MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVII. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1811. NUMBER 1366.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1811.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. E. P. Blake, Collector of Sea Customs in Malabar and Canara.

Mr. James Vaughan, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs in Malabar and Canara.

Mr. W. T. White, Sheriff of Madraspatnam, and the Districts thereof for the ensuing year.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Benjamin Harrison, Assistant to the Collector in the Province of Malabar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Charles Higginson, Judge and Magistrate of the Court of Udalut in Zilla Trichinopoly.

Mr. H. R. Oakes, Assistant Judge of the Court of Udalut in Zilla Kombukonum.

Mr J. B. G. P. Paske, Register of do. do. at Vizagapatam.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, November 22, 1811.

Ensign Harrison of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, on leave of absence for five months.

Lieutenant Moor of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England, on sick certificate.

Ensign Russell of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, and doing duty with the Artillery, is permitted to join his corps, in compliance with his request.

Mr. Surgeon Heyne is permitted to proceed to England on furlough, by the way of Bengal.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following promotion and appointment shall take place.

Ensign John Wilson of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant, vice Rolleston deceased, date of commission the 24th of October 1811.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Mather to be Assistant Staff Surgeon at Goa.

NOVEMBER 26, 1811.

Mr. Thomas Kelly, appointed by the Honorable Court of Directors to be a Cadet on this establishment, as announced in General Orders on the 17th of September last, having reported himself at the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to admit that Gentleman on the establishment, and to promote him to be an Ensign of Infantry, date of rank to be determined hereafter.

Lieutenant C. B. Darby of the 8th Regiment of Native Cavalry, is permited to proceed to Europe, by the way of Bengal, on sick certificate.

Lieutenant Kelso, Major of Brigade to the Force at Goa, is permitted to proceed to Sea on sick certificate.

Captain G. Sanford of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed on sick certificate to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe.

Captain E. Chitty of the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough for three years.

Ensign Farquharson of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Bombay on leave of absence until the 31st of May 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Willows, to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment, and permits him to draw the allowances of that appointment from the 1st of October last, the date on which Lieutenant and Adjutant Young received permission to remain in Bengal, to attend the College at Fort William.

Lieutenant Gerrard of the corps of Engineers, having returned from foreign service, that Officer will resume his station as Superintending Engineer at Seringapatam.

Lieutenant Milbourne of the corps of Engineers, will remain in charge of the works at Bangalore, until further orders.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

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

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE; Fort St. George, November 29, 1811.

G. O. BY MAJOR GENERAL PATER.

Ensign Thomas Kelly is *posted* to the 16th Regiment N. I. and to the 2d Battalion, and in that Regiment he will rank after Ensign Mackintosh.

The appointments by the Officer Commanding in Travancore, of Surgeon James to afford medical aid to the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment N. I. and Assistant Surgeon Currie to the detachment of the 2d Battalion Pioneers under the command of Captain A. R. Hughes from the 15th November 1811, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their corps and stations.

Rank & Names.	*Corps.*	*To what period.*	*To what place.*
Lieutenant W. Wetherall	H. M. Royal	31st Jan. 1812,	Cuddalore.
Captain James Cookson	H. M. 30th Rt. 1st	,, ,,	Presidency.
Lieutenant H. M. Cooper	1st B. 11th N. R.	30 April ,,	ditto
Lieut. Colonel A. M'Dowell	1st ,, 22d	,, 28th Feb. ,,	ditto
Lieutenant T. Huntly	1st ,, 22d	,, 15th Jan. ,,	ditto

(Signed) F. N. BALMAIN,

Asst. Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

On Thursday last, arrived the Ship Bridgwater, Captain T. Richards, from Coringa, the 23d November and Masulipatam the 3d December.

Proceedings held at a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Madras, on Thursday, the 5th of December, 1811.

In consequence of the notice published by the Sheriff of Madras, a General Meeting of the British Inhabitants was this day held, for the purpose of considering of the best mode of conveying to His Excellency Lieutenant General *Sir Samuel Auchmuty*, the public congratulations on his return to the Presidency.

The business of the Meeting having been opened, in an appropriate speech, by the Sheriff, who took occasion briefly to advert to the important service, that had been performed by the gallant army under the personal command of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, during the short period of his absence from Madras, and concluded by calling the attention of the Meeting to the object for which they had been assembled,—that of welcoming the return of a principal & highly respected Member of this community, but who now came amongst us, adorned with the laurels of a recent splendid achievement, which seemed to him entitled to a place among the fairest monuments of National Glory ;—

It was proposed that Mr. Kenworthey should be requested to take the Chair, and Mr. Kenworthey having accordingly taken the Chair, the following resolutions were severally proposed, duly seconded, and unanimously agreed to, viz.

That a Committee be appointed, with instructions to prepare an ADDRESS to His Excellency Lieutenant General *Sir Samuel Auchmuty*, on the occasion of his return to this Presidency, conveying to His Excellency the warm congratulations of the Public on that event.

That His Excellency be at the same time solicited to permit his PORTRAIT to be taken by one of the first British Artists,—to be placed in an appropriate public situation, with the Portraits of other eminent and distinguished persons who, on former occasions, in compliance with the request of this Settlement, have done them a similar Honor.

That a SWORD be presented to His Excellency, as a mark of the respect of the British Inhabitants of Madras for his character, and as a testimony of the sense which they entertain of the services rendered by His Excellency to his country.

That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee, to prepare the Address.

Mr. Kenworthey,	Mr. Thackeray,
Mr Strange,	Mr. Arbuthnot,
Mr Ogilvie,	Mr. Compton,
Mr. Goad,	Mr. Wood.

That a Subscription be immediately opened for defraying the expense of carrying into effect the Resolutions of this Meeting.

And that the Thanks of the Meeting be given to the Sheriff for his attention in conveying the British Inhabitants of this Settlement.

The Chairman then retired, and the Sheriff having resumed the Chair, the Thanks of the Meeting were moved to Mr. Kenworthey, for his readiness in complying with the request of the Meeting in taking the Chair, and the ability with which he had conducted the proceedings of the day. This motion was seconded, and unanimously agreed to :—and then the Sheriff dissolved the Meeting in due form.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On Thursday last, the Lady of Alexander Anstruther, Esq. of a Son.

At Bangalore, on Friday, the 29th November, the Lady of Lieutenant Gerrard, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—On the 29th November, at Royacottah, Col. R. M. Strange, beloved in life, and regretted in death, by all who had the happiness to know him.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At Barrackpore, on Wednesday the 20th inst. by the Rev. H. Shepherd, Wm. Leslie, Esq. to Miss Assey.

At Bhaugulpore, on Monday the 11th instant, at the House of Sir Frederick Hamilton, Baronet, by the Reverend Mr. Henderson ; Edward Watson, Esq. of the Civil Service, and Judge and Magistrate of Benares, to Miss Bathie, eldest Daughter of the Reverend Dr. Bathie.

On Wednesday morning, the 20th current, at the New Roman Catholic Church, Boituk-khannah, by the Rev. Fre Manoel de Rozario ; Mr. Bartholomew Barber, junior, to Miss Elizabeth Hare.

On Sunday the 10th instant, Mr. William Stopford, to Miss Ann Cumming.

BIRTHS.—On Saturday, the Lady of A. T. Tytler Esq. of a Daughter.

On Friday the 15th instant, Mrs. Dombal, of a Daughter.

At Serampore, on the 20th instant, the Lady of the Reverend J. Marshman, D. D. of a Son.

On the 11th of September last, at Sea on board the H. C. Ship Moffatt, the Lady of Captain Fallon of the 4th Regt. of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Thursday last, H. H. Parks, Esq.

On the 1st November, of an Epileptic fit, Serjeant Major Robert Todd, of the Agra Garrison.

On Tuesday last, Mr. William Cook, of the firm of Cook and Co. Provisioners.

On the 13th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth De Verger, senior, aged 62.

On the 8th instant, on board the Cudbert Thornhill, Pilot vessel, in Balasore Roads, Mr. John Smith, Boatswain in the Pilot Service.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1811.

FORT WILLIAM,—Nov. 19, 1811.

The following Extract of a Public General Letter from the Honourable Court of Directors, bearing date the 22d of May, 1811, is published for general information.

Par. 8. Although we are gratified at the compliments paid by Lord Minto, to the Writers who had been Students in our College here, as to their general good conduct and regularity, and more particularly on account of the small amount of the debts contracted by them, compared with those incurred by their contemporaries in the College at Fort William, yet we cannot but regret that any of our Servants should incur debts at all ; especially those at College, where the allowances are sufficiently ample, to provide for all their reasonable wants ; and where the time of our Servants should be employed in qualifying themselves to discharge the active duties of the Service for which they ought to be employed, in preparing themselves, and not wasted in expensive indulgencies, incompatable with their situation and duty.

9 We must therefore call your particular attention to this subject, and with a view in future to put an entire stop to a practice as ruinous to the Individual engaged in it, as injurious to the Company's service ; we direct that it be promulgated and fully acted upon, that no Writer who has contracted debts which he is unable to discharge, shall be eligible to fill any situation of trust and responsibility ; for it is self evident that a young Man entering into public employ embarrassed in his circumstances, and indebted to a native in a considerable sum of money, cannot be equally independent with him, who commences his carreer in life free from such incumbrances.

Published by order of his Excellency the Vice President in Council.

C. M. RICKETTS, Sec. to the Govt.

Council Chamber, Nov. 8, 1811.

The packets per Retreat, Walthamstow, Lord Castlereagh, & Warren Hastings, were brought to town on Monday and yesterday : the dispatches by the three other ships, are expected in the course of this morning.

The following are correct lists of Passengers by the above ships :—

PER WALTHAMSTOW.—Lieut Col. St. George Ashe, Bengal Establishment,—Lieut. Colonel Buckland, H. M 53d Regt.—Major Matthew Macnamara, Bengal Establishment,—Major Porter, do. do.—Mrs. Porter,—Miss Macnamara,—Miss Anne Fraser.—Mr. R. H. Boddam, Writer,—Lieut. Andrew Campbell, 53d Regt. —Ensign Stephen Wood, do —Ensign Greenhill, H. M. 17th Regt.—Ensign David Thomas, Bengal Establishment,—Messrs. William Sebally and Thomas H. Cole, Cadets,—Peter Cherry, Esq. Senior Merchant, Madras Establishment, —Ninety-one Privates for H. M. 17th and 53d Regiments.

PER LORD CASTLEREAGH.—Mrs. M. A Court, —Captain Charles Court, Marine Surveyor,— Messrs. George Richardson, Henry Sweetenham, Paul Marriott Wynch, Henry Charteney, H. W. Bennett, James Burns, James Cossack, and Charles Urquhart, Writers,—Cecil Smith, Esq. Senior Merchant, Madras Establishment, —Mr. John Goldingham, appointed to the Superintendant of the Observatory, at Madras,— Cornet Charles D'Aveley, Native Cavalry,— Messrs. Edward P. Gahagan, John Wallace and James Hall, Cadets, Madras Establishment.

PER WARREN HASTINGS—H. C. Plowden, Esq. Senior Merchant, Bengal Establishment, —Major James Mouat,—Mrs. Wilhelmina Mouat,—Miss Barbara Mouat,—Master James Mouat,—Captain James Auchmuty, Bengal Establishment,—Mrs. Mary A. Auchmuty,— Miss Eliza Pearson,—Miss Harriet Pearson,— Miss Eliza Auchmuty,—Miss Frances Auchmuty,—Mr. W. A. C. Plowden, Writer,—Mr. J. Mackintosh,—Mr. George Hamilton,—Mr. J. Hall, Assistant Surgeon,—Messrs. Donald Macdonald, Charles Griffiths, Thomas Brodie, Harry Nisbett, Richard F. B. Moreland, John Donelk, Thomas Wilkinson, and William Henry Heter, Cadets, Bengal Establishment,— Philip D. Bolton, and James Hall, Cadets, Madras Establishment,—Walter Warden, Volunteer Bengal Pilot Service,—Mr. James Bell, Free Merchant,—Mr. Leslie E. Alley, Free Mariner.

PER TOTTENHAM.—Capt. J. Cookson, Bengal Artillery,—Cornet C. Williams, 8th Light Dragoons,—Cornet N. Sneyd, do. do.—Mr. R. B. Baker, Volunteer, Pilot Service,—Ensign Pender, H. M. 14th Foot,—Mr. T. G. Nobie, Cadet, Madras Artillery.

PER LADY CASTLEREAGH.—Mrs. Larkins,— Mrs Slaney,—Captain Robertson, 19th Native Infantry,—Captain Sword, Paymaster, H. M. 14th Regt.—Lieuts. Creagh and Slaney, H. M. 8th Dragoons,—Ensigns Gillie, Walker and Evans, H. M. 67th Foot,—Mr. John Thompson, returning to India,—Messrs. Ledlie and Spiers, Free Mariners.

The following is a list of the Honorable Company's Ships now in the Hooghly.

AT SAUGOR.

CastleEden, Marchioness of Exeter, Carnatic, Metcalf, Rose and Union, (2d) to sail 8th December.

AT DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Europe, Devonshire, Lord Melville and Baring, for the Coast and Madras. Expected to sail about the 25th December.—Phœnix, Hugh Inglis, William Pitt, Preston, and Streatham, expected to sail about the 15th January.— Northumberland, Huddart, Union, (1st) Gen. Stuart, Devaynes, and Ocean, to sail about the 15th or 20th Jan.—William Pitt, (extra.)

OFF CALCUTTA.

Lady Lushington, Lord Forbes, Hurleston, Pultney, Minerva, Maitland, Bengal Ship, to proceed to Europe in lieu of the Henchman, James Sibbald, Cambridge, and Porcher.

AT THE ANCHORAGE AT KEDGEREE.

Walthamstow, Warren Hastings, Lord Castlereagh, Lady Castlereagh, Surry, Tottenham, and Retreat.

*** The Preston and Hugh Inglis go from Bengal to Columbo ; and the William Pitt and Phœnix direct to Madras.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, NOV 27, 1811.

Bombay Castle, November 19, 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hay, Military Auditor General to proceed to Europe on sick certificate agreeably to the regulations ; and regrets that officer is thus compelled to relinquish a situation, which he has for several years filled with acknowledged advantage to the public service, and to the great satisfaction of Government.

The following appointments in the office of Auditor General are accordingly to take place from the date of Lieutenant Colonel Hay's departure until the pleasure of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors be known.

Lieutenant R. H. Hough, to be Military Auditor General, vice Hay resigned ; Lieutenant John Snodgrass to be deputy Military Auditor General vice Hough ; Lieutenant Robert Robertson of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry to be assistant to the Military Auditor General from the same date, vice Snodgrass promoted.

CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1811.

Head-Quarters, Mount Lavinia, 11*th Nov.* 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander of the Troops having received Official intimation of the Operations of the army employed on Service to the Eastward under the Orders of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Achmuty subsequent to the assault of Fort Cornelis and the defeat of the Enemy in that entrenched position, has the pleasure to communicate to the Troops that after a successful landing of a division of that army at Samarang, a spirited and successful attack of a fortified position occupied by the enemy under General Jansen on the Solo Road, and his being rapidly pushed from the Village of Oonarang where he next attempted to establish himself, the Island of Java and its dependencies was surrendered to His Excellency the Lieutenant General on conditions most favorable and honorable to the British nation.

In this arduous and gallant contest where the troops employed eminently distinguished themselves the Brigade of Guns and Royal Artillery from this Island are

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stated by his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty in his communication to Major General Wilson "to have with their accustomed spirit and gallantry maintained their high Reputation."

In Honor of this valuable accession to the British Crown, a Royal Salute will be fired this day at twelve o'clock from the Ramparts of Columbo, and Extra Wet Batta will be issued to the Troops in Garrison.

Captain Baird his Majesty's 66th Regiment, will take the Command of the Detachment of his Corps landed from the Brig Anne—Arms will be issued from the Arsenal to the men that compose it, and Captain Baird is directed to give every attention to rendering them soon perfect in the use of them.

Lieutenant Wagan 66th Foot, is directed to do duty with this Detachment.

By the Major General's Command,
(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col.
Act. Dep. Adjt. Gen.

NOVEMBER 20, 1811.

In the Vice Admiralty Court of the Island of Ceylon.

On Wednesday last the 13th day of this Instant November, The Commission issued under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty bearing date the 6th day of November in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, appointing the Honorable Sir Alexander Johnston, Knight, to be Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of the Island of Ceylon, was read and published in the said Vice Admiralty Court.

COLOMBO.—Sailed, on the 10th instant, for Bengal, the Honorable Company's Ships Dover Castle, Captain Richardson, and Marquis Wellesley, Captain Le Blanc.

PASSENGERS

PER DOVER CASTLE.—Major Hall, 89th Foot—Captain Wilday, 19th Foot,—Captain Fry, 3d Ceylon Regiment.

PER MARQUIS WELLESLEY.—Mrs. Wybrow,—Mrs. Turner,—Miss Brietzche,—Lieut. Col. Eyre, 19th Foot,—Hon. J. F. Stuart,—James Maitland, Esq. Ceylon Civil Service,—Surgeon Wybrow, H. M. 19th Foot,—Mr. Polwhale,—Mr. Kelly.

Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain Maughan, for Bombay.—Passengers: Two Misses Maughan,—One Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 56th Regt and some men for H. M. 47th, 65th, 78th and 84th Regiments.

November 17, H. M. Ship Dromedary, Captain Pritchard, for Bombay.—Passengers: Baroness Mylius and family,—Mrs. Brownrigg,—Mrs. Dick,—Miss Hawkins, and F. Hunt, Esq.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY 22ND NOVEMBER, 1811.

By direction of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor the following Extract of a Minute delivered into Council on the part of his Honor on the 21st day of November instant is published for general information.

The Lieutenant Governor lays before Council a Letter from William Huskisson Esquire Colonial Agent for the Island in London dated the 5th May last and addressed to the Chief Secretary of Government enclosing copies of the Agents Correspondence with the President of the Board of Control and the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, having for its object the opening of a Commercial intercourse between Ceylon and the Port of London—from which Documents it appears that the Court of Directors had acceded to Mr. Huskissons proposal, and had framed instructions to the Government of Fort St. George on the subject (intended to be inserted in the next general Letter) "authorizing and instructing the Governor in Council at that Presidency upon application from the Governor of Ceylon for the time being and jointly with him, to grant a License to one Ship in any one Year belonging to Inhabitants of Ceylon and not exceeding 400 Tons burthen to trade between that Island and the Port of London, subject to the same terms and conditions both in England and India under which individuals resident in India are allowed to trade to Europe, provided no articles shall be allowed to be carried from Ceylon but such as may be of its own growth, produce or manufacture except the article of Tutocoryn Cloths—and that no articles shall be allowed to be carried from London but such only as are of the growth produce or Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland or Liquors and Provisions under the special license of the Court of Directors—and that it was to be understood that the article of Cinnamon was on no account to be allowed to be carried, as by agreement with his Majesty's Government, that article is exclusively the Companys—and further that should it hereafter appear that the exportable produce of Ceylon should require an increase of Tonnage, it would then remain to be considered what additional facility should be afforded for that purpose."

It is with very great satisfaction that his Honor Communicates to Council this special mark of his Majesty's Most Gracious protection towards his Subjects in this Colony as well Native as Foreign—by which in addition to the similar privilege recently granted by the British Government between this Island and the Cape of Good Hope, the Commercial Inhabitants will be effectually relieved from the distresses to which they have hitherto been subjected by the restraints of Trade existing on this side of the Cape, at the same time that essential encouragement will be afforded to the produce and Manufactures of Ceylon, and at a moment when the Commotions of Europe have in a great degree shut up the ordinary Channels of the Trade of England a new and advantageous Market opened to the Commodities of the Mother Country, the supplying of which to these Settlements by direct importation and from the original dealers must prove a further important relief to the Inhabitants, their necessary Consumption of European Goods having hitherto been burthened with intermediate profits, intermediate Freight and other Charges forming a heavy addition to the reasonable price at which the same articles will now be procurable.

All Persons disposed to engage in the said Trade Conformably to the Conditions before mentioned are hereby informed that his Honor is ready to receive applications for that purpose, and to do all acts which depend on his Majesty's Government for carrying the Royal intentions into full effect.

By His Honor's Command
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.
Chief Secretary's Office, 21st Nov. 1811.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—JUNE 6.

LORD COCHRANE'S MOTION.

Lord Cochrane said, he rose to move for the production of some papers relative to the Admiralty Courts at Malta. He did not call for these papers without good grounds. He pledged himself, if the papers were produced, and if the House would go into an investigation of the subject, a series of abuses would be detected, such as had paralyzed the Navy of England. If these abuses were removed, one-third of the present Navy would be capable of doing as much as the whole Navy were able at present to do. He merely wished the Courts of Admiralty to do their duty, in abiding by the laws relative to the distribution of the produce of prizes—[Here, being under some hesitation, he said he trusted to the indulgence of the House—It was a considerable time since he had last trespassed on their attention—Perhaps in another Session or two he would acquire more confidence.] He did not mean to say that the Navy would not do their duty without reward; but it was contrary to the principles of human nature to think, if they received the reward of their labours, they would not be more eager in the discharge of it. The Courts of Admiralty frequently, in cases about which there could be no litigation, took the half, and sometimes nearly the whole of the produce. He should read, with permission, an extract from a letter, from an Officer in the East Indies to his Agent here, as it threw light on the subject—[Here he read a long extract, complaining of the Vice Admiralty Court in India.] He asked if it was fair that Courts should, for merely doing their duty, be allowed to take sums of money amounting to the value of the prize. The Commerce of France was carried on to an extent which would not be believed in this country—almost indeed without interruption; and what did this proceed from? It had been stated at a public meeting, by one of the Ministry, that the ships of France were never now seen, except with our flags flying in them. But where was the foundation for this? It shewed a total ignorance of the subject.—He held in his hands a Proctor's Bill of the Court at Malta, which measured six fathoms and a quarter. This gentleman acted both as Proctor and Marshal—and as Proctor made a charge for attending upon himself, for seeing himself, and consulting himself as Marshal.—Here he read a number of items in the account].—This was in defiance of the Act of the 45th of the King. He said a saving might be made in the Navy alone of five millions—and if the House should go into a Committee he would prove it. When this Proctor's Bill was taxed, 50 crowns were deducted, and 35 crowns were charged for taxing. When the vessel which this bill related to was brought in, it was valued at 8608 crowns, and yet the whole net produce only amounted to 1900 crowns. He would not trouble the House with what related to himself personally; there were other grounds for calling on the Judges. They had no authority to alter the table of fees contrary to the Act of Parliament. A case had lately occurred where the enormous sum of 3,767 crowns were claimed as expences; but when Captain Bentham, threatened to bring the matter under investigation in England, the Judges agreed to deduct 3500 crowns, and to take in all only 267 crowns for charges. He called, therefore, on the Judges to justify their departure from the acts of the 39th, 41st and 45th of the King.

He should therefore move for the production of a Copy of the Commission to Dr. Sewel, the Judge, Mr. Jackson, the Marshal, and Mr. Lockhart, the Register of the Vice Admiralty Court of Malta, a List of the Proctors of that Court, a Copy of the Table of Fees in the Act 45 Geo. 3. cap. 72, and of the Table of Fees in the Prize Court at Malta, &c.

Mr. Yorke admitted that the Noble Lord had stated a case which, prima facie, required investigation. With regard to some of the papers called for, however, there might be a difficulty in producing them. It could not be expected that papers in the nature of a private correspondence should be produced. Some of the papers his Lordship was aware must be had from Malta; and therefore no investigation could take place this Session.

Sir John Nicholl, while he admitted with the first Lord of the Admiralty, that the case, as it stood at present, called for inquiry, thought proper at the same time to state, in the absence of his Learned Friend (Sir W. Scott) that he had no controul over the Vice Admiralty Court of Malta in matters of prizes. The Appeal lay to the King in Council, and his Learned Friend was not in the smallest degree responsible. If the abuses charged by the Noble Lord existed, they ought to be corrected; but his doubt was to the means. His Majesty in Council had authority to correct abuses as to fees, &c.; but no application, as far as he knew, had been made in that quarter. It was the fashion now to come to Parliament in such cases. As to the character of the Judge of the Prize Court at Malta, he (Sir J. Nicholl) not having been in the habit of corresponding with him, could not undertake to speak positively to the point. But having practised with him for some time at the same bar, he had every reason to believe that he was a man of talent and integrity, and the Noble Lord knew that he was not wanting in spirit to execute what he thought right. He was absent, and he was a Judge—(Hear, hear!)—and no prejudices ought to be admitted against him, till he had an opportunity of being heard in his defence. He hoped the Noble Lord was under a misapprehension. The regulation of the fees had been probably left to the Judge, because he himself could hardly have any interest in augmenting them. They could hardly fall below 2000l. to which sum only he was entitled out of them. From the failure of the Noble Lord in substantiating charges made by him on former occasions, it might be fairly inferred that accusations preferred by him might possibly turn out to be unfounded.

Sir Francis Burdett thought it a little hard that his Noble Friend should be charged with not having made good his former charges by those very persons who had denied him the opportunity of proving them. If there was no official correspondence, the return to the order would state that circumstance.

Mr. Rose said, that when abuses in the Vice Admiralty Court abroad were detected measures were always taken to rectify them, and proceedings, were at present pending against three of these Courts. But he defied the Noble Lord to point out any impropriety in the Admiralty Courts at home. After the minutest investigation, he could not find a single ground of complaint against the officers of that Court. The Proctor for the Navy was remarkable for his attention and integrity, and his charges were more moderate than those of any other proctor. The interests of the officers of the Navy were as well attended to as those of any individual. The Noble Lord had failed in two charges on former occasions. He had brought charges against the Admiralty Court, and against the Government for the treatment of the prisoners of war.—Both were utterly unfounded. The prisoners, as had been found on enquiry, were even more healthy then our Militia regiments.

Mr. Lyttleton had heard from several officers that abuses existed.

Lord Cochrane stated, that having complained to the Admiralty here of a grievance in being obliged to submit to exorbitant charges in the prosecution of a prize cause at Malta, the opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor General and other lawyers, had been put into his hands, purporting that his plan was to apply to the judge at Malta. He wrote to the Judge accordingly, who referred him to the Proctor, as he did not choose to enter into private correspondence with suitors in causes before him. He then wrote to the Proctor, who sent for answer that it was unprecedented to demand a bill to be taxed that had been paid so long ago as 1808; so that he thought his having got the money a good reason for not parting with it. He then wrote to the Judge, but got no answer, and this was the redress he got in the quarter where the Crown Law Officers had advised him to apply. His Lordship further observed, that in opposition to the Act of the 45th of the King, the Judge at Malta had not only established, but altered a table of fees. No allusion had been made to the spirited conduct of the Judge; but he had affidavits of Captain Maxwell and others, who were present, that the Judge had admitted that he had no proof of the crime for which he (Lord C.) had been sent to goal. Against him, however he would proceed in another way, unless he should find it necessary to call for the interference of the House to bring this Judge home. He had consulted lawyers, & understood that he could not proceed against him till he came to this country. As to his former charges, he had been denied the opportunity of proving them. He concluded by repeating his charges of extortion, &c. against the Judge and Marshall.

Mr. Rose denied that the prisoners had been neglected.

Mr. Brand, having made inquiries as to the state of the Prisoners at war, thought it his duty to mention the result, which was, that they were as healthy even at Dartmoor, as persons placed in the most favourable situations.

Mr. Whitbread said, that if the Official Correspondence did not clear up the case, he would move for further papers if no one else did. It had of late become too much the practice to carry on the essential part of the correspondence of office in a private manner.

Some alterations were then made in the motions, in consequence of a difference of opinion as to the construction of the 45th of the King, relative to the establishment of Tables of Fees in the Prize Courts; after which they were all carried.

FRENCH PAPERS.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY OF PORTUGAL.

REPORT TO HIS EXCELLENCY MARSHAL DUKE OF RAGUSA, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF PORTUGAL.

Salamanca, May 17.

Almeida was invested on the 7th of April. In consequence of the orders I had previously received from the Prince of Neufchatel, and the Duke of Istria, I had prepared mines to blow up the fortifications. I continued this operation after the place was invested; and before the end of April there were 140 cavities ready to be charged. I thought that the army, after having rested some days, would make a movement upon Almeida; every thing was ready to send away the artillery and ammunition. During this period the cavities would have been charged, and but few days would have been necessary to have finished every thing. I did not expect the movement of the army till from the 10th to the 15th of this month; and in order to afford me time to wait till then, I had established an extremely rigorous economy, which I superintended myself with the greatest severity; by these means I had calculated that I should have sufficient provisions till the 15th, and I was resolved myself to prolong it by one means or another till the 1st of June.

The day after my being invested, I was closely pressed at all points in a severe manner; every day the sharpshooters fired upon my cattle, and forced them into the garrison—I then determined to salt part of it.

Persuaded that the enemy could not have brought with him besieging artillery, I thought that, knowing the weakness of my garrison, he might attempt some *coup demain*. In concert, therefore, with the Commandants of the engineers and artillery, I adopted all possible dispositions to repulse him; all the flanks of the bastions were strengthened by cannon loaded with grape-shot; hatchets, & axes, were placed on each bastion; *poutre* (large bullets) were ranged along the parapet; loaded howitzers and grenades were placed within reach, as well as redhot balls, and torches to light the ditches; I made the troops manœuvre, in order to make them acquainted with the point of alarm night and day.

On the 15th I was summoned to surrender by Major General Campbell; who observed to me, that the circumstances of the campaign deprived me of all hope of being succoured; that the weakness of my garrison deprived me of all the means of defending myself. I replied verbally, that if he thought my garrison too weak to defend the place, he had only to try to take it, and that I had no other answer to make. On the 17th, Lord Wellington demanded an interview with me, which I thought it my duty to refuse.

I made a sortie on the 28th in the morning; I drove away the English posts, we killed some and made four prisoners. I made another sortie upon the Portuguese posts, & made three prisoners, but I never made the attack on the side by which I sallied out of the garrison.

On the 3d of May I heard a cannonading and firing, which announced to me the approach of the army: on the fifth, I thought there was a serious affair, and every moment I expected a communication.

On the 7th, I received orders from the Prince of Essling, by a soldier of the 6th light infantry, to blow up the place, and retire with the garrison upon Barba de Puerco. I immediately ordered the cavities to be loaded, and the artillery to be destroyed; we employed for this latter object the means we had before tried upon an unserviceable cannon into the mouths of the pieces; by these means we destroyed cannon, howitzers, and mortars. The cartridges were thrown into a well and into the ditches, at the foot of the walls that were to be blown up—the balls were also thrown into the ditches to be buried, and carriages were in part sawed, and the others placed on the parapets that were undermined; in short, I believe that no precautions to render unserviceable all that might be useful to the enemy were omitted. And here I ought to return thanks to the talents and activity of the Officers of artillery and engineers.

On the 9th, all the cavities were charged, but the works for the destruction of the artillery were not finished, and I stayed one day more in order to leave nothing to regret.

On the morning of the 10th, I assembled the principal officers of the prince of Essling—I did not conceal that our expedition was full of difficulty and danger—that once out of the garrison, the fire set to it, we should find ourselves obliged to cut our way through to rejoin the army, in the midst of obstacles of all kinds, or to fall with honour: that the place once destroyed, the intentions of his Majesty would be perfectly fulfilled—that single object ought to animate us—that we were Frenchmen, and ought to prove to the universe that we were worthy of being so—that if our expedition succeeded, it would cover us with glory, whatever the effect might be to us personally: all testified the most courageous

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devotion. I then informed them of the dispositions I had determined upon, as well as the manner in which I reckoned upon reaching the enemy's posts, and I shewed them the route I meant to take. And wishing to march in two columns to have less depth, and to overthrow a larger front of the enemy, which gave me beyond their line more latitude for my movements, I gave them all the necessary instructions for the march of the two columns; and as a basis, I announced, that the left column should be the column of direction; the two light companies of the 5th battalion of the 82d regiment were to march at the head of the left column, composed of the said battalion, to clear the passage for the column that followed them. The two companies of cannoneers marched at the head of the right-hand column for the same purpose. This column, commanded by the Chief of that Battalion of Engineers, Thruller, was composed of different detachments of the 6th and 8th corps. The sappers were to remain in the town, part to set fire to the train, another part to hinder the inhabitants from deranging our operations, and to protect the sortie of all—they were afterwards to form the rear-guard—they were commanded by the Chief of the Battalion of Engineers, Morlet, who remained in the place till the train had been lighted, and who was obliged to cut his way a second time with his sappers through the enemy's posts, which had joined in our rear.

I placed the baggage at the tail of each column. I foresaw that in any case it could not follow us; and I was not sorry to place it in a way to be taken, in order to occupy the enemy.

After having agreed with all the Officers about the preliminary details of our operations, I went, as usual, to walk about the town and the ramparts. I conversed with all the soldiers; I was enabled, by an air of security and confidence, to remove from their minds all doubt or uneasiness upon the result of our operations, and I saw every body full of confidence, and even enthusiasm. At night-fall, I made all the garrison take arms to prevent any one from being absent, and to be ready as soon as all the dispositions were completed, for we worked to the moment of our departure. At 10 o'clock, all being ready, I sent orders to all the advanced posts of the Half Moon and covered ways, to come in the greatest silence within the barrier whence we were to depart. At the moment of beginning the movement, I gave, as a watch-word, Bonaparte and Bayard, and we all set off under the auspices of glory and honour.

I went out the last. I then sent orders to the Chief of Battalion Morlet, to place the fire in the boxes. It had been agreed upon that this single order should suffice, because it was to be a private signal, as soon as he had the certainty that the lighted matches were placed, in order that the fire should be set to the powder at the same time. Every thing was perfectly well executed. My two heads of columns began to be engaged with the enemy's posts at the very moment of the explosion. All were penetrated, and I continued my route rapidly, always harassed on my rear and flanks, as I had foreseen. The baggage was pillaged. I would not have any guide, because he could only shew me the ways which I would not take, and because he could only infuse uncertainty into my movements: not being able to find out by night the different points of direction which I had long studied by day, the moon served me as a compass. The different brooks or rivers which I crossed, and whose existence I was acquainted with, also contributed to insure my direction. I was harrassed as far as Theron—there they abandoned me: in fine at day-break I was between Visar-de-Cuervas and Barba-de-Puerco. I took my way to the Agueda. Between those two villages, before I arrived on the summit, the enemy's Cavalry had reached my right, and marched in a parallel line after me, to stop me, or to point out to the troops that were on their march in pursuit of me, the route I had taken. I saw on my left some elevations crowded, I manœuvred to avoid them, and arrived at length at a path which led to the bridge of San Felices.

The two columns which had always marched in sight, and within reach of each other, arrived together on the left bank of the Agueda in the same order in which they left Almeida. They had always marched in order, in spite of rocks, rivers, and precipices.

The rear-guard of the sappers had joined some moments before the rear of the left column. I perceived some troops on the other side, which I found by my glass to be French and we descended rapidly to the bridge. The enemy poured in on all sides; they had reached the rear of my column; I had the grief of seeing some of my brave comrades perish. At length General Regnier, commanding the second corps, sent troops towards the bridge, and protected our passage. He received all the wounded, and sent them to San Felices, where we all united. I lost in this operation but 60 men, and the whole garrison is arrived.

I annex the report of the Commander of the Engineers, and also M. Lechene's, the Captain of Artillery. I also annex a plan of the place: all marked in black, shews the works that were blown up.

(The letter concludes with bestowing praises upon different officers)

(Signed) BRENIER.

THE PITT CLUB.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH-DAY OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS AND IMMORTAL PITT.

The Anniversary of the Birth-day of that illustrious and ever to be lamented Statesman, the Right Hon. William Pitt, was yesterday celebrated at Merchant Tailors' Hall, by perhaps the most respectable company of Noblemen and Gentlemen that has ever on any similar occasion been witnessed. A mixture of solemnity and exultation was manifested on the occasion; the scene was most interesting and impressive, and the respectable assemblage looked towards the present Ministers, who surrounded the Chair, as so many Elisjas who had caught the mantle of Elija, and were animated by his principles and impelled by his spirit. It was indeed most gratifying to the heart to witness and indulge, at the present moment, so ardent and general an impulse so manifest, by joining in a tribute to the memory of the immortal Pitt, an unshaken attachment to those principles which have been so firmly established by that truly great man, to uphold the Crown and the Country, amidst the unparalelled shocks of the stormes and sometimes perilous periods we have witnessed, and to infuse into the body of the British Nation, a spirit and vigour, which, we trust, will secure it for ever against the designs of foreign invaders and domestic malcontents. The number of tickets issued was very judiciously confined to that which it was known the Hall could conveniently accommodate (about five hundred), but if five times the number of persons could have been accomodated, there had been applications to that amount. It was really a most sublime sight to the friends of the honour and independence of Britain, and the lovers of peace and good order in the state, as well as gratifying to the friends of the illustrious Pitt, to see so numerous and respectable an assemblage, met together to identify themselves, as it were with a Club which will hereafter prove a rallying point for loyalty; to do honour to the memory of the man who saved the Country; and to pledge themselves to adhere to the principles by which our salvation as a people, and as a nation, was effected.

The Hon. H. Lascelles was in the chair—a circumstance which gave peculiar interest to the meeting; for it was this Gentleman who made the motion for paying Mr. Pitt's debts, when after having so long and so faithfully served his country at the head of the Government as Mr. Fitzgerald neatly observes in his Ode, he

"Who governed nations, left no wealth behind;"

who moved the erection of a monument to his memory and a public funeral at the expence of the nation, and who officiated as chief mourner on that occasion; and the recollection of all this seemed for some time to make a deep impression on the company. The Lord Chancellor was on his right, the Duke of Montrose, Master of the Horse, on his left, and the rest of the Ministers on both sides. An excellent Military Band attended, and continued to play during the evening.

After a most excellent dinner, *Non nobis Domini*, was exquisitely sung by Messrs. Incledon, Dignum, Tayler, and several other singers of high repute. The following toasts were then given from the Chair:

"The King," with three times three.

This toast was drunk with enthusiastic cheers which continued some minutes.

Song—*God save the King*, by Messrs. Incledon, Dignum, &c. the whole company joining fervently in chorus.

"The Prince Regent;" also with three times three.

The applause which succeeded this toast was loud and long continued, and the cheering ecstatic.

Song by Mr. Dignum—*The Prince and Old England for ever.*—Great applause.

"The Queen," with three.—Great and reiterated applause.

Song—*Glorious Apollo*—three voices.

"The Princess of Wales," with three—Great applause.

The next toast was received with a tumult of joy, viz.—

"The Duke of York, and other Members of the Royal Family."

The applause which followed this toast was loud, and ecstatic; and continued for some minutes.—The Band then struck up the "Duke of York's March," which was equally applauded.

Song—*Great Apollo*—four voices.

The Chairman then addressed the company in a few words. He said he was about to give a toast dear to the heart of every true and loyal Briton, but which, from its nature, would, he was sure, be drunk in becoming and respectful silence:

"The Immortal Memory of the late Right Honourable William Pitt."

This was, as usual, drank in solemn reverential silence by the whole company.

Mr. Dignum then sung Mr. Canning's song of *The Pilot that weather'd the Storm*, with some. The toast and song produced an impression which it is impossible to describe.

"The Navy and Army of the United Kingdom;"—three times three—Drank with enthusiasm, and followed by the song of Rule Britannia, most effectively sung by Mr. Incledon and others.

"The House of Brunswick: and may they never forget the principles which seated them on the Throne of these Realms."—Three times three, with great applause.

Glee—"When Order in this Land.

Toast—"The House of Braganza;" three times three.—Loud and reiterated applause.

The Marquis Wellesley returned thanks in the name of the Portuguese Ambassador, who he said, had desired him to assure the company, that the principles of his Government were intimately connected with the objects of the present Meeting, which went to encourage and perpetuate a determined spirit of resistance to the tyranny and oppression of France.

"Ferdinand VII. and the Spanish Nation;"—three times three. Universal and long continued applause.

The Marquis Wellesley again rose. The Spanish Ambassador, he said, had requested him, in returning thanks in his name, to assure the Company that his Government were actuated by the same principles as those just expressed of the House of Braganza; that their resistance to French tyranny and usurpation would be interminable, and that they were confident the exertions of Spain, under the generous and powerful auspices of Great Britain, would ultimately prove successful against the utmost efforts of the common tyrant:

"The King of Naples and Sicily."—Drunk with great applause.

The Marquis Wellesley returned thanks in the name of the Sicilian Ambassador, who had requested him to assure the company that his Sovereign was determined never to swerve from the principle of resistance to the tyranny of France; and that notwithstanding some recent unfavourable appearances, his Court would ever, by its unshaken fidelity, prove itself worthy of the friendship and protection of Great Britain.

"The King of Sardinia;"—with applause.

"The Ministers of the Prince Regent;"—three times three. Drunk with rapturous applause, and loud enthusiastic cheering, which continued for several minutes.

The Lord Chancellor rose to return thanks in behalf of the Ministry. It was a proud circumstance, he said, for him and his colleagues to meet the approbation and thanks of an assembly so distinguished for its rank, consequence, and respectability; but they felt that they deserved the high honour thus conferred on them chiefly from their being actuated by a spirit immediately connected with the principles of the present Meeting. To follow the example of that truly great and virtuous man, the anniversary of whose birth they were now assembled to commemorate, must ever be their study and their pride; for in so doing they knew that they should tread in the path of one by whose principles and conduct the Constitution and independence of this Nation had been preserved. That Constitution, all must be sensible, secured to us the continuance of multiplied blessings, to which the people of all other countries were strangers, and he was persuaded that they would not risk their loss by any attempt to alter that form of government by means which they could alone be secured to us. It was by following the example of that truly great and immortal character, that we were enabled to effect our salvation, and bid defiance to the utmost efforts of our enemy. The ships of France had been swept from the ocean by our fleets, and were no longer to be found but in our ports, or bearing our flags. Where was now the commerce of France? It was entirely and effectually annihilated. Where were now her colonies? Safe under the Sovereignty of Great Britain. Her armies also have repeatedly yielded to the superiority of our arms, and every day now brings forth a fresh and splendid triumph. We had not only effected our own security, but done much towards the salvation of other countries, and saved ourselves from the self—reproach of not having used those exertions against the common tyrant, which had been attended with such great and signal success. The battles of Cressy and of Agincourt found a parallel in some of the late splendid atchievements of our arms. We had only to pursue the same course to raise our national fame and character still higher than it had ever been before, whilst under Providence, our exertions and our example might lead to the general deliverance of Europe. Neither time nor space will admit of our giving any more than this brief sketch of his Lordship's address, which was warmly and universally.

"Toast—"May the principles of Mr. Pitt ever animate the Councils of Great Britain—Drank with enthusiastic and long continued cheers.

Song—"Pitt the Patriot's name," by Mr. Dignum.

Toast—"The Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, and may his unshaken loyalty and exemplary attachment to his Sovereign, under circumstance of peculiar difficulty, be ever held in grateful remembrance," with three times three. Drank amidst the most enthusiastic and rapturous applause, with loud cheering acclamations, which continued some minutes.

Mr. Perceval, after reiterated peals of applause had subsided, rose, and said, that the toast which had just been given, and the manner in which it had been received had really overcome his feelings. To know that the exertions of himself and his colleagues had met with the approbation of his country, and of the highly respectable assembly to which he was then addressing himself, must be most grateful to their feelings: but when he referred to the particular services which were so flatteringly alluded to in the toast, he certainly could not arrogate to himself any merit in which all his colleagues did not fully participate; nor indeed ought the Administration collectively to claim any right to the applause which was now bestowed upon them for their conduct in the arduous crisis which had been referred to, because if that crisis had then occurred for the first time, it was probable that they might not have been able to contend against the many difficulties with which it was attended. But fortunately they were not left to their own judgement or opinion; for they had the advantage of the example of that illustrious Statesman whose memory they were now commemorating, to guide them; they knew the sentiments by which he was influenced; they knew the principles upon which his conduct was governed; and therefore if their conduct was marked by a warm attachment to the rights of the Sovereign, and an inflexible adherence to the genuine priniciples of the Constitution, it was to that illustrious man, and not to them, that the praise was really due. He had the satisfaction of knowing that the conduct of the Administration in the crisis which had been alluded to, had met with the sanction of Parliament, and had since received the approbation of the country; and it must be most gratifying to their feelings to perceive from the manner in which the toast had been received, that their exertions met with the full support of an assembly composed of the friends of that illustrious Statesman, whose example they were proud to follow. The Administration had not only the satisfaction of maintaining the genuine principle of the Constitution at the period aluded to, and of defeating every effort of their opponents, but they had the satisfaction of knowing, that all the efforts which had been male to misrepresent their motives, and all the insinuations which had been thrown out that their exertions to maintain a great constitutional principle ought to be considered as indications of disrespect to the Heir Apparent, had proved vain. He had the satisfaction to reflect, that the care and attention which they had paid to the ease and circumstances of the father, proved their best recommendation to the attention and indulgence of the son; and it was with pride and happiness he observed, that the high dignity the manly sentiments, and due sense of honour and justice which distinguished every act of the Illustrious Prince who now exercised the important functions of Royalty, held forth the most bright and cheering prospect of future glory and happiness to the nation. He concluded by declaring that it was the determination of the present Ministers to act upon the principles of Mr. Pitt, whenever, considering the change of times and circumstances, they could be acted upon; and he had no doubt that by so doing they should best discharge their duty to their country, and most effectually promote its interests.

Glee—*The King and the Church.*

Toast—"Lord Wellington and the brave Army under his command," with three times three. Drank with loud and enthusiastic cheers, long continued and ecstatic acclamations, which made ring the very walls of the Hall.

The Marquis of Wellesley.—He said, that it was only by following the example of the immortal Pitt, that this country had arrived at its present height of glory. He observed, that it was to the patronage and friendship of that great man alone, that Lord Wellington had been afforded an opportunity of rendering service to his country; and concluded by stating, that but a few days before his death, when he was sensible that his illustrious spirit was about to depart to its celestial abode, he observed, in contemplating the existing state of the country, whose welfare and happiness was the only care of his life, that his Noble Relative (Lord Wellington) was one of those Officers to whom his successors might look with confidence for services calculated to produce permanent advantage to the State. Great and reiterated applause.

A new song upon our late victories was now finely sung by Mr. Taylor.

Toast—"Marshal Beresford, and the brave Portuguese Army"—with three times three.—Warm, universal, and reiterated applause.

"General Graham and the heroes of Barrosa," with three times three—Drank with enthusiastic applause.

"General Blake, and the gallant Army, of Spain."—Universal and reiterated applause.

Song—*Britons strike home.*

Toast—"The immortal memory of the Hero, whose glorious efforts in the service of his Country were called into action by Mr. Pitt—Lord Nelson"—In solemn silence.

Song—*Britain's best Bulwark.*

Toast—"The health of the Chairman," proposed by the Lord Chancellor, in a neat speech, and drank with the most unbounded applause, and long continued cheers.

Mr. Lascelles returned thanks in a very elegant speech, which was rapturously applauded.

"The Pitt Club, and success, prosperity, and permanent continuance to it," proposed by Mr. Perceval, and drank with enthusiasm and ecstatic acclamations. A Member returned thanks in an appropriate speech.

The plot to carry off the King of Prussia is mentioned in the following letter from Plymouth:—

"PLYMOUTH, May 18.

"A Prussian vessel arrived here yesterday from Memel; by which is learnt a most extraordinary circumstance, and if true, show the cunning of Bonaparte in its true colours. The master says, it was confidently asserted, that a plan was laid by the emissaries of Bonaparte to carry off to Paris, Frederick King of Prussia; he escaped at fifteen minutes notice, and it is said is got into Russia safely."

THE COUNCIL OF REGENCY TO GOOD SPANIARDS.

"Spaniards! Providence has not closed to us for ever the path of good fortune. Behold it again opened before you that you may redouble the efforts of your resistance. To the prosperous event of the West and of the South, others equally promising correspond in the East of the Peninsula. The fortress of San Fernando is ours: torn by Catalonian valour from its perfidious possessors, the Spanish standard again waves over that bulwark of Catalonia; the purest joy, the most ardent enthusiasm, and most flattering hopes now revive and are extended through the whole of that distinguished province. May this unexpected success, the first of its class that we have obtained during the war, be the forerunner of many other still greater!

"But, Spaniards, let not our joy be fruitless. Let our tyrants know, that if advercity cannot overwhelm us, neither can good fortune lull us to sleep. The Catalonians, prodigal of their efforts, are hastening to derive from this advantage the great results which its importance promises. Shall we leave them unsupported in this honourable struggle? Shall we forget the services of that unconquerable army, to whom, on the taking of Figueiras, a wide field has opened itself of obtaining new laurels and inflicting a just vengeance? This army, by the terrible pressure of circumstances, is at present destitute and in want of every thing. The public treasury, exhausted at the moment, is incompetent to relieve them. In this situation, the Government, in the name of the country, calls for the aid of Spanish generosity, and invites to voluntary subscriptions, for the assistance and support of the brave troops of Catalonia. Subscriptions will be received and deposited at the general treasury, from whence the different sums shall be sent off to their destination. In conformity to this invitation, which they regard as a duty, the two Regents resident in Cadiz, who sign it, give up, the first, one month's salary, and the whole of his not of indispensable use; and the second, in like manner one month's salary: in the confidence that their example will be followed by all those citizens who retain a Spanish soul.

"This confidence will not be deceived; for what excuses can drown the voice of the country on this great occasion? Narrow and worthless souls might take refuge in reverses of fortune, and from them derive some pretext for warping themselves up in their heartless egotism. But the question is now to assist support and reward those brave soldiers who have recovered the bulwark of Spain in the eastern Pyrennees; those who have given to their country a day of glory and of joy after so many of mourning, those who suspend the tears that were still flowing for Saragossa and Gerona;—those soldiers, in fine, who, with such singular prowess, driving the dagger of despair to the heart of Bonaparte, already threaten the French territory, and prepare to take vengeance on the dominions of the tyrant for the desolation that we have suffered.

"REDRO de AGAR, President.
"GARRILL CISCAR.
"MANUEL JOSEF QUINTANA, Secretary.
"Cadiz, May 5, 1811."

SENTIMENTAL ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote occurred during the last year at Fahlun in Sweden.—

Fahlun has lately witnessed an incident which partakes of the romantic. In opening a communication between two mines, the corpse of a miner was found completely preserved, and in a state of softness, being impregnated with the vitriolic water of the mine. When exposed to the open air it became stiff. The features were not recognized by any person present: but tradition had prolonged the recollection of the accident by which he had been involved in the bowels of the earth more than half a century ago. All further enquiry was dropped; when, suddenly, a decrepid old woman, leaning on her crutches, advanced, and discovered that the party was a young man to whom she had been engaged, by promise of marriage, fifty years before! She threw herself on the body of her former lover, and bedowed it with many tears; fainting with joy to have again beheld the object of her affection, before she descended to the tomb. The contrast between these parties, one of them buried during 50 years, yet preserving all the features of youth; the other, bending beneath the load of years, and living, if she could be said to live, during an equal space of time, above ground, may be more easily conceived than described.

COMMISSION SALE.

MESSIEURS
Dobbin & Sutherland,
HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A FEW Rolls of Superfine WELSH FLANNEL, which they are authorized to dispose of at the low rate of 3 Rupees per yard.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of EDWARD HERVEY HUTCHINSON, Esq. deceased, late Paymaster of His Majesty's 22d Regiment of Light Dragoons, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to LIEUTENANT GIDEON HUTCHINSON, 7th Regiment Bombay Infantry, as one of the Brothers and next of kin of the said deceased.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make the same known to him, or to Messrs. COLT, HART and WESTON, Madras, the Agents of the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the amount of such their debts, to them without delay.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *Dec.* 9, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of MRS. ADRIANA HESHUSIUS, Inhabitant of Bimlipatam, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to MR. SOLOMOM HARTWIG BONTE, of the same place, the Executor therein named.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property of the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to the said Executor.

MADRAS, *Dec.* 3, 1811.

A EUROPEAN of between 23 and 24 years of age, and of liberal Education, wishing to return to Europe, would be glad to take into his charge two or three young Gentlemen who may be going thither for Education, &c.

For particulars apply by Letter to Henry Oakes, Esq. Gardens, Negapatam.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PETER CACHART,
BEGS LEAVE TO ACQUAINT
THE
Ladies and Gentlemen
OF THE
SETTLEMENT,
THAT HE
HAS EXPOSED FOR SALE,
AT HIS SHOP,
IN POPHAM'S BROAD-WAY,
NEXT DOOR TO
MR. DE MELLO'S,
AN ELEGANT
AND
FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT
OF
DIAMOND
AND
GOLD JEWELLERY.

For Private Sale.

A YOUNG handsome CHESNUT ARAB SADDLE HORSE, perfectly quiet, a moderate trial will be given, for further particulars, Enquire at the Courier Office.

COMMISSION SALE.

MESSIEURS
Dobbin & Sutherland,

HAVE still remaining a small quantity of very excellent Perry, which they can warrant at 5½ Pagodas per dozen.

COMMISSION SALE.

MESSIEURS
Dobbin & Sutherland,
HAVE FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,

AN excellent Mahogany Wardrobe, a mahogany chest of Drawers, a Blackwood ditto, a child's Sociable, a sett of Patent Mahogany Dining Tables.

AND

A small Billiard Table, with ques and Balls complete, measuring 7½ by 3½ feet.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Ashton and Meppen,
WILL SELL,
BY AUCTION,
This-day, TUESDAY, the 10th Instant,

A NEAT CURRICLE with PONEYS, the PONEYS are an excellent match, and go remarkably well, the owner parts with them as he is about leaving the Presidency.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY J. B. ROGE,
AT A GODOWN,
ADJOINING THE SHOP OF
Ramasawmy and Co.
Near the Honorable Company's Granary,
ON THE BEACH.
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 11th Inst.
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
VIZ.

CHINA GOODS.

BEST Broad Brown and White Nankeen, Sarcenet, Black and White, Blue Lustring, Black Dimity, Silk Handkerchiefs, Chin Chew Sugar Candy, Ginger, Honey, Chowchow, Cot and Floor Mats, Chessmen, Fish and Counters, one set of Blue Stone China, &c.

EUROPE GOODS.

Silver Epauletts and Bullions, Regulation Swords, Scarlet and Cavalry Grey Cloth, Cotton Stockings, Silk Half Stockings, Chints for Gowns, Mahogany Feet Pillar-Shades, Plated Mounted Wall Shades, Blue Finger Glasses, plain Pint and three Gill Tumblers, Salt Cellars, Cruet Bottles in Morocco frames, Garden Seeds, Pearl Barley, Currants, Gun Powder, and a few Boxes of Tin Plates.

BENGAL GOODS.

Flowered Muslins, Chareonnahs, Doress, an Elegant Palankeen, Arm Chairs, and a few Bags of fresh Seed Peas.

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582 Lots
OF VARIOUS ARTICLES,
BEFORE ADVERTISED
UNDER THE HEAD
OF
GREAT BARGAINS,
WILL BE SOLD OFF
POSITIVELY TO THE
HIGHEST BIDDER,
THIS MORNING,
By C. Appasawmy,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

Particulars may be seen in the Madras Commercial Circulator of yesterday.

COMMISSION SALE.

MESSIEURS
Dobbin & Sutherland,
HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A CAPITAL well ton'd grand Piano Forte, by Tomkinson, London, & Chittagong Wood Family Cot, with Curtains and Bedding complete, measuring 7½ by 5½ feet, the property of a Gentleman recently returned to Europe and which they are authorized to dispose of on very moderate terms to close an account.

COMMISSION SALE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
AT MESSIEURS
Dobbin & Sutherland's

A HANDSOME Full Bodied Bandy, Price 150 Pagodas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSIEURS
Dobbin & Sutherland,
MOST RESPECTFULLY INFORM
THEIR FRIENDS
AND THE
PUBLIC,
THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
GLASS-WARE,
TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
CONSISTING OF AS FOLLOWS
VIZ.

PLATED and Brass mounted Globe Lamps, 1st, 2d, and 3d sizes, Cabin Lamps, Tumblers of sizes, cut and plain, Claret and Madeira Glasses ditto, Lamp Burners, Goblets of sizes, cut and plain, Monteaths, white and blue Finger Cups, Cut Decanters of sizes, Salt Cellars, Hookah Bottoms of different sizes, and a great variety of other Articles of Glass-Ware.

THERE WILL ALSO BE SOLD,
A FEW BOXES
OF
CROWN GLASS,
OF THE
FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS,

9 by 7, 10 by 8, 12 by 10, 14½ by 11, and 16 by 16 Inches.

ALSO
FORTY BOXES OF
TIN PLATES.

The Sale will take place on Thursday next, the 12th Instant, at 10 o'clock, at their Auction Room.

TERMS OF SALE,
READY MONEY.

Popham's Broadway, 5th December, 1811.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 12th Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK.

A CAPITAL large Horse and Bandy, the Property of a Gentleman, about to leave the Settlement, the Horse can be warranted sound and free from vice, the Bandy in good order, and the whole well worth the attention of any Gentleman who may be in want of such a conveyance.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 16th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,
AN INVOICE
CONSISTING OF
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF
CUTLERY,
AND
IRONMONGERY, &C.
VIZ.

TABLE and Desert Knives and Forks, with Carvers and Steels to match, Iron and Brass Door Locks of sizes, Chest and Drawer Locks, Files and Screws of various sizes.

ALSO

A quantity of Brass work, consisting of, Drawer and Chest Locks, Drawer Handles, Knobs and Plates, Hinges and Screws, of different sizes.

AND
SUNDRY OTHER
ARTICLES.

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Thursday, December 12, 1811.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in publishing the following despatch from His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty containing a report of the proceedings of the army subsequent to the 26th of August, to the conclusion of a Capitulation between His Excellency and General Jansen on the 18th of September, by which the Island of Java and its Dependencies have been surrendered to the British Government.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN,
CHIEF SECRETARY.

On board His Majesty's Ship Modeste off Samarang 21st September 1811.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to submit to your Lordship, a continuation of the report, which it is my duty to lay before you, of the proceedings of the army under my command.

Immediately on receiving the intelligence, of General Jansen's retreat, from Buytinzorge, by an Eastern route, and the occupation of that post by our troops, I placed a force consisting of the 3d Battalion of Bengal Volunteers, and a Detachment of Artillery with two guns, under the orders of Colonel Wood: and directed his embarkation, in communication with Rear Admiral Stopford, who ordered three Frigates on this service, for the purpose of occupying the Fort of Cheribon; transports were at the same time put in a state of preparation for a force consisting of the detachment of the Royal, and a company of Bengal Artillery, a troop of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons, His Majesty's 14th and 78th Regiment of Foot, the 4th Battalion of Bengal Volunteer Sepoys, the Madras Pioneers, and a small ordnance equipment, with which, it was my intention to embark, and accompany Rear Admiral Stopford with the Squadron, for the attack of Sourabaya, and Fort Louis towards which places it was supposed the enemy had retired.

A large part of his Majesty's 14th Regiment, the royal artillery, and 6 Field Pieces, were by the kindness of Rear Admiral Stopford received on board his Majesty's ship of War, and they with the transports sailed as they could be got ready for Sea, with orders to rendezvous off the Point of Sidayo, near the Western entrance of the harbour of Sourabaya. I embarked on the 4th of September, and early on the morning of the 6 sailed to join the troops, on his Majesty's ship Modeste, which the Admiral, in attention to my convenience had allotted for my accommodation.

On the 6th of September, when off the Point of Indermayo, I learnt from an express Boat, which had been boarded by Commodore Broughton, that Cheribon was in possession of the frigates, detached on that service.—Having separated from the transports on board of which all the troops, but their commander, had embarked, Captain Beaver the senior officer of the Squadron, had landed the Seamen and Marines; and occupied the Fort, which surrendered to his summons, in time to make a prisoner of Brigadier Jamelle, while passing on his route from Buytinzorge with many other officers and troops. Letters intercepted, on this occasion, from General Janssens, announced his intention to collect his remaining force near Samarang, and to retire on Solo.—This intelligence determined me to sail for Cheribon, were I arrived on the evening of the 7th of September, and finding that no troops had yet arrived, that a detachment of Seamen and Marines had marched in land on the Buytinzorge road, and been successful in securing great numbers of the fugitives from thence, and gaining possession, on terms of capitulation, of the Post of *Carong Sau-bony* on that route, I sent immediate orders for the march of reinforcement from the district of Batavia. The Cavalry, half of the Horse Artillery and the detachment of his Majesty's 89th Regiment from Buytinzorge were directed to join me at Samarang, by the route of Cheribon, and the Light Infantry volunteer Battalion was ordered to embark at Batavia, for the same place. I obtained from Captain Beaver of his Majesty's ship Nisus, the dispatch of vessels, in every direction, to meet the straggling transports, on their route to Sourabaya, and direct them all to rendezvous at Samarang; addressing a letter to the Honorable Admiral Stopford, to Commodore Broughton, and all the Captains of his Majesty,s ship's requesting them to give similar orders." I sailed the same evening on the Modeste, and, after meeting the Windham transport and ordering her with the 3d volunteer Battalion to Cheribon, directed my course to Samarang I arrived there on the 9th and was shortly after joined by Rear Admiral Stopford, the Commodore and a few transports, having on bord a part of his Majesty's 14th Regiment, half the 78th, the artillery detachment, 6 field pieces, and the detachment of Pioneers.

To ascertain the fact of General Janssens presence, and feel how far the Capture of General Jamelle and the troops from Buytinzorge might have changed his Plan, I repeated to him on the 10th in concert with the Admiral, an invitation to surrender the Island on terms of Capitulation, and Captain Elliot, and Colonel Agnew were charged with the communication. They saw the General, received his reply, ascertained that he had still with him at least a numerous Staff and that he professed a determination to persevere in the contest. The small force with me did not admit of my attempting to assault the place, while it was supposed to be thus occupied, but an attack was made, that night, by the boats of the squadron on several Gun Vessels of the enemy moored accross the entrance of the rivers leading to the Town, and the precipitation with which they were abandoned, gave a character of probability to accounts, which reached us from Fishermen and others, that the General was occupied in withdrawing his troops to the interior, and had fortified a position, at a short distance on the road towards Solo or Socracaeta, the Residence of the Emperor of Java.

On the 12th of September, as no other troops had arrived, it was determined to land and to attack the Town; a summons was first sent to the Commandant, and it appeared, that the enemy had, as at Batavia, evacuated the place leaving it to be surrendered by the commander of the Burghers,—It was that night occupied by a detachment under Colonel Gibbs, and all the troops I could collect, were landed on the following day.

It was ascertained that the enemy had retired to a strong position, at about 6 miles distance, on the Solo road; carrying with him all the Chief Civil as well as Military officers, of the district; and that he was busied in completing Batteries, and intrenchments in a pass of the Hills, where he had collected the residue of his regular troops some Cannon, and a force including the auxiliary troops of Native Princes, exceeding 8000 men, Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery, commanded by many European officers of rank.

As any check to the attempt of our troops, at this important period, might have been productive of the worst effect, I thought it prudent to wait the hourly expected arrival of a larger force, but after two days passed at Samarang without their appearance, I resolved to risk an attack, with the slender means at my disposal, rather than give the Enemy confidence, by a longer delay, or afford them time to complete their works which were said to be still imperfect.

For these reasons, on the evening of the 14th I had directed preparations to be made for an attack on the following day, when intillegence arrived, that the Windham had sailed from Cheribon with some troops, and several vessels were seen in the offing. I therefore countermanded the orders in the expectation of succours, but the Admiral, anxious on account of the approaching unfavorable season, to secure a safe anchorage for the ships, sailed on the morning with two ships of the line, and 3 Frigates to attack Fort Louis, and, if successful, to occupy the harbour of Sourabaya.

The Wyndham alone arrived in the course of the night; and even the very slender reinforcement which she brought, was, situated as we were, of great importance, as it enabled me to withdraw all the European Garrison from the Fort of Samarang and to add a Company of sepoys to the field force, which thus strengthened, did not exceed 1,100 infantry and the necessary artillery to man 4 six pounders, with some pioneers.

I did not think it proper, to assume the direct command of so small a detachment. I confided it, to Colonel Gibbs of his Majesty's 59th Regiment, proceeding however, with the troops, that I might be at hand, to profit by any fortunate result of the attack.

Experience had warranted my reposing the fullest confidence in the valour, and discipline of the troops I had the good fortune to command, and taught me to appreciate those which the enemy could oppose to them. Many of the fugitives from Cornelis were in their ranks, and the rest of their forces, were strongly impressed, by their exaggerated accounts with the dangers to be dreaded from the impetuosity of our troops. I did not therefore feel apprehensive of any unfortunate result, from attacking the enemy, with numbers so very disproportionate; but from our total want of cavalry, I did not expect to derive from it, and very decisive advantage, beyond that of driving them from the position they had chosen.

The small party of cavalry, of which I had been disappointed, by the absence of the transports which conveyed them, would have been invaluable; much of the enemy force was mounted, and they had some horse artillery, while not even the horses of my staff were arrived, and our artillery and ammunition were to be moved by hand by the Lascars and pioneers, who for this purpose, were attached to the field pieces.

Colonel Gibbs marched at 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 6th from Samarang, and after ascending some steep hills, at the distance of near six miles, the fires of the enemy appeared, a little before the dawn of day extending along the summit of a hill, which cross our front at Tattee Allee and over part of which, the road was cut. The doubtful light, and great height of the hills they occupied, made the position appear, at first, most formidable. It was resolved to attack it immediately and, as the leading division or advance of the detachment moved forward to turn the enemy's left, a fire was opened on them from many guns placed on the summit of the hill, and various positions on its faces, which completely commanded the road, these were answered by our field pieces, as they came up, with the effect, though fired from a considerable distance and with great elevation, of confusing the enemy's artillery in directing their fire, from which a very trifling loss was sustained. Their flank was turned, with little difficulty, but what arose from the extreme steepness of the ascent; and after a short but ineffectual attempt to stop by the fire of some guns advantageously posted across a deep ravine, the advance of the body of our detachment, the enemy abandoned the greatest part of their artillery, and were seen in great numbers and in great confusion, in full retreat.

Our want of cavalry to follow the fugitives with speed, the steepness of the road, and the necessity of removing Chevaux de Frise with which the passage was obstructed, gave time for the escape of the enemy, while our troops exhausted by their exertions, were recovering their breath.

It was evident that their army was completely disunited, several officers, some of them of rank, were taken, their Native Allies, panic struck, had abandoned their officers, and only a few pieces of horse artillery remained of their ordnance. With these they attempted to cover their retreat, pursued by Colonel Gibbs, who with the detachment passed several incomplete and abandoned batteries and, at noon, and after 12 miles march over a rugged country, approached the village of Oonarang, in which, and in the small fort beyond it, the enemy appeared to have halted, and collected irregular masses.

Small cannon from the fort and village, opened on the line as it advanced. Our field pieces were brought up to a commanding station, and by their fire, covered the formation of the troops, who led by Colonel Gibbs, were advancing to assault the fort, when it was evacuated by the enemy. Alarmed by our fire they were seen to abandon it, and its vicinity, in the utmost confusion, leaving some light guns, with much ammunition and provisions in the village, where they had broken the bridge to impede pursuit; the road beyond it, was covered with the caps, cloathing, and Military equipments, of their troops who seemed to have been completely routed, and dispersed.

A number of officers made prisoners confirmed this belief; our troops had however marched so far, that they were unequal to a longer pursuit; and were quartered in the fort and the barracks which the enemy had quitted.

Early in the night, Brigadier Winkleman with some other officers, came in to my quarters, with a Flag of Truce, from General Janssens, who was stated to be 15 miles, in advance of my position at Solatega, on the road to Solo. The Brigadier was charged to request an armistice, that the Governor General might communicate with your Lordship, on terms of capitulation. He was informed by my direction, that he must treat with me, and that without delay, I however consented, in consideration of the distance of his position, to grant, for the express purpose of capitulation, an armistice of 24 hours, to commence from 6 o'clock on the following morning, and limited in its effect to the forces present. With this answer, Brigadier Winkleman returned accepting the armistice proposed.

I was perfectly aware of the general sentiments of Rear Admiral Stopford regarding the object, on which our joint services were employed, from the unreserved communication I had held with him. He had sailed for Sourabaya, with the declared intentions of attacking Fort Louis, and of returning to his station, when the service was accomplished; and he was most anxious for its speedy termination, as he had informed me, he did not think ships would be safe, on the North Coasts of Java, after the 4th of October, unless Sourabaya was in our possession. All these considerations were strong in my mind, against the delay of a reference to him, and confident that the important object of obtaining for Great Britain, an immediate surrender of the Island ought not to be impeded or delayed, by any point merely of form. I did not hesitate to act individually, and on my sole responsibility for the interest of the state. I had also cause to fear, if the favorable moment was allowed to pass, that the allies of the enemy, might recover from their panic, that General Janssens might learn the small amount of our force; that he might again collect his troops, and retire on Solo, where profiting by the period of the approaching rains, he might prolong the contest, and though I could not doubt it's ultimate success, a war in the interior would have embarrassed our arrangements, and have involved the affairs of the colony in inextricable confusion.

On the forenoon of the 17th of September, the Commodur de Kock, Brigadier and Chief, of the Staff of the French army on Java, arrived at Oonarang, with powers from General Janssens to treat of a capitulation which I authorized Colonel Agnew the Adjutant General of the Forces, to discuss with him, on my part. The result was the signature by them, of the Articles I have the honor to enclose (No. 1.) with which General de Kock returned in the afternoon, to obtain General Janssens' approval.

At three o'clock in the morning of the 18th, Brigadier Winkleman arrived at my quarters, from General Janssens, who declined to sign the articles which had been agreed upon, adverting particularly to those, which concerned the Debts of the Government to individuals. He requested that I would meet the General half way, or stated that he would, if preferred, come to my quarters at Oonarang, for the purpose of discussion, or explanation of these articles.

As the situation in which it was evident he stood, deprived him of all claim to those terms of capitulation, which had he profited by the former invitations made while he still possessed the means of defence, he might perhaps have obtained, and as my situation with a force unequal to prosecute operatios further in the interior would not admit for delay, I assumed a firm tone, and desiring General Winkleman to be informed, that personal respect for the character of General Jansens had alone induced me to grant any terms to his army, announced to him, that the armistice would cease at the appointed hour, and the troops march forward at the same time. Colonel Agnew gave orders for this purpose in his presence and informed him, that if General Janssens allowed the opportunity of capitulating now offered to escape, by not accepting the terms alpared, no other could be offered. Brigadier Winkleman returned with all speed to General Janssens Col. Gibbs marched with his detachment at 6 o'clock, on the road to Solatega when after advancing about 5 miles; he was met by Brigadier Winkleman, bearing the capitulation confirmed by the signature of General Janssens, and accompanied by a letter (No. 2.) which strongly marked the acuteness of his feelings at being compelled, by the desertion of his allies and the destruction of his army, to adopt this measure.

The detachment countermarched immediately and after sending a company (at the request of Brigadier Winkleman) to secure the guns in the Port of Solatega, moved back to Oonorang, whence on the evening, I returned to Samarang, just before General Janssens had announced his intentions of joining me, at the former place.

The General, with great part of his Officers, also reached Samarang that night. I visited him on the following day, and arranged for the equipment of a Transport, to convey him to Batavia with his Suit, on which they embarked this morning.

I have dispatched Col. Gibbs to assume the command of the division of Sourabaya, to which I have allotted his Majesty's 78th Regiment, the 4th Volunteer Battalion, the Light Infantry Battalion, and the Royal Artillery—I have sent a small Detachment under Major Yule, of the 28th Bengal Regiment an officer on whose conduct I have much reliance, to accompany the Prince of Samanap, and his force, to the Island of Madura, where I have directed the Major to assume command, subject to the General control of Colonel Gibbs. He has been instructed to occupy the small Forts of Joanna, and Rambang on his Rouite, and I have directed that of Jopara, to be occupied from Samarang, Indrumayo, Tagal, and Pacalongan have been garrisoned by troops from Cheribon.

In mentioning the Prince of Samanap, it would be unjust to him not to report, that prior to my march from Samarang, to attack the enemy, he sent to ask my orders, being with 2000 of his people within a short distance of Damak. He visited me on my return to Samarang and expressed an earnest wish, for the protection and friendship of the British Nation.

As Colonel Wood requested permission to relinquish the command of Samarang and return to Bengal. I appointed Lieutenant Colonel Watson of his Majesty's 14th Regiment to relieve him to that command; the 14th Regiment, a small Detachment of Artillery, and part of the 3d Volunteer Battalion, have been stationed at Samarang, and will shortly I trust be reinforced by the arrival of the Detachments of the Horse Artillery, Cavalry, and 89th Regiment.

I have detached Captain Robinson your Lordship's Aid de Camp with a small Escort to the Courts of Solo, and Ojogocarta, to deliver a letter from me, to the Emperor, and Sultaun, and announce the change which has taken place—I have also called upon the Residents at their Courts, Van Braam, and Engelhard, to continue agreeably to Capitulation, the exercise of their functions, in behalf of the British Government and to secure carefully the public property of the late Government, placed in the Territories of the respective Princes, at whose Court they reside.

I have also required the public functionaries of the late Government, to continue in the temporary exercise of their functions, which hitherto I have found no instance of their declining to perform.

It will be necessary soon to arrange for the guard of honor, attached to the Emperor and Sultaun, of the troops of the European Government of Java, and for the occupation of the Forts at their Capital, and on the lines of communication to and between these; but this will easily be arranged when the troops ordered to Samarang, shall have arrived, and the report of Captain Robinson shall have warranted a judgement, of the strength of these Detachments.

I embarked this morning on his Majesty's Ship Modeste for Batavia, and shall have the honor of receiving your Lordship's personal commands, and discussing with you, the several Military arrangements, which it may be necessary to make, for the security of the Island, of Java, and its dependencies, previous to my return to Madras, which it is my wish to do without delay.

I have the honor to be,
With the greatest respect,
Your Lordship's most obdt.
Humble servant,
(Signed) S. AUCHMUTY,
Lieut. General.

(A true Copy.)
J. CRAWFURD,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

Right Honorable LORD MINTO,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Return of Ammunition, Stores, &c. found in the Fort of Cheribon.

108 Muskets,—21 Carabines,—1 Rifle,—24 Muskets broken,—4 Pistols,—17 Swords,—70 Pouches with Belts,—13 Pouches damaged,—64 Bayonet, Belts—2 Large port fire Cases, 2 Small Do. and 2 Cannon Pouches contained in a Limber Box,—4 Priming Horns, 4 Do. Prickers and 5 Bundles of port fires contained in a Limber Box,—7 Spunges, 2 Ladles, 50 Rounds of Cannister Shot 21 Rounds of Grape Shot, 10 Rounds of Round Shot, and 16 Cartridges of Priming powder contained in one Timbrel,—2 Barrels containing Round Shot, 2 Barrels containing Grape Shot,—4 Barrels containing Musket Ball'd Cartridges,—3 Barrels containing Cartridges for six Pounders,—3½ Barrels containing Powder,—1 Barrel containing Musket Balls,—½ Barrel containing three Pounder Round Shot,—½ Cask Powder, 9 Priming Horns, 9 Do. Prickers,—3 Cannon Pouches two of them containing Cartridges for six Pounders—1 Limber Box containing Round and Grape Shot for two Pounders not quite full,—½ Barrel containing Cartridges for the Swivels,—101 Rounds of Grape Shot for six Pounders,—55 Rounds of Grape for three Pounders,—10 Mounted Cannon on the Bastions six Pounders,—2 Three Pounders and 2 Two Pounders mounted on Carriages and placed at the Gate of the Fort,—Swivels,—4 Not mounted,—100 Double headed Shot for six Pounders,—900 Round Shot for six Pounders,—200 Round Shot for two Pounders,—1 Set of Scales with three Weights.

On the Road from Carang Sambong there are coming in 221 Firelocks, 42 Bayonets, 150 Pouches, 2 Pistols, 232 Swivels, 1 Drum, 1 Trumpet, and a number of Sword Belts; together with 24 Firelocks, Pouches, Belts and Swords, the Landrost has kept for the Natives to guard the Store Houses.

At Indramayo, twelve pieces of Cannon six Pounders, with ammunition and twenty Firelocks.

(Signed) A. CALDWELL,
Major Comg. the Artillery.

(A true Copy.)
J. CRAWFURD.
Act. Sec. to Govt.

Return of Ordnance in the Fort of Onerang, 17th September, 1811.

3 Iron 4 Pounders on Garrison Carriages with trucks.

5 Iron 3 Pounders.

1 Brass $4\frac{1}{5}$ Inch Howitzer with tumbrels containing 80 rounds of ammunition.

4 Brass 3 Pounders Field Carriages with timbers and 23 rounds of ammunition for each.

2 Iron Cochorns $5\frac{1}{3}$

1 Brass Cochorns $5\frac{2}{0}$

2 Brass Cochorns 5

2 Brasss Cochorns $4\frac{1}{20}$

1 Brass Cochorns $3\frac{9}{10}$

2 Iron Cochorns $4\frac{1}{5}$

1 Iron Cochorns $3\frac{3}{10}$

1 Brass Swivels 6 Pounders.
6 Brass Swivels 1 Pounder.
2 Brass Swivels ¾ Pounder.
5 Brass Swivels ½ Pounder.
Total Iron 13 Brass 25.
Grand Total 38.

Ammunition of different natures No. of Rounds	972
Shut Case Grape and Round	10,274
Boxes of Tools (of various sorts)	7
Some Musquet Balls in Baskets	18
Quick Match (in Barrels)	1
Stand of Arms	40
Wheels.... 13 Axle Trees 2	
Barrels containing each 24 Cochorn Shells	13
Fuzees (Barrels)	2
Fuzees 1 Box	1
Musquet Ball Cartridges Barrels	4
Powder Barrels	2
Blank Cartridges Barrels	4
A quantity of Men's Harness	
Captured on the morning of the 16th in the Batteries between Samarang and Onerang about	18
Grand Total captured on the 16th Inst.	56

(Signed) A. CALDWELL,
Major Comg. the Artillery.

(A true Copy.)
J. CRAWFURD,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

Copies of General Orders issued to the troops dated 17th and 20th of September 1811.

HEAD QUARTERS AT OENARANG, TUES. SEPT. 17, 1811.

G. O. By the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief takes the earliest occasion of returning his public thanks to Colonel Gibbs, for the very able and gallant manner in which he conducted the detachment placed under his orders, in forcing the enemy's positions yesterday on the heights of Jatte Allee and Serondol, and for the energy which marked his pursuit of their force, when driven from those positions to Oenarang where the detachment closed the labours of the day by the capture of the fort.

Colonel Gibbs is requested to express to the troops who acted under his orders, how entirely the Commander in Chief is satisfied with the zeal and gallantry which distinguished their attack and pursuit of the enemy; the conduct of the Royal and Bengal Artillery, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment and of the Detachment of His Majesty's 78th was highly honorable to these corps and the officers by whom they were commanded, and the exertions of the Madras Pioneers were well calculated to support the long established reputation of that useful corps.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW,
Adjutant General.

G. O. Head Quarters at Samarang 10, Sept. 1811.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in Chief announces to the army, that on the 18th instant a capitulation was signed by which all the possessions remaining to the enemy on the Island of Java and its dependencies were surrendered to the British arms; Governor General Janssens, his Staff and the remnant of his troops being *Prisoners of war.*

All private property is to be respecsted; and the officers who surrendered under this capitulation are to retain their swords, their horses and their private baggage, and to be *Prisoners of War on Parole.*

The utter defeat and dispersion, and the final surrender of the feeble remains of an Army, which on the landing of the British Forces on the 4th of August last, consisted of above 17,000 Regularly organized Troops, commanded by an officer of known ability, provided with a numerous artillery, and strongly fortified positions; aided by firm alliances with the Native Chiefs, and all the other resources of a long established power, requires no language, but a simple statement of the fact to speak the merit of the Troops.—Their conduct has enabled the commander in Chief, in the short space of six Weeks, after pursuing to and, defeating the Enemy at, the distance of 300 Miles from the scene of their first discomfiture, to dictate terms of capitulation which transfer to Great Britain, an Island, long the greatest boast of the Ancient Government of Holland, which France has viewed as one of the most precious of the usurpations wrested from her injured Allies, and which leaves her without a spot of land to the eastward of the cape of Good Hope, on which to place that Banner whose baneful influence she has long but vainly endeavoured to extend, to poison the prosperity of Britain in the east.—

The Commander in Chief congratulates the whole Army, European and Native, which he has the honor to command, on this honourable close of their gallant and rapid career of victories; It will ever be his pleasure and his pride to acknowledge their unrivalled valour, their patient endurance of fatigues and privations, their zeal, their steady discipline, their ardent spirit of enterprise which always seemed to rise in proportion to the encrease of the dangers or the difficulties which opposed them; and was equally conspicuous in every corps and department of the Army.—It is his especial duty and it is a duty he will perform with heartfelt satisfaction, to bring the merits of the whole to the notice of their King and country.

It is not in the province of the commander in chief on this occasion, to call attention to the merits of the naval co-operation in this enterprise.—That will be more properly done by their more immediate chief whose zeal in directing the valuable services of the navy can only be equalled by the desire of the Commander in chief to acknowledge and record them.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW.
Adj. General.

True Copies
(A true copy)
(Signed) P. A. AGNEW.
Adj. General.

J. CRAWFURD,
Act. Secretary to Govt.

SECOND
Madras Govt. Lottery.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

WEDNESDAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1811.

No. 5073 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.
No. 1144 a Prize of 300 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 1620 3349 4029 4218 5982 7247 Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 1575 2625 2958 6369 7065 7549 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF FIFTY STAR PAGODAS EACH.

31 42 197 252 267 280 305 323
351 378 410 511 531 625 704 715
770 760 783 841 944 948 951 1053
1080 1099 1195 1196 1227 1347 1400 1479
1539 1655 1684 1707 1728 1741 1845 2041
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7188 7289 7306 7414 7448 7462 7479 7499
7510 7545 7575 7872 7982 7999.

BLANKS.

12 32 35 69 74 99 146 266
278 294 301 350 352 358 365 372
382 402 432 452 475 479 507 527
538 541 548 553 566 574 615 636
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1791 1806 1816 1827 1915 1945 1959 1989
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