PPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY,—OCTOBER 7, 1807.

lowing Answers by the Assembly of ews, to the Questions proposed to , by BONAPARTE's Commissioners, e been published in the Journal of the pire.

STION 1st :—*Are the Jews permitted to ral women.*

—The Jews are not permitted a plu- es, they generally conform in all ; states, to the custom of only mar- an.

not expressly commanded to take , but he has not forbidden it, it hat he implicitly adopted it as an tom, as he has regulated the order mong the children of more than

tanding this custom prevails through- , yet their ancient Doctors prescrib- only taking one wife, unless their cir- es would enable them to provide for all rts of two.

no longer the same in the Western-world. sire of conforming to the usages of the in that part of Europe; were the Jews tablished, have induced them to renounce roligamy; but as some individuals still contin- ued the practice, that circumstance was deter- mined in the Eleventh Century at a convocation of the Synod at Worms; at which Rabbin Guer- chon was president, the whole composed of one hundred Rabbins. That assembly pronounced an Anathema, against every Isralite, who should hereafter marry more than one woman.

Although the Synod did not forbid this for ever, yet the influence of European manners have every where prevailed.

QUESTION 2d.—*Is divorce permitted by the Jewish religion?*

Is a divorce valid, if pronounced contrary to the French Code?

ANSWER.—Repudiation is allowed by the law Moses; but it is not valid, if not previously onounced so, by virtue of the French code.

In the eyes of Isralites in general, submission the laws is the first of duties. It is a principle nerally received amongst them, in every thing at concerns the civil or political interests; the w of the state is the supreme law.

Previous to their admission in France to the ht of citizens, and whilst they lived under a rticular legislation, which permitted them to act n conformity to their own religious customs, they exercised the power of divorce, but it was very rarely made use of.

Since the Revolution, they have confined them- selves to the French laws.

On their admission to the rights of citizens, the bbins and principal Jews throughout France sented themselves before the municipalities of place, and took the prescribed oath to con- m in every thing to the laws of the state; and cknowledge no other for the regulation of ir civil interests.

They can therefore no longer consider repudia- n as valid, as pronounced by their Rabbins, ause to stamp it with that character, it must be by the tribunals: as also by an arrete of ncil, the Rabbins cannot bestow the nuptial rediction, unless the parties have appeared to- ther before the civil officer, in the same manner y cannot pronounce a divorce, until it appear- to have been sanctioned by a prior decree.

But had the decree been silent on this subject, yet the Rabbinical repudiation would not have been valid, unless there existed no impediment whatever, but as in that respect the interest of the civil law, would have been an objection, to necessary results, that without the influence of the civil code the Rabbinical repudiation is of no effect.

Thus since the Jews contracted an oath before the civil Magistrate, none amongst them who follow the observance of their religion, can sepe- rate from their wives, but by a double divorce, that of the law of the state and by the laws of Moses, and according to these circumstances, it may be affirmed that the Jewish religion is in perfect conformity to the civil code.

QUESTION 3d—*Can a Jew marry with a Christian, and a Christian woman with a Jew, or does the law demand that Jews must only marry amongst themselves?*

ANSWER.—The law does not say that a Jew cannot marry with a Christian, nor a Christian woman with a Jew, nor does the law say, that Jews must only marry amongst themselves. The Jews only particularize a prohibition of marriage with the seven nations of Canaan, with Amon, Moab, and with the Egyptians. The prohibiti- on with respect to the seven nation is absolute, but with respect to Amon and Moab, according to many Doctors of Aman the prohibition of the two na- tions extends only to the men, but not to the women. It is however be- lieved, that those should first have embraced the Jewish religion; with regard to the Egyptians, it extends to the third generation. The prohi- bition only extends to Idolators, for the Talmud formally decides, that the modern nations are not included, because like us, they adore the God of Heaven and of earth.

There therefore has been at different epochs marriages between Jews and Christians, in France, Spain and Germany. They have been successive- ly tolerated, or forbidden by the Prince of States, where the Jews lived.

Even at this time, there exists some in France, but it should be understood, that the opinion of the Rabbins are against those kind of alliances. According to their doctrine, although the religi- on of Moses does not defend the Jews from form- ing alliances with those who are not of their re- ligion, nevertheless, as marriages, by the Talmud require, for the celebration of the religious cere- monies called Kidaschim, and the benediction, used in similar circumstances, no marriage can be religiously valid, but by the fulfilment of these ceremonies. They cannot therefore be in res- pect to two persons who do not equally acknow- ledge these ceremonies as sacred, and in such case the parties may separate without the necessity of a religious divorce, and they are to be consider- ed as married civily, but not according to religion.

Such is the opinion of the rabbins, the mem- bers of this assembly.—In general the rabbins are not more disposed to give a benediction to the marriage of a christian woman with Jew, or a Jewess with a Christian, than those priests who will not consent to bestow a blessing on such an union.

The Rabbins, however, acknowledge that a Jew who marries a christian woman, does not cease to be a Jew in the eyes of his religion, the same as those who espouse a Jewess civily, and not religiously.

QUESTION 4th—*In the eyes of the Jews, are the French their brethren, or are they strangers.*

ANSWER.—In the eyes of the Jews, the French are their brethren, and not strangers. The spi- rit of the law of Moses, is conformable to that mode of considering the French.

When the Israhites formed the body of a nati- on their religion prescribed them to consider strangers as their brethren.

It is with a feeling solicitude that their legisla- tor orders them to love them; "*Remember*" *says he* "*that you have been strangers in Egypt.*" Attention and benevolence towards strangers is recommended by Moses, not as a simple exhorta- tion to the practice of the moral duties of society, but as an obligation imposed by God himself. "*In gleaning your fields*" *says he, do not return to take up the ear of corn which you have left be- hind, but leave it to the poor, the stranger and the widow—do not ill treat the stranger, do him no harm, love him, give to him bread, and furnish him with raiment in his need: I am the* ETERNAL, *your* GOD—*The Eternal loveth the stranger.*

To these sentiments of benevolence to the stranger, Moses adds "the general love of huma- nity." "*Love thy neighbour as thyself*" Da- vid also expresses himself in these terms "*The lord our God is full of bounty, his mercy extends to all his works*" This doctrine is professed by the Talmud.

"These who observe the Noachides, says a Talmudist, whatever may be their other opinions we are obliged to love them as brothers, to visit their sick, to bury their dead, and to assist their poor, as if they were Isralites, in short there is no act of humanity, which a true Israelite can dispence with observing to the Noachides—What are their principles? To flee from Idolatry, not to blaspheme, not to commit adultery, not to kill or wound your neighbour, not to steal or cheat, only to eat the meat of animals after it is killed, and in short to maintain justice.

It is thus, that every one of our principles and laws renders it a duty to love the French as our brethren.

A peasant having consulted the Rabbin Hilles on the Jewish religion, and wanting to know in a few words what it consisted of, Hilles replied to him. "*Never do then to others, that which you would not have others do to you,*" this says he is religion, all the rest is only the consequence." A religion that prescribes to love the stranger, and preaches up the practice of social virtue, par- ticularly calls upon them to regard their fellow citizens as their brethren. Indeed, how can they regard them otherwise, living on the same soil, who are ruled and protected by the same government, by the same governance, by the same laws, enjoying the same rights, and fulfil- ing the same duties.

There are between the Jews and the christians a tye which amply compensates for the difference of their religions, that is the tye of gratitude. That sentiment, which a simple tolerance had in- spired, has received, from the fresh benefits of government, within these eighteen years, a de- gree of energy which associates our destiny in every thing, with the destiny of France. Yes, France is our country, and Frenchmen our bre- thren. That glorious title, in rendering us honorable in our eyes, is the best guarantee, that we shall never cease to deserve it.

QUESTION 5th—*In all cases, what relation does your law prescribe with the French who are not of your religion?*

ANSWER.—The relations are the same that ex- ist between Jew and Jew. We admit of no other difference than that of adoring the Supreme Being, agreeably to each others own manner, and we believe this diversity itself; is a harmonious dis- cordance not displeasing to the GOD of Heaven and of Earth.

It is evident from the answer to the preceding question, what are the relations that Moses, the Talmud and custom, prescribes towards the French who are not of our religion, at this day, when the Jews no longer form a nation; and where they have the advantage of finding themselves incorporated with a great nation, which they consider as a political redemption; it is impossi- ble that a Jew could treat a Frenchman, who is not of his religion, otherwise than one of his co- religionists.

QUESTION 6th—*A Jew born in France and treated as a French citizen, does he consider it his duty to defend it?*

ANSWER.—Men who have adopted a country, and that have resided there for several generations who are even under particular laws restricting his civil rights, is yet so attached to it, though not participating in all the advantages which its its citizens enjoy,—yet still prefers it, can only consider France, as a Frenchman. The obliga- tion of defending it, in their eyes, is a duty equally honorable and precious.

The 29th chapter of Jeremiah, recommends to the Jews to consider Babylon as their country, though they were only to sojourn there for se- venty years, he exhorts them to till the fields, to build houses, to sow and to plant. His recom- mendation was so much attended to, that Esdras in the 1st chapter says, that when Cyrus permit- ted them to return to Jerusalem to establish the second temple, that there went from Babylon 40,360 & that that number was only composed of the multitude, and that all the rich continued at Babylon. A love of their country amongst the Jews, is a sentiment so natural, so strong, and so independent of religious belief, that a French Jew in England, considers himself, even in the midst of other Jews, as a stranger, and that it is the same with an English Jew at Paris. This sentiment has prevailed to such a degree on the spirit of religion, that we have seen the French Jews, in the last war, fight with the utmost inve- teracy against the German Jews. There are num- bers who are covered with honorable wounds, that they have received in the field of honor, distinguished marks of their bravery.

QUESTION 7th—*Who nominates the Rabbins?*

ANSWER.—Since the revolution, in such pla- ces as there are a sufficient number of Jews to sup- port a Rabbin; he is nominated by a plurality of the sufferages of the chiefs of families, after receiving the necessary information and testimo- nies, respecting his morals and abilities.

QUESTION 8th—*What jurisdiction in the police, is exercised by the Rabbins amongst the Jews? what judiciary police does he exercise amongst them?*

ANSWER.—The rabbins exercise no jurisdicti- on in the police, amongst the Jews.

The qualifications of a rabbin is no where de- fined by the law of Moses, they did not even exist in the time of the first temple, and they are not mentioned until the end of the second, at that epocha the Jews were governed by the *Sanhedrens* or tribunals.

They had a supreme, called the Grand Sanhe- dren, who resided at Jerusalem, and the tribu- nals were composed of seventy-one judges for the police and civil affairs, and another of twenty- three judges who sat in the chief places, for more important affairs, and where the younger Sanhe- drens were qualified.

It is in the Misna and the Talmud, that we find for the first time; the qualifications of a rabbin, designated a doctor of laws, and it was generally the public voice, and the reputation they enjoyed, that procured them the appellation of Rabbin.

When the Isralites were completely dispersed, they formed small communities in such places as they were permitted to assemble in certain num- bers, where there were sometimes one Rabbin and two other Doctors who, under the name of *Bithdiner*, that is the house of Justice, gave judgement, the Rabbins holding the function of president, and the two others of judges assistant.

The power, and existence of these tribunals, have always depended, until our days, on the pleasure of the governments under which the

Jews lived, and according to the degree of toleration they enjoyed.

Since the Revolution, there no longer exists in France, or in the Kingdom of Italy, any of those tribunals of rabbins, the Jews became citizens, have conformed themselves in every thing to the laws of the state. Thus the situation of rabbin, in place of what it has been is reduced to that of preaching morality in the Temples, to pronouncing marriage benedictions, and solemnizing divorces?

In the places where they have no Rabbins, the first Jew, instructed in their religion can, according to the law, pronounce the nuptial benediction without the assistance of a Rabbin, and which is without doubt an inconveniency which ought to be guard d against, with respect to the arrete of council of the--and to all other persons who may be called upon to pronounce the nuptial benediction

With regard to the Judiciary Police amongst them, as there is no constituted ecclesiastical hierarchy or any subordinate religious functions, they exercise none.

QUESTION 9th—*The form of election of rabbins and jurisdiction of the police, are they valid in law, or only consecrated by usage?*

ANSWER.—The answer to the preceding question, renders it unnecessary to make any reply to this. One only can remark, that supposing the Rabbins had preserved in our days any jurisdiction in the police department, which is not the case, that jurisdiction as well as the form of election is not according to law, but only by established custom.

QUESTION 10th—*Are there any professions, which the Jews are forbidden to follow?*

ANSWER.—None. On the contrary, the Talmud (See Kedushem, Chap. 1st.) which positively declares, that the father of a family, that does not bring up his children to some profession, brings them up to the life of a Brigand.

QUESTION 11th—*Doth the Jewish law, forbid usury towards their Brethren?*

ANSWER.—In the 23d chapter of Deuteronomy and the 19th verse, it says, "*You shall not take interest from your brother, neither in money, or in grain, nor in any thing whatever.*"

The Hebrew word *nechech*, which has been translated for that of *Usury*, is badly interpreated, in Hebrew it only implies interest of any kind, but not an usurious interest, it by no means conveys the meaning now attached to the word *Usury*.

It is indeed impossible it should convey that signification, as the expression is relative, and there is nothing in the text, to serve for a term of relation.

What do we understand by the French word *Usury*? Is it not an interest, higher than that fixed as legal interest where the law has fixed the rate of the latter.

If the law of Moses has not fixed the rate of interest, can it be said that the Hebrew word signifies illegal interest.

The word *nechech* in the Hebrew language, is what the word *fornus* is in the Latin Language.

Therefore there is reason to suppose that if the word signifies *Usury*? there ought to exist another word to express *interest*, from whence, as no such word exists, all interest is Usury, or all Usury interest. What was the view of the Legislator, when he forbid the Hebrews to take interest from each other? It was to strengthen the cords of fraternity amongst them, prescribing to them a reciprocal benevolence, and engaging them disinterestedly to assist and aid each other.

The first Idea was of establishing a kind of equality in the effects and fortunes of individuals, from thence arose the institutions of the year of Sabbath, and the year of Jubilee, the one returning every seven years, and the other every fifty. On the year of the Sabbath all debts were prescribed, and in the year of Jubilee, the restitution of all goods sold or alienated.

It is easy to conceive that from the different nature of the soil, and from more or less industry; the scourge of Heaven inflicted on some, and spared on others, would necessarily cause an inequality of production, and the unfortunate Israelites would apply to those who had been more fortunate, which induced Moses to say "*You shall not take interest from your Brother.*"

But what loans could the Jews make among themselves at that time, when they were without commerce, little or no circulation of money, and where the greatest equality of property existed. It could only be a few bushels of wheat, some cattle, or some instruments of labour, and such loans, Moses intended to be gratuitous.

He only wanted to make his people, a people of labourers. A long time after him, although Idumeus, inhabited the vicinity of the sea coasts, occupied by the Tyrians and Sydonians, and other maritime and commercial nations, yet we have never seen the Hebrews engaged in trade, every ordinance of their legislator, had an opposite tendency.

Moses forbidding interest ought not to be considered as a principle of the law of commerce, but simply as a principale of charity. According to the Talmud this prohibition relates only to a loan in some measure domestic; but a loan made to a merchant, even to a Jew, is permitted, on condition of a profit equal to the risk.

Formerly the word *usury* did not convey any bad acceptation, and simply signified interest of any kind.—The word *usury* is not agreable to the Hebrew text, and therefore the bible of Osterwall, and the Portuguese Jews, call interest *lrei* vulgarly called *usury*. By the law of Moses the simple loan at interest, not only between Jew and Jew, but even between a Jew and his contemporary, without distinction of religion, is prohibited, it ought to be gratuitously at all times, when meant to oblige those who claim our assistance,—A loan is clearly understood to have in view some commercial enterprize.

We ought not to lose sight of those mild and just laws, so long ago established, made for a people who then formed a state and who held a rank amongst nations.

Let us take a glance at the remains of that unfortunate people, dispersed over every kingdom of the world, it will be seen that from the time the Jews were dispossessed of Palestine, they had no longer, any common country, property, or primitive equality to maintain.

Though impressed with the spirit of their own legislation, they felt that from the moment that principle of the law no longer existed, they ought no longer to follow it and consequently we have seen them, without scruple lend at interest to men of a different religion.

QUESTION 12 h—*Is it forbidden or permitted to the Jews to exercise usury, towards strangers.*

ANSWER.—We have seen from the answer to the preceeding question that the prohibition of *usury*, in the most moderate degree, is less on a commercial principle than on a principle of charity and benevolence, and upon that principle it is equally condemned by Moses and the Talmud, and is equally prohibited, in that respect, both to citizens who are not of the same religion, as well as to those of our own. The particular order of the law that permits of taking interest from the stranger, evidently alludes to nations with which they had commercial intercourse, otherwise there would be a manifest contradiction in the following as well as twenty others of the sacred writings.

"*Love the stranger, because the Lord our God Loveth him, give to him food and raiment, there is only one law for you and the stranger that is in your land, let justice be done to the stranger: the same as to one of ourselves; cursed be he who doth any harm to the stranger, treat the stranger as ourselves.*

If Moses was the legislature of the Jews was he the legislature of the Universe? The laws which he gave to the people whom God had confided to him, where they to become the laws of all the world? *You shall take no interest from your brethren.* What security had he that in the relations, that would most naturally be established between the Jewish nation and strangers, that these latter would renounce the general established custom, universally spread throughout commercial people, and lend to the Jews without exacting interest? And would he then consent to sacrifice them to poverty to enrich the others.

BOMBAY GAZETTE—SEPT 23, 1807.

PRIZE COURT.

MINERVA, FREDERICK HUSSEY, *Master*.

On Friday the 11th Instant Sir James Mackintosh gave judgement in this cause.

This was a case of an American ship taken on the 3d December 1806, going from Manilla to Batavia.

The ship had left Providence in August 180 had touched at the Isle of France, from which place the sailed to Batavia, thence she went to Tegall and Manilla, and on her voyage from this last place back again to Batavia she was detained. Her cargo consisted chiefly of Indigo and Dollars.

It appeared that she was under the direction of a Supercargo on board, as to her employment in trade both in respect of the cargoes and the intermediate ports to which she was to trade, previously to her return to Providence or some other port in America where her voyage was to end.

For the Captors, it was contended that she was trading between enemies colonies, and therefore acting in direct violation of the letter and spirit of his Majesty's instructions of June 1803, which command the commanders of ships of war and privateers, not to seize any neutral vessel which should be carrying on trade directly between the colonies of the enemy and the neutral country to which the vessel belongs.

For the claimants it was insisted that neither Manilla nor Batavia nor the Isle of France were enemies colonies of such a nature as to render the trading thereto by a neutral in time of war illegal; inasmuch as the trade to those places was open to foreigners in time of peace.

The court on a former day had directed commissions to be sent to Bengal and Madras to ascertain whether the ports of Batavia and Manilla were during the last peace open to all or any foreigners from the ports of India, Europe, or America; and if open weather under any and what restrictions; and also to enquire into the state of those ports in these respects before the war which broke out between Great Britain and Spain in 1796.

These commissions being in part returned and it appearing that ports were open to all foreigners during the last peace, without any restriction except as to opium and specie at the port of B tavia, Sir James Mackintosh pronounced a judgment of restitution.

The Captors he said were fully justified in detaining this vessel, because in so doing they were acting in obedience to the letter of the instructions of June 1803. Batavia and Manilla certainly colonies of the enemy, and this was certainly not trading directly between A rica and such colonies. But though the offi in his Majesty's service were bound to obey th instructions, he did not conceive himself fetter as a judge of prize, in a court whose decision were to be regulated by the law of nations, bound and concluded by them. He believed indeed that he was the first and only judge had ventured to pronounce such a doctrine every prize court in every country, by all on the subject, and all administrators of the instructions of the sovereign were as a law to the judge. But he consi law of nations as paramount to such in and the King as having indeed a right with such law but not a right to exten far therefore as any of his Majesty's were a relaxations of the law of nation of neutrals he should consider himself bo them; but if he saw in such instructions tempt to extend the law to the prejudice o trals, he should not obey them, but regulate decision according to the known and recogniz law of nations.

In the present case after great deliberation a minute enquiry, he felt himself bound to say neither Batavia nor Manilla were such colon as to render any trading thereto by neutral nations in time of war illegal.

It is not their being called colonies that will render such a trading unlawful, notwithstanding the letter of the instructions of 1803; something farther is necessary and that is, that the tradeto and with these colonies was prohibited to such neutrals in time of peace.

English Extracts.

OCMMISSIONERS of MILITARY INQUIRY.

FOUTH REPORT.

The Fourth Report of these Commissioners appears to us of still greater importance than any which have preceded it. It was delivered some weeks ago to Parliament, and is, we are informed, of very considerable length. It is accompanied likewise by supplements, to former Reports, one of which relates to an additional sum found to be due by General DE LANCY, and another is explanatory of Mr. Davison's canal contracts. It appears from this, that the rate to which the certificates were to be applied, was misrepresented by Mr. Davison to the parties who procured them: these parties being led to believe, that the public paid only the price charged by the dealers to Mr. Davison.

The body of the Fourth Report relates to Barrack Buildings. The commissioners enter much at length into the theory and practice of the building department, and apply the touchstone of investigation to the buildings in the Isle of Wight. These buildings, completed many years since, were valued by the builder at 200,000l. and upwards, and although his bill is not yet made up, he appears to have received between 180,000l. and 190,000. to account. The Commissioners have caused these works to be measured, and the bill made out by professional men, under their own inspection; who, after every allowance, state the just cost of these buildings at not more than about 110,000l. leaving a difference of nearly 100l. between this valuation and that of the builder. But what is of infinitely greater consequence the same builder has open accounts to the amount of no less than 1,500,000l. sterling.

With this Report, the inquiries of the Commissioners into the Barrack Department appear to terminate. The event has but too fully justified the propriety of their selection, in making this department the first object of their selection, in making this department the first object of their scrutiny. Their First Report proceed to the public the reimbursement of 100,000l. from General DeLancey, the Second Report, although hitherto little noticed, pointed out a flagrant abuse in the department of the Architects; who, although represented to the Committee of Finance, in 1797, to be Officers on moderate salaries, have been allowed, besides their salaries, 2½ per cent. commission on the expence of building which it was their duty to control, the amount of which became enormous. The Third Report regards chiefly Mr. Davison, and is pretty generally known, but, exclusive of the abuses in Canals, the use of the public money, and of public securities, added in no small degree to that Gentleman's profits. But the Fourth report is of infinitely greater consequence than any of the others for it, in a payment of 180,000l. we have reason to consider that above one-third was overpaid, how much ground of suspicion is there when we find that the same builder has received 1,500,000l. upon account of bill not yet sent in.

MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXIII. WEDNESDAY, October 7, 1807. Number 1148

MILITARY FUND.

UNDER the sanction of the Government, obtained by application through the Commander in Chief, the Officers of the Honorable Company's Military Service (including the Ecclesiastical and Medical establishments) at the Presidency and in its Vicinity, are requested to meet at the Exchange in Fort St. George, on Saturday next the 10th Instant, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, to consider on the best means of Establishing a *Military Fund*, and of communicating on this important Subject, with the other Stations of the Army.

P. A. AGNEW,
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Fort St George, 6th October 1807.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To be had at the Courier Office,

A few numbers of the INDIAN MAGAZINE, (the EUROPEAN MISCELLANY being omitted) containing the most interesting articles of INDIAN HISTORY, the local intelligence of the three presidencies of Madras, Bengal and Bombay, Original Poetry, Chronicle of Events in India and Europe, Births Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. &c. forming a regular series of events which have occurred between the 1st of January and 1st of October 1807.

The whole comprized in 9 Numbers, each ornamented with an Engraving representing VIEWS in the CARNATIC, and the CHARACTERS of the Country.

Price 3 Rupees each Number.

Administrations.

LETTERS of administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES COX, late a lieutenant in the first Battalion of the sixteenth Regiment, of Native Infantry, in the Service of the Honorable the United East India Company' on the Madras Establishment, deceased having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to GILBERT RICKETS Esquire, as Register of the said court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th years of His present Majesty, Chapter 79th, Section 41st.—all persons having claims on the said Estate are requested to make them known to the said administrator, and those indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

LETTERS of administration of the Estate and Effects of CHARLES JOHN RIGAUD deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Second Battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment of Native Infantry, in the service of the Honorable the United East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th years of his Present Majesty's Chapter 79th, Section 41st. All persons having Claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 30th September, 1807

For Private Sale.

AND MAY BE SEEN

AT MR. HOGG'S,

ON THE MOUNT ROAD.

A Beautiful Grey Arab rising six, perfectly gentle and in high condition, Price 350 Pagodas.

A Handsome full bodied Curricle with a Pair of Serviceable Manilla Ponies and Set of Harness, the property of a Gentleman about to quit India. Price 2 Pagodas.

Advertisement.

A NATIVE of India who has made several Voyages to England, will be happy to engage himself to a single Gentleman, or Family, and have the care of children, proceeding by the Fleet expected to sail shortly to Europe;—His terms will be moderate;—Testimonials of his character will be produced;—Enquire at the Courier Office.

Madras Theatre.

On Friday next the 9th Instant,
WILL BE PERFORMED,

THE FARCES

OF

The Jew and the Doctor,

AND

PATRICK IN PRUSSIA.

Tickets to be had on application at the Pantheon.

October 6. 1807.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
This Day WEDNESDAY the 7th Instant,
The Following Articles,
On account of the Shippers.

HAMS, Berkley and Pine cheeses, Boots and Shoes, Sadlery, Confectionary, Oilmanstores, Glass ware, Looking Glasses, coarse cutlery, French cambric, Beads and 5 casks of Portwine from Paxton and Majoribanks.

AFTER WHICH

Four Gibson's Cavalry Saddles, Bridles & Holsters complete.

To be sold By Public Auction.

BY J. BRANSON,

At a Godown on the Beach
Near the Custom House,
On MONDAY the 12th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
By Order of the Prize Agent.
Sundry Articles of Stores,

CORDAGE, Spars, Provisions &c. Landed from the Dutch Ship Corvette Scipio, Prize, to H. M. Ship Psyche, Fleetwood Pellew, Esq. Captain.

Conditions of Sale as Usual.

By order of the Administrator.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY FRANCK and THOMSON,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 9th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.

THE Remaining effects of the late W. WEBB Esq. deceased—consisting of Plate, Furniture, Glass-ware, China ware, Books,

ALSO

Two Billiard Tables, Oxen, Sheep, Carts, &c. Particulars of which will be mentioned in catalogues.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next the 12th instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
An Invoice of Perfumery,
CONSISTING OF

LAVENDER Water in Pints, Honey Water, Arquebusade, Essences of Roses, Bergamot and Lemon, Smelling salts, Turlington's Bloom, Eau de luce, Peppermint, Tooth Brushes, Blacking cakes, &c. &c. &c.

To be Sold by Public Auction

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM
On MONDAY next the 12th Instant,
AT HALF PAST 11 O'CLOCK,
A Case of Childrens Hats of Colours.

OLD MADEIRA WINE,

FROM D. OLIVEIRA AND CO.

Messrs. Abbott and Maitland.

HAVE a few Pipes, half Pipes, and Quarter Pipes of the above importation left, which they are retailing, as follows, viz.

Pipes, - - 200 Pags. each.
Half Pipes, 105,
Quarter ditto, 55

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN.

At the House of the
COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
IN FORT ST. GEORGE,
Tomorrow the 8th October,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK
THE
ELEGANT

PLATE,

Glass, and China Ware,

BOOKS,

Horses, Conveyances, &c.

BELONGING TO

His Excellency Lieutenant General
SIR JOHN CRADOCK, K. B.

CATALOGUES are published and may be had on Application at the Auction Room.

N. B. The Place will be fixed first, after which the conveyances, &c. &c.

J. Dobbin respectfully requests that such Gentlemen as may make purchases at the Sale, will be pleased to send their Servants with the amount to clear away the Lotts before Sunday.

Sale Postponed from Thursday the 8th, to Monday, the 12th inst.
By Order of the Executors,
TO THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE

J. SMITH, ESQ.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY the 12th instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A HOUSE consisting of a large Hall, six Rooms and four Verandahs with Suitable Out Offices, and a Large Garden well stock'd with various fruit Trees, situated at Perambore, near the Houses built by Thomas Parry Esq. and Mr. Heelke.—The ground measuring 12 Cawnies, and 1003 square feet.

CONDITIONS OF SALE,

Ten per cent of the Purchase Money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the residue within five days, in default of which the Premises will be put up and resold at the loss and Expence of the first Purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.

The Expence of conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next the 12th October,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

A Blackwood Ward Robe, A Piano Forte, A Pair of Mahogany card Tables; Two sets of Dining Tables, A Blackwood Dining Table, Two Dressing Tables, 1 Wash hand stand Blackwood chairs, &c. &c.

Plate consisting of Two coffee Pots, A Tea Pot and stand, One Pair sugar Vases and covers, One Milk bowl and cover, One sauce Pan and cover, Two curry Dishes and covers, One Pye Dish, Two Gravy Spoons, Bottle Labels, and bottle Stands, Table spoons, Sauce and salt spoons, &c. &c.

Wall Shades and Pictures.
A Ladies Side Saddle (new)
Knives and Forks,

ALSO

A few Dozens of Port Wine in Pints & Quarts, Noyeau in Pints. Excellent bottled Beer.

French Claret, Constantia Wine and Various other Articles.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

ON THE BEACH,
TO THE NORTHWARD
Of the Black-Town Ramparts,
On THURSDAY the 8th Instant,
BETWEEN THE HOURS OF
Four and Six in the Afternoon,
And to continue every Afternoon,
Until the whole is Disposed of.
If not previously disposed of
By Private Sale.

Three Hundred and fifty Shimbeams four in a lot, and about six hundred Sheathing Boards double and single, 100 in a lot.

J. BRANSON,

RESPECTFULLY Informs his Friends and the Public that in addition to the Various Investments he has already Advertised, he will on Thursday next expose for Sale, the extensive and well chosen Investment of Thomas Garland Margey, Esq. Commander of the Honorable Company's Ship Lady Castlereagh, and Mr. Hayward, Purser of the Honorable Company's Ship United Kingdom, the whole forming a very general Selection of Goods now in demand, amongst which are

Claret, from Carbonell, Maxwell and Key, Davie Robertson, Charles Bell and Co. Paxton and Majoribanks and Davis and Card.

Port Wine, from Wilkinson and Crosthwaite, Maxwell and Key, Paxton and Majoribank, Beachcroft and Cultrow and Harper.

Champaigne from Charles Bell and Co.

Cheshire, double and single Glosster, Berkley and Pine Cheeses, from Wood and others.

Hams, Tongues, Salted and Spiced Salmon, Herrings, Pickles, White Wine Vinegar, Mushrooms, Anchovies, Capers, French Olives, Salad Oil, Mustard, Pickled Oysters, Eider and Tarragon Vinegar and a variety of Sauces from various houses, Ale in Casks from Hodgson

Confectionary from Hoffman and Son, Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Tart Fruit, Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, Comfits, Cannemons, Ginger seeds and Tin cases of dry'd Fruit.

Grocery—Currants, Bloom Raisins, Muscalets, Turkey Figs, Patent Coco, Imperial Plumbs, Macaroni, Vermicelli and Barley, from various houses.

Boots and Shoes from Soames, Hoby and other houses.

Sadlery from Whippy, Gibson and Peat, and Milroy, a very general assortment—a large assortment of Bandy and Jockey Whips, Spare Sadlery, of all kinds, Bandy Chariot and Curricle Harnesses.

Flannels, Bairz, Cassimires, Broad Cloths, Billiard Cloth, Swansdown and Toilanet Vests, Blankets and Napt Cloths, from Beale and Son, and other houses.

A general assortment of Ladies and Gentlemens Leather Gloves, Leather Pantaloons and Breeches.

Hats from Borradile and Co. and Lethwaite.

Gold and Silver Thread, Epaulets, Vellum Lace, Bullion, Spangles, &c.

A large assortment of Haberdashery, Ribbands Sarsnet, Silk Handkerchiefs, Flowers, Straw Hats, Bonnets, Lace, Laces, Sleeves, Edgings, &c. from various houses, Lady's and Gentlemens Silk and Cotton Hose, Worsted and Fleecy Hosiery, Jackets and Drawers, from Smith and Co.

A large assortment of Stationary, Playing Cards, &c.—a large collection of Books, Novels, &c. sets of white Ivory handled Knives and Forks, a large assortment of Optical Instruments, Bed Ticking, Counterpanes, Irish Linen, Irish Sheeting, French cambrics, Quilting, White Jean and Chintz Furniture, Morocco Trunks of sizes, a general assortment of Perfumery from Smith and Nephew, and Bristow and Moufeley, Writing Desks from Hale, a large assortment of Tin-ware, Gunpowder in 1, 2, 3lb. Canisters, Patent Shot, a general assortment of Glass-ware from Nash, several sets of Queen's-ware, Garden Seeds from Lewis, a large assortment of Silver Spoons, Forks, &c. a few double Barrelled Guns, by Manton in cases complete, Pier Glasses, in burnished frames.

AND

A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

The Lottery for the Plate, will be drawn at John Branson's Commission Room, this day at 12 o'clock.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 1807.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. George Garrow, Acting Superintendant of the Police.

Military Intelligence.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, September 15, 1807.

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Captain Lieutenant Showers, of artillery, to proceed to Bengal on leave of absence for six months.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having produced certificates of their appointments to be Cadets on this Establishment, are allowed to rank on the Establishment as under:

Cavalry—William Tertius Nathan Greaves, Henry Erskine Fullarton, William Woodcock, James Charles Street, Robert Mansfield, and George Thomas Robinson.

Artillery & Engineers—James Nichols Abdy, William Thomson Brett, and William Monteith.

Infantry—Thomas Wakefield, Henry Smyth, Thomas Robinson, Robert Alexander Macormick, Samuel Meddowcroft, George Butcher, George Story, Henry Dickson, Thomas Addison, Henry O'Hara, Campbell Addison, William Armstrong, John Addison, Samuel Smithson, Robert Colebrooke, Thomas Hathaway, Richard Tombs, William Henderson, William Miller Blake, Samuel Yates, Charles Hutchinson, Alexander Mackintosh, Samuel Hodder, William Macpherson, George Payne, William Blood, Timothy Hevey, and Andrew Sibbald.

The undermentioned Officers having reported their return to this Presidency, with the permission of the Honorable Court of Directors, the Governor-in-Council directs that they be re-admitted with their rank on the Establishment,

Lieut.-Col. Charles Cornery	19th Regt. N. I.	
Captain A. Stevenson	6th do.	do.
Captain I. Stewart	6th do.	do.
Lieutenant T. Darke,	4th Regt. N. Cav.	
" T. Hudson,	2nd " N. I.	
" W. Tytler,	6th " "	

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

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

By order of Lieutenant General Macdowall,

September 18, 1807.

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Major General Dugald Campbell to resign the command of the Forces in Mysore, and to proceed agreeably to his request, on furlough to Europe.

The Governor General in Council has great satisfaction in expressing on this occasion his public approbation of the long, and meritorious, Services, and his highest respect for the distinguished character, of that zealous, and deserving Officer.

The Governor in Council permits Lieutenant Colonel Forbes of His Majesty's 84th Regiment to resign the command of Malabar, and Canara; and is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel John Cuppage to that command, vice Forbes.

The Governor in Council permits Lieutenant Lee, of the 25th Native Regiment, to proceed to England agreeably to his request, on urgent private affairs; being understood that the pay of that Officer shall be discontinued from the date of his embarkation.

September 22, 1807.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, on the recommendation of Lieutenant General Macdowall, Captain W. Macpherson, of His Majesty's 12th Regiment, to be Military Secretary to the Officer commanding the army.

The Governor in Council appoints Captain W. C. Campbell, to be assistant adjutant General in Mysore, vice M'Pherson.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

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

September 21, 1807.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain G. Warburton, to be Paymaster &c. at Hydrabad, vice Thompson; and Captain F. Thompson, to be Barrack Master in the Presidency Division, vice Warburton.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Mr. Martin, Sub-assistant Surgeon, be posted at Trichinopoly.

22d September 1807.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Pater to be a Major General on the Staff of this Presidency, vice Campbell permitted to proceed to Europe.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. A. Savage to be Paymaster, and Garrison Store-keeper, at Masulipatam and its Dependencies, vice Young permitted to resign.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the army, the following extracts of a General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 23d December 1806.

Para. 14. "We have resolved to appoint 56 Cadets this season for the Infantry on your Establishment in addition to the number mentioned in our Letter of the 3d instant."

15. "Major John Reid of the Fusvallds on your Establishment, died the 9th October 1806."

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Lieutenant Home of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment of Native Infantry to proceed to Bengal on leave of absence for six months, and extends the leave of absence granted to Cornet Riddell, of the 7th Regiment of Native Cavalry to a period of three months from this date.

The Governor in Council permits Lieutenant Golding of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry to withdraw his application for leave of absence to Europe on Sick Certificate, and to proceed to Sea on Furlough for 6 months.

Mr. Henry Green having produced the Certificate of his appointment to be a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, the Governor in Council directs that he be admitted on the Establishment accordingly.

The undermentioned Cadets have been reported qualified for Commissions: the Governor in Council directs that they be promoted to the rank of Ensigns from the dates affixed to their respective names.

Messrs. E. Band, G. Norman, John Ross, R. Inverarity, J. Lawrence, W. Horsley Rowley, J. Crockatt, John King, Charles Mitchell, R. S. Wilson, George Hutchinson, J. M'Conochie, John Gwynne, John James, John Pierson, James Noble, John Carr, J. Alexander Cundell, Benjamin Baker, Robert Gray, (Senior) Bryce M'Master, Robert Sweyer, William Matthais, Robert Calvert, Thomas H. Monck, T. B. Jones, George Boys, Henry Whyte, J. J. Hammond, Matthew Hall, Henry Dowden, Henry Harkness, William Thomson, G. W. Eccles, Robert Gray (Junior) John Armstrong, John Cursham, Thomas Casey, Henry Wallis, Charles Sinnock, John Milner, Robert Markloye, George Strachan, John Fergusson, James Nash, Henry Logan, William Bibby, A. Wilson, and William Shaw, Date of Rank as Ensigns, 27th June 1806.

Messrs. Archibald Grant, G. M. Grant, John Dalziel, Thomas Ball, and J. P. Harrison, date of rank as Ensigns 3d July 1807.

September 25, 1807.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Batta and other allowances for September and the Pay for October of the Troops at the Presidency and the other stations of the army, shall be issued on the 6th of October.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

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

By order of Lieutenant General Macdowall.

September 8, 1807.

The General Order of the 24th March 1807, relative to the mode of drawing Pay for details of Troops and of Individuals when absent from their corps having in its operation occasioned considerable difficulties in the adjustment of the accounts of the different Paymasters, The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to annul that order and to substitute the following Regulations which are to be in force from the 1st of October next.

In future every Paymaster making a Disbursement is to enter it as known Accounts and in consequently to be responsible for every Disbursement which he makes.

The Pay and allowances of detail of European or Native Troops under the command of a European Officer, when absent from the Head Quarters of the corps are not to be adjusted and entered as heretofore, in the abstracts of the Paymasters Head Quarters—but are to be drawn at the station where they may be doing duty, on regular Vouchers agreeably to the Rules of the Service and supported by the usual Muster Rolls—and in the same manner, the Pay and allowances to Small parties and Recruits not under the command of a European Officer, at Pastra and Individuals proceeding to the Presidency or to the Head Quarters of any Division of the army in order to attend Invaliding and Pensioning Committees and the Pay of Non-Commissioned European and Native Officers and Privates absent on Sick Certificate, furlough or otherwise, are to be drawn by the Town Major of Fort St. George, or by the Fort Adjutant or other Staff Officers at the Out Stations where they may happen to be doing duty or residing—the Pay and allowances to European Officers absent on Sick Certificate, Furlough or otherwise, are likewise to be drawn by such Officers at the Stations where they may reside, the regular abstracts or Vouchers for those payments are as before directed, to be entered in the accounts of the different Paymasters making the Disbursement, under the Corps to which the details or Individuals belong—But Paymasters are positively directed not to discharge the amount of any abstract on the above account unless accompanied with a Certificate from the Paymaster who made the last Payment to the detail or Individual and in order to command a detail of Troops failing to furnish himself with such Certificate, previously to the march of his detachment, beyond the range of the Paymaster by whom the last Payment may have been made will be considered guilty of neglect of duty of a breach of the Orders of Government—In like manner all Officers chiefly ordered that Officers in command of Corps, Troops, Companies, or small parties and Staff Officers having under them persons in Military Pay shall be equally careful, when any detail or Individual is detached, or permitted to leave the Station where his pay has been drawn, to furnish such detail or Individual with the requisite Certificate from the Paymaster or his authorised substitute, and to countersign it and if by any occurrence it shall happen that the certificate from the Paymaster or his Substitute cannot be procured, the above mentioned are themselves in that case, to grant the Individual any Order to command a detail of Troops failing to furnish himself with such Certificate, previously to the march of his detachment, beyond the range of the Paymaster by whom the last Payment may have been made will be considered guilty of neglect of duty of a breach of the Orders of Government and it is in the same manner positively enjoined under the same penalties that when details or Individuals return to join their Corps similar documents be produced to warrant their being again included and drawn for in the abstracts of their Corps and Companies.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council further directs that all Paymasters upon regular application being made, shall without delay furnish the certificates specified in the foregoing paragraphs of these Regulations.

Commanding Officers and Officers belonging to Corps or Public Staff Officers in charge of Troops or Companies are likewise to be carefull to notice in the Pay abstracts and Muster Rolls, of their Troops or Companies respectively, opposite to the Names and Ranks of absentees, the cause of their absence and to add *Pay not drawn.*

As nothing contained in this Regulation is intended to alter in any manner the General Orders published upon the 24th of March 1797 excepting only that part of the 24th Paragraph which relates to Officers on leave of absence and the 37th Paragraph of the same Order, the forms and manner of drawing Pay and allowances, as prescribed by that Order, remain in full force and effect.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

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

By order of Lieutenant General Macdowall.

Head-Quarters: Choultry Plain, Sept. 25, 1807.

G. O. BY LIEUT. GEN. MACDOWALL.

A General Court Martial for the trial of all Prisoners who shall be brought before it, is ordered to be assembled in the Exchange of Fort St. George, at 11 o'clock of the forenoon on Monday the 5th October 1807, and will be composed as follows.

MAJOR GENERAL PATER,—*PRESIDENT.*

MEMBERS.

Major Neale, 1st Regiment Native Cavalry.
Major Dalrymple, 2d Battalion Artillery.
Major Austin, His Majesty's 59th Foot.
Lieutenant Colonel Grant, 3d Regiment Native Infantry.
Captain Molesworth, 5th Regiment Native Infantry.
Captain Stewart, 9th Regt. Native Infantry.

One Field Officer, and four Captains, will be furnished by the Garrison of Fort St. George—and

One Field Officer—and two Captains, by the Cantonment at St. Thomas's Mount.

Charles Marsh, Esq. Acting Judge Advocate General.

The dates of Commissions of Officers who are nominated for the duty of the General Court Martial, and lists of all Prisoners required to give evidence at it, must be transmitted to the Acting Judge Advocate General.

Prisoners will be acquainted, and they are ordered to attend.

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

On the day of the departure of H. M. Frigate for England on the 29th ultimo, with the Right Hon. Lord William Bentinck and his family, Captain Bathurst received an order from His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, to change her name from the *Pitt* to the *Salsette;* the Frigate lately launched by that name at Bombay, being altered to the *Pitt*, now commanded by Christopher Cole, Esq.

The Hon'ble the Governor has appointed Captain Stewart of the 6th N. I. to be Aide de Camp to General Pater.

On the 4th Instant, arrived H. M. Ship Psyche, Fleetwood Pellew, Esq. Captain. This Ship during her cruize has destroyed two Dutch vessels, and captured three others; one of which is a corvette mounting 24 Guns, and which the Psyche has brought into the roads with her: the other two prizes are hourly expected.

We are informed that the Dutch Officers had French commissions, and wear the French Uniform.

We have great satisfaction in submitting to our readers the official account of the success that has attended this enterprizing and active officer.

His Majesty's Ship Psyche, at Sea,
off Java, the 3d Sept. 1807.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you that proceeding in the execution of your orders of the 18th June last, His Majesty's Ship Psyche, and Caroline, on the 29th of August reconnoitered the Port of Louraybaya, and by a Ship from Batavia captured the following day, ascertained the situation of the enemy's line of Battle Ships, which are still inactive there, and represented as being in too bad a state to admit of repair.

As our success in a great measure depended on the Intelligence the enemy might receive of our appearance on the coast, not a moment was lost in proceeding to Samarang; off which Port the Psyche was enabled to anchor at midnight, the Caroline having previously parted company in chase by signal; at day-light I weighed and stood into the roads when the boats were despatched under the direction of Lieutenant Kerfteman, assisted by Mr. Charles Sullivan, to attack and bring out the Enemy's Vessels there, this service was completely effected in a manner highly creditable to the Officers and Men employed on it, the boats having taken possession of, and towed out from under a heavy fire from the batteries, an armed Schooner of 8 Guns, and a large merchant brig. The early part of the morning had discovered to us two ships and a brig at anchor outside, and from one of them having the appearance of a ship of war not a doubt was to be entertained of their being Enemies.—To be ready to take advantage of the first setting in of the sea breeze, the captured vessels were destroyed, and before noon His Majesty's Ship was clear of the harbour in chace of the Enemy, whose vessels had weighed and stood to sea.

I soon had the satisfaction of finding that the good sailing of His Majesty's Ship afforded me a fair prospect of closing with the ship of war, and at 3' 30 finding us fast coming up with them, they all bore up and ran on shore, about 9 miles to the westward of Samarang; opening at the same time a well directed fire on us, which on our anchoring in 3 fathoms water, was very smartly returned, though apparently without much success, the shoal water preventing my closing as near as I wished,—In a few minutes the armed ship struck, and at 30 minutes past 4 P. M. as I was preparing to hoist the boats out with an intention to attempt taking possession by boarding, the ship of war surrendered, the brig shortly afterwards fired a broadside, and hauled down her colours; on being boarded they proved to be the Resolutic armed merchant ship of 700 Tons, with a valuable cargo, having on board the colours and staff of the 23d European Battalion in the Dutch Service, the Ceres, a remarkably fine brig in the Dutch Company's Service of 12 Guns, and 70 Men, a month from Batavia, under the convoy of the Scipio Corvette of 24 Guns and 150 men; the latter had sustained very considerable damage, many shot having passed through her hull, her rigging much cut, and her Commander, Monsieur Catrega, mortally wounded.

I am happy to add that they were all got afloat the same night without injury, by the perseverting activity of my Officers and Men.

On the 1st the Caroline not having joined, and the ships company considerably reduced by the absence of 3 Officers and 50 Men in the Prizes, I was induced to accede to a proposal made by the Governor of Samarang for allowing the Prisoners to go on shore, the Officers signing their parole, and proper receipts being given for the Soldiers and Seamen.

I cannot too highly praise the zeal, and activity displayed by the Officers and Men, I have the honor to command, on the whole of this Service, and I regret that the force of the Enemy did not afford a fuller scope to their exertions.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Humble Servant,
(Signed) FLEETWOOD B. R. PELLEW.

(A true Copy)
EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER,
Sec. to His Excellency.

To His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Rear Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

On Saturday last arrived the H. C. Ships Dover Castle and Marchioness of Exeter from Calcutta and Ganjam.

For Passengers names, vide our Courier of the 16th ultimo.

We are happy to learn that it was H. M. Ship Psyche, and not the Piedmontese, which was seen by the Montrose Indiaman, whose report to Captain Barclay, of the Country Service, gave rise to the publication of our Extra of the 28th Instant.

Naval Appointments.

His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, has recently made the following promotions in Majesty's Squadron.

Captain Buck, of the Rattlesnake, to the temporary command of H. M. Ship Powerful.

Lieutenant Flint, of the Culloden, to be commander of H. M. Sloop Rattlesnake.

Captain Wells, of the victor, to the temporary command of H. M. Ship Duncan.

Lieutenant Groube, of the Culloden, to be commander of H. M. Sloop Victor.

Lieutenant Owen Owen, to be commander in the Navy, and Governor of Madras Hospital.

Mr. W. B. Dashwood, to be Lieut. of the Culloden.

Mr. Charles Pantin, do. of the Powerful.
Mr. Edward Bingham, do. of do.
Mr. M. M. Kelly, do. of the Pitt.
Mr. J. G. Aplin, do. of the Arrogant.
Mr. H. J. Sweedland, do. of the Rattlesnake.

Letters by the *Hebe*, which have come to hand, give advice of the arrival of the *Foedres Minde* at the Cape from Bengal—This vessel while within a day's sail of the Cape was boarded by the French Frigate *Piedmontaises* whose Commander, after a strict examination of the neutral Ship, and placing [illegible] British Officers, as were passengers on board, under arrest, permitted her to proceed.

A short account of this transaction is contained in the annexed extract of a letter from a gentleman, who was a passenger on board the *Fœdres Minde*, dated Cape Town 20th of June, 1807.

"We unluckily fell in with the *Piedmontaise* French Frigate, just on the verge of the Bank of L'Agullas, when we had a fine fair wind that would have carried us into Port, in four and twenty hours. The frigate, however, detained us that time, and shewed a strong inclination to carry us to the Mauritius. He was at length satisfied with putting the military gentlemen, viz: Major General Nicols, Colonel Palmer, Lieutenant Colonel Henry White, Lieutenant Haffhide, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment, and a Mahratta Officer, who were passengers, upon their parole.

"A few hours after the Frenchman had allowed us to proceed, the wind shifted, and instead of reaching Port on the following day, as we expected, we were kept out, no less than eighteen days, in very stormy, disagreable weather, and within sight of land, during the whole time. The ship, like most of those of Danish construction, proved staunch: she was admirably officered, and well manned, by Europeans:—After buffeting the gale, we anchored safely in False Bay on the 28th. &c. It is but bare justice to our late ships mates to notice, that we were all highly pleased with the Captain, his officers and men, and were I to proceed up on another voyage, there is no vessel in any service that I should prefer to the *Fœdres Minde.*"

Letters received at the Cape, from the River Plata, extending to the 4th and 5th of April, give pleasing accounts of the state

of the British forces at Monte Video. The Garrison was healthy and in high spirits—provisions of all deſcriptions abundant. Upwards of a thouſand horſes had been brought in, and troopers mounted to that number.

Small parties of the Cavalry had made excurſions into the interior of the Country to a conſiderable diſtance, without meeting with any appearance of oppoſition or hoſtility.

After the intelligence of the recapture of Buenos Ayres was received at the Cape conſiderable reinforcements had gone from that place, which together with the force already there, and that expected from England, would make the whole of the Britiſh ſtrength amount to about 12,000 men.

It was mentioned in the Houſe of Commons on the motion for thanks to Sir Samuel Achmuty &c. by the Honorable M. Mathew, that of the force which ſo gallantly atchieved the capture of Monte Video, three thouſand were Roman Catholics.

The following fact, which on the authority of private letters we mention, though it may caſt no imputation on the gallantry of this claſs of men, may at leaſt furniſh ſome ground of imputation on the ſtedfaſtneſs and truth of their allegiance. It is ſaid that many of the 71ſt Regiment who were taken priſoners on the recapture of Buenos Ayres, and who were for the greater part Roman Catholics raiſed in Ireland, have ſettled in the country.

We lay before our readers; in the Courier of this morning, a late important State Paper. The document in queſtion, is an addreſs from Bonaparte, dated at his Camp, at Warſaw, and laid before the Senate, at Paris, on the 17th of February. This Paper is particularly important as diſcloſing a part of the political deſigns of the French Government.

In this addreſs, Bonaparte has delineated the ſcope of his immediately intended operations to the South-eaſt, as clearly as if he had marked off his projected route of conqueſt, on the Map. The views and ſucceſſes of Ruſſia are alledged to be directly leading to the overthrow of Turkey and Perſia; and, in their downfall and the conſequent aggrandizement of Ruſſia, Bonaparte pretends to diſcern the ſource of future wars and calamities, fatal to the repoſe, both of France and of Europe. To prevent this cauſe of danger, he now declares to the Senate that it is neceſſary, before any hope of peace can be indulged, that the independence of theſe two great Empires, Turkey and Perſia, be ſecured; the interpretation of which, when freed from all circumlocution is, that if his views can be accompliſhed, there ſhall be no peace, 'till both Turkey and Perſia are made provinces of France.

It is unneceſſary that we ſhould offer any reflections on the part of the plans of Bonaparte here developed; they will naturally ariſe in the mind of the reader, and will ſhew many additional, weighty conſiderations to intereſt Great Britain in the heroic efforts of Ruſſia, to reſtrain the further encroachments of this great diſturber of the peace of the civilized world.

While our attention has been occupied in ſtating the great events of the times to our readers, we know not whether the ſum of the important conſequences which have flowed from them, may not have eſcaped their notice. It is well known, that moſt of the little ſtates of Germany poſſeſſed a ſort of Parliament, called *Landſtande*, whoſe origin and juriſdiction cloſely reſembled the ancient Parliaments of France, and the noble and popular branches of our Legiſlature. In particular the conſent of theſe bodies was generally neceſſary to the impoſition of taxes. Theſe ſtates varied in the different provinces of Germany, but were no where ſo powerful as in Wirtemberg; and hence, this little land has long been diſtinguiſhed by the free ſpirit of its people, as well as by the unuſual proportion of eminent men which it has produced. They were the Britons of Germany. It has been the unfortunate lot of the preſent King of Wirtemberg, to live in conſtant warfare with his ſtates. They accuſed him of aiming at deſpotiſm; he charged them with rebellion. The hereditary Prince was attached to the States who repeatedly eſpouſed his cauſe againſt his father. Juſt before the laſt campaign broke out, their diſſentions threatened the land with civil war, and each of the parties had their ambaſſadors at Paris and Vienna. Previouſly, the French Government had eſpouſed the cauſe of the States, as might be expected from a Republican Court; but when the affectation of liberty ceaſed, the Swabian patriots were deſerted by their French friends. However their cauſe was in the main *legal*, ſo far that in the imperial Court at Vienna, the ſole competent authority, they obtained a decided judgment in their favour againſt their Prince juſt before the campaign of 1805. But the Elector had now acquired other views; he became the ally of France and received [illegible] with the other Princes on the Rhine, the gift of ſovereignty from Napoleon. It was at firſt thought that this was an idle word; and as oppoſed to the authority of the protector of the Rhenith Union; it doubtleſs is ſo, but as to the States, it was a word of mighty meaning. To the aſtoniſhment of all Germany, the King of Wirtemberg, the Duke of Baden, &c. declared the States diſſolved in their dominions, ſuch bodies being, as they declared, incompatible with the ſovereignty which the Treaty of Preſburg had given them. Reſiſtance was in vain, and this a double tyranny under a tyranny aroſe. The States of the South of Germany became, under their Princes, what thoſe Princes are under Napoleon. At the ſame time, the new Duke of Berg, far from diſſolving the States of his Duchies, has convoked them, and ſeems diſpoſed to allow them all their ancient rights and privileges. And lately, as the Governor of Heſſia ſummoned the States of the country to meet, *in order to grant money*, they artful ſuggeſted they could not raiſe it, becauſe the public doubted the permanence of their exiſtence; it was replied, that NAPOLEON meant to preſerve the conſtitutional exiſtence of the States in Heſſia. Such is the wanton procedure of a man, who, to ſuit the intereſt of the moment, is the zealot of republicaniſm and deſpotiſm, orthodox, and toleration; and preaches the divine right of Kings, and the holy duty of inſurrection in the ſame hour.

It is evident from the lateſt Paris papers that France has become much alarmed in conſequence of the progreſs of the Ruſſians in Moldavia and Wallachia. The *Moniteur* labours hard to perſuade the people of England that it is as much their intereſt as that of France to oppoſe the deſigns of Ruſſia upon the Ottoman Empire, and that the eſtabliſhment of that power in the Mediterranean muſt be followed by the deſtruction of ſome of our moſt valuable commercial intereſts. It would perhaps be deſirable for Great Britain that the Porte, even weak and tottering as it is, ſhould continue in the liſt of independent Powers; but if it is to fall under the dominion of France or Ruſſia, there can be no queſtion as to which of them it would be our intereſt that it ſhould belong. The dangers to be apprehended from France are great and immediate; while many years muſt elapſe before we can have any thing to fear from the commercial rivalſhip of the Ruſſians in the Mediterranean.

A COMET.

For ſeveral evenings paſt an unuſual luminous appearance, ſuppoſed to be a COMET, has been ſeen in the Weſt. It diſappears about 8 P. M. Its progreſs is rapid, and it ſeems to be faſt approaching the ſun.—We ſhall endeavour to aſcertain the particulars from thoſe who are more maſters of theſe ſubjects than we pretend to be, and ſubmit them to our readers in a future publication. It will be remembered that a COMET has appeared in *Europe*, a few Months ago.

ROYAL TIGER.

In the forenoon of the 1ſt inſtant, a Royal Tiger made his appearance in the cantonment at the Mount, where he was purſued by ſeveral Artillery Men and aſcended the Mount, where he was wounded by a Fuzil Ball which irritated him much, and in his paſſage across the Mount, he ſtruck down two Natives—one of whom is now lingering with a lock jaw—the other not materially hurt.

The Tyger then croſſed to the outer Mount, when he was attacked by an inconſiderate European, armed only with a ſtick, this Man was torn by the paws in his face, and bit ſeverely in the thigh.—He is however doing well—Several Fuzil Balls being fired into the animal, he was killed, and triumphantly brought into the cantonment on a cart—He meaſured from the head to the end of the tail, near 10 feet—and in height near 5 feet.

The Tyger was ſeen by Villagers the night before, a few miles to the ſouthward of the Mount.—This is the firſt inſtance of a Royal Tiger being ſeen in that cantonment.

We hear that another tyger has ſince been ſeen, ſuppoſed to be the female aſſociate of the above.

Arrivals.—Major R. Scott,—Capt. N. I de Bergeon, H. M. Regts. de Meuron,—Capt. Campbell, 1ſt Bat. 15th Regt.—Capt. Rudell, 3d Regt. N.C.—Lieut. G. H. Haacke, 2d Bat. 8th Regt.—Lieut. and Adjutant Henry Miller,—Lieut. & Adjutant T. Wahab, 2d Bat. 17th Regt.—Lieut. Wilſon, 2d Bat. 2d Regt.—Lieut. J. Delgairns, 2d Bat. 8th Regt.—Lieut. J. Glather, 12th Regt.—Lieut. J. B. Glew, H. M. 53d Regt.—Enſign J. Noble, 15th Regt.—Cadets P. Snowden, M. Motley, W. Jeffrey, and Downton,—Aſſiſtant Surgeons R. Badenach, H. M. 59th Regt.—M. Graham, H. M. 34th Regt. and Dean H. C. Service.

Departures.—Capt. Webſter, Ceded Diſtricts,—Lieuts. R. G. Wilſon, Cadet Company Cuddalore, and Knott, 2d Regt.—Cadet C. Rodgers Bengal.

Calcutta,—Sept. 17, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor General will give audience on Saturday next the 19th inſtant, and on every following Saturday, to Gentlemen who may be deſirous of waiting upon His Lordſhip. The Levees will in future be held on the firſt Saturday inſtead of the firſt Wedneſday of every Month; and on Levee days, audience will be given after the Levee.

Gentlemen deſirous of having an audience of the Governor General, are requeſted to ſend their Names to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting, on the preceding day.

A. CAMPBELL, *Aide-de-Camp.*

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 8, 1807.

Mr. J. Shoolbred, Surgeon to the Native Hoſpital, to be a Preſidency Surgeon.

Mr. T. Rutherford, to be Aſſiſtant Surgeon at the Civil Station of Moradabad.

Mr. H. Gibſon, to be Aſſiſtant Surgeon at Fort Marlborough, vice R. Briggs, deceaſed.

The Right Honorable the Governor General has been pleaſed to appoint Captain L. Hook, of the 1ſt Regiment of Native Infantry, to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Major Paton, having arrived at the Preſidency, is directed to take charge of the office of Adjutant General, and perform the duties of it during the abſence of Lieutenant Colonel Worſley, Adjutant General, permitted by General Orders of the 23d July laſt, to make a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, or St. Helena, for the benefit of his health.

Major Paton will have a ſeat at the Military Board.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain James Maxwell, to be Major 18th Auguſt 1807, vice Hunt, deceaſed.

Captain Lieutenant W. Brooks, to be Captain Lieutenant S. R. Brown, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Enſign Anthony Sneyd, to be Lieutenant.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Aſſiſtant Surgeon Doctor F. Buchanan, M. D. to be full Surgeon, from 1ſt September 1307, vice Bainbridge, appointed a Superintending Surgeon.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon Mr. John Shoolbred, to be full Surgeon

Captain Hook, of the 1ſt Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the benefit of his health.

September 11.

Lieutenant A. C. Trevor, of the 16th Native Regiment, is permit ed to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the benefit of his health.

R. PARRY.
Sec. Mil. Dept.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1807.

On Wedneſday, arrived off Calcutta, the *Elizn* Captain C. Miller, from Patna, the 4th ultimo; and the *Rahimkanow*, Captain Bateman, from Madras, the 15 h ultimo.

Paſſengers per Rahimkanow :—Mrs. Bateman, and children; Captain Loane, country ſervice, and Mr. Barrett, Mariner.

The Elizn, Captain Sparke, and the *Fatty Rhomany*, Captain Kincaid, have returned to the river, from the coaſt; the former left it on the 29th ultimo.

Paſſengers per Eliza :—Captain T. Wren, 15th Regiment Madras Native Infantry; Meſſrs C. Moore and C. Lee, and Captain J. Young, country ſervice.

Per Fatty Rhomany :—C. Miller, Eſq.; Meſſrs Leonard, Spendrup and Brown.

The H. C. extra ſhip *Union*, Captain Macintoſh, proceeded from Calcutta on Wedneſday, to complete her landing at Saugor, preparatory to her diſpatch for Europe.

The *Udney Jeffry* and *Dudaley*, left town on Thurſday, with cargoes of grain for Madras.

The *Nancy Grab*, Capt. Thompſon, for China, left the pilot, on the 2d curt.

The ſhip *Marchioneſs Wellesley*, which was on ſhore upon the Gullingham Sand, where ſhe was abandoned, has been got off, and brought up abreaſt of Calcutta, where ſhe is now ſafely moored.

On Friday morning, Major General St. Leger, Provincial commander in chief, arrived at the Preſidency from Berhampore; and was received under the cuſtomary ſalute due to his rank, from the ramparts of Fort William.

On Tueſday, the brig Beſſey, Captain Nicholſon, arrived off Calcutta from Prince of Wales' Iſland, having ſailed from thence on the 14th ultimo.

Paſſengers :—Meſſrs. William Young, Robert Young and John Whitear.

This arrival does not afford us any particular news from the Eaſtward.

On Wedneſday morning, Treaſure to the amount of about thirty lacks of rupees, was landed at the Bankſhall, in 146 boxes principally in gold and ſilver foreign coins, brought up in the John Bebb, and John Shore, pilot ſchooners, under charge of Capt. Browne, from one of H. M. ſhips from Madras lately arrived in the roads.

The ſchooners had a remarkably quick paſſage up the river, conſidering the very ſtrong ebb tides prevalent.

FETE AT BARRACKPORE.

The 11th of September being the Anniverſary of the Battle of Delhi, the Officers of the 2d Regiment, and 1ſt Battalion, 14th, who had the honor of ſharing in the glory of that ever memorable day, celebrated the occaſion by a ſplendid Entertainment in the new Theatre, at Barrackpore—at which were preſent, the Right Honorable Lord Minto, Governor General; General St. Leger and Staff; the whole of the Officers and Ladies at the Station, and a numerous party of Viſitors from the Preſidency.

The Theatre was fitted up in a ſtyle of ſuperior elegance and taſte; the decorations were beautiful and appropriate, and laid out with great judgment; but thoſe which attracted the moſt deſerved attention, were two beautiful tranſparencies, by Home; one placed over the grand entrance in the Theatre, the other at the extremity of the ſtage. The effect was brilliant.

"Motion and life did every part inſpire,
"Bold was the work, and prov'd the artiſt's fire."

To the liberal exertions of this ingenious artiſt, the Station at different times, has been much indebted.

At 7 o'clock, the company began to aſſemble, and at half paſt 7, the Right Honorable Lord Minto, attended by his Suite, and General St. Leger and Staff, arrived at the Theatre, and were received at the entrance by the Managers appointed to conduct the Entertainment.

About 8 o'clock, the Party (upwards of a hundred) ſat down to an excellent Dinner; the Wines were various, and of the beſt quality, and many loyal and appropriate Toaſts were drank, with enthuſiaſtic plaudits.

TOASTS.	TUNES.
The King,	*God ſave the King.*
The Queen and Royal Family,	*Merrily danc'd the Quakers Wife.*
Lord Lake and the Battle of Delhi 3 times 3,	*See the Conquering hero comes.*
Lord Minto and the Supreme Government of India, 3 times 3,	*The Garb of old Gaul.*
General St. Leger and the Army of Bengal, 3 times 3.	*Britiſh Grenadiers.*
The Hon'ble Eaſt India company, 3 times 3,	*Money in both pockets.*
By Lord Minto. The Ladies who have honoured us with their company at Dinner,	*The laſs of Paties Mill.*
Colonel Morris & the Officers at Barrackpore, 3 times 3,	*Grenadiers March.*
Lord Wellesley, 3 times 3,	*St. Patrick's day in the morning.*
General Wellesley, and the Battle of Aſſye, 3 times 3.	*Britons ſtrike home.*
The Navy, 3 times 3,	*Rule Britannia.*
The Duke of York, & the army, 3 times 3,	*Duke of York's March.*

The Ladies retired at 10 o'clock; His Lordſhip and General St. Leger about an hour after. The company was in high ſpirits, and cheerfulneſs and ſatisfaction ſeemed to animate every countenance.

Several excellent Songs were ſung, and many Toaſts drank, among which were the following:

To the memory of our Brother Officers, who fell in the late glorious War.—*Encored.*

A ſpeedy & honorable Peace, or a long & glorious War.

The Party retired at a late hour, highly pleaſed with the conviviality of the Entertainment, which was conducted throughout with a degree of order and regularity, which reflects the higheſt credit upon thoſe who were entruſted with its management.

Barrackpoor, Sept. 12, 1807.

Extract from a Letter from Goa, under date the 13th of Auguſt, 1807.

"At 11 o'clock yeſterday morning, anchored in theſe Roads, a grab Ship laden with coffee, ſalt, and treaſure to a conſiderable amount, taken by the L'Adel French Privateer, in latitude 13 38 North, and longitude 50 Eaſt of Paris. The Privateer had ſailed from the Mauritius the 12th July laſt, and captured the grab on the 31ſt following.—The grab put in here from ſtreſs of weather, being very leaky, and has this morning gone into the river.

"The Privateer is ſaid to be a Brig about 286 Tons, carries twelve heavy Guns, is very long, and low in the water, with a yellow ſtripe on her ſides, maſts yellow and raking aft. Crew conſiſting of 130 men, ſhe is ſaid to have gone on a cruize to Muſcat, but may probably make her appearance in this quarter, upon the opening of the fair ſeaſon."

Laſt week a dreadful accident happened on the River off Chandernagore. A ferry boat from Hougly to Calcutta, full of paſſengers, moſt of whom were women and children, foundered in the middle of the ſtream. Several boats were then quietly lying aſhore, and the people on board, with all the apathy which diſtinguiſhes the natives, ſtood looking at the ſtruggles of the unhappy ſufferers, without the leaſt thought of going to their aſſiſtance. By the efforts of ſome French gentlemen who happened to paſs by, three of the boats, were preſſed into the ſervice of humanity. They arrived too late, and five perſons only, the Manjee, two Dandees, and two men paſſengers, were ſaved by them. From the report of the ſurvivors, it appears that forty-ſix perſons periſhed on the melancholy occaſion.

Bombay,—Sept. 19, 1807.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Caſtle, September 14, 1807.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that the following Promotion and appointment take place in the 6th Regiment, vice Powell deceaſed, viz.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Enſign Thomas A. Cockeram, to be Lieutenant, vice Powell deceaſed.

Senior Cadet on the Supernumerary liſt, Mr Edward James, to be Cadet and promoted to Enſign, when reported qualified for a Commiſſion.

ROBERT GORDON,
Adjutant General.

We have much pleasure in submitting the following elegant Lines to the perusal of our Readers.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE
Lord William Bentinck,
&c. &c. &c.

——*Finibus Angliæ,*
Recessu incolumem precor
* * * * * * * * * *
HOR. CARMEN.

MY LORD,

THO' Power supreme the public voice restrains,
Which fain would speak the loss it now sustains,
While chilling policy forbids to tell,
The pain that lingers on their lab[illegible]
——we've found expression of respect,
Which BENTINCK's worth should save from cold neglect,
Let not the Muse from such restrictions freed,
Of patriot praise withhold her humble meed,
But while around a gloomy silence reigns,
E'er yet departing from Cornatic plains,
Unaw'd by pow'r let thi[illegible] poor Tribute shew,
The deep regret [illegible]nds my numbers flow.—
No venal hand usurps the votive Lyre,
No purchased prai[illegible], the trembling chords inspire,
No barter'd obligations prompt my lays,
Save those which mild urbanity conveys,
For tho' my feeble strain the theme confine,
The public voice uncheck'd would echo mine.—

What though no proud Gazette thy worth proclaim,
No splendid paragraphs adorn thy name,
No crowded meetings vote the civic wreath,
Where long-drawn speeches public favours breathe,
No Banquet's honours thy departure crown,
No promis'd Ball decrees thee fair renown,
No smooth address, replete with lavish praise,
The public sentiment of Grief displays,—
Far nobler feelings that reward impart,
Which glows within thy gratulating heart.—
While o'er thy tempes'd mind Reflection steals,
An ample recompense thy bosom feels,
As oft with conscious pride, serene the views
The scenes departed, which her pow'r renews,
Mem'ry the veil of past events dispels,
And o'er thy mind administration dwells,
Recalls those equity, and public zeal,
Thine anxious int'rest for the common weal,
Thy gentle rule by piety maintain'd,
Where moral decency and virtue reign'd—
E'en now while thousands thy departure hail,
The Native Poor, their Patron's loss bewail,
Who when gaunt Famine, round the fever'd land,
Shook the fierce scourge o'er each devoted band,
With provident supplies, it's rage withstood,
And fed th' expiring throng with bounteous food,—

No less thy gentle Partner's loss shall mourn,
Each tender object of her soft concern,—
To her the helpless Orphan's pray'r shall raise,
A lasting monument of humble praise,
Her bounties rais'd the Widow's drooping head,
Her hand around each gift consoling spread.—
Her bright example, to no rank confin'd,
Imparted strength to ev'ry virtuous mind,—
Her guiding voice each female heart sustain'd,
From her, religion's cause new aid obtain'd—

Lady while yet the deep Masoolaba fly,
To bear thee from these burning shores away,
E'er yet flow launching thro' the foaming surge,
Their paddles 'gainst the rolling tide they urge.—
Survey the crouded groupe that lines the shore,
Who their departing patrons now deplore.—
Their hearts in silent eloquence bespeak,
The grief depicted on each sable cheek,
While gratitude her tears benignant sheds,
Imploring blessings on your parting heads—
Be this thy glory, this the fond address,
Which with true rapture, shall your hearts impress,
And 'midst the tumult of a last adieu,
Discharge the tribute to your Virtues due.

EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER.

ADMIRALTY GARDENS, MADRAS,
29TH SEPTEMBER, 1807.

We are authorized by Captain Wainhouse to contradict the Marriage inserted in the Courier of the 2d ultimo between Captain Mc. Ewen & Mrs. C. Swartz, at Tranquebar.

The lines, signed NORNAY, have been received, but for want of room are postponed till a future publication.

ADDRESS OF BONAPARTE,
TO THE SENATE.

From the Imperial Camp at Warsaw, 9th January 29, 1807.

The Senate were to meet on the 17th of February, and the following is the address of the Emperor:—

SENATORS.—We have ordered our minister of Foreign affairs to communicate the treaties we have made with the king of Saxony, and with the different sovereign princes of that house. The Saxon nation lost its independence on the 14th of October 1756. It recovered it on the 14th October, 1806.—After 50 years, Saxony made free by the treaty of Posen, ceases to be a province of Prussia. The Duke of Saxe Weimar without any previous declaration, has embraced the cause of our enemies. His fate ought to serve as an example to all the weaker princes who without being connected by fundamental laws, enter into the quarrels of great nations, but we have yielded to the desire to see our reconciliation with the house of Saxony complete without interruption. The prince of Saxe Coburg is dead. His son being found in the camp of our enemies, we have sequestered the principality.

We have also ordered that the report of our minister for foreign affairs, upon the dangers of the Ottoman Porte, should be laid before your eyes, a witness, that, from our early youth, in all the evils war has produced, our happiness, our glory, our ambition, have been placed in conquests and labours for peace. But the nature of our present circumstances demands our first concern. Fifteen years victory have failed to give to France an equivalent for the partition of Poland, which a single campaign in 1778 might have obtained. Ah! who can calculate the duration of the wars, the number of the campaigns which must be endured at some future day to repair the evils which may result from the loss of the Empire of Constantinople, if a love of unseasonable repose, and of the pleasures of the city, should prevail against the wise counsels which provide against future evils? We shall leave to our posterity an inheritance of wars and calamities. The Greek Tiara raised in triumph from the Baltic to the Mediterranean will shew us, even in our own days, our provinces attacked by a cloud of fanatics and barbarians, and if in this struggle, found to be too late, civilized Europe should perish, our guilty indifference, will excite the just complaints of posterity, and be a name of disgrace in history. The Emperor of Persia, vexed in his dependent states, as Poland was for sixty years, and Turkey has been for twenty years, by the policy of the cabinet of Petersburgh, is animated by the same sentiments as the Porte, has taken some resolutions, and is marching in person upon the Caucasus to defend his frontiers.

But already have the designs of our enemies been confounded; their army has been defeated at Pultusk and Golymin, and their battalions fly at the sight of our eagles—In such circumstances, peace, to be rendered sure ought to secure the independence of these two great Empires. And if by the unbounded ambition and injustice of our enemies, war must still be continued, our people will continue to render themselves worthy by their energy, and the love of our person, of the high destiny which will crown all our labors, and then only can a stable and long continued peace yield for our people, after these days of glory, times of peace and happiness.

NAPOLEON.

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

Date	A M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.
Sept. 30	82	85	85	84
Oct. 1	82	87	88	85
2	83	84	85	84
3	82	83	84	82
4	82	85	86	84
5	82	84	84½	83
6	80	81	82	84

30th Slight shower at 7 P. M.
1st Ditto Ditto Ditto
3d Hard shower at 6 A. M.
6th Hard shower at 6 A. M.

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ultimo, George Garrow, Esq Junior Merchant in the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Eliza Jane Baker, daughter of Joseph Baker, Esq.

On the 5th Instant, Lieutenant J. Wahab of the 2d Battn. 17th Regt. N. I. to Miss Lesalles.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Pondicherry, on the 28th Sept. the Lady of Joseph Lefaucheur, Esq. of a Son.

On the 6th Instant the Lady of Lieut. Col. Durand of a Daughter.

MADRAS DEATHS.

Lately at Cuddalore—Lieutenant Colonel Du pont of the Invalid Establishment.

At Vipery 6th Instant Mrs Mc Intosh.

At Masulipatam, on the 22d ultimo, James Barter, Esq. Garrison Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper.

On the 2d Instant, the youngest daughter of Mr. A. Harrison.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On Friday the 18th Instant, Lieutenant J. Canning, of the 27th N. I. to Mrs. Anslee, Widow of the late R. F. Anslee, Esq and Daughter of the late Sir John Meredyth, Bart.

At the post of Seura, in Boundelecund, on the 29th ultimo, William Logie, Esq. Captain Lieutenant 29th N. R. Bengal Volunteers, to Miss Elizabeth Sophia Arnold, eldest Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel John Arnold, Commanding.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the same day the Lady of Stephen Carnspit, Esq. of a still born Child.

On the 19th of August, in the Fort of Agra, the Lady of John Dyer, Esq. Garrison Surgeon of a Daughter.

BOMBAY DEATHS.

On Saturday last Lieutenant William Nesbit of the Honorable Company's marine, after a long and painful illness.

On her passage from Goa, Mrs Cope, the Lady of Mr. Cope Paymaster, of his Majesty's 86th Regiment.

BENGAL DEATHS.

Tuesday, Captain Christopher Barker late of the ship Resource.

At Gorackpoor on the 27th ultimo Major Harry Hurt and Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. sincerely and deservedly regretted by his Brother Officers, in whose Society he was justly esteemed a worthy and reputable member.

For Private Sale.

TWO strong Saddle Horses, (Geldings) equal to any weight, the property of a Field Officer, returning to Europe, they are warranted sound and free from vice—the price of the one 250, and of the other 200 Pagodas.—For particulars enquire at the Courier Office, Fort.

Lottery of China Goods.
UTTR OF ROSES
AND
TIMBER.

Fourth days Drawing in the SECOND Class
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1807.
Prizes of Ten Tubs Sugar Candy.
2187
Prize of 200 Pieces first sort Sheathing boards.
1448
Prizes of Three Tubs Sugar Candy each.
123 567
Prizes of Half Chest Hyson Tea each.
180 666 1442 1621 2338
Prizes of One Shimbeam each.
83 198 220 447 557 626 2715
Prizes of half Tollah Uttr of Rose each.
257 766 1075 1239 2820
rizes of 1st sort Sheathing board, 10 pieces each.
P32 263 321 328 336 394 531 563 604 712
896 1036 1050 1217 1253 1455 1502 1565
1740 1957 1991 2059 2173 2301 2357 2403
2452 2510 2530 2562 2607 2623 2655 2705
2829 2834
Prizes 2d sort Sheathing board 14 pieces each.
353 1169 1408 1704 1875 2123 2416 2743
Prizes of half Tub Sugar Candy each.
14 29 33 72 92 100 109 134 185 273 309
358 360 442 509 511 546 565 631 684 700
715 732 735 736 740 746 765 838 839 849
892 897 933 955 968 981 989 1000 1042
1049 1101 1149 1164 1185 1192 1212 1216
1234 1262 1264 1286 1294 1300 1337 1366
1388 1418 1459 1471 1475 1481 1524 1590
1637 1649 1714 1720 1730 1748 1775 1799
1812 1819 1854 1894 1960 1984 1994 2006
2075 2076 2083 2090 2105 2115 2120 2123
2132 2181 2199 2203 2220 2224 2241 2257
2315 2321 2342 2371 2383 2384 2404 2439
2449 2479 2521 2549 2576 2581 2644 2646
2657 2696 2697 2712 2754 2775 2776 2819
2833 2856 2859 3031 1948.
BLANKS.
422 483 571 1344 1403 1686 1922 2504
2639 2848

Fifth days Drawing in the SECOND Class
MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1807.
Prizes of Three Tubs Sugar Candy each.
784 2671
Prizes of One Dugge each.
5 2529
Prizes of One Shimbeam each.
1005 1008 1106 1478 2804
Prizes of half Tollah Uttr of Rose.
1907
Prizes of 1st sort Sheathing boards 10 pieces each.
21 40 58 91 128 170 354 401 414 432
758 851 885 915 950 1091 1192 1193 1221
1461 1540 1645 1654 1885 2106 2143 2160
2183 2190 2295 2347 2356 2432 2509 2579
2677 2853
Prizes of 2d sort Sheathing boards 14 pieces each.
379 602 816 1145 1352 1423 1764 2063
2458 2744
Prizes of half Tub Sugar Candy each,
20 22 60 98 125 138 153 158 161 267
298 302 303 339 364 378 380 443 449 460
467 474 526 534 535 564 577 583 641 694
703 717 750 753 762 780 785 819 830 863
932 941 951 976 1010 1017 1067 1224 1273
1283 1307 1309 1320 1329 1345 1363 1372
1425 1427 1435 1469 1476 1483 1484 1492
1501 1510 1527 1538 1549 1560 1592 1608
1662 1678 1722 1743 1767 1815 1833 1838
1852 1859 1913 1914 1952 1973 1992 2029
2042 2128 2141 2198 2205 2221 2232 2283
2298 2309 2313 2370 2392 2412 2448 2451
2489 2505 2546 2551 2587 2594 2611 2622
2672 2674 2691 2695 2706 2721 2723 2752
2763 2810 2836 2850 2861
BLANKS.
324 428 434 477 854 1003 1204 1261 1760
1790 1791 2027 2174 2204 2242 2558

J. J. SIMONS, AGENT.

☞ A *Supplement containing the answers of the Jewish Assembly, to the questions proposed by Bonaparte, and other European Extracts, will be issued in the course of the day.*

A Card.

AS there are a number of Articles that were Sold at the Sale of the Right Honble Lord W. C. BENTINCK'S property not cleared away, J. DOBBIN, respectfully requests, that they may be sent for, (to his Auction Room) with as little delay as possible.

Advertisement.

THOMAS BIRTLES.
LATE GROOM
To The Right Honorable
LORD W. C. BENTINCK.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he has taken the Stables opposite to Mr. Cox's house in Chindatrepettah as a Livery Stable and Repository for the sale of Horses, Carriages, &c. and where he will receive Horses for docking, cropping, physicking, &c.

T. B. also undertakes to Shoe Horses at his Stables, to which every attention will be paid.

T. B. Solicits the patronage of the Settlement and he pledges himself that every care shall be taken of the Horses, &c. that may be entrusted to his care.

Madras, 30th September, 1807.

FOURTH
Calcutta Town Hall Lottery.
FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1807.

No. 6870 Prize of 100,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 3059 4311 3543 and 876 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 4930 736 2109 and 2376 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

2325 3381 7098 2971 7483 3474 4346 2617
6724 6675 4992 1717 4153 6033 1326 2168
4738 5033 300 5040 5621 114 5521 4837
6863 4593 3749 7179 6704 241 4389 5314
2074 6331 5914 415 4146 706 5777 497
3250 4066 3465 708 1115 3368 4154 3168
3268 3584 1367 2241 6964 567 5313 3944
4457 3310 2331 2783 1631 2879 4520 7276
6141 5195 1572 5379 2423 371 5003 383
6899 3121 7284 2206 3409 7079 375 2842
958 5505 4999 3615 6827 3897 6296 1209
3391 1834 4626 5465 2362 4112 4276 1072
5595 2305 3163 60 4973 1826 6269 3691
2904 2718 7476 6570 1321 1553 4775 4382
2703 7479 2747 4468 2544 5904 3240 1861
4649 1907 3744 2931

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1807.

No. 3217 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 6978 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 5409 1846 1739 7190 7289 and 171 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 1114 7209 and 888 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

3330 6346 590[illegible] 745 2692 608 6193 2805
4019 7374 3096 [illegible]6 3029 2176 2726 993
3676 4198 1190 [illegible]376 5782 4150 3522
4307 816 5566 2[illegible]3 7178 898 4461
699 1674 5153 923 124[illegible] 998 4003 298
2972 4545 2800 741 2940 6260 3175 5798
1222 6173 4960 471 7451 4367 5760 6217
1787 49 3879 6967 841 7336 1877 6786
6291 22 264 6828 237 5947 5216 3831
1736 6266 5747 2177 6520 5325 3654 3645
5453 4962 6610 3191 7367 3302 4381 3806
2299 6636 1599 1585 3733 3402 2329 2164
5606 3651 2845 5323 5111 4120 2051 2981
1946 2606 3495

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1807.

No. 7091, Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 3166, Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 1224 6083 150, Prizes of 5000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 4750 6287 2093 952, Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 2685 3667 3883 334 906 6417 4127, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

No. 1 4654 5181 5648 429 5257 4548 6733
4514 4373 5024 604 418 572 4108 6555
3777 5725 6283 3963 2941 7189 926 1606
484 6391 6133 7154 3242 7058 1919 1289
1622 6328 2426 2855 3108 6213 5764 4615
7386 2836 7215 731 2487 3891 3256 2924
7183 2705 3340 7428 4563 2648 4586 3616
6653 436 3909 3550 3874 1801 3992 4165
1108 1232 3153 5001 605 5385 3300 3761
5572 3397 524 2540 67 4366 2175 1675
5247 2033 1052 5123 44[illegible] 4179 3009 7241
2152 2032 2481 6464 4264 2643 1956 459
7175 5480 1521 1408 [illegible]04 3793 1769 5781

MADRAS,—PRINTED BY *WILLIAM MALLIS*, FORT, OPPOSITE ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

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...OSES

...BER.

...Drawing in the SECOND Class

...HURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1807.

Prize of Five Chests Hyson Tea.

651

Prizes of Ten Tubs Sugar Candy.

2459

Prize of 200 Pieces first sort Sheathing boards.

2175

Prizes of Two Chests Hyson Tea each.

499 574

Prizes of Half Chest Hyson Tea each.

420 728 1375 2256 2310 2483

Prize of One Duggee.

1357

Prizes of One Shimbeam each.

1559 2194 2342

Prizes of half Tolan Uttr of Rose each.

61 1336 1778

Prizes of 1st sort Sheathing board, 10 pieces each.

78 82 229 293 307 396 409 484 524 569 645 754 820 934 969 993 1030 1168 1275 1317 1328 1348 1384 1628 1679 1784 1925 1904 1986 2088 2111 2151 2159 2475 2507 2809.

Prizes 2d sort Sheathing board 14pieces each.

516 1001 1797 2082 2350 2557

Prizes of half Tub Sugar Candy each,

11 17 47 53 120 135 137 139 156 163 172 178 201 216 217 223 233 238 254 274 289 318 357 381 450 466 639 646 6 7 662 737 743 751 834 842 855 874 887 888 919 924 935 980 1071 1094 1129 1130 1135 1138 1156 1183 1194 1214 1254 1257 1263 1267 1277 1278 1280 1325 1347 1361 1785 1829 1870 1872 1900 2014 2043 2050 2107 2108 2119 2122 2144 2168 2169 2201 2227 2235 2236 2317 2319 2326 2369 2372 2393 2431 2481 2519 2528 2553 2563 2565 2597 2599 26 8 66 2 2683 2720 2735 2751 2755 2767 2844.

BLANKS.

66 488 505 683 920 1048 1092 1157 1935 1947 2219 2296 2470 2863.

Seventh days Drawing in the SECOND Class

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1807.

Prizes of One Duggee each.

829 2545

Prizes of half Chest Hyson Tea each.

70 261 1196 1638 2630

Prizes of One Shimbeam each.

395 1111 1598 2649 2759

Prizes of half Tolan Uttr of Rose.

191 585 837 1059 1544 1668

Prizes of 1st sort Sheathing boards 10 pieces each.

74 212 241 322 355 555 582 620 660 713 783 798 804 843 884 886 891 922 926 937 1090 1158 1235 1271 1284 1369 1450 1451 1486 1535 1618 1625 1879 1002 1905 1953 1975 1982 1993 2030 2146 2210 2222 2314 2324 2476 2795 2847.

Prizes of 2d sort Sheathing boards 14 pieces each.

63 155 277 407 1299 1426 2339 2442 2740.

Prizes of half Tub Sugar Candy each,

8 13 23 80 101 103 119 133 168 179 192 194 253 264 319 320 347 369 392 426 439 480 503 510 532 601 607 609 643 665 678 492 724 747 777 778 782 856 873 929 954 973 990 1034 1045 1070 1084 1088 1102 1123 1128 1131 1141 1154 1174 1177 1218 1227 1279 1287 1360 1389 1433 1542 1581 1627 1743 1783 1820 1855 1884 1886 1926 1928 1941 2019 2021 2037 2049 2065 2077 2080 2127 2138 2182 2195 2237 2250 2265 2280 2292 2294 2329 2349 2351 2353 2388 2454 2457 2480 2534 2536 2544 2596 2604 2666 2668 2724 2748 2799 2812.

BLANKS.

225 595 709 903 1358 1462 1664 166 1950 1998 2278 2444 2692.

J. J. SIMONS, AGENT.

FOURTH
Calcutta Town Hall Lottery.
EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING,
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1807.

Nos. 1520 4336, Prizes of 5,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 5043 2294 4875 4754 2170 88 2440 3681; Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 5516 6410, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 100 *Sicca Rupees each.*

4606 1998 2038 1920 3635 4230 7051 6588
5297 5316 5184 2313 6513 4259 5876 7317
935 2662 6621 4813 2491 6518 611 6452
1764 2024 4961 3479 6642 6484 6245 3564
2307 2270 2226 359 2901 4633 136 7397
6237 2686 3648 4901 6651 4518 5881 3800
2728 4885 4648 4777 199 7177 7090 7196
2977 4661 3099 5647 5071 7465 6314 4917
3869 6389 6638 7472 2618 1342 6406 2629
3225 3970 6159 2223 3196 7287 6134 1229
575 4954 953 39 4509 5294 556 7070
7327 2893 5192 3873 155 687 124 546
2861 2161 6738 6309 623 4799 2415 2688
1025 351 3911 1189 6754 1187 6908 6809
1350 5982 562 2114 4534 3056.

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1807.

No. 1733, Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 4835 3580 6131 3316 3266 5484 1085 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 297 4828 5989 4677 3880 5127 6996 4062, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes

5695 2248 3
4981 6894 2823
3945 564 723 6
291 6012 2239 6703
3189 55 1276 7129 9
6472 4102 4343 2597 1164
2482 369 3372 2539 202 55
593 4444 1302 2364 4554 3953 31
1545 6109 4512 18 7415 6126 625
3695 4094 4760 4265 5099 7497 6532
3410 2830 354 5942 1169 3364 5030
1165.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1807

Nos 5814 5810, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Ru each.

Nos. 6802 3840 4741 1446 563 3510 3685 5607, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 100 *Sicca Rupees each.*

4026 1934 7059 880 6443 1233 2310 5867
761 3051 4541 867 650 6835 7381 2353
7029 5143 6902 6575 5435 7337 6549 4971
7294 2556 6988 2199 402 5651 5588 1292
3551 3980 2885 5935 5178 122 5090 3591
3967 6554 2254 872 7378 2421 5260 5940
541 510 7395 4900 7208 6168 1272 7220
2332 2578 5512 412 7158 2731 304 3521
561 4699 5185 2541 1522 5847 6565 4412
6727 7309 1526 3046 4401 5715 3040 356
3788 5909 1980 6577 5908 3954 4129 6594
3670 2938 7235 3960 1196 638 5605 4417
2025 1479 4237 1549 424.

Supplement to the Madras Courier.

WEDNESDAY,—OCTOBER 14, 1807.

Heads of Intelligence.

iral Duckworth in paſſing the Dar-
s loſt 300 men in Killed and Wound-
e fire of the Forts—A ſingle ſhot,
marble, carried away the Main-
he Windſor Caſtle.
nperor of Ruſſia had refuſed to
ce with the French.
ng of Sweden had rejected the
propoſed to him by Bonaparte.
chran is a Candidate for Weſt-
beſides thoſe mentioned in the
f this Morning.
Burdett was wounded in his duel
Paul, as well as the latter Gen-

ſion of 200l. per annum granted to
J. G. Vaſhon R. N. in conſidera-
the wound he received on the expe-
againſt Jaigat.
he Emperor of Ruſſia has eſtabliſhed
mmercial Companies, and allows the
bility to become Member of the 1ſt and
2d Claſs of Merchants.

The Swediſh Officers, Priſoners with the French, are quartered at Luneville—The Ruſſian at Mentz; The Pruſſian at Nantz. The Engliſh are ſtill at Verdun.

Mr. Sheridan had declined, and Sir Samuel Hood was returned for Bridport.

The Ruſſian Generals.

We tranſlate the following obſervations on the uſſian Generals from a German newſpaper, which profeſſes to take them from the French account. Our readers will therefore know how to appreciate many of the features in this characteriſtic ſketch. It excites a ſmile when we perceive that the writer is civil to almoſt every Officer except the only one who we know has gained ſignal advantages over the French, and he is very deſervedly abuſed; reproaches are often *eulogies*.

FIELD MARSHAL KAMENSKAY.

whoſe old age and conſtant ſhaking of the head are already well known, is ſmall of ſtature, and has by no means a prepoſſeſſing phiſiognomy.—He affects to imitate Suwarrow in all things, particularly in his ſimplicity. His equipage conſiſts in a ſingle kibitke, and, in his retreat by Oſtralenka, he was ſeen riding upon a common peaſant's horſe. The firſt Officer he meets ſerves him for his Adjutant. Many ſingularities which were obſerved in him at Pultuſk, gave riſe to all ſorts of remarks, though it is pretended that this conduct was neceſſary in order to produce an effect on the Ruſian ſoldiery.

GENERAL BENNINGSEN.

is not in the leaſt reſpected by the Army. He is reproached with carrying on the war more like a military commiſſary than a general, and it is ſaid he ſtands in cloſe connexion with the contractors. While his head-quarters were in Pultuſk, viz. from the 11th of November to the 2d of December, he did not go once out of the houſe. The Quarter-Maſter General Von Steinhill, one of the elder Officers in the Army, tranſacts all the buſineſs.

GENERAL BUXOEVDEN.

on the contrary, has riſen to his preſent rank through his own merit. He was, 13 years ago Governor of Warſaw, and before the opening of the campaign had the command in Livonia, Eſtland, and Courland.

GENERAL SACKEN OSTEN.

paſſes for a well informed and ſkilful officer, to which he adds extraordinary perſonal courage.

COUNT OSTERMANN TOLSTOY.

is no relative of the two Counts Tolſtoy, who are brothers, of whom one is lord Chamberlain to the Emperor and the other commanded laſt year the army deſtined for Hanover. Tolſtoy is not noble by birth, and received his name from the Chancellor Oſterman, who adopted him for his rare talents. This General is ſcarcely 35 years of age, and poſſeſſes great penetration, valour, and a goodneſs of heart which has gained him the love and confidence of the ſoldiers.

GENERAL SEEMORADZKY,

is a Pruſſian. He was invited into Ruſſia by Paul, when Grand Duke, in order to exerciſe a corps of the guards. On the acceſſion of his patron to the throne, he became a Colonel in the ſame corps, and at preſent commands a particular diviſion, as one of the oldeſt Major Generals. Sedmoradzy is alſo univerſally eſteemed by the army, and is indebted for this to his talents, and an active ſpirit of enterpriſe.

MOSSWSKY,

Brigade general in the diviſion of Oſtermann Tolſtoy, is an old ſerjeant of the guards. Without education and without knowledge, diſtinguiſhed only by a more than military ſeverity; this man has brought into his higher rank all the qualities of his former condition.

COUNT VON LIEWEN,

Brigadier in the ſame corps, owes his rank to a brother, who poſſeſſes great influence in the military cabinet of the Emperor Alexander.

ESSEN (3d.)

is not related to Eſſen 1 or 2d though all are Livonians by birth. He is a good ſoldier, but has no pretenſions to the character of an excellent general.

ESSEN (1.)

was a long time adjutant general of Prince Repnin, who it is known, was able to appreciate the merits of individuals; he is univerſally eſteemed for his military talents.

GENERAL DOCTOROW.

is a young man, little and fat, who has made himſelf a favourite of the ſoldiers by a number good qualities.

GENERAL in chief VON MICHELSC

is a native of————and is grown grey litary ſervice. In the annals of Ruſſia h has been immortalized by a very import It was he who put an end to the threa bellion of Puzotſchew. After the ar impoſtor, who aſſumed the name ar Peter I I. was defeated, and h in order to form a new party, Mic him, took him priſoner, and ſo r the Empire.

Printed by WILLIAM