



UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF  
THE RIGHT HONORABLE  
*Lady William Bentinck,*  
ON WEDNESDAY  
JULY 1st,  
WILL BE PUBLISHED,  
No. 6, Vol. II.

OF THE  
*INDIAN MAGAZINE*  
AND  
EUROPEAN MISCELLANY,  
CONTAINING upwards of 150 pages of  
letters press, on fine paper, and ornamented  
with a plate representing Towns, Churches at the  
Well, executed 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. Trincornelle.

NEW TONTINE.

THE Subscribers resident at the Presiden-  
cy, and all persons favorable to the plan  
proposed for the establishment of a Tontine  
for seven years, to consist of 101 Subscrib-  
ers paying 10 pagodas per Month, and 101  
Subscribers paying 5 pagodas per Month;  
the accumulated property to be divided  
amongst the survivors at the expiration of  
the term, are respectfully requested to meet  
at the Courier Office, Fort St. George, on  
Wednesday July 1st, at 12 o'clock at Noon,  
for the purpose of arranging, and giving  
efficiency to the plan.

Navy Bills.

NOTICE is hereby given that Specie is re-  
quired for the use of His Majesty's Squa-  
dron in India. Bills upon the Commissioners of  
Sick and Wounded, London, at 30 or 90 days  
sight, at the option of the Bidder.—Tenders  
are to be delivered into my Office on before Satur-  
day the 27th instant.—On the envelope to my  
address must be written "Tenders for paying  
Cash upon Navy Bills, at 30 or 90 days sight."

HENRY HALL,

Agent to the Commissioners of Sick and  
Wounded, and Acting Naval Officer.

His Majesty's Naval Office,  
Madras 19th June 1807.

Messrs. Harington and Co.

HAVE just received from Messrs. Car-  
bonell and Co. A Fresh Supply of  
their Wine.

OLD MADEIRA WINE,

FROM D. OLIVEIRA AND CO.

Messrs. Abbott and Maitlan.

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.

Public Advertisement.

WHEREAS ANDREW REED, an Affiant  
under Revenue Survey, lately employed  
under the collector of Tinnevely, has left that dis-  
trict on the 14th Mar. on his return to the Pre-  
sidency, since which period he has not been heard  
of, it is requested of any person who may be  
acquainted with the cause of his detention at any  
of the intermediate stations, or who may be possi-  
bly in any information respecting him to com-  
municate the same to this Office as soon as con-  
veniently practicable.

ANDREW READ, is aged 23 years and 7  
months, hair light brown, eyes blue, middle  
sized and rather stout, complexion fair, had a  
pals from Mr. HEPBURN, the Collector in the  
Zillah of Tinnevely.

JOHN WARREN,

Acting Inspector of Revenue Surveys,  
Office of Revenue Surveys, June 15, 1807.

Advertisement.

Messrs. TULLGH, BRODIE, HALYBUR-  
TON and CO. hereby give Notice, that  
they have Assigned all their Effects, outstanding  
Debts and Property, to William Ord and George  
Macdonald, Esquires.—In Trust for those of  
their Creditors, not holding any other Security,  
with further Provisions explained in a letter of  
this date, addressed by the House to their Cred-  
itors, to which they beg to refer their Creditors.  
All persons indebted to the said Firm are requested  
to make payment to the above named Gentlemen.

MADRAS, 22d June, 1807.

BENGAL TABLE LINEN.

Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler,  
HAVE just received direct from the Loom  
a quantity of Patna Table Cloths  
of Different sizes.

TURKEY FIGS & BLOOM RAISINS.

Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler,  
HAVE just opened three casks of Tur-  
key Figs and Bloom Raisins per the  
General Stuart and which are in the highest  
state of preservation.

DANISH TABLE LINEN.

Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler,  
HAVE for Sale a few Danish Table  
Cloths of uncommon rich patterns  
and which are to be sold on very moderate  
terms.

Advertisement.

COURT Calendars and East India Res-  
olutions for the first year to be had  
at Messrs. Hope, Griffiths, and Wheeler's.

LIQUOR GODOWNS.

FOR Sale at the Liquor Godowns of Will-  
iam Grant, near the Custom House, excellent  
Gin in large Casks at 34 Pagodas per cask, and a  
variety of other Liquors on equally moderate  
terms: also Oyster Pickle, very good, at  
8 Pagodas per Dozen, and Sundry others, both  
Europe and Country, on no extra terms.

Advertisement.

J. RANKEN.

HAS the pleasure of informing the Ladies  
and Gentlemen of the S. timent that in  
addition to the elegant Assortment of Chicton  
Muffins lately advertised, he has just received an  
Assortment of Muffins Striped, and fine wool, Gown,  
Purses, Peacock Pieces, Round Tippets, Habit  
Shirts, Cloak, Gown Sleeves, Trimming's for  
Gowns of different Patterns, Fine Nankin Muffins,  
Gold & Silver Muffins, Gentlemen's Neck  
Handkerchiefs, Pat a Table Cloths with Nankin,  
and Doyley's 80 match, Fine Doreas and Char-  
connahs. Patna Hooks, Seakes, &c. which will be  
expedited for late to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

AND ALSO

Bengal Provisions in high preservation, consist-  
ing of Round's, Briskets and Humps, Pickled  
Cabbage in small Kegs, and Hogs Cheeks, in  
10 Gallon Casks.

Advertisement.

JOHN BRANSON, has the honor to inform  
the Ladies and Gentlemen of Madras and the  
Public at large—that the well chosen Investment of  
W. A. de Vries, Esq. Commander of the Ho-  
norable Company's Ship *Dev Vries*, is now expor-  
ted for Sale at the Commission Warehouse,

CONSISTING OF  
A General Assortment of Europe Goods in  
high preservation.  
MADRAS, 23d June 1807.

For Sale on Commission.

BY J. BRANSON.  
A STRONG Bay Arab Horse, landed  
last year from Bombay, and has been  
feldom rode since—he is quiet, free from  
vice, and stands fire—Price 220 Pagodas.  
May be seen on application to J. Branson.

Lottery of China Goods.

UITR OF ROSES

AND  
TIMBER.

Second days Drawing in the First Class,  
MONDAY, 23d June, 1807.

1756 Prize of Ten Tubs Sugar candy,  
Prizes of one Duggee each,  
81 361 853 1574  
Prizes of one Tola of Rofe each,  
295 1763 2682 2866  
Prizes of one Shimbram each,  
400 2246  
Prizes of 1st Sort Sheathing Board, 10 Pieces each,  
127 587 771 800 811 1495 1623 1961 2592  
2664 2826.  
Prizes of 2d Sort Sheathing Board 14 Pieces each,  
752 786 1170 1376 1995 2225 2259 2603  
2608 2642  
Prizes Half Tub Sugar candy each,  
73 111 151 232 310 376 388 458 472  
527 649 675 720 744 826 876 960 994 1066  
1074 1132 1188 1252 1401 1405 1457 1499  
1415 1444 1453 1525 1533 1597 1643 1727  
1734 1745 1868 1846 1890 1908 1999 1912  
1936 1956 1965 2085 2130 2166 2184 2192  
2282 2303 2331 2340 2474 2488 2547 2572  
2621 2652 2694 2703 2710 2764 2791 2793  
2797.

J. J. SIMON, AGENT.

for Sale on Commission.

BY J. BRANSON

EXCELLENT Brandy, per gallon, 7 0 0  
Gin, ditto, 0 22 0

for Private Sale.

BY FAURE & HEEFKE Junr.

A PAIR of Iron Grey Pegues perfectly  
Broke in for a Carriage or Bands; they  
are both young Horses and fast trotters, Price  
250 Pagodas.  
A Grey Arab of a handsome Figure and good  
temper'd, and is an Excellent Budy Horse, Price  
275 Pagodas.  
A handsome Bengal Palanquin, remarkable  
Light, Lined with Europe Chintza, Price 60 Pagodas.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By FAURE and HEEFKE, Junr.

A FEW dozen of excellent French Claret,  
Price Pagodas 4 per dozen.  
Do. do. Bell's Claret, at 5 Pags. do.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
By FAURE and HEEFKE, Junr.,  
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,  
On FRIDAY next, the 26th Instant,  
at 11 o'clock,  
AN INVOICE

OF  
BENGAL SALTED PROVISION

In High Preservation

VIZ.

TWELVE Casks Rounds and Briskets,—  
Twelve Tierces of Beef and Pork, Fifty  
Side of Bacons and Twelve dozens Hogs Cheeks,  
ALSO  
AN INVOICE OF

CUTLERY,

CONSISTING OF  
Pocket-kives, Razors, Scissors, Lascar Knives,  
Clips and Stays, Brass Hinges, Gunand Pistol  
Flints, Snufflers, &c.

AT THE SAME TIME,  
Twenty dozens French Claret, Ten Large  
Casks of Gin, A few corges 20 Fujim Cloth,  
A few Pieces of Salamopores, a few coat Pieces,  
&c.

AND  
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
At 12 o'clock,  
A Strong Serviceable Grey Bandy Horse.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,  
On WEDNESDAY next, the 24th Inst.  
AT 12 O'CLOCK.

A TERRIER Dog—a Pointer Dog and Bitch.

By order of the Administrator.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,  
On THURSDAY the 25th Instant,  
SALE TO COMMENCE  
AT 10 O'CLOCK.

The Effects of the late Maxwell  
Thomson Esq. Surgeon.

VIZT.

PLATE, Consisting of a large Waiter, One  
Milk Pail and cover, Six Curry Dishes & 4  
covers, One Hor water plate, Three Sauce Pans,  
One Tea Pot and cover, A Punch Ladle, One Fun-  
nell and Strainer, A Soup Ladle, Table, De-  
ter, Tea, Milk, Salt and Marrow spoons, Table  
Pinks, Towels, &c. &c.  
Plated Ware, consisting of a Tea kettle with  
Stand and Lamp, Bottle Stand, Table and Cham-  
ber cardsticks, Cruet Stand, &c. &c.  
Sundry Articles of Household Furniture,  
A Capital Mahogany Medicine chest with a  
Book of Directions: A case containing 3 Silver  
Cethers, 1 case of Scalpels, 1 Miter of Pearl  
to use in shaving Lancets, 1 case of Sewing Need-  
les, Two cases of Amputating Instruments, Two  
do. of Tooth Instruments, A Silver Mounted  
Reading Glass, one Thermometer in a case.  
A few Pieces of Rich Kincauns.  
A few do. of Northward Trazars.  
Guns and Gun wares, consisting of a  
chamber new, A capital Gold Watch by Barraud  
with Gold chain, Seal and Key,  
Books, chiefly Medical and Sundry other Ar-  
ticles.

AT THE SAME TIME,  
A Bay Pegue Bandy Horse & Harness,  
A Grey Bandy Mare,  
A Bay Saddle Mare,  
A Bandy with Hood,  
AND  
A Palanquin,  
AT 12 O'CLOCK,  
Two Tents,  
ALSO  
A Capital Gold Watch by Grant, Fleet Street,  
Copp'd and Jewell'd with a Gold chain & Stone  
Seal, belonging to the Estate of the late Captain  
Thomas Baines.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,  
Tomorrow THURSDAY the 25th Instant,  
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A LARGE Family Cote, with Bedding, Cur-  
tains &c. &c. complete,  
One Pair of Handsome Painted Coaches,  
Twelve do. do. Chaises,  
Four do. do. State Stands,  
Four do. do. Morahs.  
A Capital Single Barrelled Fowling Piece by  
Mortimer, in a safe complete.  
One Pair of Pittuls, A Second hand Cavalry  
Saddle and Bridle, Two Swords, a few Books,  
And Sundry other Articles.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,  
Tomorrow THURSDAY the 25th Instant,  
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A LARGE and Valuable Collection of  
Books,  
Catalogues of which will be published and dis-  
tributed.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,  
On MONDAY, the 29th Instant,  
SALE TO COMMENCE  
AT 10 O'CLOCK

A LARGE and Valuable Collection of  
Books,  
Catalogues of which will be published and dis-  
tributed.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

A CAPITAL Double Barrelled Gun with  
Parent Breech, Gold Pan and Touch Hole,  
by Martin, in a safe complete.  
The above was made by Particular Order, and  
Warranted.  
PRICE 100 PAGODAS.



# THE COURIER

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24th, 1867.

**THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD MINTO**, will hold a LEVEE, at the Banqueting Room, Government Gardens, on Thursday next, the 25th Instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

22d June.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

G. J. Hedow, Assistant under the Chief Secretary to be Governor in the Secret and Political Department.

## Military Intelligence.

### BY GOVERNMENT.

For S. G. George, May 25, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders the following Extract from a letter despatched by His Lordship in Council to the Honorable Court of Directors under date the 23d March 1867, with the Copy of the reply, received from the Honorable Court.

Extract of a General Letter to the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 23d March 1867.

Para. 433—"We have recently directed the sum of Rs. 6000 to be paid to Lieutenant Wight of the 3d Regiment of our Native Infantry on account of the private injury done by His Lordship in Council to the private interest of the Officers in an action which he sustained with great judgment and gallantry at the head of a small party of Troops against a considerable body of predatory Pindars."

Extract of a General Letter from the Hon. Court of Directors, dated 30th July 1865.

"ALTHOUGH we have not received the proceedings to which your letter, the Narrative of Lieutenant Wight's gallant conduct, given in the Paragraphs in sufficient to justify your Resolution, and as you have stated that by his exertions he was enabled to capture a mounted force of five Pagodas, which he was appointed to escort from Vellore to Hyderabad, by the sacrifice of his own baggage, for which you remunerated him in the sum of Pagodas 324, we authorize you to make him a gratuitous Donation of Pagodas 500 in addition thereto, as a mark of our sense of his good conduct on this occasion."

June 3, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Captain Wells, of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, to accept of a sick Certificate.

His Lordship in Council permits Lieutenant Bentley, of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Mr. Colebrook, Cadet of Infantry, to resign their respective Commissions for Six Months, the former to Guesat, the latter to Calicut.

His Lordship in Council permits Captain Pollock, Commanding the New Town of Cuddalore, to visit the Presidency on leave of absence for one month.

His Lordship in Council directs that the following appointments shall take place:

Captain W. M. Phearson, of His Majesty's 18th Regiment of Foot, to be Aid de Camp to Major General Macdowall, from the 1st March 1867, when Captain M. Dowdall, of His Majesty's 23d Regiment, ceased to draw the allowances of that Appointment.

Lieutenant Coombs, of the 29th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Deputy Ensign Advocate in Mysore, vice Clope.

Lieutenant Palmer of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of the Corps de Coorn.

Mr. A. Fein, Conductor of Ordnance, to be Deputy Commissary of Stores on the departure of Mr. Bell for Europe.

June 6, 1867.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieutenant W. Page of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, to resign his Commission, with the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Messrs. Williams, Fred and Elkett, Cadets of Infantry, to resign the service of the Honorable Court.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel O'Reilly of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, to command the Garrison of Sankerydroog.

His Lordship in Council directs that the following Promotions and Appointment shall take place:

Mr. T. Trotter, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, vice Thompson deceased, dated the 23d of May 1867.

Mr. Affiant Surgeon Sejmest to afford Medical aid at Pondicherry.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters—Country Plains: June 6, 1867.

Lieutenant Colonel Godfrey, from the 24th to the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, and to the 1st Battalion, vice O'Reilly.

6th Native Regiment—Lieutenant Tyler from the 11 to the 2d Battalion, and Captain Clifton from the 11 to the 2d Battalion.

14th Native Regiment—Captain King to the 1st Battalion, and Lieutenant Crockett from the 11 to the 2d Battalion.

The following temporary appointments of Medical Officers by Commandants of Division, and Stations, are confirmed:

Mr. Affiant Surgeon Macaulay to the Medical charge of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry, also to that of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, and to that of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, with Gan Lafcars attached, serving in Travancore.

The Garrison Surgeon at Vellore to afford Medical aid to a detachment of His Majesty's 50th Regiment on duty at that Station.

Lieutenant Kyd, of the Madras European Regiment, having relinquished permission to decline promoting by the election for the Junior Class of the Military Institution, is directed to join his Corps; and Lieutenant Power of the 1st Battalion 34th Regiment Native Infantry, will supply the vacancy this created in the Institution.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

The Right Honorable Lord Minto, Governor General of India, paid a visit yesterday morning to His Highness the Nabob, and was felicitated at his arrival and departure by the guns of the Palace—His Lordship will hold a Levee at the Banqueting Room To-morrow Morning at 11 o'clock.

THE Battle we stated in our Extra of 21st Instant, in which the French lost 4,000 killed and wounded, and 5,000 Prisoners with 80 pieces of Cannon, was fought near Pultuk. From the 23d to the 26th December, almost daily skirmishes took place, but the general action was fought on the 26th December. General Benningen, who commanded the Russian forces, states, that he was prevented from pursuing the Enemy by the receipt of intelligence, that the French Generals Ney and Augereau were advancing in his rear; and night coming on served to further cover the retreat of the Enemy. In this battle Bonaparte is said to have commanded in person. He must however, have retreated afterwards, as we find it stated that he was at Warlaw on the 8th of January.

On the 7th January, a second battle was fought, on the authority of letters received from several quarters, supposed to have been fought, which was in all probability more sanguinary and more decisive than the former; 47,000 French prisoners are said to have arrived at Marienburg, and a Proclamation was received at Dantzic, in which the King of Prussia states his expectation of speedily returning to Berlin.

One account states Bonaparte to have been surrounded at Warlaw, by the Russians and Prussians on the 8th January, whilst others say, that finding his army destroyed he had set off on his return to Paris.—General Bernadotte is reported to be killed, and Marshals Ney, Soult and Davout, and an Aid de Camp of Bonaparte's, taken prisoners.

The total loss of the French in the various encounters is estimated at 60,000 men.—A vessel arrived in the Downs 21st February, brings a rumour from Camperdown, that Austria had joined the Russians before the battle of the 9th January; on the same authority the differences are said to have been adjusted between Russia and the Porte. The News of the Defeat of the French in Poland had reached the Texel, and King Louis's subjects had expressed strong signs of disaffection to his Government.—Our next advices are awaited with considerable anxiety, and we shall be happy to receive some official statements in corroboration of the above.

Our Readers will exult that the cause of suffering humanity has found a successful advocate in Lord Greenville, and that by the decision of the House of Lords, the Slave Trade is to be abolished from the 1st January 1868.

The unmanly and cowardly act of which M. Moreau and other Officers of the French National Frigate Piedmontaise were guilty, in having stabbed Captain Larkin and one or two of his Officers as they were quitting the Warren Hastings, after a spirited and gallant resistance against a superior force, has been officially noticed in terms of merit and approbation. An instance though not of equal gravity, yet of a description which cannot fail to create the strongest sentiments of abhorrence at a conduct so cruel and unjustifiable, has recently come to our notice; and which we think it a duty to publish to the world; and which we shall contend it equally our duty to contradict, should the fact have been untruly stated.—The Travers and Lufington arrived at Bombay have brought from the Cape a number of our Lancers

(native Seamen) who were taken in the Brunfwiek, and whom Admiral Lincolns had SOLD AS SLAVES at the Cape!

Yesterday arrived the American ship Superior, Captain Miller, from New York the 3d February—the bring no News.

Subscriptions to the New Native Poor Fund, continued.

	P.	F.	C.
Brought over, 12, 17	37	39	
Robert Denison, Esq.	25	0	0
John Binny, Esq.	25	0	0
George Smith, Esq.	23	25	0
Messrs. Frazer and Heccks, junr.	30	0	0
Mr. J. Brance	15	0	0
Mr. W. Hogg	10	0	0
Mr. W. L. Mayer	5	0	0
Mr. T. Smith	5	0	0
Mr. W. Grant	5	0	0
Mooneaph,	15	0	0

(To be Continued.) Subscriptions are now received by Mr. I. Baker.

Arrivals at the Presidency.—The Rev. Mr. Reeve, Major Titchborne, M. E. Regt.—Major Wilber, 8th Regt. N. C.—Capt. J. Brodie, 2d Bat. 11th Regt.—Lieut. W. Chavilla, M. I. Norton.—Lieut. Gordon, 6th Regt.—Lieut. Denny, 1st Bat. 8th Regt.—Lieut. J. Swinton, M. I.—Lieutenant and Ensign Blackfin, 1st Bat. 9th Regt.—Superintending Surgeon Henry Harris, Messrs. F. C. Smith, and C. Bowfell, Writers, and Charles Whalley, Attorney at Law.

Departures.—Lieut. A. Chambers, 2d Bat. 12th Regt. Seringapatam, and Mr. Charles Stuart, Assistant Surgeon, Trinchnopoly.

## Calcutta.

On Monday morning accounts were received at the Bankhall, of the arrival at Diamond Harbour, of the Danish ship Harroger, Captain Fatterton, from Europe, the Cape, and Tranquebar.

The Harroger left Copenhagen on the 10th of October last, the Cape of Good Hope, on the 18th of February, and Tranquebar, on the 21st ultimo.

On the morning that the Harroger left Tranquebar, a small Danish Country vessel arrived at that Port, from the Isle of France. It was understood that Tranquebar that no particular news was received by the arrival from the Mauritius.

The Danish vessel that has arrived at Tranquebar from the Mauritius, sailed thence on the 10th or 12th of April. A short time prior to that date, a violent hurricane had blown down the mischief upon the Island, and destroyed two or three ships.

The Danish East India Company's ship the Helfinger, Captain Hellefren, bound for Copenhagen to Bengal, had through stress of weather been forced to put into the Mauritius, where it was condemned as unfit to prosecute her voyage. Captain Hellefren had purchased the late Warren Hastings, into which he had transhipped his cargo, and was expected to proceed for Bengal about the latter end of April.

A Danish gentleman, a passenger from Tranquebar with the Harroger, states that he was at Manila in January last; at which time the French frigate Cannonier was at that Port, and preparing to return direct for Europe.

## Bombay.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS, &c.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Captain Thomas Dade Batey, as Deputy Commanding Officer of the Marine Battery and Store-keeper, pursuant to his appointment to those Offices by the Hon'ble Court of Directors. Mr. Falconer has been appointed Deputy in the Office.

Lieutenant Nichie, Boat Master at the Presidency.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to promote Mr. Thomas S. Price, to the Rank of second Lieutenant on the 31st day of the month of December, 1867, in consequence of the death of the second Lieutenant Joseph Machin—date of Rank the 1st March 1867.

Saturday 30, May 1867.

EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL ORDERS. By the Commanding Officer of the Forces. The Command of the Province of Guzerat having devolved upon Major General Jones by the Order of Government under date the 14th inst. all Orders and Applications connected with his command will be made through him as formerly.—Major General Jones has permission to remain at the Presidency until further orders.

BY GOVERNMENT.

25th May, 1867.—By the East India Regular revenue Mr. L. S. Spencer, it appears that Major Jeremy W. H. was struck off the strength of the army on the 30th May, 1866, as retired on account of his wounds. His Commission is considered null and void, and as that publication is considered official, being first sent out by the Hon'ble Court, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a notice be given in the present instance, and that Lieut. Colonel Ward be struck off from the 29th May 1866.

As the casualty arising from Lieutenant Colonel W. H. H. retirement, is of a prior date to the death of Colonel A. Doolan from the service, and the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Doolan from the service, the following Alterations and Promotions become necessary and are accordingly relieved on viz.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. Joseph Borden, to be Lieut. Col. vice Warrick deceased.—Date of Rank 21st May 1866.

Ninth Regiment N. J. Major George Liwellia, to be Major, vice Borden promoted.—do. do. do. Capt. J. E. Robinson, to be Capt. vice Liwellia promoted.—do. do. do. Capt. Lieut. Thomas Tracher, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Robinson promoted.—do. do. do. Lieut. Walter B. Mofely, to be Lieut. vice Thacher promoted.—do. do. do.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. William Esch, to be Lieut. Col. vice Anderson promoted.—14th July do.

Third Regiment N. J. Major James Lloyd to be Major, vice Esch promoted.—do. do. do. Captain William Turner, to be Captain vice Lloyd promoted.—do. do. do. Capt. Lieut. William L. Carpenter, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Turner promoted.—do. do. do. Lieut. Robert Campbell to be Lieut. vice Carpenter promoted.—do. do. do. Lieut. Robert Taylor, to be Lieut. vice Field deceased, —1st January 1867.

Infantry. Major Robert Hunt, to be Lieut. Col. vice Doolan retired.—14th July do.

Marine Battalion. Capt. Robert Lewis, to be Major vice Hunt promoted, —do. do. do. Lieut. William Walker, to be Captain of a Company, vice Lewis promoted.—do. do. do. Ensign Augustus Grafton, to be Lieut. vice Walker promoted.—do. do. do.

The Senior Cadet in the Supernumerary list Mr. Aston G. L. has been appointed to the post of a letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors dated 6th August 1866, be published in General Orders.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following promotion take place in the English Regiment Native Infantry, vice Lieutenant Patrick Robertson deceased viz.

Ensign George Gellie to be Lieut. vice Robertson deceased.—1st May 1867.

Senior Cadet on the Supernumerary list Acting Ensign John Canning to be Ensign vice Gellie promoted.—do. do. do.

8th.—Mr. Gamble has been appointed Assistant Surgeon at our Island of S. Helena. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following promotion take place in the English Regiment Native Infantry, vice Lieutenant Patrick Robertson deceased viz.

Ensign George Gellie to be Lieut. vice Robertson deceased.—1st May 1867.

Senior Cadet on the Supernumerary list Acting Ensign John Canning to be Ensign vice Gellie promoted.—do. do. do.

Thursday last, being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth day, at Sun rise the colours were displayed at the Castle, at noon a Royal salute was fired from the Garrison, and at one o'clock, a similar salute was fired from the Ships in the harbour: and in the evening the Honorable the Governor gave a splendid entertainment to the Settlement; after dinner several loyal and Patriotic songs were sung, and a grand firework display, accompanied with suitable tunes from the Band.

A letter from our correspondent at Pondicherry, under date the 3d Instant, mentions—"We had a most tremendous thunder storm yesterday evening, attended with much thunder, lightning and heavy rain.—Two natives riding in a cart, near camp, were struck down by the lightning, one of them was found dead on the spot, the other much wounded, who is now in the hospital, and hopes are entertained of his recovery."

Our letters from Goa, mention the arrival of a Portuguese frigate, in the Roads; from Lisbon, last from the 1st inst., having the Viceroy for Goa on board; the Southerly winds blowing hard and a heavy swell rolling into the bay, had prevented the Viceroy from landing, every thing was preparing on shore to receive him with all the honours and distinctions, due to his exalted situation.

When the present Governor of Goa, (who is superseded by the arrival of the Viceroy) shall leave that settlement, he will carry with him, the good wishes not only of the settlement, but of every foreigner who has had occasion to visit Goa, during his administration.

Our subsequent advices from Goa, mention that the gale of wind having considerably increased, and the sea running exceedingly high, the Portuguese frigate with the Viceroy was unfortunately driven upon the bar, we understand the Viceroy, and all the Officers and crew of the frigate were in the most imminent danger of their lives, and owing to the exertions alone of his Majesty's Officers and men of the 78th and the 86th Regiments they were fortunately saved.

(Signed) H. Q. BROWNIE, Dep. Adj. Gen.

CEYLON. HEAD QUARTERS GALLE, GENERAL ORDERS June 8th 1867.

His Excellency The Governor has been pleased to make the following Appointment.

Mr. F. A. Stutzer to be Assistant Surgeon with Island Rank, and to be attached to the Garrison of Jaffna until further Orders.—Date of Appointment 15th Feb. 1867.

(Signed) H. Q. BROWNIE, Dep. Adj. Gen.

John Kitson Esq. to be Assistant Advocate Fiscal, and Joint Fiscal to the Supreme Court for the District of Colombo.



Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS. THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

The Duke of Somerset and Beaufort took the oath and their seats.—The Bishop of Oxford was introduced.

SLAVE TRADE.

Lord Grenville then moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Slave Trade Abolition Bill.—In rising to enforce the propriety of that measure, his Lordship said he must necessarily tread back much of the ground that had been trod on former occasions, and repeat many of the arguments which he had before urged when motions nearly similar were brought before their Lordships.—But though he might sink being tedious and irksome, he should have no effort in his power unexerted to do justice to this most important question, and to impress upon their Lordships the absolute necessity of acceding to his proposition, for which he claimed their support, not only on the plea of humanity and benevolence; not only as a measure indispensably necessary to the safety of our West India colonies; but still more on the grounds of eternal justice—justice was one and uniform, justice therefore to the unfortunate Africans, could not be deemed injustice to the West-India Planters.—In what school of law, morality, or religion, the contrary doctrine has been taught, he should not say—what the Africans have hitherto suffered from the Slave Trade, was the most heinous and atrocious crime possibly be found in the annals of human depravity; and he was confident that when he stated these acts of injustice to a British House of Peers, he should have done enough to induce them to acquiesce in his motion. His Lordship then proceeded to examine the arguments which counsel had yesterday advanced in extenuation and justification of the trade, all of which, he asserted, would be found to be disproved by fact and experience. It was pretended that by some strange law of nature, it was impossible to keep up the Negro population in the Islands without the importation of fresh Slaves from Africa. What prevents it? Look to the low laborious classes in every community—Where does population more successfully flourish, if they be but moderately worked, and wholesomely nourished?—Such is the universal law of Nature; and if it happens otherwise with regard to the Slaves imported into the West Indies, it is because they are ill and faintly fed, and their labours are overworked.—Such, no doubt, is not the wish of British Planters; but they are not on the spot; and every thing is conducted by their Delegates, or rather by the Delegates of their Delegates. This point of the decrease of population was taken up 14 years ago, by that great political arithmetician, Mr. Pitt, in whose labours he had the honour then to be united, and the result of his calculations was, that from 1698, till 1734, the average loss by that decrease was 31 per cent, in the island of Jamaica; from 1734 to 1780 the loss diminished to not more than one per cent; and on an average of the last three years there was no decrease at all, or nothing worth mentioning. This proved how bounded was the statement of the Planters; and that when the slaves were not overworked or ill fed, the births exceeded the number of deaths. The same might be said with respect to almost all the other islands. Where then was the necessity of keeping up the population by fresh importations from Africa, when it is proved that the highest cultivation may be maintained without them? But it is said there are islands to be cleared, and new islands may be brought into cultivation. Do we feel any necessity for such an extension of sugar colonies? Is not the market already glutted? But suppose it was not, is this increase worth what it would cost? And will it be believed what time and Negroes would be required to put those new lands into the desired state of cultivation? Why, upon comparison, it appears, that it would require two or three centuries, and a million or two more of miserable Africans: Would not the most hardened barbarian turn from such a prospect with disgust? But we are warned to look at the state of St. Domingo, and there to read the consequences of rivving the fetters of the Slave Trade Abolition. The state of St. Domingo does not arise from that cause. It arises from the flagrant violation of the promises held out to the slaves, and from fresh importations of Africans. If then we would guard our islands from the same fate, let us be faithful to our promises: let us cease to import more Africans. Parliament has already pronounced that this trade was contrary to policy, to justice, to humanity, and religion—and the negroes know that such is the sense of the British Parliament; and it can only be proved to be sincere by permitting no farther importations. Besides, the cultivation and good management of the home rocks would make them in every respect infinitely preferable to the African colonies. But it will be said, that regulations have been adopted that will tend to abolish the trade, or take every thing that is objectionable from it.—They will believe that, who knew how their proposed regulations have been received in the islands. To describe how they have been received would appear a design to inflame; but whoever wishes to know it may read the correspondence between Lord Scarsford

and the Secretary of state. His Lordship however could not help indulging with what information the recommendation was received, to make it a crime punishable with death, for any Planter who murdered his slave; and in fact was well known, that a white militia man wantonly murdered a slave in one of the islands, and braved every threat of punishment by saying, "What punish me for having killed a negro?" Here there was a call of Order, from Lord Morton, who complained that some person was taking notes at the Bar, and therefore thought the standing order of the house should be enforced to exclude strangers. Lords Holland and Eldon interposed, & represented to the Noble Lord, that if any thing different occurred, it would be a course have been noticed by the Noble Lord on the Woolpack, whose duty it was to see that order was properly observed. Lord Grenville then continued his observation and took a survey of all the arguments that had been suggested against his motion, all of which were fully refuted. The Noble Lord concluded with a very flattering panegyric on the talents and perseverance of Mr. Wilberforce, to which not only England, but the world, might soon be indebted for the abolition of a trade, which was not only a stain on the honour of this nation, but a reproach to humanity itself. We have not followed the Noble Lord through all the points which he has so ably stated, as most of his reasonings, as the Noble Lord himself had observed, have already been so often before the public. The Duke of Clarence controverted at some length the different positions of the Noble Baron, and asserted, that from the local knowledge he had of the West India Islands, he might easily prove that many of them were unfounded. He was obliged to hear the Noble Lord promise that his intended measure was not to affect the state of the Negroes, now in our islands. So far the fears of the Planters would be appeased. But at the same time he had reason to believe, that the French might again get possession of St. Domingo, and perhaps of Cuba; and then, if they were disposed to carry on the African slave trade which he had abandoned, what mischief might they not do to our islands. Indeed, he feared it would be of a nature to induce His Majesty to send a message to Parliament, representing the deplorable state to which the Islands were reduced, and recommending the repeal of this fatal measure. This might happen in three or four years. Certain at least he was, that the prohibition to import slaves would produce the ruin of our West India colonies, and from the ruin of these colonies it would date the downfall of the British Empire. The Duke of Gloucester had always looked upon this odious traffic with abhorrence; it had lately been judged by Parliament to be contrary to policy, to justice, to humanity, and religion; after such a declaration, could Parliament suffer it any longer to exist? As to the evil consequences that were supposed to arise from the abolition, he feared them not. That they might be safely proposed again; the Planters took care to promote population among the negroes, they already had a stock, which they in time would find amply sufficient for the highest cultivation of their plantations.—There was no serious difficulty in the way of the abolition. The House felt that, as to the rest of the globe was crying out for mercy against the oppressive cruelty of the other; and it was for the honour of that House to interfere and see the cause of justice and humanity rectified. The Duke of Gloucester supported the Bill, & entreated their Lordships to persevere in the measures which they had introduced for the suppression of a trade, so contrary to every principle of justice and every feeling of humanity. The Earl of Morton opposed the Bill, and recommended to their Lordships to pause, and to consider whether the Abolition of the trade would not be attended with worse consequences in the view of humanity, than its continuation. The Earl of Westmoreland said, the example of every nation upon earth may be cited to prove that there was nothing contrary to any principle of human nature in making use of slaves. The practice of slavery among the Jews, the chosen people of God, proved there was nothing in it repugnant to the Divine Will. There was no prohibition of it in the Christian Gospel. It was one of the best constituted states of antiquity, and certainly the treatment of the slaves in the West India Islands was far better than that of the domestic slaves of some of the most celebrated ancient characters. If we should desist from importing slaves, the culture of our colonies would decline, and other nations more voracious than ourselves, by our foolish and groundless tenders.—We were not to look for the concurrence of our nations. What did the French Minister say when it was proposed to him to make the Abolition a condition of the Treaty of Peace then proposed? He said no, let us make Peace first, and then the Emperor will consider how far the interest of his colonies will permit him to be a friend to our cause. From some indefinable law of Providence it was impossible that the number of the slaves in the West Indies could be kept up without fresh importations. If the source which supplied the present labouring population in that quarter was that up, culture must decline; we must look to our enemies for the supplies we were accustomed to so many nations; one of the

principal branches of our revenue would be cut off, and a great nursery of our maritime strength would be destroyed. He trusted their Lordships would pause before they sanctioned a measure, pregnant with such mischievous consequences. The Earl of Selkirk said, the argument of profit and loss may be adduced to sanction every other base and criminal practice, as well as that which it was now proposed to abolish. It was an argument, which was highly disgraceful to mankind, and which was well calculated to give an idea of the necessity and a principled foundation upon which this traffic rested. He went into a detailed calculation, to show, that with good treatment, the natural increase of the Slaves would be sufficient to keep up their numbers. Viscount Sidmouth lamented that on this question it had always been his lot to differ from those with whom he was most nearly connected in political union and in personal friendship. If such a difference was painful in mere political questions, it was particularly so on questions involving the highest moral principles. Whatever circumstances there may be in the state of society in Africa, to mitigate or compare the condition of slaves in the West India Islands, it was enough to render it horrible, that the trade was one in which man was bought and sold, in order to render it desirable, for the honour of the nation, to abolish it. From the first proceeding, in 1791, and indeed from his first entrance into Parliament, he had never ceased to wish the abolition. But then he thought with Mr. Burke, that it ought to be gradual; and by means of regulations, and amply gradually increasing, but to go for an amount as virtuous to amount to a prohibition in a little time, and at the same time likely to cause a great amelioration in the treatment of the slaves, with a view to enable them to keep up their numbers. It had been always his wish, when in administration, to prevent any increase of the Slave trade, and with this view the Administration at the head of which he was formerly advised His Majesty not to allow any slaves to be imported from Africa for the purpose of cultivating Trinidad, and the other captured islands; He argued, that from the inferiority of the number of females to that of males, promiscuous intercourse followed, and when women proved pregnant they knew not the father and they were careless of the offspring. There were besides, in the West Indies, diseases peculiarly fatal to young children.—Thus the population could not be kept up without gradual attention to those evils, and providing effectual remedies for them.—The House was already pledged to abolish the trade, and one effectual measure had been taken towards it, in providing that no new ships, and no new proprietors of ships were to be admitted to the trade; and that was necessary to be a gradually operative regulation to carry the abolition into effect, without that confusion and mischief which the sudden enforcement of it, in its full extent, could not fail to be attended with. The negroes could not, without considerable preparation, be brought to endure that they should have no further intelligence from their friends in Africa; and this alone was enough to produce serious disturbance; but much more alarm would be excited among them by the obvious danger that their labours would accumulate to an intolerable degree when no new slaves were to come to participate. He adverted to the introduction of the Chinese labourers, which he hoped would lead to the same good and satisfactory mode of cultivating the islands. He wished for no extension of culture; but he wished the present culture to be kept up; and on this ground, he wished for some regulations to burthen the trade to render it gradually unnecessary, by making it the interest of the planters to make it their study to promote the mode of life among the negroes which would lead to the increase of the species. The sudden abolition would destroy a most important branch of our revenue, a most important source of our naval power, and of our general strength. The Earl of Rosslyn calculated from the accounts of the population of the islands, that the species was increasing, instead of diminishing, in all of them. Lords St. Vincent, Eldon, and Hawkebury, spoke again at the second reading of the Bill, on the ground, that if the trade were to be abandoned by this country, it would be taken up by other countries, in which case there would be nothing gained on the score of humanity. They also contended, that the trade was a source of national possessions, and would not have the effect of ameliorating the condition of the Negroes. Lords King, Northesk, Moira, Holland, Suffolk and the Bishop of Durham, supported the second reading of the Bill, on the ground, that the trade ought to be abolished as contrary to the genius of the Christian religion, and equally inconsistent with justice and humanity as with the principles of sound policy. Lord Northesk stated, that cruelties were inflicted on the slaves which often made his blood run cold.—He should vote with pleasure for the measure, and could never give any vote with more real Satisfaction, except for the emancipation of the Slaves in the colonies. It was also urged, that the Noble Lord's wish, that the abolition would ameliorate the condition of the Negroes, and that if the trade were to be given up by this country under the present circumstances, no other country could take it up, during the war, and if once put a stop to, it would not be easy to resume it. The question was then put, and a Division took place.

For the second reading 72 Proxies 28 100 Against it 28 Proxies 8 38

Majority 64 The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed this day.—Adjourned at Five o'Clock.

MORNING POST.

YARMOUTH, Feb. 21. "Arrived this morning the Lord Keith cutter from the Continent, and landed a Messenger, who is said to be charged with dispatches of great importance." "That the Emperor of Austria had joined the Russians with 70,000 men; and that, with this accession of strength, the Russians had given battle to the French, and totally defeated them.—that immediately after the action, Bonaparte left the remains of his army, and was proceeding in all haste to Paris." It was further stated, "the differences between Russia and the Porte had been adjusted; and that in consequence, the former had been enabled to march a considerable force to join the grand army in Poland."

EXTRACT OF ANOTHER LETTER, Jan. 31. "One of our gun-brigs arrived in the Downs, last night from the Coast of Holland, the Commander of which brings advice, that previous to his sailing on the 27th inst, certain intelligence had been received at the Texel, of the French having sustained a most severe defeat in Poland, subsequent to the 26th ultimo, and that the victorious Russians were pursuing the scattered fugitives in every direction." The mouths of King Louis's loyal Batavians were heremically sealed, and no printed details were suffered to transpire. Nevertheless, the very strong signs of dissatisfaction manifested in various ways; and it is further ascertained, that our brother Louis finds his royal situation very unpleasant, and is in hourly fear of revolt.

"The most moderate accounts state the losses of the French invincibles to be upwards of 60,000 besides the myriads that are perishing from excessive fatigue and disease." "To their accounts it was added, last night, that Bernadotte had been killed, and Ney, Soult, and Davoust made prisoners.—Of Murat, and Angereau, we have not heard since the battle of the 26th.

FEBRUARY 7. Messrs. Dunster and Baker have arrived from the Continent with important dispatches for Government. They were brought to Harwich by the Lady Francis Packet, and by the same vessel arrived the Gottenburg Mails to the 23d inclusive. It will be seen, by a perusal of the intelligence brought by these Mails, as given in another part of our papers, that the defeat of the French on the 26th ultimo, was a general one; that the French on the Bugambie, in general circulation, and received with general credit, in every part of Germany. A letter from Copenhagen, dated January 18, states their defeat with the loss of seventy thousand men, in the several battles reported to have been fought between the 26th and the 30th of December. We must here again offer our sincere congratulations, as well as universal sympathy, of these reports. From whatever quarter they proceed, they all agree as to the time of the reported battles. The Stockholm Gazette of January 12, announces the return of General Mortier to Anklam. Our readers will doubtless remember, that the former Gottenburg Mails stated the departure of the General from the Swedish frontier, and implied it to be a general negotiation between France and Sweden. If such a negotiation existed, it is now terminated. We are inclined to believe, however, from the expressions of the Gazette, that it had never actually commenced, though the overture seems to have been made by General Mortier. A letter from Vienna, of the date of Dec. 27, must be considered as important, if it be entitled to credit. It indicates that the submission of the Emperor of Austria to France, that remain as complete as ever. General Chibrier, the Austrian Commander at Cattaro, is stated to have been disgraced for having surrendered that fortress to the Russians.

The Windfor packet, in twenty-four days from New York, and the Prince of Wales, in thirteen days from Lisbon, have arrived at Falmouth. It is said that the latter brings intelligence of the serious indisposition of the King of Spain, and of the increasing influence and authority of the Prince of Castile. It is further said to have arrived at Madrid, and to have excited there some apprehensions, and more speculations, as to his probable object—one of these, and not a very improbable one, will be found in our Falmouth letter.

It is with infinite pleasure we announce, on information which we may credit, that Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has it is intended to attend the next drawing-room, on the 12th instant. A circumstance which we cannot but hail as a pledge of happier events. Earl Cornwall took leave of His Majesty, previous to his departure for the Continent, and Hope, to take upon him the government of that place. The Duke of Norfolk, after all, it is said, will have one of the vacant Blue Ribbons.



Letter from General Bennigsen to the King of Prussia.

Intelligence from the Allies has at length reached town. We cannot exactly state the channel through which it has been received, but we have no doubt of its authenticity.

FORTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

WARSAW, Jan. 8. — "Breslau has surrendered. Brieg, Schweidnitz, Kofel, Colberg, and Dantzic, will be immediately besieged. Our Light Cavalry is in the neighbourhood of Konigsberg. The Ruffians continue to retreat toward Grodno. Baron de Vincent has brought letters from the Emperor of Austria to His Majesty at Warsaw."

"The brevity of this abstract scarcely gives an opportunity for remark. It is here, however, stated, that the French are advancing. They are about to besiege Brieg, Schweidnitz, Kofel, Colberg, and Dantzic. All these places are Prussian towns. There is not a word of any operations relating to that division of the army which is charged with the conduct of hostilities against Prussia. The Ruffians are only casually mentioned. Upon the whole, it appears to us, that with regard to Russia the campaign is wholly at a stand. The mention of Baron de Vincent having brought letters from the Emperor of Austria to the French Chief, appears not to have been made with a purpose. — There are probably some fears throughout France and the French Armies, that Austria is not very friendly inclined. This mention of a pending Negotiation, or a friendly intercourse, is perhaps intended to diffuse or tranquillize the apprehensions of the King."

"We understand, moreover, that Government has yesterday received some intelligence from the Continent by two Gentlemen, who arrived at the Office of Lord Howick, with despatches for His Lordship and the Russian Minister. The principal points of this Intelligence are stated to be the official account of the battle of the 26th, in which the French are said to have lost 80 pieces of cannon, and 6000 killed and 6000 prisoners. That the King of Prussia had removed from Konigsberg to Memel, — that Dantzic has a garrison of fifteen thousand men, — and that the Russian General Kaminkoff had received a further reinforcement of 15,000 men. A box, containing part of the above despatches, was publicly delivered to Mr. Vanharter, whilst he was sitting on an Election Committee. It was generally understood amongst the persons present, that the Intelligence was of a very favourable kind. To the above Intelligence, we have to add the following private letter received yesterday from Holland: —

"We cannot advise any thing now in the markets — It is currently rumoured among us, that French negotiations are going on in Poland, which, as you may suppose, do no harm to the Mercantile interest — present appearances, however, induce us to suppose that such reports must soon subside."

— died, on Thursday night, the venerable and celebrated Corfican Gen. Paoli, having completed in peace and quiet a long and eventful life. He died in his 84th year. The General was the grandfather of Bonaparte, a circumstance of which his grandson speaks with very great pride in acknowledging. By his death a considerable pension reverts to Government.

BRITISH PRESS — Feb. 4.

The period for the abolition of the Slave Trade was last night agreed upon in the House of Lords, in a Committee on the Bill. The time limited is the 1st of January, 1808, but no vessel employed in the trade is to be allowed to clear out from the ports of the United Kingdom, for Africa after the first of May next. — These periods were fixed on the motion of Lord Grenville who, however, proposed a proviso, which was agreed to, allowing vessels which shall have failed from this country, for Africa, previous to the 1st of May, and which may not be able to complete their landing so as to arrive in the West Indies previous to the 1st of Jan. 1808, to trade with those cargoes notwithstanding in the West Indies. His Lordship also announced his intention of proposing a clause to prevent more than one voyage being made by any vessel engaged in the Trade, during the interval allowed for its continuance.

The Officer, who brought the despatches from Sir Home Popham, has written a letter to a Gentleman in Birmingham, informing him his son (an Officer in the Royal Marine) was among the captured at Buenos Ayres. From this respect he is authority we learn, that all the British Officers at Buenos Ayres, so far from being removed to the interior, occupy the same lodgings they did before their capture; they are even well treated and protected by the better order of the people; and, provided they do not go out at night, of which they are always cautious, there is a apprehension of ill treatment. The soldiers here, it is, then, been sent into the country, as the Spaniards are afraid to keep a body of men in one place.

"I have the happiness most respectfully to inform your Majesty, that I have succeeded in repulsing the enemy, who yesterday morning attacked me on every point near Pultusk. The main attack was made by General Souther, at the head of 15,000 men, on my left wing, near Farmaguar, in the view of getting possession of that town; I had only 5000 men under General Bagonaut to oppose the enemy on that side; they made a brave defence, till I sent a reinforcement of three battalions of reserve, and afterwards three more under General Tollow, by which means the right wing of the French was totally defeated. The second attack, equally brisk, was made on my right flank, where General Barkeley de Tolly was posted with the van-guard. This wing extended on the road towards Stezegen to a small wood, where I had placed a covered battery, which the enemy attempted to turn. I therefore made a movement backwards on their right, which succeeded so well, that I not only frustrated the attempt of the enemy, but was also so fortunate as to reinforce General Barkeley de Tolly, with three battalions, ten squadrons, and one battery to repulse the enemy; on which the enemy retreated from the wood."

"The attack commenced at eleven o'clock in the morning, and lasted till dark. From the relation of all the prisoners, I was apprised by Messrs. Murat, Davoust, and Lafes, with an army exceeding 50,000 men. They have lost about 500, according to their own account."

"All my troops fought with the greatest bravery. The following Generals particularly distinguished themselves: Olferman, Tollow, Barkeley de Tolly, Prince Dolgorouky, Bagonaut, Somoffel, Sidoroff, the Infantry, also Colonel Davidoffky and Gondoff, &c."

"Field-Marshal Kamenikoff departed from Pultusk for Otrahelka on the morning of the 26th December, previous to the attack, and again gave up the whole command to me, so that I have had the good fortune to command alone in this affair, and to beat the enemy."

"I have to lament that the long expected success of General Bagonaut had not arrived, although he was but two German miles distant, and even halted half way. I should otherwise have been able to follow up my victory. I have further to lament, that the total want of provisions and forage oblige me to retire with my corps to Razow; the enemy had not molested me in my retreat."

(Signed) "BENNINGSEN," "Razow, the 27th (1791) Dec. 1806."

Hamburgh, Jan. 21. BULLETIN.

"General Manstein, Governor of Dantzic, states, that 47,000 prisoners had been sent to Marienburg, taken on the 29th ultimo, in an engagement, in which the King of Prussia commanded his own troops, and in which the Ruffians and Prussians were completely successful. There is likewise a Proclamation of the King of Prussia, to his subjects, flating his hopes of a speedy return to Berlin; he flates likewise, that an armistice took place on the 7th, near Posen, in which the Ruffians were successful, and Bonaparte was supposed to be surrounded by them at Warsaw, as he was there on the 8th."

Note circulated among the Public Offices.

"Various accounts received this morning, confirm the details of the French at Otrahelka, but the official details are not yet received. Letters from Dantzic mention, that 20,000 French prisoners are marched into Konigsberg. Bonaparte was at Warsaw on the 8th of January, but the Ruffians had crossed the Vistula, and an engagement took place on the 7th of January at Szakahow, on the road to Posen, which is said to have terminated to the disadvantage of the French."

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty Office, Feb. 21, 1807.

Captain Lydiard, of His Majesty's Ship the Anson, arrived here this morning, with dispatches from Vice Admiral Dacres, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to William Maitland, Esq. of which the following are copies:

Shark, Port Royal, Jan. 11. 1807. Sir — I have much satisfaction in congratulating my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on the capture of the Island of Curacao, on the New Year's Day in the morning, by the orders of Capt. Brisbane, of the Arethusa; a copy of whose letter I inclose for their Lordship's information. Whilst I contemplate the immense strength of the harbour of Amsterdam, and the superior force contained in its different batteries opposed to the entrance of the frigates, I know not how suffi-

\* Arethusa, Latona, Anson, and Figuard.

ently to admire the decision of Captain Brisbane, in attempting the harbour, and the determined bravery, and conduct displayed by himself, the other three Captains, and all the Officers and men under his command; it is another strong instance of the cool and determined bravery of British Seamen.

Captain Brisbane being from his situation obliged to act as Governor, I have, as an acknowledgment and high approbation of his conduct, continued him in that situation till His Majesty's pleasure shall be known; and request in the strongest manner, that their Lordships will be pleased to recommend him for that appointment.

Captain Lydiard, (who will have the honour of delivering this, and who fully partook of the conquest, and has before distinguished himself off the Havannah), I beg to refer their Lordships for any information. I shall put an acting Captain in the Anson until his return, or I receive directions thereon.

I am, &c. (Signed) J. R. DACRES. H. M. Ship Arethusa, Curacao, Jan. 1807. SR.

It is with the most lively and heartfelt satisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that His Majesty's Squadron under my command has this day opened the new year with what I humbly flatter myself will be deemed an enterprise of considerable consequence to my country.

I proceeded in the execution of your orders the 29th of November, with every possible avidity, but the adverse wind and current prevented me from reaching this Island before the 1st inst. In my way up I met Captain Bolton, of the Figuard, going to Jamaica, I took him under my orders, according to your directions, and proceeded with the Squadron off this port, having previously received that system of attack which British Seamen are capable of executing. My arrangements having been previously made known to the respective Captains, I was satisfied nothing farther remained for me than to put them in execution. My line of battle consisted of the Arethusa, Latona, Anson and Figuard, and very soon after the break of day, I made all possible sail with the ships, in close order of battle, passing the whole extensive line of sea batteries, and anchored the Squadron in a stile far surpassing my expectations.

My first object was having the effusions of human blood spared. I was the enclosed, No. 11, on the captain of His Majesty's Ship Arethusa, during the action, which was not regarded, as they did their utmost to destroy us. Words cannot express the ability of the Squadron. The harbour was defended by regular fortifications of two tier of guns, Fort Amsterdam alone consisting of 66 pieces of cannon; the entrance only 50 yards wide, athwart which was the Dutch frigate Hariburg, of 36 guns, and Sarinam of 22, with two other smaller frigates of war, one commanded by a Dutch Commander, a chais of forts was on Middleburgh commanding height; and that all impregnable fortrefs, fort Republic, without the distance from a grape-shot, enfilading the whole harbour.

At a quarter past six o'clock we entered the port; a severe and destructive cannonade ensued; the frigates, sloops, and schooner, were carried by proclamation; the fortrefs, the citadel, and town of Amsterdam, by storm; and of which, by seven o'clock, were in our possession. For Bonaparte's sake, I granted the annexed capitulation; and at ten o'clock the British flag was hoisted in Fort Republic; the whole Island is in our quiet possession. The strength, commerce and value, I understand is immense. It is now become a pleasing part of my duty, although impossible, to do justice to the merits, gallantry and determination of Captains Wood, Lydiard, and Bolton, who so nobly headed their respective ships companies to the storm, and the same gallantry and determination are due to the crews, seamen, and marines, for following up so glorious an example. Inclosed is a list of the killed and wounded in His Majesty's Squadron. I have not yet been able to ascertain that of the enemy, except those in the ships. The Dutch Commodore was killed early in the action, and the Captain of the Surinam severely wounded. I have appointed by Proclamation, Wednesday next, the seventh instant, for the Inhabitants of this leventy in 5,000, to take the oath of allegiance to our most gracious Sovereign; those that do not choose will be instantly embarked as prisoners of war. For any further particulars I must beg to refer you to that gallant officer Captain Lydiard.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) C. BRISBANE. To James Richard Dacres, Esq. Vice-Admiral in Chief, &c.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 21, 1806 His Majesty's ship Renommee off Majorca, October 21, 1806.

MY LORD, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that last night the four cutters belonging to His Majesty's ship Renommee, under my command, gallantly entered the port of Colon, in the Island of Majorca, and notwithstanding the fire from the towers, they boarded and captured one tartan, mounting four guns, and two settees, one of

them mounting three guns, Spaniards, deeply laden with grain. The two settees were with great difficulty brought out of the port, but the tartan got on shore, was set fire to, and blew up. Lieut. Sir Wm. Parker commanded the boats, and was assisted by Acting Lieutenant Wm. Webster, Lieut. Henry Murtson, of Royal Marines, and Mr. Murray, Boatswain; these officers, together with the petty officers, seamen, and marines, were volunteers, and I feel happy in reporting to your Lordship that their gallant and steady conduct did them the greatest credit, and merits every commendation. One seaman was wounded in the enterprise. I have, &c. Thos. LIVINGSTONE.

His Majesty's ship Renommee off Majorca, October 23.

MY LORD, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that, last night, three cutters belonging to the Renommee, under the direction of Lieut. Sir Wm. Parker, assisted by the Officers and men that so gallantly cut the vessels out of the port of Colon, on the night of the 21st, brought off, from under the fire of the Tower of Falconara, a Spanish settee, mounting two guns.

In performing this service our people were much annoyed by musketry from behind the bushes, which wounded one man; to put a stop to this, Sir W. Parker landed with a few marines and seamen; and having killed one Spaniard, and driven the rest off, rejoiced the ship without any other loss.

The same gallant and steady conduct, that did so much credit to the officers and men on the night of the 21st, distinguished them last night, and entitles them to the highest praise. I have, &c. T. LIVINGSTONE.

Mr. Courtenay is succeeded to the Treasuryship of the Ordnance, in the room of Mr. Alexander Davison. He is to vacate, it is supposed, his present office, of one of the Lords of the Treasury.

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

Table with columns: Date, 8 A.M., Noon, 3 P.M., 8 P.M. Rows for June 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

24th A little rain in the evening. 25th Small shower of rain at 4 P.M. 22d do. at 9 P.M. 23d do. at 5 P.M. Sea breeze daily.

MADRAS BIRTHS. At Chittoor, on the 3d ultimo, the Lady of George Read Esq. of a Son. At Pondicherry, on the said ultimo, the Lady of Capt. Browne, of the 85th Regiment of a Daughter. On Saturday the 6th ultimo, Mrs. Elveth of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS. At Trichinopoly on the 4th Inst. Lieut. David Binny, of the 3d Regt. Native Infantry. At Calapore, on the 24th ult. Mrs. Machada, of a Son. On the 27th ult. the lady of Capt. B. Noble, sd Native Cavalry, of a Daughter. On Friday last the lady of James Colvin, Esq. of a Son. On Saturday last, the lady of John Thornhill, Esq. of a Daughter.

SEVAGAL DEATHS. At Agra, on the 16th May, in the 6th year of his age, Koodi Setty, of the Regiment, filter of the Nawab Nudjaff Khan, Vizier to the Governor Sir Shah Allum, and eldest of Nawab Molam Khan, brother to the Nawab Surjee Jung.

EUROPE MARRIAGES. On 3d Feb. at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Sir Daniel Fleming, Bart. to Miss Fleming, daughter and sole heiress of the late Sir Michael Le Fleming, Bart.

EUROPE BIRTHS. On the 3d Feb. at his house in Portman-square, the Lady of Colonel Beaumont, of a Son.

EUROPE DEATHS. On the 10th Jan. last the Right Hon. Lord Gosford. His death was occasioned by an inflammation and enlargement of the kidneys. He suffered severely, but took leave of his children and friends with great composure, and dictated a letter to each of his family at the same time. On 3d Feb. Mrs. Benjamin Tev, the eldest Chorus Singer of Covent-garden Theatre.

On the 26th Jan. after a feverish illness, at Highbury Grove, Wiltshire, Mrs. Maria Kari, relict of Arthur George Kari, Esq. whose lady will be severely felt by her affectionate family and numerous friends.

On the 4th February, Mrs. Gooch, the wife of George Gooch, Esq. of Brunwick-square.

On Wednesday, the 28th Jan. at his house in Portland place, James Law, Esq. of a Son.

On 27th Jan. at Alverdale, near Colport, aged 74, the Rev. J. M. Bingham, Rector of Bitchingen, and of Runwell, in Essex, many years an Acting Magistrate of the County of Southampton.

Lately, decessedly lamented, George Wright, Esq. at his house in Upper Grosvenor Street, Fitzroy-square, many years a Major in the Service of the Honourable East India Company. On the 5th February, in Queen Ann's-terrace, Esq. Mrs. Scott, wife of George Scott, Esq. of Holesbrook, Somerset.



# SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1867.

## EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

February 6.

Yesterday the Dispatches for the several Presidencies in India, China, and St. Helena, were finally closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purfers of the undermentioned ships.

**Admiral Gardner, Capt. W. J. Esfield;** *Castle Eden*, Capt. R. Colnett—*Madras & Bengal*; **Sealey Castle, Capt. J. Loch;** *Nottingham*, Capt. W. Campbell; **True Briton, Capt. W. S. Clarke;** *Britannia*, Capt. J. Birch—*Bombay and China*.

**Duke of Montrose, Capt. J. Paterson**—*St. Helena and Bengal*, Alfred, Capt. G. Wellstead—*St. Helena, Bencoolen and China*.

**Passengers per Admiral Gardner.**—For Bengal, Frederick Vanitarr, Esq. Senior Merchant; Capt. C. Baldock, and Misses M. and A. Baldock; Lieut. Garham; Mr. French; Messrs. Penny, Pew, Murray, Orr, Bonnin, Boyes, Urnston, T. and J. Read, Hodges, Colquhoun, Bland, Webster, and Johnston, cadets; Mr. Curran, Assistant Surgeon, For Madras; Mr. Combe, Writer; Lady Richardson, Miss Swedman; Messrs. Tolson, Robinson, Cumming, Macwell, Bradford, Ennis, Kitchens, and Wakefield, cadets; Mr. Kemp, Free Mariner.

**Passengers per Duke of Montrose.**—For Bengal, Messrs. Gamon and Annie, Cadets; Mr. Patulier a free mariner; Mr. Crofs.

**Passengers per True Briton.**—For Bengal; Mrs. Woodhouse and Child.—For Madras; Miss Fraser.—For Bombay; Messrs. Gomade, and petty writers, Mr. Anell, and Mr. Blyth, free mariners.

**Passengers per Castle Eden.**—For Bengal; Mr. Lyon, writer; Capt. Latter, Mrs. and two Miss Latters, Mrs. Mafferton; Messrs. Johnston, Carne, Grant, Swanston, Bernard, Smith, Johnston, Pringle, Shadwell, Topley, Cockburn, Benett, Colnett, Jover, Currie, Cowper, Lane, Shute, & Allamand, cadets; Mr. Mitcheffon, free mariner; Messrs. Dalgell, Pritchett, Scott. G. M. Grant, and Alexander Grant, cadets; Rev. J. Ker.

**Passengers per Sealey Castle.**—For Bombay; Mr. Robertson, cadet; Messrs. Gover and Wraymond, free mariners.

**Passengers per Nottingham.**—For Bombay, Mr. Mackon.

**Passengers per Britannia.**—For Madras, Mr. Houghton, Asslt. Surg. For Bombay, Mr. Coore, writer; Messrs. Hall, Fraser, Taylor, and James, cadets; Mr. Collinson, marine.

**Passengers per Alfred.**—For Bengal, Lieutenant Cartwright, Mr. M'Intyre, cadet. For St. Helena, Captain and Mrs. Kinnaira, Mr. Torbett.

December 8.

Yesterday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. Win. HAY, of the ship *Retreat*, took his final leave of the Court previous to departing for China direct. The ships *Surrey* and *Charlton* were thus stationed, viz *Surrey*, Madras and Bengal; *Charlton*, Bombay. The following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz:—Capt. John Kirkpatrick, *Henry Addington*, Madras and China; Samuel Smith, *Lord Hawkesbury*, St. Helena and Bengal. The Court adjourned at six o'clock, till to-morrow.

## MORNING POST.

FEBRUARY 4th.—It was yesterday reported that Government had at length determined to afford every possible aid to the Allied Powers now in hostility with France; and that besides the proposed Loan of Six millions, a formidable military force will be sent to the continent early in the ensuing spring. All the Foreign Ambassadors, it is likewise reported, have been requested not to go more than a convenient distance from town for the present, as it may be necessary to consult them on some important points.

WEST INDIES, Dec. 13.

By a Captain Nelson arrived at New York from the Havannah, it appears, that a Spanish packet had anchored at Trinidad, in Cuba, bringing accounts, that East and West Florida had been ceded by Spain to France, and afterwards by France to the United States; also, that the Island of Cuba had been ceded by Spain to France, on Bonaparte agreeing to reinstate the King of Naples on his Throne.

We understand, that in consequence of the cession of Cuba to France, as mentioned in the above paragraph, the Governor of the Havannah has made a proposal to the Government of this Island, (which has been communicated here by the way of New Providence) to deliver up to the British, immediately a sufficient force being sent for the purpose, the Island of Cuba, and all the Spanish and French vessels of every description lying in the different ports, bays, &c. of that Colony.

## Foreign Intelligence.

Russian Official Account of General Beningfen's Victory.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.

"On the 4th and 6th instant, Messengers arrived here from the Army, announcing to His Imperial Majesty, that since the 23d of December almost daily skirmishes took place between the advanced corps, in which the enemy were invariably repulsed. The moment General Beningfen had taken position near Pultusk, he was attacked by the division of the enemy under General Suchet: the action lasted three hours; but the enemy were at length repulsed with considerable loss.—On the 25th the greater part of the division under Prince Dolgorouky had joined General Beningfen, and about eleven o'clock, the enemy, in great force, made an attack under the immediate direction of Bonaparte, led by Marshals Davoust and Lasfnes, and a detached corps under General Suchet. The battle was most sanguinary, and lasted till dark: at the commencement of it, General Davoust with a corps of fifteen thousand men fell upon our left wing, in order to possess himself of Pultusk in our rear. Gen. Bagrowitz, who commanded there with four thousand men, was obliged to give way to the superior number of the enemy; but General Count Osterman, being immediately detached by General Beningfen to his support, the progress of the enemy was arrested.—This attack upon the right wing was impetuous, and was conducted by Bonaparte himself. Lasfnes's numerous corps of infantry were employed in this service, and advanced through a thick underwood upon our advanced guard, which was stationed under General Basklay de Tolly to cover our wing. Our small corps necessarily gave way, and afforded opportunity for a masked battery to act;—a few discharges of grape shot killed vast numbers of the enemy, and effectually stopped his career. General De Tolly, profiting by his confusion, again advanced, and again retired.

Bonaparte now attempted to out-flank this battery, when General Beningfen ordered the charge of the front to the whole of the right wing, and sent three battalions, on two different times to support General De Tolly. At this period of the battle General Beningfen determined to attack the enemy in his turn, and for this purpose he ordered General Count Osterman to advance with the rest of his infantry towards the right wing, and supported him with a strong train of artillery, and twenty squadrons of cavalry, at the same time ordering the rest of his cavalry to form in front of his centre, in order to keep that of the enemy in its position. The French defended themselves with desperation, but were obliged to yield to the valour of his Imperial Majesty's troops; they were entirely defeated, and beaten from the scene of action.

"The prisoners we have taken declare that the enemy lost above 6000 men in killed alone. Our loss could not be immediately ascertained, and the Messenger was dispatched the moment the affair was over; it does not, however, exceed 2000 men. General Beningfen proposes giving a detailed account of this battle as soon as possible, but adds, that he cannot sufficiently praise the courage and intrepidity of the troops of his Imperial Majesty. Amongst other things he mentions, that Major Gen. Login, with the Imperial Body Regiment of Cuirassiers, and two regiments of Cajorpal Dragoons, charged a detachment of the enemy, consisting of three thousand infantry, which was on the point of cutting off Major General Bagrowitz, and notwithstanding the galling fire of the enemy's artillery, broke through them, and cut them to pieces to a man."

## DEMI-OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

"Colonel Kruser arrived at Konigsberg, on the 3d of January, with dispatches from General Kalkreuth, and a Russian Messenger followed the day after, with dispatches from General Kamenskoy. Excepting a trifling affair on the 28th December, in which a detachment of French cavalry made an unsuccessful attempt to cut off a corps of Cossacks, which was posted in advance of Rozaw, it does not appear that any engagement has taken place subsequent to the 26th.

"The victory of the Russians, on the 26th, was decisive; its consequences would probably have been more important, had not General Beningfen been refrained in his pursuit of the enemy, by intelligence that the divisions of Ney & Augereau had formed a junction near Grodzik, and were advanced in his rear; the approach of night likewise contributed to the escape of the enemy.

"Upwards of 70 pieces of cannon, taken from the enemy on the 26th, had on the 30th arrived at Otralleritz, several others were buried in the roads. The peasantry cheerfully assisted in their conveyance.

"Fresh troops are daily joining the Russian army, which by the middle of February will comprise three hundred thousand men between the Niemen and the Vistula.

"General Tolly commands a corps of 16,000 men at Silece; Gen. Bagrowitz is posted at the little village of Martinsky, on the Omulcio, across which river he has established a bridge; General Tolly commands the advance of the left wing of the army at Sallen; on the rear, with General Osterman, has fallen back upon the strong position of Kolno; and the other corps of the army under the orders of Prince Dolgorouky, Gen. Somoff, &c. occupy Wiza, Bailflock, Mizowa, &c. Gen. Buxhoden's division occupies Nowy-grod, Chliki, Lomza, &c.

"The whole of the army is thus concentrated within the circuit of a few miles, notwithstanding the difficulty to provide provisions and forage; and it is hence obvious, that Gen. Kamenskoy is determined to resume offensive operations the moment he is in a condition to do so. The Russian army is impatient to meet the enemy—nothing can surpass their enthusiasm and confidence. Gen. Siroff previous to the affair at Fraingurkaw; read at the head of his detachment, one of the French Bulletins, containing scurrilous reflections on the Russian Army, on which the soldiers, in tumultuous indignation, exclaimed, "Lead us on, and we will punish our calumniators." A strong Prussian corps has taken possession of the defiles of Nikolarken. The French division under Ney, has fallen back behind the Drilientz and a corps of about three hundred men, which had pushed beyond Ofere, was surrounded by a Prussian regiment at Deutsch Eylau, and cut to pieces."

"That you may judge of the risk and danger which attended Bonaparte's person, his Aid de camp Segur is taken prisoner. Every one is anxiously waiting further particulars.

## THE NEW FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

[The following parts of the present Financial Plan, with which we have been favored from a highly respectable quarter, will be found as perfectly clear and satisfactory, as it is obviously concise and comprehensive.]

The object of the present Financial Plan is to provide for the expenditure of thirty-two millions beyond the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, and Annual Taxes.

The datum on which this plan proceeds is an assumption that the present expenditure would not be exceeded; that is, that no more than thirty-two millions would be annually required, in addition to the ordinary revenues upon the present receipts;—if a larger sum is required, or that your revenues fail, a special provision must be made for it.

It is proposed to borrow 12,000,000, in addition to the War Taxes, (which are 21,000,000.) The interest of which, at 5 per cent, would be 600,000. It is, however, proposed to provide a Sinking Fund, which together with the interest shall equal 10 per cent. upon the twelve millions borrowed; this will amount 1,200,000. As this is taken from the War Taxes, there will remain 19,800,000 which together with the 12,000,000 borrowed, makes 31,800,000, consequently 200,000, is annually wanting to make up the thirty-two millions. This is the Supplementary Loan.

The Sinking Fund upon the Twelve Millions, supposing Stocks at Five per Cent, would redeem that sum in fourteen years, consequently the 12,000,000, of the War Taxes, pledged to pay the interest and Sinking Fund of the Twelve Millions, would be liberated.

Having accounted for the Twelve Million as above, and for its redemption, we now come to the supplementary loan.

It is obvious that the amount of the supplementary loan required, would in each year progressively increase in the proportion as the War Taxes decrease. That is, as the sum annually required and deducted from the War Taxes accumulates.

The interest and Sinking Fund of the Supplementary Loan must be provided for by new Taxes, if there are no other resources to meet that charge.

It is here to be remarked, that the Sinking Fund upon the Supplementary Loan will be the same as upon the Loans hitherto made, viz. one per cent, on the nominal capital.

For the first three years, the Short Annuities falling in are sufficient to meet the whole of this charge, and indeed for nearly four years.



It would therefore be necessary to impose taxes for the provision of the interest and sinking fund of these Supplementary Loans, until other measures become available, which will be in the year 1877, as will be seen hereafter.

Now, as we shall prove that taxes would be unnecessary after the year 1877, it seems more advisable that this period viz. from 1870 to 1877, should be considered as a series, and the burthen of the taxes that would be necessary for the whole, taken together, to be divided equally among the series of seven, than that the first years of that series should be merely provided for, and a comparatively undue burthen thrown upon the latter: the average amount of the taxes for each year of this series is calculated to be two hundred and ninety-three thousand pounds.

From the above it will be seen, that provision is made for the first ten years.

We come now to the proof I have before alluded to, viz. that Taxes would be unnecessary after the year 1877.

In this year inclusive, it is found, that the Sinking Fund of the now existing Debt will have accumulated to a sum exceeding the interest.

It is therefore proposed, that these excesses (in such proportion as may be necessary) should be appropriated to defray the Interest and Sinking Fund of the Supplementary Loans for the next ten years, or second series; and consequently would, as before stated, render Taxes unnecessary during the whole of that period.

The above is the substance of the Financial Plan; it is not within the limits of a *press*, to enter into a view of the beneficial effects that will arise to the public creditor from its adoption; but they will be sufficiently demonstrative to those who will take the trouble to examine the calculation.

Feb. 3, 1867.

J. W. G.

MR. PAUL'S DINNER.

Sir Francis Burdett arrived yesterday from Beconton, at Mr. Paul's house, in Charles-street, a little before six o'clock, and with Mr. Paul and several of other friends, immediately proceeded in their carriages, accompanied with about thirty torches, to the Crown and Anchor, where a sumptuous dinner was provided, and a great number, friendly to their cause were previously assembled.

Major Cartwright was called to the Chair. Immediately after the removal of the cloth, the Chairman gave as a toast—

The King—which was drank with the utmost enthusiasm.

The Chairman then begged leave to read to the company certain Resolutions, which he wished to submit to them, for their adoption.

He then proceeded to read all the Resolutions contained in the Advertisement inserted in the front of our Paper, and that they had received generally the unqualified approbation of the whole company; they were then read one by one, second by Mr. Gibbons, and unanimously carried by a show of hands.

The next toast given was—

The virtuous Electors of Westminster—with three times three and unbounded applause.

After a short period had elapsed, the Chairman gave.

Mr. Paul, which was drank with all the honours.

Mr. Paul then rose—“Gentlemen,” said he, “I appear to-day in a situation which I will deem the proudest of my life. In returning you my most grateful thanks, I shall say but little; but this I can assure you, that the conduct which has entitled me to the affections of my fellow-citizens, shall be the line I shall pursue to the last hour of my existence. It may be necessary, however, for me to state to you, what shall be my future mode of procedure, in regard to this most arduous contest in which we have been engaged. I do not consider this day as the issue of this contest; but merely as the commencement of efforts much more difficult than those we have heretofore undergone, in defence of our independence and freedom. I find, even upon this day, that I have been honoured with a majority of the free Electors of this independent city. The first step I found necessary to adopt, when the numbers were ultimately announced, was one which shews that my zeal is by no means diminished, but equal to the first hour I presented myself to you; I demanded a scrutiny from the High Bailiff of Westminster (Loud applause and shout of bravo!) The High Bailiff, being perfectly aware that he was compelled, within fourteen days from the date of his writ, to make his return, I was well aware that was my duty, as your Agent, to demand it. That being refused, the next step which I shall take, shall be a petition to the House of Commons, for the same purpose. As to the ultimate success of a scrutiny, in such an arduous contest, I cannot have a doubt, but still, Gentlemen, I must have the aid of my fellow-citizens ere I can attempt it—(Bravo! bravo! Hear him! hear him!) Proud and happy should I be to sacrifice any fortune I have got, and even life itself, to show my grati-

tude to you, but the free and independent Electors of Westminster would not wish to see me render myself dependent by my exertions in their cause; I cannot, therefore, be wholly a free agent; I must have your sanction for my proceedings. In order to convict Mr. Sheridan of the foulest frauds against your liberties and independence, I should claim as a right, not only your best exertions, but even the aid of your purses in the contest. By the various modes which have been adopted, and the various unjustifiable exertions which have been made by the Treasurer of the Navy, he has not a subscription of 20,000*l.* to defray the expenses of his election; but he will not be too much in me to seek your assistance in order to prove that iniquitous coalition against your liberties.” Mr. Paul then entered into a defence of his principles, and abuse of Mr. Sheridan, and concluded with proposing the following toast—

The Electors of Liverpool, who placed at the head of their pill, exonerated from expence, the celebrated *Roller*, on whose Election Banner was inscribed—“No Slave Trade.”

Major Cartwright then proposed.

Sir Francis Burdett, whom I love, and the honest conduct.

After this toast was drank, with three times three, and followed with the most enthusiastic applause.

Sir Francis Burdett rose—“I beg leave,” said he, “to return you my warmest thanks for the honour you have done me, & the manner in which you have received the toast which alludes to me. I by no means regret my having nominated Mr. Paul, knowing well his principles, and seeing the manner in which he has since acted.” The Hon. Baroet then gave—

Defence, on right principles; defence, of which national liberty is the original basis; armed property and freedom, the invincible superlatives, a defence interwoven in the very texture of the English Constitution, but which great as are our dangers, has not yet been refused to by our Rulers with Constitutional fidelity.

Mr. Cartwright next gave—

Our afflicted brethren, the fallen people of the Continent, whose present unhappy condition is a practical demonstration, that a mercenary army, which every despot makes as large as he can extend, is not always enslaves, as long as it can protect; but being the base of defence, upon right principles, neither nations nor thrones find in it their protection, in the hour of extremity.

After this toast was drank with much applause, Major Cartwright immediately rose, and he said, he had another resolution to propose. He then read the resolution, which related to the subscription (which see in the Advertisement), and many of the company set down their names.

After a few words from Mr. Paul upon this subject, the Chairman informed the Meeting, that a Committee were to sit at Hudson's, from ten to five, to receive information.

Mr. Clifford then made a speech of considerable length against Mr. Sheridan, and concluded with drinking—

The independent Electors of Stafford.

At half past eight o'clock, Sir Francis Burdett retired, on which occasion the band struck up *God Save the King*, and applause were very general.

The Chairman next proposed—

The Independent Electors of Middlesex, who have shown their attachment to the Constitution of their Country, by voting for Sir Francis Burdett.

Major Cartwright then gave.

The health of Mr. Cobbett.

Mr. Cobbett then rose, and returned thanks to the company. At the same time, took an opportunity of enlarging upon topics, to which he alluded at the former Meeting. They related to the facts denied by Mr. Sheridan, touching the letter written by the Duke of Northumberland, and also his having called that Noble Duke an old cripple, and a dunder. He (Mr. Cobbett) had told them that he had conversed with Mr. Stevenson, the Yeoman Clerk of St. Margaret and St. John, but he found that that Gentleman (Mr. Stevenson) had thought proper to publish, in the papers, a denial of what he had formerly said, by a mere subterfuge, like some of Mr. Sheridan's. He had forgot at that time, that a Mr. Clark, a Gentleman then present in company, had happened to be with him when Mr. Stevenson made the confession he had alluded to, and, therefore, he begged that Gentleman openly to say whether or not he would substantiate the truth.

Mr. Clark thereupon said, that Mr. Cobbett had stated correctly the conversation with Stevenson. He only hoped, that the duplicity of Mr. Stevenson would be made public to the world. Although he had formerly deemed him amongst his friends, his conduct had rendered him, in his opinion, despicable.

Mr. Cobbett continued—in regard to the insertion of advertisements, relative to this Election, the papers have been most exorbitant, and more especially *The Morning Chronicle* and *The Morning Post*. In *The Morning Chronicle* it had been stated, that some years ago, he wished

that every thing like the liberty of the press should be destroyed. If the abuses they make of that privilege, peculiar to this country, be that liberty, who would not wish it to be destroyed upon such an occasion as the present? The letter written by Mr. Whitebread to Sir Francis Burdett, which the Honorable Baroet had properly denominated “Mr. Whitebread's Manifesto,” he found inserted in the daily Papers, in the most conspicuous manner, and in the style called “headed,” as if there had been ten guineas per line paid for it. Major Cartwright, with that ability which he is well known to possess, had written an answer to that letter, and sent it for insertion to every one of those papers, all of whom have refused it; and the Editor of *The British Press* in particular, to his knowledge, had demanded ten guineas for it. The British Press, too, is a Paper which says it gives both sides of the question, and acts most impartially.—The fact is, that Newspapers like *The Morning Post*, are mere speculations, like our Globe Insurance Office, for profit, and not for what is most advantageous to the public, or conducive to the cause of truth. This had been particularly conspicuous in the present contest.—Under these circumstances, would it not be advantageous that such a Liberty of the Press were suppressed? Here Mr. Cobbett entered into the pretensions of Mr. Thomas Sheridan, the Treasurer's son, to entitle him to have talked disrespectfully of Mr. Paul. He had never been heard of formerly but in Bond-street, or in gambling houses, but now he was become an Officer of Dragoons, an Aide-de-Camp of that valorous man, the Earl of Moira. Finding, however, that the sword was not so profitable as he imagined; he has dropped it, and taken up the pen, and has become *Master Master*; and for his important services, consisting of merely writing a parcel of names, we are paying him 20,000*l.* In short, he and his father appeared to him to be a pair of State Paupers, or, like leeches, to suck our blood, as long as any remains.

Mr. Clifford here, in alluding to the animadversion which had been made upon Sir Francis Burdett's expression, “the best of Patriots,” “the best of Kings,” proposed the following toast:

May no sacred means be prostituted for the purpose of exerting the King's prerogative, or encroaching upon the liberties of the people.

Mr. Clifford then made a speech of considerable length, as a friend of Sir Francis Burdett, alluded to the Middlesex Election. He concluded with proposing the health of the Chairman.

Mr. Paul, after a suitable apology, left the meeting, with several of his friends, and the Chair was occupied by

Mr. Cobbett, who again addressed the company in a long speech. We regret that the lateness of the hour, and our limits, will not permit of a full report. There is one part, however, which we cannot omit noticing, and with that we will conclude. He began by observing, that on the last occasion, when Mr. Paul's friends were met in that place, and when that Gentleman had retired, a Gentleman who sat near him, Mr. Hewlings, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Gibbons succeeded him. Upon this point, the Newspaper, called the British Press, to which he had before alluded, a paper which pretended to be conducted by persons having no aristocratical blood in their veins, took occasion to call his friend, Mr. Hewlings, *The Feather man* and his friend Mr. Gibbons, *The commission man*. (Loud laughing.) It was a matter of surprise with him, that the writer had not thought proper to carry his jokes a little farther, and to designate him, (Mr. C.), *The Raggle-man*. (More laughing.) Perhaps even if that writer had happened to his (Mr. Cobbett's) occasionally residing in the country, he might have carried his animadversions to a still greater length, and denominated him *Ploughman*. (Loud burst of laughter and cries of bravo! bravo!) He should, however, consent to be called any name rather than that of the man such writers espoused. Mr. Cobbett made several other very witty observations.—At half past nine we left him in the chair.

PRICE OF STOCKS—FEB. 6.

Three per cent. Reduced	62 1/2
Three per cent. Consols	61 1/2
Four per cent.	80 1/2
Five per cent. Navy	95 1/2
Bank Loan Annuities	17 13-16
Imperial three per cent	61 1/2
Def. Stock	59 1/2
Exchange Bills	Par 1 <i>s.</i> Dis.
English Lottery Tickets	26
Consols for	62 1/2

FEBRUARY 9.

Reduced	62 1/2
Consols	61 1/2
Cons. for February 26.	62 1/2