

THE COURIER.

VOLUME XXVII.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1811.

NUMBER 1361.

THE COURIER.

ASIATIC MIRROR.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1811.

NEW REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1811.

APPOINTMENTS &c.

Mr. Josiah Nesbitt, Second Assistant to the Collector of Belley.

Mr. J. G. Farnhall, Acting Judge, Magistrate and Collector of Serampore.

Captain Lieutenant J. S. Fraser, to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant General, Jeffries, to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign W. J. Bradford to be Ensign, Succession to Blackmore, deceased.

FORT WILLIAM.

Military Department, October 14, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

By the arrival of Captain Stanton, of his Majesty's 14th Regt., a Pensioner of the Honourable Company's Ship Northumberland, authentic, although not official, Accounts have been received of the brilliant and successful commencement of the Operations of the British Forces employed in the Expedition against the Island of Java.

It appears that General Janssen with the main body of the Enemy's Army, awaited the attack on the strongly fortified Camp at the distance of six miles from Batavia, which place was occupied by the British Troops on the 10th of August. On the 11th, the British Troops stormed and carried by the irresistible gallantry and ardour of the British Troops on the 20th of August, but his Excellency in Council has to add, not without a very severe loss in Officers and men on their part. That the whole of General Janssen's force was taken or dispersed. The General himself, escaping with only 50 men, 30 of whom subsequently deserted him. That General Janssen had proceeded with a force of 10,000 men, which was supposed to consist of about 1,000 Troops, and that his Excellency Lieut. General Sir Samuel Auchmuty had proceeded with a force of 10,000 men, and would, by day, for the purpose of visiting that place.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council hastens to communicate to the public, these circumstances of the signal and important success, which had attended the arms of his Majesty and the Honourable Company, without awaiting the receipt of the Official Despatches on the subject, and directs that a Royal Salute be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William in honour of this Glorious Victory.

Ordered, that Half Batta be served out to the Troops in Garrison.

MADRAS.

Maintenances.—On Monday last, at the Presidency, by Mr. Robert Johnstone, Vice-Chief, and Mr. Johnstone, Lieutenant Fletcher Norton, Balmori, of the Madras Cavalry, to Mrs. Barlow, daughter of the Honorable Sir George C. Barlow, Bart. K. B. Governor of Fort St. George.

On the 20th instant, Captain Thomas Smith, 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss Stricker, daughter of Lieut. Colonel Stricker, Commandant of his Majesty's Troops, at Trincomalee.

At Trincomalee, on the 27th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Ball, Lieutenant John Smith, of the 24th Battalion 7th Regiment, Native Infantry, to Mary, daughter of the late Major Jervis, at this Establishment.

On the 28th instant, at the Presidency, by Mr. Johnstone, Lieutenant Charles Spivey, formerly in the service of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, after a hunger strike of about seven months, which he bore with exemplary fortitude and resignation.

On Monday last, on the 2nd of October, a painful illness, which he supported with every possible christian resignation and fortitude, Thomas De Mello, Esq. aged 62 years, universally respected, died at his residence.

The genuine goodness of his heart, his unbounded liberality, and his ever ready assistance to the calls of duty, and administering relief with a liberal hand, endeared him (while living), to a numerous class of friends who sincerely deplore his death, and who will cherish the remembrance of his worth and virtues.

His remains were attended by many respectable inhabitants of the Settlement, from his house in the Blacktown, and deposited in the cemetery of the Corporation, with the usual solemn and affecting ritual prescribed on those occasions.

Lately, at the General Hospital, Mr. Richard Clegg, aged 52 years.

On the 19th instant, at 4 o'clock, after a few days illness, Lieutenant Edmund Anderson, of B. M. 33d Regiment.

BENGAL HURKARU.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1811.

Packets are now open at the Post Office, for the reception of Letters by the December Boat.

The following Passengers proceed to England on the Rose, Captain Sandilands.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—Mr. Hewitt, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Greene, Colonel Carey, Major Johnson, Dr. Morgan, and Mr. Morgan.

We have been kindly favoured with a few of the latest American Newspapers received by the Unicorn. From those it appears that the late revolutionary movement in Mexico had taken a new and unexpected turn. The descendants of the aboriginal Mexicans, and other Natives, had determined on the measure of complete, unconditional Independence, and the expulsion of European Spaniards of all ranks and denominations from the Colonies. In prosecution of this plan, the Colonial troops stationed at Bear, on the 22d of March, played in arrest their Governor Don Salcedo, the two Herreras, and all the European Spaniards found at that Station; several others were imprisoned, and the property of the whole was locked up and secured till further orders.

The provinces of Coahuila, Biscaya, Monterey, in Colima, &c. &c. have revolted and joined the indigenous standard. All the European Spaniards, that were not so fortunate as to make their escape from those provinces, were taken into custody, their property seized and confiscated. Señor Barredo, one of the Spanish Generals, collected a considerable force from San Luis, in order to prevent the insurgents from entering his province, but the moment he attempted to attack them, his troops refused to obey. Finding matters thus circumstanced, General Barredo with the European Officers of the army, endeavoured to effect their escape; but they were pursued by the insurgents, overtaken and delivered over to General Yriarte, who commands in that quarter a division of the grand army under Generalissimo Cupe Ybalgo, which is very numerous, and is said to consist of seven or eight divisions, who were extending the newly raised authority in various directions, and it was supposed that in the course of the month of April, they would conquer the whole of the Kingdom of Mexico: the North American accounts say, that these revolutionists had met with no resistance; but that on the contrary they were every where received by the people with every demonstration of joy.

The Generalissimo, Cupe Ybalgo, at the date of the latest advice, had his head quarters at Selaya and Guahatun.—General Yriarte had moved to Mexico. The insurgents had not at the date of these accounts announced a new Constitution or form of Government—all the laws and former public regulations, remained in full force.

The Mexican Insurgents had assumed the name of Americans. "We never were Spaniards," say they; "and we will no longer bear the name."

A writer in a late American Paper makes the following remark on the present Revolution in Mexico.

"The Revolution in the interior Provinces of Mexico is decisive; it may be considered as the precursor of the re-conquest of South America by the natives; and thus will the descendants of Montezuma be revenged on their tyrants. The march of justice, though it is slow is sure."

By letters from England of the end of April we are informed that the Portica, one of the vessels belonging to Calcutta, which had been taken by the natives, and thus was the descendants of the late of France, had landed all his prisoners without a single casualty, at Morlaix; from thence she sailed for England, and arrived at Portsmouth in the middle of April, when she received orders to prepare for the reception of troops.—The other ships that had proceeded as Carrels from the Isle of France, and which had arrived in England before the Portica, were ordered from the Thames to Portsmouth; to receive on board troops destined for the Cape and Isle of France.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM PORTUGAL.

By a Gentleman belonging to the *Perlo* de Mer, we are informed, that some time since they sailed, they fell in with and spoke a brig, which had left Lisbon on the 24th of June, from this vessel information was received. Last express had reached Lisbon, with advices from Lord Wellington of the 30th May, at which day his Lordship was before Badajoz, and the army of Marshal Beresford. His Lordship stated that the fortress was then breached, and

that he expected to be in possession of it in two or three days.

Advice was also received through the same medium of communication, that some had retired with the remnant of his army towards Seville, and that General Blake, who was erroneously stated to have been present at the battle of Albuhera, had landed with his army on the left bank of the Guadiana, and was endeavouring by forced marches to gain the rear of the enemy in order to cut off his retreat.

The army on the frontier of Portugal, under Sir Brent Spencer, during the absence of Lord Wellington, continued to hold their position near Almeida; and the design of pursuing into Spain, if ever it had been formed was relinquished.

The army of Massena were encamped in the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodriguez, & showed no disposition for the renewal of hostile operations. This army, which in August 1810 when they left Ciudad Rodriguez, consisted of 110,000 efficient men, of which 14,000 were cavalry, were reduced on their return, in the following May, to the same ground, 43,000. Marshal Soult is stated in the present account to have had 3000 well appointed Cavalry in the action at Albuhera. Had the cavalry of the Army of Portugal been mustered to meet the enemy, it was conceived that the whole of Soult's army must have been made prisoner.

The Portuguese ship *Perlo* de Mer, came to the assistance of the Calcutta Cavalry. On passing Fort William the usual complimentary Salutes were exchanged.

We understand that Packets are now open at the General Post Office, for the receipt of letters to be transmitted to England by the H. C. ships *Castle Eden*, *Rose*, *Carnegie*, *Matefel*, *Murchioness* of Exeter, and *Union*.

BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1811.

On Saturday evening a grand dinner was given at the Theatre in honor of Sir James Mackintosh, previously to his departure from this Presidency for England. The Honorable Lieutenant Colonel John Abercrombie presided, and the feast was honored with the company of the Governor and other distinguished personages. A hundred and twenty covers were served on the occasion, and the banquet of the evening was continued till a late hour. The zeal and animation, with which the conviviality of the evening was directed by the gallant President, and which were inspired by the admiration of the great and extraordinary qualities of him in whose honor the feast was instituted, were diffused without reserve through the whole assembly. Amongst other appropriate toasts which were given on this occasion, we are induced to select one for notice, on account of the observations with which it was prefaced by the distinguished character who gave it. In the course of the evening Sir James Mackintosh rose to propose a toast which he suggested in the following terms: "On with the result of the glorious achievement of the conquest of Java, which had that day been made known to the public; and which, by detaching the Dutch from the colors of the King of Holland, had brought about the necessary accomplishment of that celebrated prayer of Bonaparte for 7 ships colonies and commerce, which were first originally uttered on the day of the memorable battle of Trafalgar."

Sir James added that when he looked back on the military history of the last twenty months he could find no parallel for so glorious a victory even in the wars of the Dukes of Malborough or the administration of Lord Chatham. For during that period the French colonies of British army had attained a height it never before reached; it had raised itself to the exalted level of that of the British Navy and he hoped that it would long remain a dowry to some of them the pre-eminence of glory belonged. He concluded by saying that as Bombay was the greatest British Naval arsenal out of Great Britain, and its commerce could not but be affected by the recent exploit that had crowned the military events of the last 12 months, he proposed as a toast, "The Port and Trade of Bombay."

A similar entertainment was also given on Wednesday night to Charles Forbes Esq. Mr. Elphinstone, 3d Member of Council, was to have presided, but was prevented by a domestic loss from attending. The chair was filled by Sir

galler General Malcolm. The company consisted of upwards of an hundred, and it is supposed to be the largest assembly of a Chairman, whose gaiety is so suitably contagious as to need not the aid of chilling Champagne to convey the infection, it was impossible that good humour, mirth and fun should not universally prevail. On proposing the health of Mr. Forbes, the Chairman said, that he had been suddenly called to the chair in consequence of the unexpected absence of Mr. Elphinstone; that what he should say did not indeed require long preparation, for it would proceed, not from the head but from the heart. He was happy to meet and preside over such an assembly on such an occasion. It had been said that fortune was a blind goddess; but he was convinced that all who heard him and knew the readiness and liberality with which the person alluded to had for a long course of time uniformly allowed others to participate in the favors he received, would agree with him that in the present instance, Fortune had distributed her blessings with her eyes open, and that it was not without selection or design that she had favored one so well qualified to exalt the already universally esteemed character of the British Merchant.

The assembly did not break up till a late hour.

Last night also a similar entertainment was given at the Theatre in honor of Robert Richards Esq. We are sorry that the hour at which this paper went to the press precludes us from giving of any further account of the proceedings.

LISBON GAZETTE.—MAY 21, 1811.

We have received Gazettes of Aragon down to the 28th of April, bringing advices from Navarra to the 18th of March, and from Cuenca to the beginning of April, and Gazettes from Malaga in Catalonia to the 15th of that month. In that distant province the war is still continued with activity against the French. The celebrated Exposé a Milan having been attacked by three or four divisions from the south, on the 15th he had commenced fresh operations, having taken 100 of the enemy, who composed the garrison of Estella.

The barbarous Macdonald gave orders to set fire to the city of Manresa in Catalonia, because the inhabitants had abandoned it, when he was approaching.

The French had two unsuccessful engagements in the month of March, one in Perpetua and the other in Canet; of the first we have already given an account; of the second, we shall give particulars hereafter.

In Castello Nova, a division of Villacampa joined that of Empineado, attacked the French in Arzon, and destroyed 300 men. The troops of Grenada and the army of Andalusia have united in Seville, under Sir.

CADIZ, MAY 10.

Letters from Madrid of the 17th ult. notice that the celebrated Lopez, for whose head the Government of France had offered a large sum of money in rewards to France, (having been executed by Deslauriers) attacked him in Lingua negra, between Santa Maria de Cuba and Beresford, and was taken prisoner with all his escort, and 80,000 pounds.

The last day of March, the celebrated Espoz Jimena had a brilliant action at the bridge of Laredo in which he took from the enemy 300 loaded carriages.

Longa, in Valmedida, was equally successful at the same time, in an attack made on another corps of the enemy of France. In the same month Eras in Egea de Cernagosa, made a close action, in which he was for the space of three days, greatly encircled by the superior force of the enemy. But being at length rescued by Camarino, succeeded in routing the French of whom, out of 900 men only 150 escaped, and the rest were taken prisoners.

After the taking of the town of Medina and Rioja and Alava marched with the Junta to the rendezvous appointed by General Bonaparte for the purpose of receiving arms and clothes. On the authority of a person of probity, who

nity of the British character. Something of this kind should have been done immediately after the battle of Talavera. Since the behaviour of our pretended Allies during that campaign, it is no more than to be expected, and indeed there is some reason to suppose that an immediate explanation of their conduct in that business will be demanded. And if the conduct of our part is as extensive as that of the Spaniards have the example of Portugal before their eyes. They now have an opportunity of seeing what a powerful effect has been produced by a Military organization managed by British officers; by adopting a similar plan, they might make themselves invincible. But if they continue to linger on in that sloth, indolence, and obduracy that has hitherto characterized them, it is high time that we should consult our own interest as well as our honour, and leave these worthless beings to the fate they merit.

LORD BERKELEY'S LAST WILL.

Pending the important discussion at present prevailing in the Upper House of Parliament respecting this Peerage, which has engrossed so eminently the notices of the Public, and has become gratifying to all, it must be to curiosity itself, to know the terms and items of the last Will and Testament of the deceased Lord. This Will is dated the 31st August 1810, and was proved by the Executors of Lord Berkeley. It comprises nearly eighty sheets, and appears to have been drawn with considerable caution and circumspection. To his eldest son, Lord Dursley, he gives his personal property to the value of from 20 to 40,000*l.* To Augustus, Francis, Thomas, George, and Craven, 7*per annum* each, besides 500*l.* each Mary, Caroline, and Emily, daughters, 400*l.* per annum each, till married; and if married, 100,000*l.* each. Again, upon their attaining the age of 21, 200*l.* per annum more (if married); and upon their mother's death 500*l.* per annum more (if married). All the foregoing to be charged on the Berkeley Estates in the County of Gloucester. To Lord Dursley (the eldest son), Berkeley Castle, in the County of Gloucester, together with remainder to his heirs male for ever; on failure of heirs, to the other sons in succession; and failing them, to the daughters and their issue, and failing them, to his two sons (Admiral Berkeley) and his heirs. His estates in the County of Sussex are bequeathed to his son Maurice and his issue male, which failing, to his daughters and their issue; and failing them, to Craven; and failing them, then to Lord Dursley; and failing him, then to his daughters and their issue for ever. It is provided, that if the Sussex Estates should be sold, the portion of the Gloucestershire-estate, that then the interest to such possessor shall terminate as to the said Sussex-estate, which is made a remainder. The said portion to be in the said child, and household furniture of Berkeley Castle, together with those of Cranbrook, in Middlesex, to descend as heir looms; but all the other personal property therein to rest in the said Lord Dursley. There are powers given to children, when possessing real estates to make settlements. A like power to the Countess to devise annuities not exceeding 1000*l.* annually; and also a devise to her of 1000*l.* immediately, and 2000*l.* per annum for life, charged on the Gloucestershire estates; together with the estates in Middlesex for 999 years, and a house for life, and leasehold house in Spring Garden for life; and she is made residuary legatee to all the rest, residue, and remainder of his property for ever. It concluded with a solemn declaration of the legitimacy of Lord Dursley, and finally disinherits all and every of the children who presume to dispute his title and legitimacy. There are many other matters of interest, the foregoing are prominent features of this interesting document.

IRELAND.

HEAR PLEAS, &c.—A case was heard at this Office, on Thursday last, of some importance, not so much for the value of the article in dispute, as the persons concerned—the Plaintiff being no other than the late Henry, Prince of Cumberland, and the Defendant, the Princess, Clementina Justinianna, of Rome, Countess D'Assange, widow of the late Henry, Count D'Assange, of Switzerland, relic of the late P. Adams, the British Envoy, and a near relative of General Moore.—The Defendant was John Stevenson, pawnbroker, and silver spoon stealer, of Old Broad-street, Dublin. The Princess appeared in person, and, in broken English, stated her case with great majesty and dignity—that she came to this country to recover a debt, due to her by a gentleman in this city, that gentleman, who was the late Countess Adams in her way, mentioned the name of John Stevenson, and she, at length married him in December last—that he was in the habit of borrowing occasionally with the Defendant large quantities of plate—that after the death of her husband she became embarrassed for a small sum, and sent one of her table spoons to pawn with the Defendant, which he unlawfully detained, against the form of the Statute in that case made as provided; and although repeated application had been made to restore the said spoon, that he still detained it, and would not give it, hoping that the laws of this country would afford her sufficient protection.

Counselor Hare told her, the laws of this country afforded protection to all; and although she was a Princess of the blood, equal justice would mark his conduct towards her, as well as the poor man, the Defendant, who appeared to be quite struck.

The Defendant was called on for his defence. He apologized for the seeming confusion he was in, owing to his being confronted with so distinguished a personage; however, he plus told a little confidence, and said, he wished to rectify a small mistake in the Princess's statement, namely, that the late Countess Adams never left any plate as long as he, Defendant, knew him, which was eight years, consequently could not be his pawn or delinquent. That about eighteen months ago, the Countess called on him, and told him she was to have a large party to dinner, at his *Maison de Shew* (Maison des chappes), near the Rock, and would trouble Defendant on that occasion. He let the Countess see the spoons, and the Countess, who was the Spoons engraved with the crest of Justiniana or Adams, or the coronet of the Countess D'Assange. The Princess then desired to see the spoons, and the Defendant proceeded, and said, that the Countess requested the loan of a sugar tongs, two tables, and six tea-spoons, and that he complied with her request; that the Countess being a man of short memory, forgot to return them; that he repeatedly sent for them, but the tongs and spoons, at that time, never happened to be at home. That shortly after the Countess's death, he received a note from the Princess, requesting the loan of one pound; Defendant replied that he was grieved by the loss of the Countess, and would not risk any more. The messenger then produced to the Defendant a table-spoon to pawn, which was one of the two he had at that time. Defendant, then seeing the spoon was his own, in virtue of his detaining powers, immediately ordered the spoon into his detainer office. The Princess said, that she had asked and paid for the spoon, but he had said, no one was to contradict it; on which the Defendant produced the spoon and ten more to match it, saying, that he, Defendant, had bought yesterday what the other was pawned by the Countess's directions, and requested she would release it, and give it him, which would make his dozen complete. Here Counselor Hare interposed, and said, that in this case he had no jurisdiction, but advised the Princess, if she thought she had a right to the spoon, to process the Defendant. Whereupon the Countess indignantly took up one of the spoons, and said she would keep it. The Defendant said, that in this country the law did not permit property to be removed by force and fraud, and that he would call on the law. The Princess then threw down the spoon.

Mr. Hare asked the Defendant, was there any witness to lending the spoon? He answered, he had three or four witnesses, and he was as many as for their return; he then said, the Defendant ought to process the Princess, but Defendant said, he could not think of bringing so great a person into the Court, but would introduce Three Castles to her, to recover the remaining one table, six tea-spoons, and tongs.—The Princess then said, she would go to her lawyer to assist her in calling Defendant out of the will of her late husband, who had left the Defendant 100*l.* in his will to get it as he could, over and above what was due to him, and then retired with that characteristic grace which so peculiarly distinguishes the higher orders of foreigners from the bog-trotting Irish.

Great was the Heaven in her eye
In every gesture, dignity and love.
(*Freeman's Journal*)

MILTON—1811

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of ROBERT GILBERT, Esq. of the Honourable Company's 50th Service, deceased, having been granted to MRS. JANE FLOYER, Wife of LIEUTENANT COLONEL FLOYER, of the 50th, (as Mother and next of Kin to the said deceased.)—Notice is hereby given, that all Persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property of the said deceased, are to state their Claims, paying their Debts, and deliver up the Property to L. H. STRIANG, or G. W. SAUNDERS, Esqs. the Attorneys of the Administratrix.

MADRAS, November 4, 1811.

A EUROPEAN of between 25 and 34 years of age, and of liberal Education, who desires to return to Europe, would be glad to take into his charge two or three young Gentlemen who may be willing to bring their Education, &c. For particulars apply by Letter to Henry Oakes, Esq. Gardens, Negapatam.

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE success of the British and Portuguese Arms in defeating the Tyranny of France to subjugate a lost and independent People has excited unbounded satisfaction throughout every part of India. The People of Portugal, whom a cruel and ferocious War had doomed to slavery, have been rescued from impending ruin; and the interests of Humanity, the Cause of Freedom and Virtue have gloriously triumphed over the efforts that Tyranny had planned for their destruction. Every benevolent mind sympathizes in the generous feeling arising on so auspicious an occasion. But while those who are placed at a distance from the scene of War, thus rejoice in the happy issue of affairs, the sufferings of a part of the Population of Portugal cannot escape the consideration of the humane and compassionate, and a view of their distresses naturally excites the feelings of general satisfaction. Innumerable Families and Individuals, who came within the reach of their savage enemy, have been reduced to the utmost verge of human misery. The Fathers of many families have been butchered, and multitudes of each sex, and of every age and condition, have fallen under the sword of the enemy; while others, whose lives were spared, only survive in wretchedness and misery, left to deplore their murdered friends and relations, their property and substance all plundered, and without food, raiment, or a home. This scene of desolation and distress has awakened throughout society in England, those sentiments of compassion and humanity, which chiefly characterize the British Nation in Parliament, the East India Company, the City of London, and other Corporate bodies, and many have nobly attempted to relieve the distresses contributed to the lot of the Sufferers; and it is now submitted to the British, Portuguese, and other Inhabitants of these Provinces, to follow the illustrious example of their fellow-subjects in Europe.

The Public of India have been long and eminently distinguished for liberality and munificence. Cases of private distress have rarely been applied in vain to their benevolence, and in the present instance, the urgent calls of distress come recommended by the high considerations of national character and public policy. To the Public, to whom this address is offered, it is thought unnecessary to enlarge on the nature and character of the struggle in which Europe is now engaged. It is obvious to the Members of every enlightened community that it is not a mere contest between France and Portugal, England, India, and every part of the civilized world are equally identified in their interests in this War, in which who resist in the field the progress of the common enemy. If the French Government succeed in their plan of enslaving Portugal, Spain, and all the other Countries of the Continent, their dominion on those territories will not fix the limit of its conquests, while there remains a country to subvert, to subjugate to overturn, or people to enslave; if the latter should remain unattained—there is no safety but in resistance. The cause of Portugal therefore is the cause of the civilized world, and the allied armies on the banks of the Ocean are fighting the battles merely of the Peninsula, but of Europe and of Asia. But these topics are here purposely declined; for this address would appeal to still nobler feelings, and to the feelings of the public interest; it would excite to sympathy in the extent of sufferings of the victims of a savage Warfare, it would invite to charity and benevolence by the fitness of the occasion, which, in claiming the exercise of those virtues, appeals alike to the judgement as to the feelings of the heart.

Subscriptions for the relief of the Inhabitants of Portugal, who have suffered by the late invasion of the French Army, are opened in Calcutta at the House of Messrs. PALMER and Co., and Messrs. JOSEPH BARRETTO and Co.

It is proposed that the Amount of Subscriptions be remitted to England, and placed at the disposal of the Committee for the management of the Funds, subscribed in England, for the relief of the Portuguese Sufferers. Calcutta, 5th, October, 1811.

FOR SALE,

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

THANK Wills.—Common Interest Bonds, And Powers of Attorney.—Bills of Lading, and other Bills of Exchange.—Bills of Exchange, Notes, &c. and Parade Orders for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

Visiting Tickets.—Cards of Invitation.—Battalion Returns, &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

Copper Plate and Steel Engraving struck off, and Visiting Cards &c. engraved.

Sale Postponed.

FROM SATURDAY LAST, ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.

Balfour and Hogg,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that the whole of the Ironmongery and Rum, advertised for Saturday last in the Gazette to the 9th instant, will be Sold by Public Auction, To-morrow, Wednesday, the 6th Instant.

SALE TO COMMENCE, AT 10 o'clock.

THE SALE OF BOOKS,

ADVERTISED BY Balfour and Hogg,

IN THE LAST MADRAS GAZETTE, IS POSTPONED

TO SATURDAY NEXT, THE NINTH INSTANT.

SINGLE BARRELLED Fowling Pieces.

BALFOUR & HOGG,

HAVE FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A FEW well finished single Barrelled Fowling Pieces, received by the last Ships

Price 30 Pags. each.

GUNS & PISTOLS, &c. &c.

Thomas Hurst and Co.

HAVE OPENED,

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

SINGLE AND DOUBLE

BARRELLED

GUNS,

AND

PISTOLS.

SENT OUT

By Mr. Parker,

GUN MAKER TO HIS MAJESTY,

AND THE HONORABLE

THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE.

THESE Guns, embracing the late improvements by other Makers with the addition of his Patent Locks, are with confidence submitted to the Public by Mr. PARKER. T. H. and Co. have also received for Sale, Powder Blanks, Shot Belts, Flints, Regulation Swords, Dicks, Sword Belts, Patent Military Sashes, Gun Powder and Shot.

T. H. and Co. are authorized to Sell the above on very moderate terms in order to secure a quick remittance for Mr. PARKER.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE,

THOMAS HURST AND CO.

Have double and single Barrelled Guns for Sale by Mantion, Mortimer, Tatham and Eggs, Wilkinson and others.—Double Barrelled Gun in Cases complete, with every necessary apparatus, at from 75 to 200 Pagodas.

ALSO

Some of Trill's Double Barrelled Guns, which may be used with Locks that prime as they Cock and require no Flints, or with the common Locks, each Gun being furnished with both sorts of Locks.

BEACH, 1st November, 1811.

Tuesday, November 5, 1811

BOXING.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MAY 21.

INVENTION OF LIFE PRESERVER

MR. PALMER'S CASE.

Mr. W. Dundas denied that the prosperity of the Post Office was to be attributed to any such cause, but to the increase of the tax itself together with the increase of the country at large. He did not approve of the treason of Mr. Palmer's Secretary in disclosing his cor-

Mr. Fuller was disposed to think that the claims of Mr. Palmer were founded on the strictest justice. He had, by the simplest proposition, contributed to the benefit of the State nevertheless, those who pressed the most foolish and idle friendship for Mr. Pitt, because he was against those claims, forthwith, were afraid to give him his due. Why, Mr. Pitt was a man who always had been for the public good, and he had died for the good of the Government had given Mr. Palmer a salary for his services, but he had a family of children dependent on him for support, and for being set out in life, who expected, when he died, property, or else, — they would not go off — *(a laugh)* and yet, when he died, he could not (having lived like a Gentleman), leave them any thing. When

division then took place :—

For the motion..... 107
Against it..... 42
Majority in favour of Mr. Palmer—65

THE BATTLE.

men and assistants, who received, indiscriminately, horse-whipping. The assembly, amounting to at least ten thousand pedestrians inclosed in the spacious ring, and every one at his own game. In this state, which existed only a few minutes, those disposed to make their exit went out by the gates, the dense Crib put himself in a bustle, and by assistants, secured in again beating out the ring. It is an etiquette in this case, that if either of the men in combat leave the ring in any case, he loses the battle, and consequently both men again were set-to, great pains having been taken during the battle to get Rimmer to stand on his legs again. The combatants fought six other rounds, to the discomfort of the spectators, who received about ten other blows, and at length resigned the combat, when unable to stand.

OBSERVATIONS.—There need but few remarks on the combat; it was impolitic to match a young novice against a professor of terror like the Black. The blow in the third round, follow-

100