



UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE Lady William Bentinck,

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st, WAS PUBLISHED No. 7. Vol. III.

OF THE INDIAN MAGAZINE AND EUROPEAN MISCELLANY.

CONTAINING upwards of 150 pages of Letter press, on fine paper, and ornamented with a plate representing Catamarans by Mr. George Chinnery.

Price Five Rupees.

A few of the former Numbers may be had. Subscriptions will be received by the Editor, at the Courier Office, Fort St. George. By the Editor of the Gazette at Bombay. By the Editors of the Mirror, Calcutta, and of the Govt. Gazette Penang, and by Messrs. Gibbons and Co. Trincomalee.

The Work is transmitted to the out-stations at the rate of Single Postage.

NEW TONTINE

ALL persons desirous of becoming Subscribers to the New Tontine are requested to send in their names to the Secretary, Fort St. George. And those at the Presidency who have sent in their Names will be pleased without delay to pay their Subscriptions for July and August.

Three Months will be due on 1st September and Subscribers up the Country will then be pleased to forward their Subscriptions with Interest, agreeably to the Regulations.

For the Regulations, vide Courier Supplement July 22nd—Any person applying at the Office for a Copy will be Supplied.

All Europeans in His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's Service, Gentlemen not in the Service, their wives, a full Legitimate Children, are eligible for Shares in this fund.

Sheriff's Sale

Cadavogore Appoo Pillay Vers. Mittaragondam Veerana Baitar and 7 Veterinary Veerana Baitar.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Thursday 22nd Instant will be Sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, One House and Ground situated in Mount Petal, No. 87, Tombon Chitry Street, measuring in Length from East to West 74 feet and in breadth from North to South at the East end 39 & half feet and at the West end 42 feet and there- abouts, being the property of the above named Defendant and Seized by Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CONDITIONS of Sale—10 per Cent to be paid inmediately on the amount of Purchase and the residue in 30 days, in default of which the deposit shall be forfeited, the Premises to be retold and the first Purchaser to be held Responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon and all advantages forfeited.

T. Fitzgerald, Sheriff. Madras 17th August 1867.

Advertisement.

MR. JOSEPH WHITE, Executor of the late Will and Testament of Mr. Henry Alexander Delarcho of Pondicherry, deceased, gives notice to all persons indebted to that Estate to pay their debts to him at Pondicherry, and all persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known in like manner within three months from this date, after which period they will not be admitted,

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the late Will and Testament of H. M. JOHN JAGGER, late Lieut, and Adjutant of H. M. 12th Regt. of Foot Deceased, having been granted to Alexander Stuart one of the Executors in the said late Will named. All Persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding Property of the Estate, are requested forthwith to satisfy their demands, pay their Debts, or deliver the Property to Messrs. Harrington & Co. Attorneys for the said Executor.

By Order of the Administrator, TO THE ESTATE OF COL. WILLIAM CULLEN, DECEASED. To be Sold by Public Auction, BY J. BRANSON. On the 1st of OCTOBER, 1867.

THE Several Indigo Works of the deceased, situated in the Southern District of the Arcot Province.

Particular descriptions of the several works and the conditions of Sale, will be published hereafter.

The Premises may be viewed, On application to Mr. James Cochran, at Arisacopang, near Pondicherry. Madras, 15th August 1867.

To be Sold by Public Auction, BY J. BRANSON. On SATURDAY, the 22d Instant, AT THE HOUSE IN THE PORT, LATELY OCCUPIED BY CAPTAIN THOMPSON,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES THE PROPERTY OF AN OFFICER, Who is about to quit the Presidency: ELEGANT Furniture—a choice collection of Books,—Plate, G. a/s, China Queens Ware Prints &c.

Catalogues may be had on application. The Furniture may be viewed any day previous to the sale, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

For Sale on Commission, AT J. BRANSON'S, JUST RECEIVED, TWO Trunks of Bengal Hessian Boots and a few pair of Bengal Shoes.

For Sale on Commission, BY J. BRANSON,

A GENERAL Assortment of Europe Articles, Excellent Brandy,—Gin,—Maltaria in Pipes or dozens,—Spermaceti Candles and a large Collection of books, also remaining a few Prime Virginia Hams.

To be Sold by Public Auction, BY JAMES DOBBIN, AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY the 20th Instant, SALE TO COMMENCE, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

TWENTY four Chefts of Crown Glass, of the following dimensions, viz. 12 by 10, 13 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 10, 16 by 10, 14 by 11, 11 by 9, 15 by 14 and 20 by 14.

By Order of the Administrator, To be Sold by Public Auction, BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM, On MONDAY next the 24th Instant, SALE TO COMMENCE, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

The Effects of a Gentleman deceased, CONSISTING OF Wearing Apparel &c. ALSO A PIPE AND THIRTY-DOZEN OF OLD MADEIRA WINE.

Advertisement. THE Meeting for the affairs of Messrs. TULLOH, BUCKLE, HALLY BURTON & Co. assembled pursuant to Advertisement on the 15th Instant, having been adjourned until the 22d Instant, then to be held at the Office of the TRUSTEES in Saint Thome Street, Fort St. George, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—Creditors are requested to be present, or authorize some person to appear on their behalf. Madras, 17th August, 1867.

A CARD SHAIK AMANOO LAH begs leave to acquaint the Public that he has taken and fitted up a Commodious House near the Daoth Flag Stand on the Banks of the River, for the reception of Gentlemen visiting this place where they may be accommodated with Board, Lodging Wine and other Liquors on very reasonable terms. FORT ST. THOME, 18 August 1867.

Sale Postponed. THE Auction Sale will continue at Faure and Heeske Junior's, on Friday the 21st Inst. for the remainder Sundries, as mentioned in the last Madras Courier, and the Govt. Gazette,—Handbills are distributed.

HORSES. For Private Sale. By FAURE and HEEPEKE, Jun. A Dark Chestnut Arab, of 14 hands high, a maffer of any weight, pretty gentle and of good temper, price 350 Pagodas. A handsome docked Bay Arab, a fine Lady's Saddle Horse, nearly 14 hands high, price 250 Pagodas. A pair of Grey Arabs, 14 hands high, about six years of age, price 500 Pagodas. A young bay, crop and docked, 14 1/2 hands high, price 150 Pagodas. The above Horses, are found and free from vice.

Second CHINA GOODS LOTTERY.

PROPOSED FOR NANKEN, TEA, & SUGAR CANDY OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY. Valued at Six Thousand Star Pagodas, And divided into 1200 Tickets. At Five Star Pagoda each.

- 1 Prize 15 Corges Broad Brown Nankin at 20 Pags. Corg - 300
1 Ditto 10 Ditto at 20 Pags. corg - 200
2 Ditto 2 Chefts of Hylon Tea each at 40 Pags. Cheft - 160
6 Ditto 1 Ditto at 40 Pags. cheft - 240
32 Ditto 1/2 Ditto Ditto Ditto 640
32 Ditto 1 corg of broad brown Nankin each at 20 ditto - 640
156 Ditto 1 Tab of Sugar Candy each at 10 Pags. Tab - 1560
452 Ditto 1/2 Corges of Narrow Nanken each at 10 Pags. corg - 2260
684 Prizes 518 Blanks Star Pagodas 6000.

1200 Tickets at 5 Pags, each is Star Pags. 6000 The Delivery of the Articles will take place 20 Days after the drawing of the Lottery without any deduction of Commission, or should any such holder of a prize wish to receive the value of it in Cash he will be paid on a Deduction of 30 per cent from the above established value of Goods at the Office of Messrs. SETH and GREGORY SAM, where the proceeds from the sale of Tickets will be deposited. Tickets will be ready for sale on the 1st September next at the Exchange, Fort and at No. 3, Armenian Street, at the house of S. M. BABCOOM, Agent. \* \* \* The drawing of the Lottery will commence on the 1st December next.

Advertisement. MESSRS. Harrington and Co. have a few Tickets remaining for Sale in the 4th Calcutta Town Hall Lottery, which commences drawing the 1st of September.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY FRANCK & THOMSON. AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM, On FRIDAY next the 21st Instant, AT 11 O'CLOCK

AN Invoice of Stationary, Northward long cloths and Izaries, China paintings framed and glazed, a One Pole Tent nearly new, One large Screw, One Bandy Harness, Two Cavalry Saddles complete, One Large Mirror, Saphire Chairs, Shade Fans, a neat Ky-bhookoo wood writing desk, Spare wall shades ad Globe Lamp, Tin Sauce and Stewpan, Titonague hot water and Flat plate, Perfumery, Coat cloths of colours, a few dozens of Good Brandy, Madeiras, French claret, Ale and Alein Hogheads.

ALSO A few Cansets of Cactus Indicus, 2 Palms, queens and Sundry other Articles.

Madras Cannery.

BOOTS and SHOES made of Leather Manufactured at the Malias Tannery may be had on application to Mr. R. A. Allton, St. Thome. St. THOME, August 18, 1867.

OLD MADEIRA WINE, FROM B. OLIVEIRA AND CO.

Messrs. Abbott and Maitland. HAVE a few Pipes, half Pipes, and Quarter Pipes of the above importation left, which they are retailing, as follows, viz. Pipes, - - 200 Pags. each. Half Pipes, 105, Quarter ditto, 55

ARREST OF COLONEL BURR.

From the Richmond Enquirer of March 27th. AARON BURR, Ex. Vice President of the United States, is now in this city; guarded as a State prisoner.

He will be brought before the highest judicial minister known in this country; the chief Justice of the United States.

He will be examined in a judicial district, among the nearest to the seat of Government of the United States, and should he be sent on to further trial, he will have the advantage of being brought before one of the district courts, while Jefferson comes on the scene!

In these respects Aaron Burr will possess all the privileges secured to him by the constitution of the United States. He will enjoy the right to a speech and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

The usual course of proceeding will be pursued. Aaron Burr will be brought before the Chief Justice for examination.—Should he conceive that there is sufficient cause for a prosecution, he will remand him into confinement, or hold him to bail. His trial will be ordered for the next sessions of the Federal district Court; to hold in this city on the 23d May.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18. On Monday last before the district court of the United States in this city, came on the trial of Colonel Lewis Kerr, on a charge of having "set on foot a military expedition against the Spanish possessions in America." The trial lasted two days, and the jury, after a retirement of only a few minutes, returned with a verdict of Not Guilty.

# THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19, 1807.

## Military Intelligence.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, July 30, 1807.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council thinks it proper to notify in General Orders, that the Reverend Mr. Atwood has been appointed to officiate as Chaplain to the Garrison.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Captain D'Fouls of the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry to be Agent for the purchase of Horses vice Walker permitted to proceed to Europe.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY, Sec. to Gov.  
By order of the Commander in Chief.

August 18.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council directs that the Reverend Mr. John Kerr, shall remain for the present at the Presidency for the purpose of assisting the Reverend Doctor Kerr, in the duty of officiating in the Chapel of the Black-Town, and in the duties of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, and of the Government Press, in consideration of Doctor Kerr's bad state of health.

His Lordship in Council directs that the Reverend Mr. Kerr shall draw the same allowances as Chaplains doing duty at out Stations.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. BUCHAN,  
CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, 5th August 1807.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Lieut. Bots of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the Junior Class of the Military Institution at the Presidency.

Lieutenant J. Stewart, of the Madras European Regiment, will do duty with the detachment at Fort St. George of that Corps.

The following distribution of Assistant Surgeons is ordered.

Assistant Surgeon Richardson, from the Cadet Company, to the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon Moseley, to duty with the Cadet Company.

Assistant Surgeon C. Morgan, (recently arrived) to do duty with the 1st Battalion of Artillery at Seringapatam.

Assistant Surgeon John Jones, from 2d Battalion 13th Native Regiment, to do duty with His Majesty's 30th Foot at Wallajahbad.

Assistant Surgeon Claud Currie (recently arrived) to do duty with His Majesty's 20th Foot at Bangalore.

Assistant Surgeon M. M. Hingston, to the Presidency General Hospital.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, ADJ. OF THE ARMY.

Late yesterday evening, arrived in the roads, the H. C. ship *Metalfe*, Captain Isaac, from Bombay, the 2d Inst.

PASSENGERS.

Lieutenant Valiant his Majesty's 66th Regiment—Lieutenant Gray 30th Regt.—Lieutenant M'Pherson and Ensigns Cockburn & Pilkington of H. M. 59th Regiment—Mr. Southey—Mr. Sheridan.

W. B. Mofely, late a Lieut. on the Bombay Establishment, on his way to New South Wales.

The Honourable the Court of Directors have been pleased to send out a superb marble monument, to be set up in *St. Mary's Church*, Fort St. George, to the memory of the late Reverend Mr. Swartz, whose Pre-Eminent Excellence in every Christian Virtue, and whose Public Service, they are desirous of recording, by this lasting testimony of their great approbation.

The Sculpture is executed by Bacon, Junr. in a style, which both for ornament and design is well worthy of so great an Artist, and the following Inscription faithfully delineates some striking traits in the character of the venerable man, whose value it is intended to record.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY.

of the REVEREND FREDERICK CHRISTIAN SWARTZ, whose life was one continued effort to imitate the example of his blessed Master,

Employed as a Protestant Missionary from the Government of Denmark.

And in the same character by the society in England for the promotion of Christian Knowledge,

He during a period of 21 years went about doing Good.

Manifesting in respect to himself the most entire abstinence from temporal views,

But embracing every opportunity of promoting both the temporal and eternal Welfare of others.

In him actions appeared not with a gloomy aspect or forbidding Men.

But with a graceful form and placid dignity,

Among the many Fruits of his indefatigable Labours was the erection of the CHURCH at TANJORE.

The visits from a small Salary were for many years, devoted to the pious Work

And the remainder of the Expense supplied by individual Contributions.

The Christian Seminaries at RAMMADURAM and in the TERNAPUR province were established by him;

Beloved and Honoured by Europeans

He was if possible held in still deeper reverence by the Natives of this Country of every degree and every sex,

And their unbounded confidence in his Integrity and Truth.

Was on many occasions rendered highly beneficial to the public service.

The poor and the injured Looked up to him as an unflinching friend and advocate; The great and powerful feared him.

Concurred in yielding him the highest homage ever paid in this Quarter of the Globe to European virtue.

The late VANDER LEEJEN

In the midst of a bloody and vindictive war with the

CARACAS

Sent orders to his Officers "Not permit the venerable Father Swartz to pass unmolested and with him respect and kindness."

For he is a Holy Man and means no harm to my Government."

The late TULAJIA RAJAH of TANJORE

When on his death bed desired to entrust to his protecting care

His adopted Son SERRAJE the present RAJAH

With the administration of all affairs of his Country.

On a spot of Ground granted to him by the same Prince,

two Miles east of TANJORE

He built a House for his Residence and made it an ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Here the last 20 years of his life were spent in his Education and religious instruction of Children,

Particularly those of indigent Parents—who he gratuitously maintained and instructed;

And here on the 23rd of February, 1808,

Surrounded by his infant flock and in the presence of several of his discipulate brethren,

Entrusting them to the protection of the Religion the first object of their care,

And imploring with his last breath the divine Blessing on their Labour.

He closed his truly Christian career in the 73d year of his Age.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

Anxious to perpetuate the memory of such transcendently worthy

And gratefully sensible of the Public Benefits which resulted from his influence,

Caused this Monument to be erected AM.—Dom.—1807

The Reverend Claudius Buchanan, Vice-President of the College at Fort William, in Bengal, having proposed, that two sermons shall be preached before the University of Cambridge on the subject of *Translating the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages* by such members of the university as may be convenient; and having requested that each of the preachers will accept the sum of thirty guineas to be paid by Messrs. Boehm and Co. London, on delivery of a printed copy of the Sermons for the college of Fort William in Bengal.

—The Vice-Chancellor, with the concurrence of the heads of colleges, has given notice, that a grace will be offered to the senate early in the next term, for vesting the election of the said preachers, and the appointment of the Regius and Nonregian Professors of Divinity, or their Deputies, and the two Proctors or a majority of them, of whom the Vice-Chancellor shall be one.

We understand that Colonel Macquarie & the other Gentlemen of his party, who left Bombay some time ago, for Bulson, in order to proceed overland, previous to the rupture with the Porte; still intend continuing their journey, but will proceed by a new route, through Persia, Armenia, and a part of Circassia, and from thence to Moscow and Petersburg, following nearly the route by which Colonel Capper and Mr. Strachey came to India.

A gentleman who left Lisbon with the *Louisa* on the 27th of March, relates that the reports received at that time in Lisbon, respecting the operations in the theatre of war, were various and contradictory, according to the sources whence they were derived.

According to the accounts received through the partisans of the allies, the French army had been annihilated, & Bonaparte reduced to the utmost personal difficulties; while, on the other hand, the information conveyed by the French agents and their bulletins, represented the Russians as so completely beaten, that all expectation of further opposition to the progress of the Great Napoleon was at an end.

These discordant Accounts, were respectively credited, or assented to be credited, according to the wish and interest of the parties, each contending for the veracity of that account most correspondent to their own views. And such was the zeal and party spirit, displayed in support of their respective opinions, that serious personal quarrels occurred in consequence, between certain of the British and French Merchants resident at Lisbon.

When intelligence of public events passes through such prejudiced channels, we must necessarily expect that it will be contaminated in its course.

The partialities of men, particularly of such zealous partisans, are so little obedient to the controul or influence of Truth, that it will receive a new distortion in every new channel.

## Heads of Intelligence.

Despatches received from Petersburg mention that the E. Alexander has given this most solemn pledge that he will not listen to any terms of peace until the French are driven entirely out of the Polish dominions; nor will he sanction any that may be agreed upon with Prussia, under the mediation of Austria, that

has not for its object the immediate evacuation of the whole of the German dominions occupied by the enemy since the commencement of the present campaign—

The British Government have opened a free trade between Curacao and Hayti.

A London paper says General Benningsen who so ably commanded the Russian Armies in Ruffia and Poland was formerly in the British Service—He is an Hanoverian by birth.

Great rejoicings took place at Petersburg on the 16th and 17th Feb. The City was illuminated in consequence of a succession of important victories obtained by the Russians over the French between the 11th and 12th Feb.—in one of which the French lost, by General Benningsen's official account, about 20,000 Men, a large portion of Artillery, and 12 standards—Six of the latter were triumphantly exhibited on the parade of St. Petersburg.

A General Salute was fired on the 11th March along the French coast, supposed to have been occasioned by the return of Bonaparte to the Capital, and this supposition is supported by intelligence from Mennel, which states that Bonaparte had set out for Paris, after having previously conferred the command of the Army on the ferocious and sanguinary Malleva.

The Port of Venice is strongly blockaded by an English, & a Russian Squadron, and not a vessel allowed to enter in. The inhabitants consequently experience the great distress from this measure, and from the winter having set in.

Hessia it is said has been promised to the Grand Duke of Baden by Napoleon.

The King of Saxony (cividevan Elector) by the latest account lies dangerously ill as to preclude all hope of his recovery—His country experiences the greatest embarrassment from the severe contributions imposed on him by his August Ally Bonaparte.

General Cesar Berthier is to succeed General Andreossi as French Ambassador at the Court of Vienna.

The Prussian Officers, prisoners by capitulation, and on parole hitherto, have been suddenly ordered to France.

By a decree of the 9th March 1807, General Peticion was proclaimed President of Hayti. General Christophe was lately in possession of that dignity after the death of Desalines, but is deposed by this decree.

A French General has deserted the sinking fortune of Bonaparte, and has arrived at St. Petersburg. He reports, and his statement is confirmed from various quarters, that Bonaparte fires his weapon of Poland, has left upwards of one hundred thousand men.

Three foreign gentlemen arrived in London the 17th March from Heligoland, after a passage of four days. They state, we understand, that they left two couriers there who were waiting for a packet; & one from the court of Vienna, the other with overland dispatches from India. The Austrian messenger, publicly affirmed, that his court had declared war against France; and that a force much stronger than any employed last war had taken the field.

How far credit may be attached to that Messenger's report, we cannot safely avow but we are led to suppose it to be probable.

For on the departure of Bonaparte from Warsaw, Baron Vincent the Austrian Envoy announced to Talleyrand his intention to return to Vienna, and was with difficulty induced to prolong his stay in Poland for another fortnight. The Baron's mission, independent of the restoration of Biannaru, had for its object to demand from Bonaparte an explanation as to his intentions in regard to Poland, and a revocation of the promises held out to the inhabitants of that country by Dombrowsky. Bonaparte has evaded the discussion of these points, and in one of his interviews with Baron Vincent, he warmly expressed impatience and offence at the Baron's importunity on the subject.

A line of conduct sufficient to raise the indignation of Austria and to compel her to take up arms in the common defence—His report is strengthened by the following intelligence.

LONDON, March 12.

"The Austrian army in Galicia comprises upwards of one hundred thousand men, and the frontiers of Moravia and Bohemia, are crowded with troops who have cut off all communication with Saxony, Silesia, &c. a strong corps on the Bavarian frontiers, under the order of one of the Archdukes, is also collecting and all officers in the Austrian Service on leave of absence &c. have received orders to join their respective corps."

The Report of the Minister Talleyrand to the Emperor Napoleon, which we insert in to day's Courier, is a document of no common interest.

Attributing to the government of Russia, an interference in the concerns of other nations, precisely conforming to the policy which France has uniformly pursued, an attempt is made to transfer the odium of such policy on the Russian cabinet, and to exasperate their powers against her—But the most important part of this STATE PAPER will be cordially inferred from its concluding clause, whence it appears that this arch denunciation of Russia is made the introduction to a suggestion of peace, which was not thought of until an experience of the Russian prowess had rendered it an expedient of necessity policy.

It will be observed by our readers, that the MANIFESTO of Gen. Melsheim, (No. 2.) as Mr. Talleyrand terms it, was transmitted to the Turkish Government to long ago as the 20th of November, since which it has been, and might have remained unnoticed by France, had not the battle of Polutuk, and the subsequent battles, impeded a feeling of the Russian arms which should not be suppressed.

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for the immediate view and knowledge of  
their, laboring to bring down the prisoners  
of the prisoners, had been disposed of or  
aid the French frigate, and a party of French  
men on board the prize, a general search  
immediately commenced by the seamen, both  
English and French, who indiscriminately plun-  
dered every cabin, chest, trunk, locker, &c.,  
and any possibility appeared of spirits, wine,  
or other liquors, they were taken up with  
a liberal view of what they found, they soon  
became most recklessly intoxicated. The effects  
this debauch proved to be that, the liquor  
owing the reflection of what had passed, and  
the English seamen, forgetting they were  
prisoners of war, seeing the Frenchmen arm  
right they had as much right to have weapons  
as the other party. A fight for superiority  
became a matter of dispute, when a general as-  
sault commenced on the gun deck of the Honorable  
Company's late ship, Warren Hastings, which  
it fortunately produced no other serious con-  
sequences than the wounding of one of the English  
men, and that slightly, though several pilots  
were fired. About two o'clock in the morning,  
the fire of fighting, or other serious liquor,  
very much was laid asleep, and tranquilly re-  
posed. During the night, the prize remained  
at anchor; except that the main top gallant  
it had been cut away a little before day light,  
they failed, to save the mainmast, which was  
very badly wounded. It was not till ten o'clock  
the morning of the day, subsequent to the  
noon, that they roused their thoughts either  
from the main mast, to clear away the wreck  
of the mizen mast, which nearly blocked up  
the whole quarter deck; even to throw over-  
board the bodies of those poor fellows who had  
fallen in the action, or to wash the blood stained  
mats. A general inspection remained from  
the effects of the last evening's debauch and riot,  
had been laid asleep, and a scene the most  
graceful to the eyes in charge of the prize,  
having thus permitted to extend and retain  
a stillage as had taken place, wherever it  
could be carried on. The stores exhibited a  
useful collection of hankens, shoes, boots, Chi-  
nese ware, fur caps, two-meats; in short,  
general assortment of every article that was to  
be found either in the officers' cabins, or the  
sailors' staterooms, all of which were broken  
open, and their contents thus distributed about  
as a sad and melancholy devastation. Those  
belonging to the officers and midshipmen,  
which could not be conveniently put away  
below, consistent with the elements of the quarters,  
were brought up and piled together under  
the deck; these being nearest at hand and in  
sight, became the first and most visible of the  
spoils; and, that the idea of villainous  
treachery might be carried to the fullest extent  
of their infatigable brutality, they actually  
after having taken out from some of the  
best of their things which pleased their fancies,  
threw the remainder, chest and all, into the  
sea; nor were there but two midshipmen who  
tried either to check or restrain the  
insolence and misbehavior of the crew,  
except what they had on their backs. The officers  
were scarcely more fortunate in escaping  
from the plundering system that had taken place;  
their chests and trunks had been broken open  
and spoiled; whole trunks were missing; and  
in several places one was able to gather together  
but a few trifles, which he had been  
did previous to the action. To sum up  
the progress and full extent of the  
plundering, which was carried on, I should have  
to commence with the first chest, &c. &c. on  
the gun deck, and not finish the account until  
every kind of every description wherever, capable  
of containing the smallest quantity of goods,  
or linen, or any thing else, had been broken  
open, and either rifled, or the contents  
of the refuse of which had been carelessly thrown  
about the decks, as so much refuse lumber and  
dirt. Suffice it to say, that nothing private or  
secret escaped their destructive search, and were  
to assert, that the amount of property, stolen,  
lost, and destroyed, in the final stage of a few  
hours, exceeded \$30,000 sterling. I am persuaded  
that my calculation would be far within the  
truth; and to which every person who is ac-  
quainted with the circumstances I am now re-  
lating, would readily agree. This not all; nor  
did the evil stop here: a future day was reserved  
to complete the idea which had so successfully been  
commenced by the French party, on board the  
prize. However, it might with every degree of  
probability be supposed, that the plundering  
had left but a faint remembrance of the  
most subsequent events; still as men differ in  
their ideas respecting things in general, to did  
some of the officers on board the French frigate  
look upon as prizeable, what had been over-  
looked as such by the officers and men on board  
the prize; consequently, not many days after  
we had been taken, they were generally informed,  
that several much valued articles, such as  
trunks, &c. in order to ascertain whether  
we had any arms concealed; and, also, whether  
we had concealed any articles which could be  
brought out on the denomination of merchandise.  
Not far indeed with a single search, they repeated  
in three different times, at different periods,  
these articles were taken from the prize, and  
the officers, for every thing of value, which  
chief, every day, or other trifling articles, which  
an officer is supposed to have as presents to  
his friends, or for his own family, were taken  
away, and lodged, as we were given to under-  
stand, in a place of safety, for the benefit of the  
prize. It must be observed, that the  
measures, which were taken, concerning the  
articles of indigent value, were such as  
captained the French frigate, Monsieur James

Eprou, confined to a restitution of them; how-  
ever, whether from the nomination of money, or  
from the premeditated villainy of others, I know  
not; but certain it is, that not half of what had  
been taken away, ever reached the hands of the  
former proprietors. This was restitution with a  
vengeance—and showed that the shadow was  
meant, and not the substance. I must confess,  
that my chest and trunks were exempt from the  
sacking and infatigable avidity of the growing  
plundering; but on other conditions, than that  
I should declare on my word of honor, that they  
contained neither arms nor merchandise: In con-  
sequence, ere I could pass my word, I was obli-  
ged to deliver up those small articles, which had  
been in them clasped under the head of merchan-  
dize; as well as the sword I had the honor of  
having presented with by the Patriotic Fund, at  
Lloyd's; for the sake of Rear Admiral Lewis,  
in the china sea; also, what plate had been col-  
lected and preserved from the general pillage.  
The sword and the plate, captain Eprou promised  
me should be restored, after my arrival at the  
isle of France, and which promise was most faithfully  
performed.

After the arrival of the French frigate and her  
prize at Port S. E. or Grand Port, in the isle of  
France, every chest and trunk which had not  
been claimed, that is, which belonged to those  
who had not been permitted to go on board the  
Warren Hastings in her capture, were regularly  
numbered, and sent on board the French  
frigate; and so well contrived was the plan, for  
those who owned them not to be aware of their  
transportation from one ship to the other, that a  
late hour in the evening was chosen for  
bringing them to the La Piemontaise, and when  
taken on board, were stowed away on the  
lower deck. This situated was a chest belong-  
ing to me, containing various little things of  
no value, at least of no consequence, to any  
body. This chest had been lying on  
on board the same way with the others, and  
which I found out by means of my surgeon, who  
saw it below, and informed me thereof. I im-  
mediately communicated the circumstance to cap-  
tain Eprou, and requested that I might be al-  
lowed to have it hoisted up, that it should be  
ready to go with me the following morning.  
I was very desirous to get it hoisted up, but  
he appeared entirely ignorant of its being there,  
and told me that he would enquire about  
it, sending me, at the time, with some appear-  
ance of a wish to restore me my property. I left  
the French frigate, La Piemontaise, at 4 o'clock  
the next morning, and without hearing one word  
more respecting my chest. During my stay on  
board the French frigate, I not only repeatedly wrote,  
but frequently dictated to my Captain, my  
chest, and as often obtained some trifling  
accounts of its having been sent on shore, to be  
forwarded to me; however, it remains only to  
remark, that the chest was never forthcoming,  
and I failed from the isle of France without it.  
Not wishing to descend to particulars, fearful  
that the world might attach a degree of credi-  
tity and illature to my narrative, I never  
intended, or wished thoughtlessly, I had  
making mention of a number of circumstances  
which transpired on board the French frigate,  
much to the detriment and loss of some of the  
officers belonging to the late Honorable Com-  
pany's ship Warren Hastings, and nothing to the  
credit of those belonging to the French frigate,  
La Piemontaise. I have carefully omitted dip-  
ping my pen's gulf—What I have related is  
recorded in the memory of every officer, whom I  
had the honor of having under me, and has for  
its foundation, the immovable rock of truth,  
I have rather softened than laid a deeper shade  
on what I have written; though, perhaps, it  
may appear plausible in the eyes and opinions of  
some who may read this; but those who are ac-  
quainted with the events, which I have penned,  
can vouch for my veracity.

I shall now quit all further mention of the  
French frigate, La Piemontaise, as well as of  
those belonging to her, for I know no persons,  
and conduct far more honorable to the character  
of the French nation. On the 14th day after our  
capture, on the 24th day of July, 1806, we  
anchored in Grand Port, isle of France; and on  
the 7th of the same month were disembarked.  
After being above eight hours in the boat, we  
were landed at the entrance of Grand river, where  
an escort was waiting to conduct us to port, N. W.  
situated on the opposite side of the island, the  
principal town, as well as the seat of the govern-  
ment. The journey being too long to be under-  
taken that night, the different companies, or  
regiments, the men were marched to a military  
post, called the post of Flacq; and my self and  
officers were distributed about at the houses of the  
principal inhabitants in the environs, where we  
were received in the most cordial and hospitable  
manner possible. Having halted one whole day,  
on the following morning means of conveyance  
were provided for the remainder of the journey,  
merely through the kindness of the several  
gentlemen around, onward proceeded all the  
party, except myself, as the pain of my wound  
had increased in consequence of the fatigue on the  
first part of the journey, which rendered it neces-  
sary to continue quiet; I therefore remained  
with my kind and amiable host, Chevalier Julian  
Belzoin, whose urbanity of manners, and articles  
of honor, and extreme fealty of disposition,  
must render him to the riveted friendship of those  
who are so fortunate and so happy as to have the  
opportunity of becoming acquainted with, and of  
being able to cultivate his society. The officers  
and men arrived on the evening of the third day,  
at the prison near Grand river, which is four  
miles to the westward of Port, N. W. where  
they were all destined to remain close prisoners  
of war, on the following scanty allowance for  
their subsistence, viz.

Chief Officer, per month, 16 Spanish dollars,  
All the other officers, do. 12 ditto,  
Sergeant, do. do. 8 ditto,  
Surgeon's Mate, do. do. 8 ditto,  
Midshipman, do. do. 13 ditto,  
which, for the very exorbitant rate they were  
charged for every article, was not half sufficient  
for procuring them the common regular comfort-  
able meals; the seamen, among whom were  
included the petty officers, were allowed half a  
loaf of bread, and half a pound of fat meat per  
day, which latter was made into a miserable  
soup, and nothing to drink but pure water. On  
the 24th of July, I addressed a letter to the  
Captain-general Decree, requesting permission to  
proceed by any neutral vessel, with my officers,  
and midshipmen, to England via America; to  
which I received an answer, on the 23rd of the  
same, granting my request: This produced a  
most lively sense of joy, and afforded a pleasure  
beyond the powers of description. We now fast  
upon a prospect of visiting our families and our  
friends opening to us, and driving away the me-  
lancholy thoughts of captivity in a foreign land.  
Our misfortunes seemed to fly at the bare idea,  
and an additional cause for gratitude sprang up to  
that all merciful and Protecting G-d, who had so  
graciously extended his goodness towards us.

On the 24th of July, I undertook a journey to  
Port N. W. to take advantage of the permission  
which had been granted me, of procuring passage  
by the first neutral ship about to sail; this I en-  
deavored on the 26th of the same, with Captain  
Isaac Stone, of the American ship, America,  
bound for Boston or Newbury-Port, and reported,  
as per request of Colonel Monfroy, le chef de  
l'Etat Major, my final arrangement to the Town  
Major. Every thing proceeded in a very good  
degree to the preparing the papers required for  
our passage, which were not delivered to us until  
the 30th day of August. There appeared an unac-  
countable dilatoriness attached to the officer  
who had the charge of that department, through  
which the prisoners of war had to pass; for  
which various conjectures were trumped up. An  
American, in the name of the Government, that  
the prisoners about to depart on board the  
America, were in number equal to the crew of  
that ship, they might attempt to blight the Cap-  
tain to go where they pleased; this was one re-  
port, say, it was mentioned to Captain Stone on  
the authority of government; however it were  
useless to enumerate the various opinions and  
speculations on the subject, some of which were as  
liberal as the others were unfounded. That the  
vessel departed, required in, and again re-  
voked the order for our embarkation more than  
once, was sufficiently proved in their conduct to-  
wards the ship, which was winded in the port  
and had every thing ready for sailing by permis-  
sion, then countermanded and lying back again  
to her berth.

On the 6th day of August, at 4 o'clock notice,  
we were ordered on board the American, though  
we had been led to conclude that our departure  
was still some distance: With this order we  
were informed, that should not the ship leave  
Port N. W. by sun set, the would not be al-  
lowed to sail, in case of which happening, it were  
impossible to calculate how long we might be em-  
barked. However, we were not four or five  
additional inducement to our departure, every  
thing was ready, and every body was willing to  
quit the shores of captivity. About 6 o'clock  
in the evening we were all embarked on board  
the American, of 285 tons burthen, to the following  
names, viz.

Names.	Stations.
Captain Thomas Larkin,	Commander.
Mr. James Wood,	Chief Officer.
John Wood,	Second
Edward Davis,	Third ditto.
Edward Tompkins,	Sixth ditto.
William Woodhouse,	Fifth ditto.
William Holt,	Sixth ditto.
John Brown,	Surgeon
William Holt,	Surgeon's Mate.
William Holt,	Midshipman.
Chas. The G. Laidis,	Midshipman.
George Nais,	Ditto.
George Nais,	Ditto.
James Boston,	Ditto.
Wm. Chas. Dorn,	Acting ditto.
William Woodhouse,	Ditto.
John Piddling,	Ditto.
Alfred, a Chinese,	Captain's Servant.

About eight o'clock we passed the outer buoy,  
and then were clear of Port, N. W. with hearts  
the most happy and grateful to providence for  
our delivery from captivity, having been captured  
only 33 days.

Let me now return, and pay a short, but indis-  
pensable tribute of gratitude to those who success-  
fully generated our rescue, resident at Flacq, a district  
belonging to the S. E. part of the isle of France  
whose kind attentions and honorable endeavours  
to relieve the weight of our misfortunes, and to  
pour the balm of consolation into our minds, must  
be never indelibly engrained in our hearts, and  
flesh imparted on our spirits, as while honor  
is a distinguishing characteristic of a man, his  
hospitality a leading feature of the human heart,  
the names of Belzoin, Grandville, Revel, Du-  
plax's, and some others, must be exalted to ad-  
miration, and claim a place in the estimation of  
every honest man.—Flacq stands unrivalled as the  
post of honor, whose district contains the abode  
of national ornaments to society and to human  
nature.

It has ever been considered as an invariable rule  
among nations at war, that medical men are al-  
ways neutral, and not to be included among those  
whom custom had made it necessary to confine as  
prisoners of war. Whether this had been infrin-  
ged, or was not, I cannot tell, by the Government of  
the isle of France. I cannot recollect to have seen  
this I know that the neutrality of all medical men,  
captured in any English ship by the french priva-  
teers, or privateers, was a particular article en-  
tered into Sir Edward Pellew, on the one part,

& General Decree, on the other, and established  
between them a natural supposition, that  
this article wanted to be defined and enforced.  
However, much benefit has not been derived  
from the good intention of the noble admiral;  
nor has the French Government of the isle of  
France preferred its faith on this head, for both  
my Surgeon and his assistants were kept close  
confined, as prisoners of war. But what adds  
to the shame, which ought all times to attach  
to a wanton breach of faith, is their fill more  
wanton conduct, in presenting a paper to both  
my medical men, purporting that they had not  
been considered or treated as prisoners of war.  
This they refused to give—a natural consequence;  
—but they were informed, that if they did not  
see fit to do so, they were to come to the paper, they  
might stay in prison until they thought proper.  
This was not two hours before we embarked;  
consequently, they being fearful that a longer  
retard would prevent their taking advantage of  
the present early opportunity, they put their  
names to a paper, from necessity; which, though  
in its nature and wording was a gross im-  
pudence, still redounded not to the shame and dis-  
grace of those who offered it for signature. The  
reason given for their having been confined as  
close prisoners of war, was, that they were  
Englishmen—and not because they were medical  
men. A poor, low-born idea—the offspring  
of prejudice—the conceit of a republican mind.  
Independent of their higher claims to our gra-  
titude, which have already acknowledged in the  
names of Belzoin, &c. there is still a long,  
very respectable list of worthy characters, who  
are undoubtedly entitled to a very high place in  
our esteem. I have my reasons for not men-  
tioning their names. But I hope, as this narra-  
tive will most probably reach their knowledge, they  
will receive this silent tribute of thanks; and  
those who are included will know the persons  
I allude to.

Before I close this narrative, it may not be  
altogether foreign to its subject, to give a de-  
scription of the French frigate to which the ho-  
norable Company's ship Warren Hastings was  
opposed.

The La Piemontaise stands unrivalled for de-  
structive warfare, and is an heavier vessel of her  
class than I have ever seen. In her appear-  
ance, that you would take her for a much  
smaller ship, except when near. On her main  
deck she carries 28 very long French 18 lbs.  
on her upper deck the most 10 carabozes French  
36 lbs. long 9 lbs. English guns, and formerly  
belonged to the Jason frigate, which was wrecked  
on the coast of France, 2 uncommonly long brass  
8 lbs. and 2 brass howitzers, capable of throw-  
ing a 30 lb. ball. French, but which were used  
for 10 lb. shot, and 25 lb. balls, and a mass of com-  
bustible. In her tops, and at her top masts, there  
were fifty regular seamen, besides 2 large swi-  
vels and several musketoons which threw canister  
shot. To add to these were planted about her  
gunwale and on her timber-heads, swivels and  
musketoons. Her grape shot weighed 86 lbs.  
having a iron spine, and the foot of iron, with  
the insertion of a great filled up with molten  
balls cut into pieces, &c. which made it one mass  
of destruction, so much for her batteries. In re-  
gard to preparation for boarding, she was not in-  
famous in defensive weapons; on her main and fore-  
yard arms was fixed a tripod calculated to contain  
a shell, weighing 5 cwt. these instruments of  
extermination were used as follows: Having de-  
termined to board, these shells were placed on  
the tripod, having a fuse of a given length,  
which was known to the man who stood on the  
yard, laying his length along, with a light  
red match in his hand. Every thing prepared  
and ready, the French frigate was to lay herself  
alongside her opponent, which being accomplished  
at a given signal, the fuse was to be lighted, and  
then the ball was to be thrown off the tripod,  
which, falling on the adversary's deck, would  
burst, and go the length of the opposite, and by  
its weight go the length of the opposite, and by  
exploding below, deal about destruction to every  
thing. In the confusion, naturally caused  
by this horrid bursting of the shell, the crew  
of the French frigate was to board, and take  
advantage of the reigning confusion. In addi-  
tion to other weapons generally fitted on board-  
ing, the people of the La Piemontaise, picked out  
for this duty, had a pigeon shot, placed in the  
button holes of their jackets. In short I can scarce  
imagine a ship fitted out more formidably, or  
better calculated for warfare, than the French  
frigate, La Piemontaise, which ship had a full  
complement of 335 men. To all the above qua-  
lifications are more to be omitted, and that is,  
the professed fealty of the regiments, and that is,  
a superiority of sailing and wind, &c. to sail  
alone, I conclude will establish, viz. that the  
prize in tow, which ship was under very small  
jury sails, the La Piemontaise, having three single  
reefed topsails, her fore sail and main stay-sail,  
with a pleasant, but not strong breeze, towed her  
seven hours and a half, with much apparent ease—  
a proof sufficient.

This closes a Narrative, which can boast of  
nothing but truth; which, however, is an ornament  
at all times of advantage, and ever desirable.  
I do most fully declare, on my word of honor,  
that personal resentment against that man, who  
aimed at my life, never held a feat in my breast;  
neither has my pen been actuated by revenge.  
As a Christian, I forgive him; as I, myself, hope  
for forgiveness; but I surely be allowed, as a  
man, to deplore the wretch who could be guilty  
of an act, so inhuman!—so disgraceful to the  
character which every body looks up to one, in  
his station, to uphold. I felt myself, in a great  
measure, bound to acquaint the world with the  
transaction: a sense of duty, therefore, to honest  
men, has been my strongest motive to publish.



**Anecdotes of Bonaparte.**—The Emperor Napoleon rises early in the morning, for he sleeps very little, not more than 3 or 4 hours a night. After having taken his coffee, of which he is very fond, as he never drinks less than thirty cups a day, made very strong, he goes to his bath, the water of which is mixed with some medical preparation to cure the effects of the impurity of his blood, which is visible upon his skin. As he can never be a moment idle, and makes the most of his time he is attended by a person who understands the English language perfectly, and has the ability of translating it without hesitation into French. He therefore reads the English Newspaper to the Emperor, as if he had a French paper in his hands.

This he calls his hour of amusement, and sometimes laughs at the absurdity and ignorance of the English writers, as he calls their contents.

The person who reads to him is instructed not to pass by any expressions, or to soften them, he must read as he speaks them; for he likes to know what the enemy thinks and writes of him. After having bathed, he dresses himself and goes to his chamber, where he has always some one to attend him, his Ministers or Officers have the preference next his private Secretary. He is called up for dinner, and but half an hour is occupied at that meal, for he eats very little, and has almost never any appetite, on account of the quantity of coffee which he drinks from time to time.

In the afternoon he is as busy as in the morning but allows himself, sometimes thrice a week, an hour to go to some theatre or other; but it is never known when he goes, or which theatre he means to visit; he very seldom knows it himself till dinner time, when he enquires for the different plays which are to be given in the night. The Empress accompanies him always; she is fond of him, and he is very much attached to her.

He is always attended by Rostan, a Mameluke who is very much attached to him. He was a common man, whose family and relations suffered greatly in Egypt; Bonaparte when in that country, took a fancy to him, and, after having proved his fidelity employed him in his service; he raised him from time to time, & he is now a Colonel. He is not only with him every where in the day time, but in the night he is the nearest to his person. Madame Bonaparte does not sleep with him. Rostan sleeps before the door of his bedchamber, so that it is impossible it can be open without disturbing him. When he is upon his post, the Emperor thinks himself safe; for he relies more upon this Mameluke than upon all the pages, guards, and watchmen, that are placed in the different avenues to his bedroom.

#### MEDICAL NOTICES.

The London Medical Society proposes to confer the Pothergillian Gold Medal upon the authors of the best Essays on the following subjects.

*Quisitus for the year 1807.*—The best account of the epidemic fevers which have prevailed at several times in North America, Spain, and Gibraltar, since the year 1793, and whether they are the same or different diseases?

*For the year 1808.*—What are the best methods of preventing and of curing epidemic dysentery?

*For the year 1809.*—What are the criteria by which epidemic disorders that are not infectious may be distinguished from those that are?

*For the year 1810.*—What are the qualities in the atmosphere most to be desired under the various circumstances of pulmonary consumption?

**CHRONOLOGICAL COMPARISON.**—On the 14th of October, Frederick II. was surprized in his camp, near HocFirchen, by the Austrians, and on the same day, his sister, the Margravine of Baryenth, to whom he was most affectionately attached, died. Ever after he used to say, "The Fourteenth of October is an unlucky day for Prussia."

But little did the Great Fredrick then think of the terrible disaster that awaited his country on the same day of the year 1806, when the fatal battle of Jena was fought.

On Thursday came on, at the Sessions House Hickel's Hall, an election of a County Surveyor, for the district of St. George's Bloombury, and St. Giles's. At the close of the ballot the numbers appeared, for Mr. Kionard 92, Mr. Robinson 23; when the former was declared duly elected, and sworn into office accordingly.

#### BISHOP OF OXFORD.

On Sunday the Consecration of the Rev. Dr. Moss, to the Bishopric of Oxford, took place at Lambeth Palace. Soon after ten o'clock the Bishops of Bangor, Exeter, St. David's, and Chester, attended in the Great Hall, in Lambeth Palace, with Sir William Scott, the Vicar-General, Dr. Lawrence, and a number of Officers belonging to the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and Doctors' Commons. About half past ten o'clock they began to move, in solemn procession, to his Grace's Chapel, in the following order:

The Gentleman Porter, in full dress, carrying his silver Mace of Office.

The Bishop's servants.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's servants, in new Scarf Liveries.

The Gentleman Ushers' Secretaries, and attendants of the Bishops.

The Law Officers and Proctors from Doctors' Commons.

The Vicar-General.

Sir William Scott.

A number of Deans and Reverend Doctors.

The Bishops and Archbishop.

The church service was read by the Archbishop's Chaplain. The sermon was preached by the Dean of Wells. After which, the Rev. Dr. Moss was introduced to the Altar, by the Bishop of St. David's, where the Archbishop of Canterbury was in readiness to receive him, when the Bishop's full robes were put upon him, by Mr. Webb, the King's robe-maker. The Rev. Dr. Jenner then went behind Dr. Moss, and read the Commission, and other official documents, from the See of Oxford, and his Majesty's approbation of his appointment to the Bishopric: the Archbishop proceeded with the usual formality and solemnity of consecrating him a Bishop. After which ceremonies, the Archbishop's Verger made proclamation that all strangers were to withdraw. The new Bishops and all the Clergy then received the Sacrament.

At two o'clock, a plentiful dinner, with strong beer and wine, was provided for all the servants attending on those in the procession; and at four o'clock, the Archbishop entertained all those engaged in the ceremony, with a sumptuous dinner.

There is a vulgar prejudice, that a person bitten by a mad dog, and pronounced irrevocably may be, according to the laws of the land, bled to death, or smothered.—To correct this prejudice, we quote the opinion of Sir Vicary Gibbs on this point.

"I am clearly of opinion, that it is not lawful, by any means, wilfully to put to death a person who has been bitten by a mad dog; and those who wilfully commit such an act, are guilty of murder, and liable to be tried and convicted accordingly."

"It probably will be found upon inquiry, that the bleeding was applied as a remedy to the disorder, and not for the purpose of putting an end to the patient's life."

"V. Gibbs."

**TURKEY.**—A dreadful fire broke out at Constantinople on the 30th of November, which destroyed a great number of houses, and did great damage in the harbour. The tide being high, most of the vessels slipped their cables, and got into the Roads.

**GOTTENBURG, FEB. 2.**—This morning arrived the *Quebec* frigate, Lord Falkland, commander, with the Subsidy for Russia, and with Mr. Stratton, his Britannic Majesty's Minister to the Court of Sweden. We have not received a very fresh account respecting the operations in Poland, since those from Konigsberg of the 15th ult. It is reported, that the armies are going into winter quarters, which the French are much in need of, as great sickness prevails.

**Parliamentary Fracas.**—The following unpleasant occurrence lately took place at Bellamy's Tavern, House of Commons.—Mr. A. S. having accused Mr. B. of being influenced in his duty by a Noble Duke, the latter gave the lie direct, which was acknowledged by a severe blow with a cane. The parties have been since bound over in 5000*l.* each, to keep the peace, by Mr. Graham, of Bow Street.