyons, Poitiers, Bourges, Tours, Bapaume, Brussels, Liege, Coblenz, Turin, and Genoa.

The active armies of the French Empire are at present organized in the following manner: The French force in Italy consists of the French army of Observation, under the command of the General Gouvion St. Cyr, under whom are the Generals Montrieux, Quersel, and Brion; and of the troops in Upper and Middle Italy, under the supreme command of Marshal Jourdan, who form what is called the Army of Italy, of which General Charpentier is Chief of the General Staff. It is composed of five divisions, under the Generals Chabot, Zuyovitch, Polly, Gardanne, and Olivier; the corps of troops in Bruttia, under General Verdier; the troops in the Genoeve, under General Mihalud, and the corps in the States of Parma, commanded by General Lesuire.

The army of Hloway, as it is denominated, over which Marshal B. Rnadotte has the supreme command, is composed of four divisions of Infantry, under the Generals Rivaud, Drouot, D. Solles, and Barbon, and a division of Cavalry, commanded by Gen. Kellerman. General Leopold Berthier is Chief of the General Staff, and the Generals Dommelin, Schieler, Fieser, Picard, Pacton, Marizi, Welle, and Grandjean, have particular commands in this army.

The army in Holland is divided into two principal parts, composed of the three divisions in the camp formed at Utrecht, under the Generals Vignoles, Boudier, and Grouchi; the supreme command of which is vested in General Drouot, who, as authority, as General in Chief, commands the whole Batavian Republic. To this army, likewise, belong the other French troops collected in Holland, under the command of the General in Chief Marmont.

At the head of the General Staff of the army of the coast is the Marshal and Minister of War, Berthier, as Major General. The different divisions of his staff of troops are—

1. The Corps of Cavalry-relieve, under General Bourcier.

2. The Corps of relieve of grenadiers, under General Oudinot.

3. The Corps of dragons, composed of two divisions, commanded by the Generals Klein and Baraguy D'Hilliers.

4. The Camp of Maastricht, under the command of Marshal Ney, comprising four divisions, commanded by Generals Dupont, Loison, Tilly, and Maillet.

5. The Camp of Breda, under the command of Marshal Angereux, consisting of the divisions under the Generals Mathias, Bonnet, and Defontaine.

6. The Camp of Bruges, composed of four divisions, under the General Guichin, Tynin, Wailher, and Debilly, and the supreme command is vested in Marshal Davout, who is assisted by the celebrated General Mathieu Dumas, as Chief of the General Staff.

7. The Camp of St. Omer, or Boulogne, commanded by Marshal Soult; this is the most numerous portion of the army of the coast, consisting of five divisions, under the Generals St. Hilaire, Vandamme, Legrand, Suchot, and Houtouin.

The French General Etat-Major is composed of the Marshals of the Empire, Inspectors, and General-Colonels, Generals of Division, and Generals of Brigade. The Adjutants-Commandants likewise belong to it. The number of Marshals is at present 14; exclusive of the four Senators, who hold the rank of Marshals, it is limited to 16. The present Marshals are, the Minister at War, Berthier, Prince Murat, Moncey, Jourdan, Massena, Angereux, Bernadotte, Soult, Brune, Lannes, Mortier, Ney, Davoust, and Belleres; the four Senators in the title of Marshal, are, Kellerman, Lesuire, Perignon, and Serretier. The number of Generals of division amounts, with the most recent appointments, to 124, and the class of Generals of Brigades amounts more than twice as numerous. They amount to 267.

Eleven Generals are at present without command, and at the disposal of Government; these are, the Marshal Massena, the Generals of Division Macdonald, Tharreau, Morlot, Carra, St. Cyr, Clauzel, and Molliot; and the Generals of Brigade, Boyer, Harry, and Vonderwerdt.

The number of Adjutant Commandants amounts to 126.

STATE OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES.

In time of Peace Russia has half a million of men in arms. No other State has such an immense force at its disposal, and the Russian Empire only is capable of maintaining it at an expense so extremely small in proportion.

The fabulous details diffuse new light over this political and military phenomenon, which is doubly interesting to us at this critical moment.

REGULAR TROOPS.

Life Guards, Horse—1 Regiment, Cavalier Guards, 1 Regiment, Horse Guards, 1 Regiment, Life Hussars, 1 Regiment, Life Cossacks, 1 Regiment Ural Life Cossacks—Total 3316 privates.

Foot—3 Regiments Grenadiers, 1 Battalion Jagers, 1 Battalion of Artillery, 1 Garrison Battalion.—Total 9305 privates. Total of the Guards 12,621.

Field Regiments—Cavalry, 6 Regiments of Cossacks, 26 Regiments of Dragoons, 20 Regiments of Hussars, and 1 Regiment of Hulan, 1 Regiment of Tchebougoff Cossacks, 1 Regiment of Lithuanian Tartars; 1 Regiment of Polish Cavalry.—Total 49,738 privates.

Infantry—13 Regiments of Grenadiers; 77 Regiments of Musketeers, 20 Regiments of Jagers.—Total 219,125 privates.

In Garrison—15 Regiments on the Field-Etat, 4 Regiments on the Land-Etat.—Total 70,884 privates.

Artillery—5 Battalions of Siege-Artillery, 10 Battalions of Field-Artillery, 2 Regiments of Horse, 2 Companies of Pontonniers, the Corps of Engineers.—Total 42,919 privates. Total of the Regular Troops—116,222 Staff and Superior Officers; 1,187 persons belonging to the Inferior Staff, 305,283 privates.—Total of the Regular Land Force, 405,096.

IRREGULAR TROOPS.

Dou, Tchernomorsk, Ural, and Siberian Cossacks, Tchernek and Grubevoff Tartars, Bashkirs, Calmucks, &c.—Total, 2189 Superiors Officers, 98,241 privates.

Total of the Regular and Irregular Army, exclusive of the Invalids, 13,084 Staff and Superior Officers, 1,187 belonging to the Inferior Staff, 493,959 privates.—Total, 508,230. The Invalids are composed of 18 Companies in Garrison, 30 Commanders on duty in different towns, and 44 Companies of Supernumeraries. Total 1150 Officers, and 12,779 privates.

A private Dragoon costs the crown, annually, for maintenance, 12 rubles; for cloths, 13 rubles; for the equipment of his horse, 10 rubles.

A private Musketeer costs, for maintenance, 9 rubles, 50 copecks; and for clothing, 11 rubles, 75 copecks.

Besides his pay the soldier receives yearly 3 tchetwert of rye-meal, and 2½ tchetwert of grain, of which, as well as of the forage, the value cannot be estimated, on account of the variation of the prices.

From these results, it appears how Russia is enabled to maintain such a colossal force. No other Monarch can maintain his troops at such a cheap rate as the powerful Sovereign of the Russian Empire. With this facility of maintenance, the resources presented by the prodigious increase of the population of the Russian

Empire keep pace. The total number of its inhabitants is estimated at 80 millions. In the same proportion as it has augmented, the Sovereigns of Russia have increased their military force.

About 200 years ago, in the year 1712, the regular troops amounted to 108,350 men; at the death of Peter the Great in 1724, they were increased to 200,000. In 1794, they were increased to 200,000. In 1804, they were increased to 200,000. In 1814, they were increased to 200,000. In 1815, they were increased to 200,000. In 1816, they were increased to 200,000. In 1817, they were increased to 200,000. In 1818, they were increased to 200,000. In 1819, they were increased to 200,000. In 1820, they were increased to 200,000. In 1821, they were increased to 200,000. In 1822, they were increased to 200,000. In 1823, they were increased to 200,000. In 1824, they were increased to 200,000. In 1825, they were increased to 200,000. In 1826, they were increased to 200,000. In 1827, they were increased to 200,000. In 1828, they were increased to 200,000. In 1829, they were increased to 200,000. In 1830, they were increased to 200,000. In 1831, they were increased to 200,000. 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