MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXIII. WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1807. Number 1138

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.

For the Regulations,—Vide Courier Supplement July 22d—Any person applying at the Office for a Copy will be supplied.

Administrations.

NOTICE is hereby given that application was this day made, to the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical side, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of WM. H. FULLER, late a Lieutenant in the First Battalion, of the Fourteenth Regiment of Native Infantry in the Service of the Honorable the United East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, Deceased, to be granted to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Supreme Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st

GILBERT RICKETTS,
PROCTOR

Fort St George, 17th July, 1807.

Notice is hereby given, that application was this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the Ecclesiastical side, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Hans Henrick Suboli, deceased, late Commander of an English Brig called the Prince, to be granted to Gilbert Ricketts, Esq. as Register of the said Supreme Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th Section 21st.

GILBERT RICKETS,
PROCTOR.

Fort St. George, 17th July, 1807.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Thomas Scott Jackson, late a Senior Merchant, in the Service of the Honorable the United East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, Deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Gilbert Ricketts, Esq as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the act of the 39th and 40th years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th Section 21st —All persons having claims on the said Estate are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 20th July, 1807.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Montgomery Coane, late a Lieutenant in the First Battalion of Native Infantry, in the Service of the Honorable the United East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, Deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Gilbert Ricketts Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th, Section 21st. All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 20th July, 1807.

Advertisement.

SOME Arabian and other Horses of high Cast, altogether six in number, having been landed in very low condition from the Mysore on the 21st April last, being sent by Jaffer Ally Cawn of Sheraaz for particular Gentlemen at the Presidency, who have not claimed them as their Property nor made any application to receive them; this is to give Notice, that Messrs, Harrington and Co. have authority to dispose of them by Public Auction, in order to defray the Expences incurred for their Freight, Food, &c. &c. out of the amount of the Sale—Orders have accordingly been given to Mr. Graves, to prepare for their Public Sale, on Saturday the 1st of August next, at his Stables on the Mount Road, the money to be paid on receiving the Horse purchased, at any time within five days after the day of Sale, or to be put up again for Sale at the risk of the first purchaser.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Tulloh Brodie, Halyburton and Co. appointed for the 31st instant is unavoidably postponed till the 15th August.

WILLIAM ORD,
GEO. MACLEOD KNOX,
Trustees of Messrs. Tulloh & Co.

Madras, 28th July, 1807.

For Private Sale.

AT MR. J. RANKEN'S
Commission Warehouse.

A VERY Handsome Hooka cut Glass Bottom, two Silver Satpooses, Mouth Piece, Snake carpet and screen, all quite new and fashionable,

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM
On WEDNESDAY, the 29th July,

TWO Hundred and Forty Groce of Corks, two Groce in a Lot.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On Saturday the 1st of August,

TWO Elegant Diamond Rings, Two Elegant Diamond Breast Pins, One Pearl Hoop Ring, One Set of Gold Touch Needles, and One Pair of curious Worked Bracelets Virgin Gold.

Passengers for Europe.

J. BRANSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Madras, that he is authorised to treat for Passengers, to Europe on one of the H. C. Extra ships, expected from Bengal, which will proceed from this Port early in October.

J. B. will also feel pleasure in treating for Children Passengers; and as an European Woman will be engaged for their Accommodation, he trusts it may prove satisfactory to Parents.

Plans of the Cabins now to be disposed of—may be had on application to John Branson.

MADRAS, *July* 25, 1807

For Sale on Commission,

BY JOHN BRANSON.

FRESH Hyderabad Seeds just received, viz.

Onion, Mustard, Cresses, Radish, 11 fanams per Phial.

Spinage, Carrot, Turnip, Lettuce, 33 fanams per ditto.

For Sale on Commission,

BY J. BRANSON,

HAMS, Pine Cheeses, Claret from Maxwell and Keys, and Walker and Mac Clary, Port Wine, Brandy, Gin in small & large Cases, Olives, Sallad Oil, Mushrooms, Sauces of Sorts, Pickles, and Mustard, a general assortment of Smyth's Perfumery, Gentlemen's Round Black Hats, Youths and Children's do, Ladies and Gentlemens Silk and Cotton Hose, Childrens ditto, Gentlemens half ditto, Confectionary from Hoffman, consisting of Jams and Jellies in 6 & 3lb. Jars, Tart Fruits, Decanters and Caraways, &c. and Brandy Fruits, a general assortment of Cut Glass from Nash, Plated Globe Lamps, Plated Wall Shades, &c. a small assortment of beautiful Flowers and Wreathes.

AND

A Choice selection of Books, Novels, &c.

For Private Sale.

BY J. BRANSON,

A HANDSOME second hand hooded Bandy on Curricle Springs, plated Mouldings, &c. nearly new, with Harness and a handsome White Pegue Horse of large Size, a capital goer, and warranted in every respect.

LOWEST PRICE 320 PAGODAS.

JOHN BRANSON.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Settlement, that he is receiving for sale, Landed from the American ship William & Jane now in the Road, the following Articles.

P. F. C.

Virginia Hams of Superior Flavour and in high preservation of about 9lb. Each. per lb. 0 16 0
Empty Battles per, hundred 8 0 0
Excellent Corks, per Groce 2 0 0

An allowance will be made to any Person taking a quantity, and Good Bills will be taken at 2 months.

Madras, 29th July 1807.

Advertisement.

Messrs. Binny and Dennison

HEREBY give Notice, that they have received a *Deputation* from the *Treasurer* of the *Greenwich Hospital*, appointing them his Agents at Madras, for the recovery of forfeited & claimed shares of Prize money and Bounty money for the use of the said Hospital;—Also *Deputations* from the *Superwisors* of the *Chest* at *Greenwich*, and the Treasurer of the *Hospital*, to recover from Prize Agents at Madras, a deduction of *five per cent* on the Net proceeds of Prize money, Bounty money, and Droits and perquisites of Admiralty, granted by two acts of Parliament of the 46th. year of his present Majesty, for the benefit of the said Chest and Hospital, in the proportion of 3l. 6s. 8d. to the former and 1l. 13s 4d. to the latter.

The above authorities being attended with special and peremptory instructions, to carry into effect, at Madras, the Provisions made by different Statutes for securing and enforcing the payment of the said dues.—All Prize Agents, Agents for Bounty money and others, resident there, and whom the said Statutes may in any wise concern, are hereby warned and requested to conform to the directions of the same.

The Deputations legally executed and copies of the several acts of Parliament referred to will be seen at the office of Messrs. Binny and Dennison.

Madras, 24th July, 1807.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By FAURE and HEEFKE, Jun.

This Day WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

SUNDRY Articles of Plate, Furniture, China ware, Wearing apparel, &c, &c.

ALSO

A Book of Charts, a Book of Navigation by Hamilton Moore, a small quadrant and a Spy Glass.

For Private Sale.

By FAURE and HEEFKE, Jun.

A Young and Handsome Strong Grey Pegue, of a large size, is properly broke in for a Bandy, trots remarkably fast, is warranted found and quiet,

Enquire of Messrs. Faure and Heefke, Junior.

Advertisement.

By FAURE and HEEFKE, Jun.

THE Auction Sale of the Jewellery, Millinery and Sundry Europe Goods as stated in the Catalogue will be continued to day.

N. B, The sale of the Jewellery and Millinery will commence precisely at 12 o'clock.

Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler.

HAVE for Sale Potters patent Flutes with the additional Keys—B. and C. Clarinets—Bugle Horns and Clarinet Reeds.

Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler.

HAVE just received for sale a batch of very Superior Bells Guernsey Claret at 7 and 8 Pagodas per dozen.

Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler.

HAVE just received a fresh assortment of coloured Worsteds and Canvas for working Carpets—also Egyptian Couch and Carpet Fringe—Patterns of Turkish Cushions, Seaming Lace—Hooka and palankeen Carpets &c.

Messrs. Hope Griffiths & Wheeler.

HAVE still on hand a small quantity of the much admired real Cocoa in the shell.

OLD MADEIRA WINE,

FROM D. 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,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY the 30th of July,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
ON ACOUNT OF THE SHIPPERS,

SIX hundred one lb. Canisters of damaged Gun Powder.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY the 30th July,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice of Looking Glasses of Sizes.

To be Sold By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY the 30th July,
AT half past 10 O'CLOCK,

SIX Metal Soup Tureens, Twenty three dozen and 11 Metal Table Spoons, Five dozen dessert and twelve dozen Tea Spoons.

also

A Few Jars of Jams and Jellies, Tart fruit, Fish Sauces &c. &c,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 30th July,
AT HALF PAST 12 O'CLOCK.

A Few Casks of much approved Real Coniac Brandy.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN.

A Bale of Madura, Table Linnen, Charconnahs, flowered Muslins; &c. &c.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN.

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY the 30th July,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice of Perfumery, (just landed,) consisting of Double distilled Lavender Water in Pints, and in White Flint pint Ground Stopper bottles, Hungary and Honey Water in Pints, Arquebusade, Eau de luce, Esses of Peppermint, Burgamot, Lemons, Roses, Windsor Soap, Brandy Bitters, Shaving Boxes, Turlington's Balsom, Smelling Salts, Blacking cakes, &c. &c. &c.

An Invoice of Fine Cutlery, consisting of Penknives, Scissors, Razors, &c, &c,

also

A few casks of Pale Ale,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY FRANCK & THOMSON.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY next the 31st Instant,
AT 10 O'CLOCK
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
VIZ.

FLANNELL, Blankets, cotton Hose and Gloves, cut on Night caps, Welch wigs, Coat cloths of colours, Bandy whips, Iron Padlocks, Brass and Steel shade Snuffers, Tin tea Kettles, Japann'd tin knife trays, Iron frying pans and Grid Irons, Japann'd tin tumblers, tin pots, a pair Globe Lamps and wall Shades, Butter cups, a small assortment of Haberdashery, a few Dozens of Port Wine in quarts and Pint Bottles, 2 Barrels of Bengal Beef and Sundry other articles.

OLD LONDON PARTICULAR.

Messrs. Dalrymple & Grieg,

HAVE for Sale, a few pipes of very Old London Particular Madeira, from the house of Messrs. Newton, Gordon, & Co. at 350 Pags. per Pipe.

ALSO

Ripe Mellow Wine at the following rates,

Per Pipe, 250
Ditto, 200
Ditto, 180

Beach Building, July 29. 1807.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1807.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Robert Meggison—Assistant under the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
Mr. Harvey Gombe. Do. Do. Do.
Mr. James Fullerton—Commercial Resident at Masulipatam.
Mr. M. G. Hudson—Deputy Commercial Resident at Ganjam.

Military Intelligence.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, June 3, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Promotions shall take place.

Senior Major of Infantry Hugh Buchan, from the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Macpherson, deceased—date of Rank 22d May 1807.

22d Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain W. P. Hertland to be Major, Captain Lieutenant John Lindsay to be Captain, Lieutenant William Hankins to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign E. Y. Hancock to be Lieutenant, in succession to Buchan promoted, Date of Rank 22d May 1807.

1st July 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Promotions shall take place from the 21st June 1807.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry Aldwell Taylor to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, of the Madras European Regiment, vice Richardson transferred to the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Senior Major of Infantry Thomas Marriott, from the 25th Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Taylor promoted to command the Madras European Regiment.

25th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Thomas Gurnell to be Major vice Marriott promoted, Captain Lieutenant R. Davis to be Captain of a Company vice Gurnell promoted.

Lieutenant J. M. Coombs to be Captain Lieutenant vice Davis promoted; and Ensign John Willows to be Lieutenant vice Coombs promoted.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having resolved to dismiss Colonel James Oliver of this Establishment from the Service of the Honorable Company for gross violation of the trust reposed in him as Commanding Officer of the Moluccas Islands—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the name of Colonel James Oliver be erased from the Army list of this Presidency from the 20th June last, being the date of the Receipt of the orders of the Honorable Court at *Fort St. George.*

July 3, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army the following Extracts of General Letters from the Honorable Court of Directors.

Letter Dated 29th October 1806.

PARA. 9 "We have permitted the following Military Officers to return to their Rank in your Establishment Viz.

Lieutenants Robert Heming, and Charles Cunningham.

10. "We have resolved to appoint forty three Cadets for the Infantry on your Establishment in the Season 1806-7.

11. "We have appointed the following Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency in further part of the Number we this Season (1805) agreed to send thither Viz."

Messrs James Fowel, William Fleet Newlyn, Thomas Sutton, & Archibald Spiers

12. "As great inconvenience has arisen from the Cadets in the Company's Service not usually proceeding till the latter ships of the season in which they are appointed, We have resolved that the Cadets of whose intended Appointments you are advised in a preceding Paragraph shall proceed by the first Fleet of the ensuing Season (1806-7) and on their failure so to do the said appointments shall become lapsed."

13. "In our Military letter of the 4d of May 1806 you were directed to Rank Mr. Thomas T. Paske a Cadet for the Artillery or Engineer Corps on your Establishment next to Mr. James Kitchen; but as Mr. William Thompson Brett was reported to us on the 23d of that month by the proper Officer at the Royal Academy at Woolwich as qualified for a Commission in the Company's Service for either of these Corps, We direct that agreeably to the directions contained in the 54d Paragraph of Our Military letter of the 30th July 1806 Mr. Brett do Rank next to Mr. Kitchen; as Mr. Paske was not eligible to rank as a Cadet for the Company's Service till the 19th October last, on which day he attained the Age of 17; he will now of course rank next to Mr. Brett."

Letter Dated 21st November 1806.

2. "Having taken into Our consideration the Situation of Military Officers, who have been at different times suspended from the Company's Service by our Government abroad, without a previous trial by a Court Martial, in regard to their claim to Pay during such suspension, and being of Opinion that it would be desirable that some fixed Rule should be Established in order to remove the doubts that have hitherto been entertained upon the Subject. We have Resolved that Officers in the predicament above mentioned shall be considered as entitled to the pay only of the Military Rank they held at the time of their being suspended by order of your Government, from the time they were so suspended, until we shall come to a final determination upon the Cases of the Officers referred to Our consideration; provided we shall be satisfied that no unnecessary delay in our proceeding to a decision, has been occasioned by the Officers themselves."

3—"Having taken into Our serious Consideration the Case of Major William Samuel Davison of your Establishment, who was suspended the Company's Service by the Governor in Council at Madras for his improper conduct while on board the extra Ship Glory, we have come to the following Resolutions Viz."

"Resolved that upon the whole of this Case which has been long and maturely considered, the Court are of Opinion that Major Davison was guilty of a deception upon the Committee of Shipping in the Representation he made and upon which the order for Mary Wells being embarked on board the Glory was obtained, in as much as in the opinion of the Court he took her with a view very different from what he represented."

"That the Court do not consider that it is necessary to ascertain or record any Opinion upon the propriety or impropriety of Major Davison's Conduct with respect to Mrs. Parfons and Mary Wells, while they were on Ship board, though it has an appearance very highly unfavourable."

"That the Court are of Opinion that Major Davison was guilty of the most violent and outrageous Conduct on board the Glory, and that Captain Taylor's highly improper conduct affords him no justification—That the Major's Conduct tended immediately to excite insubordination on the part of the Crew, and did produce a spirit of disobedience, and that it was of a nature therefore to endanger the Safety of the Ship; and the Court are of Opinion, that no person who can be guilty of such Conduct, is fit to be trusted with any Military Commission."

"Resolved that for the reasons above stated Major William Samuel Davison be dismissed from the Company's Service."

4. "The Court having thus discharged a very painful although indispensible part of their duty, which they hope is sufficient to satisfy public Justice, by holding forth example, the great Punishment; feel desirous of mitigating to the individual the weight of that punishment as far as may be prudent and proper; and therefore Resolved that an Allowance be made to William Samuel Davison, Esq. by way of annuity to the amount of £150 per Annum."

5. "Since the above Resolutions were framed We received a Letter from Mr. Davison requesting he may receive the Pay and Allowances of Lieutenant Colonel from the time of his suspension, to that of his dismission."

6. "Having on the 17th June last adopted the following Resolution Viz."

"Resolved that Military Officers who have been suspended from the Company's Service by the Governments in India without a previous trial be considered as entitled to the pay only of the Military Rank they held at the time of their being suspended until the Court shall come to a final determination upon the Cases of the Officers Referred to their Consideration, provided the Court shall be satisfied that no unnecessary delay in their proceeding to a decision has been occasioned by the Officer so suspended."

7. "We resolve therefore agreeable to the above Resolution to allow Mr. Davison the Pay only of his Military Rank from the 18 May 1804 to the 26th March last when we dismissed him from the Company's Service, and as it appears that he was entitled to promotion to the Rank of Lieutenant colonel from the 19th January 1804, three months prior to his suspension, We have agreed to allow him the Pay of Lieutenant Colonel from 18th May 1804 to 26th March 1806."

8. "Lieut. William Robertson of your Establishment, obtained Our permission on the 18th July last to remain in England till next Season."

9. "We have appointed the following Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency in further part of the number We agreed to send thither in the Season (1805) Viz."

William Stewart Anderson, William Tolme, John Jones, and John Norris.

Letter Dated 3d December 1806.

2. "We have received a letter from the Governor General in Council of the 30th December last inclosing representations from several Officers at the different Presidencies setting forth the hardship they suffer from the effect of His Majesty's Warrant of the 10th April 1804."

3. "We have lost no time in endeavouring to provide a remedy for the inconveniences which have arisen from the Promotions of some of His Majesty's Lieutenant Colonels in India in consequence of that Warrant and We trust by an Arrangement that is now under consideration we shall succeed in that object."

4. "In the mean time to prevent the recurrence of similar Difficulties, We direct that when a vacancy in the Command of a Regiment or Corps takes place, you refrain from promoting the Lieutenant Colonel in rotation to succeed to such Command to the Rank of Colonel, unless he is previously in possession of a Brevet of this Rank, granting him however all the allowances incidental to the Station, in like manner as if he held the Rank of Colonel."

5. "We have resolved to appoint Forty four Cadets this Season for the Infantry on your Establishment, including the number mentioned in your Letter of the 29th December."

6. "We shall also appoint Fifteen Cadets for the Cavalry, and Six Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency; and shall likewise appoint twenty eight Cadets for our Artillery and Engineer corps in India, who will receive their education at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich—Their destination for the several Presidencies will depend on the existing deficiencies at each when they are reported qualified."

Letter Dated 7th January 1807.

3. "We have appointed the following Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency in further part of the number we last Season (1805) agreed to send thither Viz."

Messrs. Charles Morgan, and Stephen Parnock.

Letter Dated 28th January 1807.

2. "We have permitted the following Military Officers to return to their rank on your Establishment Viz."

Lieutenant Colonels James Dunn, and the *Hon.* Arthur Sentleger.

3. "We have appointed the Reverend John Kerr, Junior Chaplain on your Establishment."

4. "Since making up the List of rank of the 6th Class of cadets for your Presidency the following Gentlemen have been appointed and have taken their Passage on board the Ships hereafter mentioned, you will therefore cause them to be ranked in the above Class in the following Order Viz."

1. Mr. Owen Jones on board the Devaynes for the Infantry next to Mr. Joseph Doddson, Mr. Henry Pearson on board the General Stuart for the Infantry next to Mr. Ellcourt Cresswell."

Mr. John Watkins on board the General Stuart for the Cavalry next to Mr. David Allen.

5. "We have appointed Mr. John Fulton late Midshipman on board the Lord Nelson (who has been detained at Verdun in France as a Prisoner of war ever Since the Capture of that Ship on the 14th of August 1803 by the Bellona Privateer) a Cadet for the Infantry of your Establishment and in consideration of his long confinement and the disappointment he has there by experienced in our maritime Employ we have agreed that he shall take rank in the 1st Class of the present Season (1806) notwithstanding he may not be liberated from his confinement previous to our despatch in which that List will be transmitted you."

6. "The Friends of Mr. Fulton have produced to us the necessary certificate of his Age.

Letter Dated 18th February 1807.

PARA. 3. "From the Want of Officers for the Artillery and Engineer corps on your Establishment We have resolved that four fifth of the cadets who may be reported qualified from Woolwich in the course of the present Season shall proceed to your Presidency."

4. "The Friends of Mr. John Whitehill Parsons who proceeded to your Presidency in the Season 1803 as an Infantry cadet and afterwards accepted a commission in one of His Majesty's Regiments, being very desirous that he should return to our Service we have appointed him a cadet for the Cavalry on your Establishment and his order of rank will be transmitted you by a future conveyance."

5. "We have permitted the following Military Officers to return to their rank on your Establishment Viz."

Major P. Bruce, captain Joseph Knowles, and Lieutenant J. H. Collett.

His Lordship in council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army the following copy a Paragraph which will be inserted in the next General letter to *Fort St. George.*

"It appearing in the Instance of the Furlough granted to captain Dickson of your Cavalry that the regulation which direct that Subalterns must be ten years in India before they are permitted to come home on Furlough, unless on account of ill health" has not been considered by you as extending to Officers of higher rank, We think it necessary to direct, conformably to the evident Spirit and intention of the regulation above quoted, that in future no Officer of whatever rank who hasnot served ten years in India be permitted to come to *Europe* on Furlough and to draw his Pay unless in cases of ill health under the usual certificate."

4th July, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army the following Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors in the Public Department, dated 10th February 1807.

Para. 212. "We have appointed the following Writer for your Presidency in part of the Number we have agreed to send thither in the Season 1806-7, viz.

"Robert Meggison (at present a Cadet of your Establishment)."

His Lordship in Council directs that the name of Mr. Meggison be discontinued in the Army List from this Date.

July 7th, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to admit Major General Sir William Clarke of His Majesty's Service to be a Major General on the Staff of the Army of *Fort St. George*, from the date of his Arrival.

His Lordship in Council directs that the following Appointments shall take place.

Major General Campbell to command the Forces in *Mysore*, vice Macdowall promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General.

Major General Sir William Clarke to command the Forces in the *Ceded Districts* vice Campbell transferred.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following promotions shall take place.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Major J. G. Scott to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain Samuel Dalrymple to be Major, Captain Lieutenant Alured Gibson to be Captain of a Company, and Lieutenant William Morrison to be Captain Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Tanner, deceased—Date of Rank the 4th of July 1807.

His Lordship in Council permits Cornet Riddell of the 7th Regiment of Native Cavalry and Cornet Shakespeare of the 6th Regiment Native Cavalry to proceed to Bengal, the former on leave of absence for three months and the latter for six months.

The following Officers having reported their return to this Presidency with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, His Lordship in Council is pleased to re-admit those Officers to their rank on the Establishment.

Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Arthur Sentleger, of the 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel J. Cuppage, 13th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel J. Dunn, 8th Native Cavalry; Major P. Bruce, 18th Native Infantry; Captain Lieutenant J. H. Collett, 7th Native Cavalry; Captain Joseph Knowles, 3d Native Infantry; Lieutenant C. W. Bell, 8th Native Cavalry.

July 15, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the last Paragraph of the G. O. by Government of the 9th May 1806 which relates to the Pensions to be allowed to European or Native Soldiers who may have lost a limb in the Service by wounds received in action.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to publish the following explanation of the term limb, as used in the 7th Paragraph of the 8th and 18th Sections of the Code of Regulations dated 11th March 1806 under the head Invaliding and Pensioning viz. "It is to be considered applicable to an arm, a leg, a hand, or a foot, and such wounds as deprive a Soldier bona fide of the use of either, shall entitle him to the pension of full pay. Fingers or toes may be separated from the body without depriving the Wounded Man of the use of his hand or foot while in other cases dislocation of a joint, separation of the tendons—or stiffness produced by the effect of wounds may entirely disable the limb from any useful effort. Of the nature of such wounds and the extent of debility they produce, the best judgment may be formed by inspection, and from the opinion of Medical Officers. The case can seldom be doubtful, but where doubt exist the bias should be towards the favourable determination."

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
SEC. to GOVT.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

July 10, 1807.

The following Extracts of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors under date the 23d of December 1809 is published for the information of the Army.

PARA. 6th—As the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Bell of the Madras Artillery was a principal cause of the grievance complained of by the other Lieutenant Colonels in our Service—Arising from the operations of His Majesty's Warrant consequent to that promotion. His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has signified his intention to recommend to His Majesty that all the Lieut. Colonels in His Majesty's Service who have been promoted to the local rank of Colonel in India in consequence of having been superceded by Colonel Bell, should return to their former Rank of Lieut. Colonel on condition that the Court shall declare that from the day preceeding the date of Lieutenant Colonel Bell's Promotion no Lieutenant Colonel in our Service shall be permitted to hold a higher rank by Regimental Promotions than that of Lieut. Colonel Commandant until he is promoted to the Rank of Colonel by the General Brevets granted by His Majesty to the Company's Lieutenant Colonels.

"We therefore direct that the Commissions of Colonel granted to Lieutenant Colonel Bell and to all other Lieutenant Colonels in our Service who may by Regimental Promotion have been subsequently promoted to the rank of Colonel be recalled, and that they be denominated Lieutenant Colonels Commandant—but that they are to enjoy all the advantages of the Command of Corps they have obtained in like manner as if they held the rank of Colonel.

8th—And for the entire removal in future of all difficulties and Embarrassments, of a nature similar to those which have occasioned the late discussions we direct that the following General Regulations be established.

9th—That in future when a vacancy occurs in the Command of a Regiment of Infantry, Battalion or Artillery, Brigade of Cavalry or the Corps of Engineers the Senior Lieutenant Colonel succeeding to such Command shall not in consequence be promoted to the Rank of Colonel, but shall be called Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Regiment, Battalion, &c. &c. until by General Brevet Promotion in His Majesty's Army, he become entitled to be promoted to the Rank of Colonel by the date of his Commission, as Lieutenant Colonel in the Company's Service.

10th—The Lieut. Colonel Commandant is however to enjoy the same emoluments in every respect in obtaining the Command of a Regiment &c. &c as he would be entitled to if he had been promoted to the rank of Colonel under the Regulations of 1796.

11th—This Regulation will completely Remove all causes of complaint in the King's Lieutenant Colonels regarding the promotion of Officers of that Rank in our Service, and it appears to us to be the most effectual mode of doing so; at the same time it will have the additional advantage of preventing all supercession among the Lieut. Colonels in our Service by the accidental promotion that has heretofore occasionally taken place of a Junior Lieut. Colonel of one corps, before that of his Senior in other corps.

12th—By the Establishment of this Regulation, we have reason to hope His Majesty's Warrant of April 1804 will be withdawn as being no longer necessary.

In consequence of the orders recited in the preceding Extracts, and of the Correspondent Orders which have been transmitted from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, regarding the local Brevet granted to certain Officers of His Majesty's Service who had been superceded by the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Rob. Bell of Artillery, The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the commissions of Colonel granted to the undermentioned Officers of this Establishment and to appoint them to be Lieut. Cols. Commandant of the Brigades, Regiments or Battalions to which they are attached, viz.

Colonel Robert Bell	of Artillery.	
"	P. A. Agnew	21st Regiment N. I.
"	R. Mackay	22d ditto.
"	H. M'Lean	25th ditto.
"	G. Doveton	24th ditto.
"	Thomas Dallas	2d Brigade Cavalry.
"	A. Cuppage	5th Regiment N. I.

These Officers will severally resume the rank of Lieut. Cols. agreeably to the date of their respective commissions as such, whether obtained by regular promotion in the Honorable company's Service, or by the operation of General Brevet in His Majesty's Army.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
(Signed) G. BUCHAN, CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) P. A. AGNEW,
ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY.

[*Govt. Gaz.*

ON Monday the 13th instant, the Right Honourable Lord Minto, accompanied by the Right Honourable Lord William Bentinck, and his Excellency Lieut. General Sir John Craddock, Commander in Chief, reviewed the 2d Battalion of Artillery at the Mount.—His Excellency Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Generals Campbell and Fuller, and a considerable number of Officers were on the Field.

After the usual parade form of Review the Battalion fell in to the Guns, which had been previously dismounted and the Carriages in pieces.

The line consisting of 26 six-pounders made a variety of changes of position with appropriate firings,—after which the Squadron of Horse Artillery passed Lord Minto

in order of Review. The satisfaction experienced by his Lordship was communicated to Colonel Bell, Commandant of Artillery in the following terms:

"I take the earliest opportunity of expressing to you the great satisfaction I felt this morning at witnessing the high state of discipline of the Battalion under your command.

"The military appearance of that distinguished Corps, the rapidity and precision of its manœuvres, and quickness in firing, could not fail to imoress themselves strongly on my observation, and confirm the high reputation which the coast Artillery have so long and justly enjoyed.

"I must request you also to assure Captain Noble, that I was no less pleased with the appearance of the Horse Artillery, under his command on the ground this morning. I had noticed their movements with pleasure on a preceding day, and must now express my warm sense of the zeal and exertions which have in so short a period brought the Corps to its present high state of discipline, and so ably seconded the views of the commander in chief, by whose judgment, and under whose auspices, an institution which must prove so eminently useful, has been formed."

On Friday afternoon Major General Dowdeswell embarked on board the H. C. Extra Ship *Indus* for Europe, under the Salute due to his Rank.

The Honorable Captain Maude has proceeded to England on the *Indus*.

On Sunday last a salute of 15 Guns was fired on the departure of Major General Sir W. Clarke, from the Presidency to his Command in the Ceded districts.

On Friday last arrived the American Ship *William and Jane*, Captain Gosten, from Baltimore the 27th March.

By this opportunity we have been favored with American Papers, from which we have extracted the most material intelligence.

At a General Court Martial held at Trincomallee 23d June last,—Saptoe Battabaua, Sampsoodin Javana, and Adjie Ceylon, Native Soldiers in H. M. 1st Ceylon Regiment, were found Guilty of desertion, and the Sentence of death passed on each—but the two former having surrendered themselves to the Commanding Officer of their Regiment, the Governor of Ceylon remitted the punishment of death, and directed them to be kept in Irons, and at hard labour; until an opportunity should offer for banishing them from the Island for ever. The Sentence on the latter (Adjie Ceylon) was ordered to be carried into effect.

The King of Prussia seems resolved to imitate that firmness of character, which the Great Frederick displayed under circumstances still more disastrous, when he had lost the greater part of his dominions, and had no powerful Ally, like Russia, to rely on for support. We have this day inserted two important State papers, received by the British Govt. from the head-quarters of his Prussian Majesty, which fully explain the situation, and the intentions of that Monarch. We refer to them as articles which, we are confident, will be read with much interest. It appears, that the King of Prussia had commenced a negotiation for Peace, soon after the Battle of Jena, and before the French reached Berlin—and that some sort of a basis had been agreed upon, from which the subsequent success of Bonaparte induced him to depart. When he learned that the scattered corps of the Prussian Army were all in his power, he would grant no terms except those contained in the Armistice of the 16th, which amounted to an unqualified surrender, for an indefinite time, of the greater part of the Prussian Dominions. Even to these hard conditions, perhaps, the King of Prussia would have acceded, had there been any probability, that the sacrifices he was willing to make, would have procured the restoration of Peace: but the Note of Talleyrand, which our readers will find subjoined to the Prussian proclamation, was calculated to put an end to every hope of that kind.

That note contains the same threat which Bonaparte has so often repeated in his bulletins. On the very day the armistice was signed Talleyrand officially declared to the Prussian plenipotentiaries, that the countries conquered by the French troops, were to be occupied until the Dutch, Spanish, and French colonies were restored, and the authority of the Porte over Wallachia and Moldavia were confirmed. Neither England nor Russia, will, we hope, yield to the terms which the wanton pride of success has thus insligated Bonaparte to demand. Besides, were there any question of exchanges or compensations, he must know that the acquisitions of England stand on a very different footing from the rapid and insecure conquests he has made. The colonies we have acquired are protected by the irresistible thunder of the British navy, and no power on earth can wrest them from us; but the territories which he has overrun may be lost, as they were won, in a day.

Arrivals at the Presidency.—W. Wallace, Esq. Commercial Resident,—Major Dalrymple,—Captains Pollock, P. Vans Agnew, J. Hay, A. Garthorse and Monin;—Captain Blair. Engineers—H. Clarke, Esq. Paymaster, H. M. 84th Regt.—Paymaster Young.—Reverend Mr. Dontterville, Military Chaplain,—Lieutenants Arthur and Ravenshaw, Engineers,—Lieutenants Newall, 4th Reg. N. C. W. Portbury, H. M. 53d Reg. and Watson, 6th Reg. N. I.—Cornets E. Wallace, 2d Reg. N. C. and F. Fowke, 7th Reg. N. C.—Messrs. W. Linton, T. Beatman, J. Robertson, R. Ross, W. Downes and T. F. Duggan, Cadets.

Departures—Capts. Casselli, Pondicherry, J. C. Stokoe, 2d Bat. 9th Reg. Bangalore, Knowles, ditto, G. Keir, 22d Light Dragoons, & Crampton, 2d Bat. 18th Reg. Malabar,—Ensign Read, H. M. 12th Foot, Cannanore.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 2, 1807.

Mr. R. K. Dick, Judge and Magistrate of Furruckabad.
Mr J. Battye, Judge and Magistrate of Sylhet.
Mr A. Cockburn, Collector of Dacca.
Mr R. Graham, ditto of Furruckabad.
Mr. W. O. Salmon, ditto of Benares.
Mr. J. W. Laing, ditto of Etawah.
Mr E. Cuthbert, ditto of Purneah.
Mr C. Lloyd, ditto of Allahabad.
Mr L. Ross, ditto of Moradabad.
Mr. J. Law, ditto of Agra.
Mr. J. W. Grant, ditto of Rajesthahye.
Mr. R. Graham, Mint Master at Furruckabad.
Mr R. Blake, Assay Master at Furruckabad.
Mr D. Scott, Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares.
Mr R. Grindal, Register of the Zillah Court of Agra.
Mr H. Batson, ditto ditto of Etawah.
Mr F. D. Gordon, Assistant to the Magistrate at Allyghur.

The *Fame*, Captain ———, arrived in the river on Monday last, from Madras, which she left on the day fortnight, the 28th ultimo.

Yesterday morning, the Arab ship *Secunder Shaw*, arrived in the river from Madras—She left that Port on the 29th ultimo.

On Saturday last, Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, Provincial Commander in Chief, arrived from the Upper Stations, at the Presidency, where he was received under the customary honours.

Sir Ewen resides at present at Chowringhee.

At the close of the month he proposes, we understand, to move into Fort William.

On Wednesday last arrived in the river the Ships, *Hunter*, Capt. Williams, the *Maria* Capt. Pringle, and the *Clyde*, Capt. Burnsides, from Madras, from which Port they sailed on the 25th ult. [CAL. GAZ.

Bombay,—15th July.

Extract from General Orders.

BY GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE 25th JUNE 1807.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 18th February 1807.

PARA. 4. In compliance with the request expressed by lord Lake in his Letter dated the 7th November 1805 for the appointment of a successor, we have appointed Lieut. General George Hewitt, to succeed his Lordship as Commander in Chief of all the Company's Military Forces in the East Indies, and in Council at Bengal.

ROBERT GORDON,
Adj. Gen.

On Thursday last anchored in the harbour the ship William Petrie, Captain William Mackay from Bengal—the William Petrie, left the Pilot on the 26th of April, at first they experienced squally unpleasant weather, but as they got to the Southward, it was more clear and fair, they crossed the Line in Longitude 91. 10. 30 East from the Meridian of Greenwich, and in Latitude 8. 25 South they met the S. E. trade wind—in running in for the land off Bombay, they had fine weather, with occasional showers of rain—they saw nothing during their passage, and bring neither news nor passengers.

On the following day anchored in the harbour the Brig Orient, Captain Dunlop, also from Bengal; The Orient left the Pilot on the 19th of May, and experienced mild pleasant weather for the most part of the passage down the Bay, they crossed the line in 88 degrees East longitude from the Meridian of Greenwich, and ran as far as ten degrees and a half for the South East trade, and crossed the line again to the Northward in 66 degrees, East. They experienced pleasant and moderate weather in running in for Bombay harbour—they saw an American Bark in nine degrees and a half South, previous to their meeting the South East trade, but did not speak her.

On Saturday last anchored, in the harbour the ship Lovely Hannah, Captain George Henderson, from Bengal,—the Lovely Hannah left the Pilot on the 23d of May, in Company, with the ship Jennet for Bombay, and the Sir Edward Pellew for Madras, and lost sight of them during the first night after their departure—the Lovely Hannah experienced pleasant moderate weather down the Bay of Bengal, and crossed the Equator in the longitude of ninety degrees East from the Meridian of Greenwich on the 5th of July, which was a remarkable quick passage for that season of the year. They did not meet the South East trade until the latitude of ten degrees and a half South, having met with a variable unsettled weather, sometimes blowing strong from N. W. to W. N. W. They recrossed the Equator in the longitude of 63. 30. on the 29th of June, and from the line until within one degree of the coast, had moderate weather, the winds never to the Southward of West, until they got into the latitude of 16 degrees North, when they met with usual light winds from the south S. W. in for the land,

By the Lovely Hannah came passenger, Captain William Henderson. [BOMB. GAZ.

Ceylon.—15th July.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon'ble and Reverend Thomas James Twisleton, to be Provincial Judge at Jaffna.

Simon Sawers, Esq. to be Sitting Magistrate of Colombo.

HEAD QUARTERS MOUNT LAVINIA.

18th July 1807.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant General Maitland has been pleased to make the following Appointment.

Captain F. Whitefield to be Fort Major of Trincomalie vice Barry.

Date of Appointment 1st July 1807.

(Signed) H. Q. BROWNRIGG.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—JAN. 9, 1807.

Mr. Calcraft, seeing an Hon. Gentleman in his place (Mr. Johnstone) he should take that opportunity of giving that gentleman every satisfactory explanation as to the question that Gentleman thought it necessary to put to him yesterday, with respect to the item for powder in the charges for the island of Ceylon; the Honorable Gentleman asked why the necessary supply of gunpowder had not been furnished by some of our Settlements in the East Indies; to that question the best answer would be the simple statement of the fact, that the Governor of that Island had required a supply of *English* gunpowder, in preference to that of our Eastern Settlements, owing to the superior quality of the former—and this too, not so much for the comparative excellence of our gunpowder, as the positive inferiority of that formerly supplied by the settlements. As to the apparent disproportion in the charges of 1000l. for England, and 700l. for Ireland, for worms, turn-screws, &c. it was to be considered, that of the supplies hitherto furnished for the service of England, 9,100l. remain unexpended, so that towards the customary Annual Supply there was but a deficit of 900l. whereas, there was no remainder to supply the yearly demand for Ireland; this statement, however, as it stood, put in this case the Ordnance Estimates of England to those of Ireland in the *ratio* of seven to three, which he was free to acknowledge was by no means in the due proportion. As to the officers of ordnance, in Ireland, they were entitled to every praise for the strictest economy, and the most laudable attention to the duties of the department. If blame, therefore, was justly to attach itself into any quarter, it would rather belong to this side. He confessed that upon this head, he was not sufficiently prepared, to be as satisfactory as he could wish, not having had sufficient time to possess himself of the fullest information upon the subject; he should, however, take the earliest opportunity to enable him to account for this apparent disproportion.

Mr, Johnstone felt much obliged by the great anxiety the Right Hon. Gentleman had evinced to give him and the House every satisfaction relative to the questions he took the liberty of putting to him yesterday. It was, however, very natural for him to suppose that in that country, where the material of which the gunpowder was made was to be had, it could be furnished at a cheaper rate than it could be contracted for in England. As to the requisition forwarded by the Governor of Ceylon, he (Mr. Johnstone) did not think that the responsibility to that House rested upon the Governor, but upon the Ministers, who were bound to judge of the propriety of acceding to it. This, too, he felt it necessary to add, that he had the fullest reliance in the capability of the Governor of Ceylon, and thought that the Gentleman had given proofs of a strict economy.

Mr. Calcraft said, that he had only to repeat that the English gunpowder had been sent out to the Island of Ceylon upon the positive orders of the Governor, founded upon reasons already specified, that appeared to the Government convincing.

Mr. Wildbore begged leave to ask the Right Hon. Secretary (Windham) why, among the names of those officers honoured with the thanks of that House for contributing to the victory of Maida, that of Colonel Oswald was omitted?

Mr. Windham replied, that considerable as were the claims of that gallant Officer to special notice, he was yet below the rank to which the strictness of precedent confined the mention of names.

A good deal of discussion arose on several petitions relative to contested elections, after which the House adjourned.

MORNING POST—MARCH 3.

Sir Home Popham is expected this day at the house of Captain Madden, in Portsmouth, where he will reside during his trial. He will be assisted in his defence by — Lavie, Esq. the Barrister.

The Marchioness of Bute, who has been in a delicate state of health for some time past, is on the eve of a voyage to the island of Madeira, for the recovery of her health.

LONDON,—JANUARY 19.

THE Gazette of Saturday night contains a Proclamation for a General Fast, to take place on the 25th of February next.

It is stated that the reduction of Naples has cost France 35,000 men. Vast numbers of them have perished from the unwholesome vapours of Calabria; more, in fact, than have fallen by the swords of the Calabrese. In Naples, scarcely a night passes without several Frenchmen being murdered.

King Joseph has not for many months ventured to sleep in the city. He has fitted up and fortified the Palace of Capo di Monte, whither he retires every evening.

Lucien Bonapare lives in the neighbourhood of Rome, in a state of domestic retirement. The large fortune which he amassed during his Embassies to Spain and Portugal, enables him to do much good in his neighbourhood. He employs a great number of persons in making various improvements, which he and his wife daily inspect. He avoids all political society.

Colonel Morian, taken prisoner by the French with the Swedish troops at Lubeck, has been tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to death; which has been confirmed by the King of Sweden.

FEB. 1.

The Tea to be put to sale by the East India Company in March, amounts to 6,080,000lbs.

The state of the law of Debtor and Creditor is soon to engage the attention of Parliament

The progress of the Ruffians in Turkey continues to be uninterrupted, and may lead to consequences of the utmost importance. According to the last advices, they were distant not more than three hundred miles from Dalmatia; and, as their object seems to be to extend their line thither, we entertain hopes of shortly finding the enemy expelled from that province.

By the latest accounts from Spain, it appears that the Spanish Government has been compelled, by a peremptory mandate from France, to prohibit the sending of any Wool to this Country, as has been the practice during the present, as well as former wars. The same prohibition, we find, by one of the late French Papers, has been issued in the Kingdom of Italy, against the exportation of raw silk to this country.

Agreeably to a general system of economy that is intended to be introduced by the present administration, in the various departments in the public expenditure, the Ordnance and Barrack boards are about to be consolidated.

Mr. Purviance, the Secretary of the American Legation, is the bearer to his Government of the Treaty lately concluded between his Majesty's Commissioners and those of the United States.

There are One Hundred and Eighty new Members in the present Parliament.

TIMES JAN. 20.

The Hon. Morton Eden, son of Lord Auckland, has been appointed Governor Vendue, Master, of Demerara and Essequibo, in America.

Mungo Park. We have the unpleasant task of repeating this enterprising traveller's death. He was killed at Sego the residence of the King of Bambarra by the natives.

Jan. 23d. The House of Commons passed a vote for 10,000 additional seamen including 4000 Marines for the year 1807.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

Cowes, Dec. 16.—I am sorry to have to announce to you the melancholy circumstance of the loss of the Sloop Ann, of Poole William Holloway, Master, on Wednesday evening last, off Christ Church-head, having foundered in consequence of a heavy squall. On board were many Passengers who had taken their passage from hence for Poole; and among them, I am sorry to say, the whole of Stratford's Company of Comedians, with the exception of two, Mr. Peover and Miss Stratton, who fortunately proceeded by land. Among those who lost, I fear, are Stratford the Manager, and his wife, Mr. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Quantrel, Mr. and Mrs. Beaton, Messrs. Gardner, Curtis, sen. and Curtis, jun. Mr. John Palmer, late of the Haymarket Theatre, son of the deceased Mr. Palmer, of Drury-lane Theatre, and Nephew to Mr. R. Palmer.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPERS.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

As inserted, by authority, in the Gazette of Konigsberg, of the 1st Dec. 1806.

"The battle of the 14th of October, notwithstanding the courageous efforts of his Majesty's armies, has been so unfortunate for the Prussian arms, that the road to the capital, and even to the very heart of his Majesty's dominions, has been left open to the enemy; the King was, therefore, induced to offer terms for an armistice, of which he had every reason to expect, a cordial acceptance on the part of the enemy, as, in the midst of the battle, he received a letter from Napoleon, full of friendly expressions: but to this offer of the armistice the d or of acceptance was shut, unless the King consented, as the basis of a peace, to certain sacrifices, incompatible with his honour and dignity.

"The King, who saw the full extent and magnitude of the misfortunes and dangers which unavoidably surrounded his faithful subjects, preferred an immediate and certain tranquillity, to the remote and uncertain prospect of the return of the fortune of war in his favour; his Majesty, therefore, immediately took the resolution of making such sacrifices, however great they might be, as were compatible with the interests of his throne, and accordingly sent the Minister of State the Marquis Luccheſſini, as early as the 18th of October, with ample diplomatic powers, to the head quarters of the Emperor and King Napoleon.—The sacrifices which the King had agreed to, on receiving the first dispatches from Marquis Luccheſſini, (to whom, in order to accelerate the business, his Majesty had sent Major-General Zastrow) were so adequate to the advantages which the enemy, by the fortune of a single day, had gained, that so early as the 30th of October, they were respectively acknowledged, and received as the basis of a treaty for peace, by the Plenipotentiary, the Grand Marshall of the Palace, Duroc; upon this basis, the peace itself was to have been concluded, without delay, and the King, on his own part, took all the necessary measures to provide that those conditions of peace should be punctually fulfilled, immediately after the signing of the preliminaries thereof. The Emperor Napoleon, on the contrary, refused to put a stop to hostilities, and allowed his army not only to enjoy the advantages they already possessed, but to proceed in acquiring new conquests, and even all the provinces of the King on the Oder and the Warte, destitute of garrisons, were inundated with French troops, and thus these defenceless provinces left to all the horrors of war, as well as the capital.

"At the head-quarters of the Emperor, even four days after the acceptance of the conditions of peace, a seditious proclamation was printed, published, and distributed, tending to produce an insurrection, or disturbances, and rebellion among the subjects of his Majesty in South Prussia. Wherever the enemy's troops could find their way, the property of the King was taken possession of, the Royal treasures were seized, and and it was attempted to seduce the servants of his Majesty from their lawful allegiance, and an oath was even tendered to them, whereby they are required to swear fealty to the enemy.

"Those facts created a suspicion that the Emperor was not serious in his intention of concluding a peace upon the basis already understood by the Plenipotentiaries of both nations. The unceasing but ineffectual endeavours of the Plenipotentiaries of the King, not to break off entirely the thread of communication between the two belligerent powers, proved clearly to his Majesty that this suspicion was well grounded, more particularly as the positive declaration, "That the Emperor, knowing the situation in which Prussia has been placed since the unfortunate battle of the 14th, must take advantage of that situation, for the conclusion of his Peace with England and Russia," leaves no doubt remaining with respect to the intentions of France.

"After this, the formally concluded basis for peace was entirely set aside, and instead of it an Armistice was proposed on the part of the French at the very moment when it was thought that the basis definitive peace had been settled, and each new advantage gained in the interior by the French, now increased the severity of the demands made upon Prussia.

"After having indulged themselves in so many illusory hopes, the Plenipotentiaries of the King at last thought themselves justified to conclude, on the 10th of November, the armistice hereafter inserted, verbatim, in order to put a stop to the continually increasing demands of the enemy. This document was accompanied by the official declaration of the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento, the contents of which prove, more clearly than any thing that had gone before, that Prussia would only flatter herself in vain, if she cherished the most distant hope of a secure or lasting peace, notwithstanding the unheard of sacrifices which the armistice imposed upon her.

"But if the King himself even had indulged such a hope, it was no longer in his power to fulfil those conditions in that armistice with regard to the return of the Russian armies, because as the French troops, during the negotiation, had advanced even to the Vistula, his Majesty was not in a situation to stop the march of the Russian armies, when their own frontiers were menaced by the enemy. Thus no choice was left to the king; he was obliged to refuse his ratification of the Armistice which the Grand Marshal, Duroc, brought to his head-quarters at Osterode, on the 22d of November.

"If any alternative remained, it was one that implied the accomplishing of impossibilities, viz. to invite the cabinets of St. James's and St. Petersburg to unite with his Majesty, and agree upon the basis of a negociation with the Emperor Napoleon for a general peace.

"This has been done, and though there were but feeble hopes of the success of such an attempt yet the King did not recall the Marquis Luccheſſini from the head-quarters of the Emperor and King.

"During the time that the King was thus exhausting all the resources in his power to stop the shedding of human blood, he was never beforehand busily occupied in bringing forward all the means of resistance which God had given him.

"While the fortresses, provided with ample means of defence, such as those of Stettin, Cuſtrin, Magdeburg, &c. have been delivered up to the enemy in a most scandalous manner by their respective commanders; the other fortresses of the country, particularly those on the banks of the Vistula, have been now put in the best possible state of defence, and entrusted to the command of brave and honourable officers. The rest of the marching regiments which were quartered or encamped near the Vistula and Warte, shall be united with the numerous well-disciplined, and brave army, brought to the assistance of the King by his true friend and faithful ally, the Emperor Alexander.

"While these united troops attack the enemy, a new and numerous army, which has begun to be collected, well-disciplined and equipped for war, shall follow their fellow-soldiers to the field of glory. Above all, the King relies on the support of that people, who gloriously fought the battles in the Seven years war, against almost all Europe, and who did not despond nor waver in their allegiance to their Monarch, even when the capital, and the greatest part of the kingdom, were in the possession of the enemy; his Majesty looks with confidence to the support of that people, who, upon that occasion, in the midst of unheard of perils and calamities, evinced an energy and firmness which has merited the applause of the present age, and secured them that of future generations.

"At the present moment there are even greater calls upon our energies, than there were at the period of the above calamities. We now struggle for all that is dear and honorable to us as a nation, or sacred to humanity. To preserve the independance and existence of the nation alone, the king took up arms: this the nation, nay, the whole world, knows; and the enemy will not be able to deceive the people by the phantom of a pretended condition, of the existence of which he cannot produce the least evidence.

"In her former struggle in the 7 years war, Prussia stood alone, or at least without any material assistance from any other power. She then stood up against the first powers in Europe. In the present struggle she can reckon upon the powerful and magnanimous Alexander, who with his whole strength stands forward for the preservation of Prussia. Prussia in this great struggle has only one interest in common with Russia; both will stand and fall together. With such an intimate union of both powers in such a holy struggle against an enemy whose success has raised him to supply a giddy height, that he knows no limits to his career, the issue of the struggle cannot long remain doubtful.

"Perseverance in danger, according to the glorious example of our forefathers, can and will alone lead us on to victory."

[*Here follows the armistice concluded at Charlottenburg, on the 16th of November, 1806, between Marquis Luccheſſini and General Zastrow, on the part of Prussia, and Marshal Duroc, on the part of France, with which the public are already acquainted.*]

Note of Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento, delivered in after the above Armistice was signed.

"The undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs has received his Imperial and Royal Majesty's commands, to declare to their Excellencies the Marquis Luccheſſini and the General Von Zastrow, Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the King of Prussia, as follows:

"Four coalitions, of which the last has brought on the present war, were formed against France—all four have been conquered; the victories which his Imperial and Royal Majesty has gained over them, have subjected under his power very extensive dominions—Thrice has France, actuated by a moderation unexampled in history, determined to give back the whole, or at least the greatest part of her conquests, and has re-established Princes upon their thrones, without any great diminution of that power, which they had forfeited in consequence of the Emperor's victories.

"Although the Emperor has thrice acted in this manner, yet is he willing once more to display his extraordinary moderation, though it may produce, before the lapse of ten years, even a Fifth coalition.

"In the course of those continually renewed wars, France, Spain, and Holland, have lost their colonies. It is natural, it is just, that those countries, which, by the laws of war, have come into the possession of the Emperor, should serve as compensations for those colonies. But the most material injury, which the Fourth Coalition has done to France, is, that the Porte has lost its independance. Wallachia and Moldavia were governed by two men, who were justly deposed by the Porte; but she has been forced to reinstate them in their dignities by the threats of Russia; and those concessions on the part of the Porte, may be reckoned as actual conquests by Russia; if, therefore, the total independance of the Porte, ought to be a chief point to France, his Majesty the Emperor would lose the greatest advantage of his victories, if he were not to obtain the guarantee of the future independence of that power.

"His Imperial Majesty, therefore, cannot in the least consent to the restoration of the conquered countries, until the full enjoyment of the rights of the Porte over Wallachia and Moldavia is acknowledged, and its total independence recognised and guaranted.

"The Undersigned has the honour to renew to their Excellencies the Marquis of Luccheſſini, and the General Von Zastrow, the assurance of his high consideration.

"C. M. TALLEYRAND,

TIMES JAN. 15.

We are desired to insert the following:—From Col. Fullerton's statement in the times of yesterday, we are led to account for the acquittal of Colonel Picton by the Privy Council of all the charges preferred against him, from the circumstance of Colonel Fullarton not having been in attendance during their late meetings; and we are also led to account for his having declined attending the farther investigation of those charges, from the commission being revoked in December last, under which, until that period, he had conducted them, in his official capacity as First Commissioner in the Government of the island of Trinidad. Under this commission, too, be it observed, that he had until then enjoyed the salary of 4000l. per ann. annexed to that appointment; though, for more than three years past he had ceased to perform the duties of the office. The privy Council are under a high obligation to Colonel Fullarton for this indirect reflection upon the decision thus pronounced without his assistance; and the nation at large are under an equal obligation to him, for having at last acknowledged that a sense of public justice no longer prompted his exertions; than while it was quickened by considerations of private emolument.

State of the THERMOMETER, in *Fort St. George* in a moderately exposed room, opposite the Sea.

Date	A M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.
22	82	82	81	80
23	82½	84	83	82½
24	82	83	82½	81
25	82	83½	84	81
26	82½	83½	84	83½
27	83	85	87½	86
28	83	86½	89	87½

22d Smart shower with Thunder at 4 o'clock P. M. 24 h Ditto Ditto at 8 P. M.
25 h Hard rain about 8 P. M. with Lightning which continued about half an hour.
27th Smart shower at 7 P. M.

MADRAS BIRTH.

At Chittoor, the Lady of Major Boardman, of a daughter.

MADRAS DEATH.

At Connatore, on the 23d ult. Cornet Triſtram, of the 3d Regiment Native Cavalry.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst at Chowringhee, the Lady of John Bereton Birch, Esq of a Son.
Same day, the Lady of Capt Minor, of a Son.
On Friday morning, the Lady of James Taylor, Esq. of Twins, a Boy and a Girl.

BENGAL DEATH.

On Monday last Naim Douglas Hunter, Esq.

CEYLON BIRTH.

At Point de Galle on the 12th instant, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Kerr, of a Son.

CEYLON DEATH.

At Jaffanapatam on the 6th inst, Captain Driberg.

For Sale on Commission.

A FEW Copies of the Gulestan of Sady, with an English Translation, By Francis Gladwin, in two Volumes. To be had at Messrs. Hope & Co's. Price 17 Pagodas each copy.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
Lady William Bentinck,

ON SATURDAY,
AUGUST 1st,
WILL BE 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 Cattamarans 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 Editor of the Mirror, Calcutta,—Editor of the Govt. Gazette Penang, and by Messrs. Gibbons and Co. Trincomallee.

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

To be Sold by Public Auction,

AT MR. HOGGS,

ON THE MOUNT ROAD,
This Day WEDNESDAY the 29th July,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
In the Forenoon,

The following Horses, &c.

A Handsome Grey Arab, 4 years old, lately from Bashire, shews blood, and promises well for the Turf.

A ditto Nutmeg Grey from the same place and promises well; 3 years old.

A ditto dark Nutmeg Grey, rising four, from the same place and a fine figure.

A compact Bay Arab, rising six, recommended as a very fleet Horse, and from the same lott.

A strong dark brown Arab, extremely gentle, and would answer a Lady, Six years old.

A Handsome chestnut arab, is a safe and pleasant riding Horse, 5 years old.

A strong and compact chestnut Arab, would make a pleasant Horse for a Lady, being perfectly gentle, is young and warranted.

A strong Dun charger of the Mann cast, formerly the property of a General Officer.

An active chestnut Horse, is young, and warranted a thorough broke-in charger.

A compact Grey Arab Saddle Horse, parted with for no fault, but that the owner has no further occasion for him.

A Steady Grey Horse with a Handsome Bandy on Curricle Springs and Set of Harness.

A Strong Handsome Bay Arab with a neat light Bandy and sett of Harness.

A Pair of Handsome Ponies, fast trotters, with a Handsome Curricle and set of Harness.

A pair of strong Serviceable Bay carriage horses.

A steady chestnut Saddle Horse.

A young Dun Pegue Bandy Horse.

A strong Pyebald charger.

A strong serviceable Dun Bandy Horse.

A ditto chestnut ditto with a neat Bandy, on curricle Springs, and set of Harness.

Immediately after the above.

A Handsome and Light Europe built chariott, in perfect order and made by Godfall.

Lottery of China Goods.

UTTR OF ROSE
AND
TIMBER.

Seventh days Drawing in the First Class,
MONDAY, 27th July, 1807.

Prize of One Chest Hyson Tea.
387
Prize of One Dugget,
497
Prize of Two Tubs Sugar Candy each.
589 2207
Prizes of One Tolah Uttr of Rose, each.
173 1181
Prizes of One Shimbeam each.
1266 1811 2517
Prizes 1st Sort Sheathing Boards, 10 Pieces each.
132 1443 1715 2063 2081 2378 2541 2616 2842.
Prizes 2d Sort Sheathing Board 14 Pieces each,
410 821 1597 1644 1728 1800 1858 2492 2702.
Prizes Half Tub Sugar candy each,
3 10 31 36 94 99 215 285 312 374 427 457 464 490 515 529 650 659 668 723 731 775 802 1033 1052 1057 1256 1310 1319 1349 1356 1381 1385 1445 1485 1489 1498 1523 1554 1585 1604 1610 1661 1762 1849 1850 1946 1987 2045 2058 2067 2087 2113 2157 2165 2226 2252 2275 2286 2366 2405 2429 2463 2464 2482 2495 2658 2718 2739 2757 2805 2815 2817. J. J. SIMONS, AGENT.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY GEORGE STONE, FORT, OPPOSITE ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1807.

RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

"The events which have spread over Europe the horrors of bloodshed and desolation from an insatiable thirst of conquest and aggrandisement in the present usurped Government of France, are manifest to the whole world. Our endeavours to set bounds to this evil, and to preserve the tranquillity and integrity of Powers in alliance with us by pacific measures, all proved ineffectual. The perfidy with which the common enemy violates the sanctity of treaties and the rights of nations, threatening Europe with universal devastation, incited us at last to take up arms in support of neighbouring kingdoms. The series of disasters that befell the Austrian armies, obliged that Monarchy to conclude a disadvantageous Peace on terms dictated by the ambition of the conqueror, and the dire necessity of circumstances. After this, Prussia, vainly attempting to check the mischief by the establishment of a general and solid peace, through the means of negociation, notwithstanding all her sacrifices for the sake of preserving an alliance with France, notwithstanding all her compliances with the demands of this common enemy, could not long remain exempt from the calamities of war. Lulled into a state of delusive security by the prospect of a peace which she vainly hoped to enjoy, and the mistaken confidence she reposed in a treacherous ally, she was suddenly plunged into the very abyss of ruin. The armies of Napoleon, falling on the Prussian troops, before they had been able to unite, defeated them, made an easy conquest of the defenceless capital, and seized the greatest part of the provinces of that kingdom.

"In such a situation of affairs, seeing the neighbouring Power, which divided the western borders of our empire from France, destitute of all further means of defence, it became indispensibly necessary for us to advance our armies, under the command of Field-Marshal Count Kamenskoy, for the defence of our territories, menaced on that side with an hostile invasion; and, having implored the protection of the Almighty, who ever espouses the cause of the just, we ordered every effort to be made for the defeat of this dangerous assailant, who, in the proclamations he has published, carries his audacity so far, as openly to threaten, that he will extend his triumph even over our dominions.

"At the commencement of this inevitable war the whole burden of which, after the total overthrow of our allies, devolves upon our country, we consider it our first duty, to redouble our unceasing efforts for the preservation of the tranquillity and integrity of our empire, by augmenting and collecting the armed force of a faithful, brave, and magnanimous people, intrusted to our administration by Almighty Providence. The miseries which have so rapidly overtaken the neighbouring powers, evince the present necessity of recourse to unusual means, to great and vigorous measures, which can only be carried into effect by a zealous attachment to our country, by a manly firmness of spirit, and a true sense of national honor. A people really inspired and actuated by sentiments of that description, arming in a body, may raise an unsurmountable rampart against every hostile attack, however formidable. Neglect in providing for their internal security, by such general armaments, during the present contest with France, in opposition to her system of plunder and rapine, has been attended with the most pernicious consequences to Austria, and not a little contributed to hasten the downfall of Prussia. Their fate was determined by the loss of a few battles; after which the enemy meeting no obstacle, and dreading no opposition from an unarmed populace, suddenly forced his way through the interior provinces, spread devastation and terror by his rapid and violent depredations, destroyed the scattered remains of a routed army, and effected a total overthrow of their empires. The bravery of the Russian troops, and the victories which their unexampled firmness, for the course of a century past, has gained over every foreign foe, to the remotest corners of the earth, the trophies still existing in various parts of these realms which have been extended by their atchievements, and the recollection of the glory they have thus acquired, affords us the strongest ground to hope that on the present occasion, under the dispensations of Providence, whose blessings attend the arms of the just, all the machinations of our enemies may be confounded, and that the only traces they leave behind them upon our soil will be their own graves.

"The immense tract of country upon which these armies must act occasioning many difficulties in the way of their speedy and mutual co-operation for the defence of an extensive frontier, the evident danger which would arise in case (which God forbid should ever be the case) the enemy might penetrate into the interior of our empire, compel us to adopt the most efficacious measures to avert it, by the establishment of a general temporary armament or militia, which may be ready in all quarters at a moment's notice, to support the regular troops, and able to oppose to the enemy at every step the invincible force of the true sons of their country, united for the preservation of their most valuable enjoyments.

"In such arduous circumstances we refer with the fullest confidence to the distinguished order of the hereditary nobility of our empire, by whose faithful services in the field of battle, and extensive sacrifices both of life and property, Russia has been elevated to her present greatness, to that order which by examples of heroism has on all occasions animated and assisted the subordinate members of the empire to participate in the salvation, defence, and glory of our country. The memorable proofs of patriotism and of loyalty displayed in ancient and modern times by the Nobility of Russia, and their well-known readiness on every occasion, where the common good requires their exertions, to obey the summons of their Sovereign, and to meet with spirit every toil, and every danger for the service of the empire, convince us how cordially, zealously, and efficaciously, it will co-operate with us for the speedy and successful completion of such a provisional armament of militia, as is indispensibly required, and now ordained for public security, according to the regulations annexed hereto.

"We are likewise well assured that our faithful corporations, and every class of citizens, as well as the crown peasants, and free boors through the country, will unite their efforts to bear the common burden of this important public duty for the defence of our holy faith, and for individual preservation.

"May the servants of the Church of God offer up in concert with ourselves, and all our faithful subjects, the most fervent prayers towards the Supreme Disposer of Events, that he may shed his divine favor on our efforts to avert the common danger, to vanquish, and exterminate the foes, and to restore the blessings of peace and tranquillity in the heart of our empire.

"The formation of the national troops or militia to exist only during the time of public danger, is to be carried into effect on the following plan:—

[*Here follows The incorporation of the provisional troops or militia, The levy and equipment of the militia, and of The regulation of the militia.*]

When, by the blessing of the Almighty, our efforts, in conjunction with those of our faithful subjects, for the defence of our country, and the defeat of its haughty enemies, shall have been crowned with wished-for success, and the danger with which we are now threatened shall pass away, then with hearts full of gratitude towards the Providence that protects us, these our troops shall lay down their arms and return to their homes and families, saved by their courage, there to enjoy the fruits of peace so gloriously acquired. We likewise solemnly pledge our Imperial word, and impose upon ourselves the sacred obligation, as the representative of a grateful country, to bestow graces and favours, and to reward with honor and those marks of distinction due to eminent merit and services, all the true-borne sons of Russia, who, on the present occasion, may display their zeal by acts of personal courage, by the sacrifices of their property, or by other deeds essentially conducive to the public good. The names of all such champions in their country's service will be celebrated with just admiration by posterity, and enrolled in the annals of immortal fame.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

Petersburgh, Nov. 30, 1806.

(Here follows a specification of the numbers to be supplied by the different Governments of the seven Districts. The whole number is 612,000 men, and the Governments or Provinces not enumerated for supplying men, are to supply contributions of provisions, arms, ammunition, &c.)

AMERICA—21st Feb. 1807.

The following Memoir and Documents were submitted to the House of Representatives by the President.

(TRANSLATION.)

Note of the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, to the Secretary of State.

The undersigned, Minister plenipotentiary of his imperial and royal majesty, to his excellency the president of the United States of America; has the honor to remind the Secretary of state, that at the beginning of last year and during the session of congress, Mr. Chevaille, attorney in fact of the heirs of Mr. de Beaumarchais, took various steps with the Secretary of the treasury to obtain a liquidation of the debt contracted by the United States, with the said Mr. de Beaumarchais.

At the request of the attorney in fact to whom the treasury opposed a receipt of Mr. de Beaumarchais, in order to place to the debt of his heirs *a million of livres tournois*, 1806, to the Secretary of the treasury, an official note, which left no doubt of the destination of the million in dispute, the employment of which, *agreeably to the orders of the king was consecrated to a special and secret service, and consequently, which could not have any connexion with the transactions, bargains, supplies, and generally with any mercantile operations which Mr. de Beaumarchais might have been concerned in with the government of the United States of America.*

This note, or rather this official declaration of the minister plenipotentiary of France, ought to have removed the only obstacle which was opposed to the entire liquidation with the heirs of Mr. de Beaumarchais, because the justice of their claim is demonstrated to conviction, and they were far from expecting that the secretary of the treasury would still retain doubts upon the legitimacy of their credit.

The heirs of Mr. de Beaumarchais now confide their interests to the protection of the French government as well as to the justice of the federal government; and the undersigned, in declaring to the secretary of state, that this affair, on being examined in France with the most scrupulous attention, has presented to the judgement of the most enlightened and impartial men nothing but an inconvertible conclusion in favor of the heirs of Mr. de Beaumarchais, will add, that it is no longer to Mr. Chevallie, it is no longer to a mere attorney in fact, that the said heirs have recourse to obtain a justice too long refused; but to the French government itself, which calls with confidence and through the organ of its minister plenipotentiary, the attention of the secretary of state to interests no less sacred than the cause which produced them.

When the French government raises its voice in favour of the unfortunate heirs of Mr. de Beaumarchais, the undersigned thinks it useless to recall to view the nature and the importance of the services, which their author rendered to the cause of independence. It would be to turn the mind back towards a period equally glorious for the nations, but that France always generous, knows how to forget, because the United States remember it.

After the ministerial declaration respecting the employment of the million, a declaration, which doubtless (and as a consequence of those mutual sentiments of respect and confidence, which government ought to have for communications of this nature) would have been sufficient for the secretary of the treasury, if his power had not been so limited; it is the duty of the undersigned agreeably to the forms and repeated instructions, which he has received in this respect, to address himself directly and in the name of his government on that of the United States, and to request from the secretary of state, that at length justice should be done to the claim of the heirs of Mr. de Beaumarchais; a claim which the French government would not have honoured with its support, if it were not founded upon the immutable principles of reason and of right.

The undersigned seizes with eagerness this occasion of offering to the secretary of state the homage of his high consideration.

(Signed) TURREAU.

Washington, 14th Jan. 1807.

Faithfully translated,
JACOB WAGNER,
Chief clerk, Department of state.

(TRANSLATION.)

Claim of Mr. Beaumarchais, to a million against the United States, as payment for supplies which furnished them.

Objection of the Treasury of the United States.

"It was afterwards discovered that only two millions out of the three granted as a gratuitous gift, before the treaty of February, 1788, had been thus received by the United States; and to an application made to count de Vergennes in 1786, for the purpose of ascertaining when, and to whom, the other million had been paid, an answer was returned that the said million was paid on the 10th day of June, 1776; but a copy of the receipt was refused, and the minister did not think proper to disclose the name of the person, who had received the money. On a subse-

quent application made to the French government, the minister of the foreign relations gave it as the result of his inquiries, that M. de Beaumarchais was the person to whom the said million had been advanced, and accordingly furnished the minister of the United States with a copy of M. de Beaumarchais's receipt for that sum.

"No doubt remains, that the advance of a million, made by the French government, on the 10th June 1776, for the use of the United States, and the payment of one million on the same day, by Mr. Beaumarchais, were but one and the same transaction."

Answer.—Before answering the objections of the treasury of the United States, it is of importance correctly to state the question which forms the subject of the present claim, because by this means all suppositions foreign to it will be avoided.

Did M. Beaumarchais receive from the government of France a million on account of his supplies to the U. States? This is the question.

The identity of the date given by M. de Vergennes, and of the receipt of Mr. de Beaumarchais, communicated by Mr. Buchot, has until now been the cause of a delay of justice on the part of the treasury of the United States, to the heirs of Mr. de Beaumarchais, and of the prejudices which the treasury has conceived against this claim.

In M. de Beaumarchais, we are to perceive and recognize two characters; one, the secret agent of the French government; and the other furnisher of supplies to the United States.

As a secret agent of the government of France, he received a million on the 10th June, 1776. In the same year M. de Vergennes, who had caused it to be given to him, and who had imposed upon him the obligation of rendering an account to the king, who approved of it and gave a discharge to M. de Beaumarchais. If M. Buchot, in communicating this receipt, had intimated at the same time, that in the same time, that in the same file, and annexed to the receipt itself, were the account rendered to the king, and the approbation in the margin signed by the king himself, certainly the treasury would not have pretended a right to charge to the account of supplies by M. de Beaumarchais a million for which he had accounted, and from which he had been discharged by the authority which had given it to him.

As a furnisher of supplies to the United states, he did not receive the said million, and consequently he is a creditor of the United States for this sum until it is paid to him. Among the nine millions given as a free gift by the king, three were stated by the convention of 1788, as having been before 1778. Of these three the United states had only the use of two; and it is of that which is *wanting that they require an* account from M. de Beaumarchais.

Although the nine millions in question have been formerly acknowledged, to have been received by the convention of 25th February, 1788, signed by the American commissioners and ratified by congress, and although this public act discharges M. de Beaumarchais from all accountability; nevertheless the government of France, in order to fulfil the claims of justice, as well as the desire of the United states to know what has become of this million, causes its minister plenipotentiary to declare:

1st, That the French government has always remained a stranger to all the mercantile transactions of M. de Beaumarchais, with the United states.

2d, That the million given on the 10th of June, 1776, to the said Sieur de Beaumarchais was for a secret political service, of which the king reserved to himself the knowledge.

3d, That the account of the employment of the said million was presented at the close of 1776 to the king, and approved by him.

4th, That M. de Beaumarchais has been discharged from it by his Majesty himself.

5th And lastly, that the said million was not given on account of his supplies.

This declaration confirms those which have been made on divers occasions by M. de Vergennes and M. Gerard, as well as to the American ministers in France as to congress, that the French government has remained a stranger to the mercantile operations of M. de Beaumarchais, and that he became a creditor to the United States at the same time that he became a debtor of the king for the articles that he had permission to take from his arsenals, and which became his own property.

M. de Vergennes, in ordering a refusal to tell to whom the said million was given, and in causing it to be declared in 1786, that it was inconvenient to tell, proves equally that it was a secret, and that the said million was not given on account of the supplies of M. de Beaumarchais. For to suppose the contrary, would be to think that this minister wished a million more to be paid by the United states to M. de Beaumarchais than was due to him. This opinion would shock whomsoever that was acquainted with the probity of M. de Vergennes.

Objection.—"It is urged in behalf of the claimant, that it is now in proof that the money was advanced for secret services of a political nature. That argument could not by the officers of the treasury, be taken into consideration; because they were bound to require positive proof of the application of the money in order to credit M. Beaumarchais for the expenditure.

Answer.—When the treasury debited the account of M. de Beaumarchais with the said million, it had not the declaration of the government of France, that the said million, had been employed in a political secret service, and had not been given on account of supplies. Now this circumstance is known, it may balance the account. It can be no more disputed that the king, who gave the 9 millions had the power of employing one of them towards the views and to the advantage of the cause which he supported, than his ministers can be required to disclose the object of the service in which it was employed; because it is a secret which they ought to keep, and which M. de Vergennes declared it inconvenient to communicate even ten years afterwards.

The secretary of the treasury is so well persuaded of it, that he says in his report, *it must be observed, that the declaration of the French government should be taken in its strictly literal sense.*

After an opinion thus expressed, and which manifests the respect and attention we owe to the declarations of a government, it is justly believed he would not have hesitated to strike the balance of M. de Beaumarchai's account, without comprising in it the said million, if he had not found himself bound by the premature opinion of his predecessors, and by the limitation of his powers.

Objection—"Nor would it be extraordinary that advances made in 1776, in order to enable an individual to furnish warlike supplies to the United States, should have been considered by the French Government as an expense for a secret political service.

Answer—Did the government of France keep it as a secret from the United states, that it had given permission to M. Beaumarchais to obtain cannon, muskets, &c. from the Magazines of the king? No.

Why, therefore, would it have been made a secret of this million, if it had been given for the same articles.

Can it be supposed that the king gave a million to pay himself?

It will not be disputed, that at the epoch of the treaty of 1778, which united the two powers there no longer remained any secret about M. de Beaumarchais having before this time furnished cannon, muskets, &c. taken from the magazines of the king. The arms of France engraved upon these pieces published the secret.

The convention of 1785, openly avowed, that three millions, gratuitously given by the king, had been given before the treaty of 1778.

Thus the destination of the million given on the 10th June, 1776, must be looked upon as very extraordinary, and as a secret, and it cannot with justice, be debited to M. de Beaumarchais, on account of his supplies.

Objection.—"It is further objected, that M. Beaumarchais, having fairly accounted to his own government, and to their satisfaction, for the application of that millions, must be considered as discharged from any accountability to the United states.

Answer.—Is it correct to say, that an accountability is not due to a third party not named in the deed or obligation?

If this principle cannot be brought into doubt, M. de Beaumarchais, or rather the government of France says, M. de Beaumarchais has received from me a million, for which he is to account to me; he has rendered this account to me, I have approved it, and I have given him a discharge.

The transcript of this receipt will demonstrate to conviction, the truth as well as the justice of what has been advanced.

Copy of the Receipt.

"I have received from M. du Veagier agreeable to the orders which have been given to him by the count de Vergennes, on the 5th current, the sum of a million, of which I will render an account to my said Sieur de Vergennes.

"At Paris the 10th June, 1776.

(Signed) Caron de Beaumarchais."

From whom did M. de Beaumarchais receive a million, according to this receipt.

From M. de Vergennes, by the hands of M. Vergier.

To whom did his own receipt, and the will of him who gave him the million, impose upon him the obligation of accounting?

To M. de Vergennes

Who received this account?

M. de Vergennes.

Who approved of the account, and gave M. de Beaumarchais a discharge?

The king himself, who gave the said million, and who ordered the destination of it.

The candour and the justice of the secretary of the treasury equally oppose, after this exposition of the said receipt, the demand of an account of the said million from M. de Beaumarchais; for if even the account had not been rendered to the government of France, no power, no person, (unless he was delegated to its rights by a special power) could demand it; for M. de Beaumarchais by his billet, is made a debtor of the government of France; and if it had been otherwise, he might as well have been the debtor of any other power, or of any other person, as of the United States.

If M. de Beaumarchais were paid by the United States, does the secretary of the treasury think, that, possessed of his original receipt, he could prosecute him before any court of justice, and hope to recover the amount contained in the said receipt.

If his opinion should be in the affirmative, what risk would the United states run in paying the Beaumarchais family; because they would be certain of recovering what they paid.

To start a doubt, and yet draw from this doubt a conclusion in your favour, is contrary to justice; and by removing the doubt we remove the consequences.

M. de Beaumarchais by this obligation is accountable only to the government of France. The above observations prove it to a demonstration.

Objection.—"It is evident that if he was rightfully charged by the United States for that sum, it is them and not to the French government that he is accountable. The solemn declaration that the million was a gratuitous gift to the United states, seems inconsistent with the supposition that it was not applied as an aid and subsidy, but given without their knowledge to an individual responsible for its application, not to the government who had received, but to that who gave the subsidy."

Answer—He has rendered this account. The king has approved it, and he has been discharged from it. The million was given for a political secret service. Why would not the secretary of treasury wish to look upon the destination given by the king, to that one of the nine millions which is missing, *as an aid and subsidy*, because this destination (which is a secret and always will remain one) can have no other object than to favour the views and to secure advantages to the United states, and may be denominated *aid and subsidy.*

The present government of France has made all possible research, in order to enlighten its equity and its justice in an affair, which interests a family, whose head employed all the fortune which he ought to have left it, to the support of the American cause; and it is after the most intimate conviction, that this sum is due to M. de Beaumarchais, that it has charged its minister plenipotentiary to declare anew, that the million given on the 10th of June, 1776, to M. de Beaumarchais was employed in a secret service, that an account of it has been rendered to the king, and approved by him, and thus it was not given on account of supplies furnished by the said Beaumarchais to the United States.

(Signed) TURREAU.

Washington, Jan. 14, 1807.

Faithfully translated.

JACOB WAGNER, Chief Clerk Dep. State.

HER MAJESTY's BIRTH-DAY.

On the 19th day of last May, the Queen completed her 62d year, the celebration of which has always been postponed, on account of its being so very near His Majesty's, and the 18th of the following January has been fixed on for the celebration. The 18th happening on Sunday, the celebration took place yesterday.

The day was observed with much joy, magnificence, and splendour.

As the clock struck one, 62 cannons were discharged in St. James's Park, and the 61 cannons on the Tower wharf, were discharged at the same time.

Soon after nine o'clock, their Majesties and the Princesses breakfasted together, at the Queen's Palace.

In the course of the morning the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, Cambridge, and Gloucester; Princess Charlotte of Wales, the Bishops of Chester and Exeter, &c. attended at the Queen's Palace, to pay their early and private congratulations to Her Majesty, likewise a number of the dignified clergy and others.

A little before two o'clock Her Majesty and the Princesses left their dressing-rooms to proceed to the Grand Council Chamber, to hold a Drawing-room. In an anti-room the Archbishop of Canterbury, and several other Bishops, were waiting to compliment Her Majesty on the happy return of the day. The Archbishop delivered to Her Majesty a suitable oration upon the occasion. Her Majesty and the Princesses then proceeded on their way to the Grand council Chamber, conducted by Earl Morton, on her right hand, and Col. Desbrow, on her left; followed by the Princesses and a number of attendants. Her Majesty entered about twenty minutes past two o'clock and took her station between the second and third window, leaning her back against a marble slab table. Her Majesty's train was held up by the lady in waiting,