MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVIII. TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1812. NUMBER 1373.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1812.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Robert Fullerton, Superintendent of the Government Lottery.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council [illegible]

[illegible]

January 17, 1812.

[illegible]

[illegible] We have the honor to be [illegible]

Fort William, [illegible] Dec. 1811.

Your most obedient, humble Servants,
(Signed) [illegible]
H. [illegible]

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
(Signed) [illegible], Chief Secretary to Govt.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Fort St. George, January 18, 1812.*

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Lieut. Colonel M'Dowall is removed from the 1st Battalion, and Lieutenant Colonel M'Dowall from the [illegible] Battalion 3d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant [illegible] is removed from the [illegible] to the [illegible] Battalion [illegible] Regiment, [illegible]

[illegible] Native Regiment, is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of that Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon Anderson from the 1st Battalion [illegible] is posted to the 2d Battalion [illegible] Regiment Native Infantry, vice [illegible] Assistant Surgeon M. [illegible] from the 2d to the 1st Native Regiment [illegible] Battalion.

[illegible] Assistant Surgeon [illegible]

Captain [illegible] of the 1st Battalion Artillery [illegible] General Court Martial [illegible] Lieutenant Colonel [illegible]

The following [illegible] appointments are confirmed [illegible]

By the Officer Commanding in the Ceded Districts, [illegible] Assistant Surgeon [illegible] 1st Battalion [illegible] Infantry, [illegible]

By the Officer Commanding [illegible] December 1811.

By the Officer Commanding 1st Battalion of [illegible]

The undermentioned Officers have [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 9th April 1812, Presidency.

(Signed) F. N. BALMAIN,
In charge Adjt. Gen. Office.

On Friday last arrived the Ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain R. Coombs from the Isle of France, the 25th December.

PASSENGERS.

Per LORD CASTLEREAGH.—Mrs. Downes.—Mrs. C. Rannie.—[illegible]—Capt. Hutchinson, of His Majesty's 45th Regiment.—Lieutenant Renaud, Bombay Engineers.—Mr. Hughes, Cadet, Bombay.

On the same evening, arrived the Ship Upton Castle, Captain H. Dighton, from the Mauritius, and Bourbon the 27th December.

A Detachment of the Madras Native Infantry and Artillery have come round by the Upton Castle.

The Lord Castlereagh, and Upton Castle are expected to sail, in the course of a few days, direct to Bombay.

On Saturday last, arrived in the Roads the Honorable Company's Regular Ships Baring, Captain James Carnegie,—Lord Melville, Captain J. C. Crabb,—Devonshire, Captain J. Murray,—Streatham, Captain John Dale, and Europe, Captain W. Gribson, from Calcutta, Masulipatam and Ganjam.

PASSENGERS.

Per BARING.—Honorable Mrs. Murry and Family.—Lieutenant G. Hamilton,—Lieutenant R. Young, [illegible] Native Regiment.

Per LORD MELVILLE.—Peter Cherry, Esq. Senior Merchant.—Captain W. Wilson.—Mr. [illegible].—Prisoners of War,—[illegible], and Chalmers.

Per DEVONSHIRE.—Mrs. Fleming.—Mr. [illegible].—Mr. Simpson Fleming.—Mr. L. [illegible], Cadet.—Master Churchill.—Mrs. Jane Campbell, and Miss J. C. Powell.—French Prisoners of War,—Lorin, St. Clair, and Petit Jean.

Per STREATHAM.—Mrs. Watts.—John Goldingham, Esq.—Robert [illegible], Esq.—Cornet J. K. [illegible], 3d Regiment N. C.—Mr. Thomas Cowen.—Master W. S. Blackburn.—Master W. H. [illegible].—Misses Thomas Parry Woodcock, [illegible], Edward Woodcock.—Madam [illegible].—French Prisoners of War,—[illegible], and [illegible].

The Schooner Ranger, Captain Pike, arrived also on Saturday morning, from Coringa.

The ship Morington, Captain Dunlop, from Bengal, had arrived at Canton, just as the Madras Merchant sailed from thence.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Extract of a Letter from Bellary, dated the 15th instant.

On the 8th instant, His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, attended by Colonel Taylor, and the principal Officers of the General, and those of His Excellency's personal Staff, arrived at this station.—At about five miles from the Pettah, Mr. Bruce, the Zillah Magistrate, and Mr. Chaplin, the Collector, with the other Civil Servants of the station, met his Excellency at the head of a large body of armed peons, while the whole road was lined by a concourse of Inhabitants, amounting to at least five thousand persons.—The procession (which, from the decency with which the inhabitants were clothed, and conducted themselves was highly interesting,) was accompanied by Native music, Elephants, and other insignia of Oriental state.—On His Excellency's nearer approach to the Cantonment, he was met by Colonel Skinner and the Officers of the Division Staff, and conducted through a street formed of all the Corps at the station, to the Commanding Officer's house, where an elegant breakfast had been prepared by Colonel Skinner, of which His Excellency and a numerous body of the Civil and Military Gentlemen partook.

In the evening the Commander in Chief inspected the Hill Fort of Bellary, and was afterwards entertained at Dinner by Colonel Skinner.

On the morning of the 9th, the Commander in Chief reviewed the line, composed of His Majesty's 1st Battalion [illegible] Regiment, 2d Battalion 7th, 1st Battalion 12th, 1st Battalion [illegible], and 1st Battalion [illegible] Native Regiments, with ten field pieces.

The cleanliness, and military appearance of the whole of the troops [illegible] and discipline, that were evinced in the several manœuvres they performed.—The ground of exercise was happily chosen, and the Commander in Chief was pleased to express his entire approbation of the performance of the Brigade.

Amongst the various entertainments which had been prepared to greet his Excellency's arrival at Bellary, both by Corps and Individuals, that given by Mr. Bruce, in the evening of the 9th, was particularly distinguished by its elegance and novelty, and certainly the exertions of this hospitable Gentleman were most successful, in the various modes he devised, of doing justice to the presence of the distinguished character he had the honour to entertain.—The party consisted of about 80 persons, and was conducted with great taste and address.—When His Excellency entered the avenue leading to Mr. Bruce's garden house, the whole was in one moment illuminated by a Blaze of blue lights, while the Band of His Majesty's [illegible] Regiment played the appropriate tune of

"See the Conquering Hero comes."

The party did not break up till a very late hour, [illegible] having formed to quite a table, where as much mirth and conviviality reigned, until the [illegible] with which the following (amongst many others) Toasts were drunk in Bumpers of Claret, with 3 times 3, reminded many of the Guests, that the duties of the morning required their attendance.

TOASTS.

"The King God bless him"—Tune—*God save the King.*

"The Prince Regent"—Tune—*Prince of Wales March.*

"The Queen and Royal Family"—Tune—*Brunswick March.*

"The Duke of York and the Army"—Tune—*Duke of York's March.*

"The Army and Navy"—Tune—*Rule Britannia.*

"Sir Samuel Auchmuty and the Conquerors of Java—and the Gallant Heroes who had the honour to obey his call to Victory and Fame"—Tune—*[illegible]*

"Sir [illegible] Barlow and the Government of Madras"—Tune—*[illegible]*

"Lord Wellington and the Army in Spain"—Tune—*Lord Wellington's March.*

"Colonel Taylor and the Mysore Division"—Tune—*The [illegible] Serenade.*

"Colonel Skinner and the Troops in the Ceded Districts"—Tune—*[illegible]*

"Colonels [illegible] and [illegible] and the Staff of the Madras Army"—Tune—*[illegible]*

"Sir George Nugent and the Army in India"—Tune—*[illegible]*

"The Indian Army—Their gallant and distinguished Commander in Chief, and the King and Country they have so nobly served"—Tune—*Britons strike home.*

"General Janssens—and may his late defeat at Java convince the Emperor of France, that Britain's Generals and Britain's Troops are his equals"—Tune—*Downfall of Paris.*

"Colonels and Corps"—Tune—*The Grenadier March.*

"The Memory of Colonel M'Leod, and the brave men who fell with him at Java"—Tune—*Dead March.*—[illegible]

"The gallant Colonel Gillespie and the force now in Java"—Tune—*[illegible]*

When Sir Samuel Auchmuty's health was proposed as I have already mentioned, His Excellency arose and addressed the Company in a most animated and dignified manner, nearly as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to return you my best thanks; not in my own name, but in that of the brave Army, whose gallantry and discipline have annexed the Island of Java to his Majesty's Dominions."

At a late hour the Commander in Chief gave "the British Army" and retired amidst a thunder of applause—on his Excellency's quitting the room, the following well chosen toast was given, and drunk with enthusiasm:

"That Ornament of the British Army, who has just now left us."

This toast was drank in repeated Bumpers, nor is it possible here to describe the feeling it excited.

On the morning of the 10th, His Excellency minutely inspected the whole of the Troops, and expressed himself highly gratified with their clean and smart appearance, and with the order and state of their appointments. His Excellency afterwards breakfasted with Colonel Skinner.

On the evening of this day, His Excellency honored Messrs. Bruce and Chaplin with his Company at a brilliant entertainment, consisting of a Ball and Supper, which had been prepared with great taste and magnificence.—The illuminated Pandal extending to the distance at least 150 yards from the house, prepared the guests for the splendor and taste which was displayed in the decorations of the rooms and supper tables within—of these, the most appropriate and happily executed, were, the "Java" and "Cornelis" formed of variegated lamps over the grand entrance; and a transparency in the great bow window at the extremity of the principal room, displaying the name of the noble guest, in Saxon characters, surmounted by a Crown, and encircled with wreaths of laurel, and the words,

"Veni, Vidi, Vici."

The dancing commenced on his Excellency's arrival, and was kept up with great spirit until supper was announced about two o'clock, nor could any thing exceed the spirit of conviviality and good humour, with which Mr. Bruce's attentions inspired his guests.—The following toasts were drank by all present with loud and repeated cheering.

"Sir Samuel Auchmuty—The General of [illegible]—The general favourite of the Ladies, and the general promoter of all public and private virtue"—Tune—*[illegible]*

"Lady Barlow and the Ladies of the Madras Presidency"—Tune—*[illegible]*

"The Ladies of Bellary, and may the example of [illegible], which his Excellency's presence [illegible], confirm the union, cordiality, and general amity, of this station"—Tune—*[illegible]*

After many pressing solicitations and the example set by several of the Gentlemen, some of our fair friends favored the company with the choicest specimens of their vocal powers—Among these the favourite duet of "Begone Dull Care"—and [illegible] "Beautiful Maid," were done ample justice to, and attracted that general attention which formed the most striking proof of their excellence, in the contrast with [illegible] which had accompanied the preceding evening.

After supper, the dancing recommenced with increased spirit, and was kept up until a late hour in the morning.

It were endless to particularize the various entertainments which were given by the several Messes of Corps, in due tribute to his Excellency's presence—each vied with the other, and each was alike successful in giving proof of those sentiments of union and cordiality which so happily prevail at this station.

Similar toasts to those we have already enumerated, were given on each occasion, and several proposed by his Excellency were received and drank with the warmest sentiments of enthusiasm and respect—of these I can only remember the two following—but the others were distinguished by the same spirit, and received with similar expressions of pleasure.

"The Madras Army, and may it ever be as

formidable to the enemies of its Country, and united in itself, as I have now the happiness to find it.

"Union among ourselves, and defiance to our enemies," &c. &c. &c.

The Commander in Chief took this opportunity of visiting the ruins of the once famous City of Anagoondy, and was infinitely gratified by the [illegible] of this classical trip. His Excellency was entertained at that place by Mr. Bruce.

His Excellency left us this morning, to continue the Military tour. His presence will every where inspire the feelings and sentiments he now [illegible], and his departure will be every where alike regretted. [Mad. Gaz.

MADRAS SPRING RACES.

FIRST DAY.

Thursday, January 23, 1812.

A Subscription of 105 Pagodas each, free for all Horses, &c. that have [illegible] a Sweepstakes, carrying 8 stone 7lb. Three [illegible] Mile Heats.—Seven Subscribers.

Mr. Jefferson's W. A. H. *[illegible]*	1 1
Colonel M'Dowell's C. A. H. *Pr[illegible]*	2 bolted
Mr. Batten's C. Eu. H. *[illegible]*	3 2
Mr. Marshall's B. A. H. *[illegible]*	distanced

First heat ran in 4 minutes, 17 seconds.

Second heat ran in 4 minutes, 11 seconds.

Both heats won easily. The English Horse never could get the lead! He was however neither in condition nor wind, having only been a few days in exercise.

SECOND DAY.

Friday, January 24, 1812.

A Subscription Sweepstakes of £. 100 each, P. P. for all Arab Horses, that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes, on the Mount Course, one three mile heat, carrying 8 stone 7lb. No allowances to Mares or Geldings.—4 Subscribers.

Colonel M'Dowell's C. A. H. *[illegible]*	1
Mr. Vernon's G. A. H. *Gentleman*	2
Mr. Jefferson's G. A. H. *Bob Tail*	3

Run in 6 minutes and 26 seconds.

[illegible] (late *Pickle*) never was headed, won easy, and in high style.

ON THE SAME DAY.

A Subscription Purse of £. 50 each, Play or Pay for Arab Colts, under five years old, the best of one and a half mile heats.—Two years old, carrying 7 stone, three years old, 7 stone 7lb. and four years old, 8 stone.—No allowance to Mares or Geldings.

Mr. Jefferson's B. A. H. *Wizard*	1 1
Mr. Salmon's G. A. H. *Highflyer*	[illegible]
Col. M'Dowell's C. A. H. *Sweet Hope*	0 0

First heat, 3 m. 17 s. won easy—2d in 3 m. [illegible] won easy.

The Judges did not post the other two.

Shipping Arrivals and Departure since our last.

ARRIVALS.

January 21. Ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain E. Cooper, from the Isle of France the 25th December.—[illegible] Ship Upton Castle, Captain R. Dighton, from the Mauritius and Bourbon, the 22d December.—22d. Hon. Company's Regular Ships [illegible], Captain James Carnegie,—Lord Melville, Captain J. G. Crabb,—Devonshire, Capt. J. Murray,—Streatham, Capt. John Dale, and Europe, Captain W. Gelston, from Calcutta, Masulipatam, and Ganjam.—do. Schooner Ranger, Captain Pike, from Coringa.

DEPARTURE.

January 21, Ship Ann, Captain Henderson, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

Marriage.—On the [illegible] instant, at Pondicherry, by the Reverend Mr. [illegible], Major Francis Smith, [illegible] Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Helena [illegible].

Birth.—At Wallajabad, on the 24th instant, the Lady of Captain Johnson, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

Deaths.—After a painful and lingering illness, on the 14th of October 1811, at St. Denis in the Isle of Bourbon, regretted in death as he was ever beloved, honoured and esteemed in life by all who knew him, Lieutenant Colonel [illegible], of the 12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

On board the Transport Hospital Ship Peggy, at Sea, near the [illegible], on the 4th of November last, [illegible] from the public service in Java, [illegible], Esq. Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, a Gentleman highly esteemed, both in his private and professional character, and whose death is deeply regretted by all who knew him.

BENGAL.

Marriages.—On Tuesday, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Mr. [illegible], to Miss Mary Le Clerc.

On Thursday last, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Lieutenant Charles Fellowes Grant, of the Honorable Marine, to Mrs. Margaret Wakefield.

At Chandernagore, on [illegible] the [illegible] inst. William Bruce, Esq. of [illegible], to Miss [illegible].

At Cawnpore, on the 21st ultimo, Captain Joseph [illegible], of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Theresa [illegible].

Births.—On Sunday the 5th instant, the Lady of R. A. [illegible], Esq. of a [illegible].

On Sunday the 5th instant, the Lady of Joseph Cramp, Esq. of a Son.

At Midnapore on the 30th ult. the Lady of Thomas [illegible], Esq. of a Son.

At Meerut on the [illegible] December, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant [illegible], H. M. [illegible] Regiment of Foot, of a Son.

At Futtehghur, on the 2d November, the Lady of [illegible], [illegible] Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

Deaths.—On Friday last at [illegible], of a Consumption, after an illness of three months, [illegible] Sarkies, Esq. second Son of Johannes Sarkies, Esq.

On Saturday, the 4th instant, Mr. William Saint George, Master of the H. C. Cruizer Malabar.

At Agra, on the 19th [illegible], William Edward [illegible], Esq. aged [illegible], most sincerely regretted by his relations and friends.

At Chinsurah, on Tuesday the [illegible], Master William Pascal Andrew, Son of Mr. Thomas Andrew, of Calcutta.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1812.

Accounts reached town, on Tuesday, of the arrival in the river, of the Portuguese ship Luza, Captain Faustino, from Macao the 19th November, and Penang, the 23d December.

Passenger from Penang.—Mr. F. Carrapet, who came from Batavia to that settlement, in the Arab ship Mary; which sailed from Java on the 6th November, she consequently brings the latest accounts, we have from that quarter.

On the 15th of November, the cruizers Teignmouth and Psyche, with the brig Minto, Captain Greig, and Minerva, Captain Phelan, of Calcutta, sailed from Batavia, upon an expedition against the settlement of Palembang.

Captain Phillips, of the Madras Army, was in command of the troops on the foregoing service.

The Honorable Alex. Seton, Governor of Penang, remained at Java on the 6th November, but was expected to return shortly to Penang.

The Bombay ships Milford and Minerva; the William Petrie, for Calcutta, and an Arab ship, under convoy of the Clorinde, frigate, had reached Penang; on their return from China.

The price of coffee found in the different store houses at Java, is estimated at upwards of forty thousand tons. The quantities of rice, sugar, pepper, and other spices are also very large.

On that theatre *(Hindoostan)* of eternal war, faction and rapine by far the most important and interesting object, which at this moment present itself, is the increasing power and influence of Ameer Khan, whom we stated in our last, to be detained by circumstances to which we then alluded, within the limits of the Jaypore territory, from whence he had set out on his journey to the camp of Holkar's successor. This chieftain, it is well known, has for many years appeared in the character of a dependant on the Holkar family; but it has been not less obvious, from his conduct on various occasions, that his real views are directed to the establishment of his own authority as an independent chief, in any quarter of India, where there may be the smallest likelihood of his obtaining a permanent footing in that character. The incursion, which he attempted two years ago, into the territories of the Rajah of Nagpoor, is considered to have originated solely in motives of this description. On that occasion, however, the British Government, actuated by a policy not less liberal than wise interfered to prevent the destruction of one of those regular governments, the preservation of which had been, virtually at least, though not formally guaranteed by treaty. Ameer Khan was compelled to relinquish his plans of conquest in that direction, and to retire towards the north of Hindoostan. On his return into Malwa, and the British armies being withdrawn to their own frontier, he found himself enabled by the confusion of Holkar's affairs, and by the aid of the powerful disciplined force under Mahommed Shah Khan, (which is in fact a distinct army, subsidized by the Rajah of Joudpoor,) to form and prosecute new designs against the Rajpoot states.

After some partial disasters, which were little connected with and did not at all divert him from his main object, he proceeded to lay siege to Jeypoor. To save his capital, the Rajah of that ancient principality was compelled to submit in some measure to the terms imposed on him, or at least to purchase the absence of Ameer Khan by a sum of 15 or 20 lacs of Rupees, stipulated by treaty, and to be paid by instalments. This circumstance may perhaps, at first sight, appear somewhat inconsistent with the proud and warlike character of the Rajpoots; and it may naturally occur to those even who are least familiar with the [illegible] of Indian politics, that there was little sincerity on either part in the compromise. But, whatever hopes might at one time have been conceived of a different issue, there is reason to believe, that the Rajah was really reduced to subscribe to these conditions by fear, and, in the first instance at least, that he probably intended to perform them. And, perhaps indeed the true cause of Ameer Khan's success in this instance, may be traced to that rash spirit, to which we have above alluded. The discordant materials, of which a Rajpoot army is composed, are by no means well calculated for that unity of action, which distinguishes the regular battalions of Mahommed Shah Khan, and brings them as nearly to a parity, as physical and moral circumstances will allow, with European troops. Neither can the personal prowess, and independent character of the Rajpoots, be considered an equivalent counterpoise to the adventurous spirit of Ameer Khan's soldiers of fortune. Powerful as individual chiefs and zemindars, protecting their own forts and possessions, they become unmanageable and impotent when collected into a body, and are therefore, formidable only in that desultory warfare, which the Patan chieftain was too wise to provoke.

Scarcely had Ameer Khan succeeded in reducing the Rajah of Jaypoor to submission, when a new scene presented itself, opening such views and probable hopes to him of aggrandizement, as may shortly effect an entire change of the state of affairs in that quarter of the world. This prospect is to be found in the death of Holkar. Soon after that event, the infant son of the deceased chieftain was installed in the sovereignty. Ameer Khan immediately quitted his position before Jeypore, for the purpose of proceeding to the camp of Holkar at Shapoorah; but symptoms of insincerity beginning to shew themselves, as we have already stated, on the part of the Rajpoots, he afterwards found it expedient to halt. Mean while, no exertion was omitted, that could contribute to maintain his former ascendancy, or to acquire for him new influence in the Court. To his views in that quarter, some characters are doubtless opposed; but they are such, as a man even of a less aspiring mind, might, without much difficulty, overcome. As Minister to the young Prince, he at once will acquire the management and controul of a revenue, which will enable him to defray the expences of his followers, who have hitherto been obliged to trust chiefly to plunder for their subsistence. The continued hope of that plunder, when coupled with even a distant prospect of regular pay, will attract to his standard, numerous bodies of horse, and other irregular troops, who swarm over that part of Hindoostan and can very easily be called into action. To these men, peace is a direct loss. Their profession is war; from which, unlike the settled nations of Europe and the British government in India, these predatory powers derive the chief part of their strength and revenue. Ameer Khan is also intimately connected with the Pindarree chiefs to the southward, who lately have in many respects become exceedingly formidable, at one time menacing Nagpoor, and at another extending their depredations to the very walls of Oujein. The views of these chieftains, as well as those of Ameer Khan, are directed to the acquisition of territory; and in this they have partly been successful. The operations of such a power, acting in the direction of the Nerbudda, in concert with one of the same description, but more regularly organized, on the side of the Chumbul, may lead to the most important results.

Such are the prospects, which Ameer Khan has at present before him. At the same time, it may be right to observe, that the course of events may possibly take a very different turn. Should Holkar's army find itself in a situation to cope with that of the Patan chief, (a contingency barely possible,) the power of the latter may fall from the estimation in which it is at present held; and the execution of the designs, which he appears to have long meditated, and most steadfastly pursued, may in consequence be retarded.

It does not appear from the Native papers, what part Scindea will take in the approaching crisis. It is thought most probable, that he will endeavour to temporize, unless the elation arising from some recent successes, obtained by his detachments in Malwa, should stimulate him to a different line of conduct. There is in truth, however, too little of steadiness or energy in his counsels, to admit of even a probable conjecture being formed on this subject. Mean-while the ukhbars state, that great agitation and difference of opinion prevail. And, if we may augur of the future from the past, the usurpation of the chief power in Holkar's camp by Ameer Khan, will be viewed with great jealousy by this Court.

Scindea remains at present stationary in his former camp at Gwalior, looking forward anxiously, it is said, to the arrival of a young man from the Deccan, whom he has selected as a husband for his daughter. After the solemnization of their nuptials, he will in all probability march, to take some share in the proceedings of the day, either for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of his own dominions or of asserting that of the dominions of others.

The troops of the Rajah of Nagpoor, it appears, had lately invaded Bopal, and at one time had nearly succeeded in overturning that state. They had latterly, however, been discomfited, with such circumstances, as would probably render them incapable of making any further impression.

We have already stated, that the Brigade of General Baptiste had effected the complete overthrow of Durjoon Sal, whose capital and fort of Bahadur Ghur they had taken by storm. This conquest would remove an active enemy from Scindea's frontier, on the side of Narwar, and would add likewise something to the permanent revenue.

JAVA.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

The Right Honorable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint William Robison, Esquire, to be Assistant Secretary to Government, and Secretary to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

(Signed) JOHN CRAWFORD,
Acting Secretary.

Government House,
25th October 1811.

Thomas Raffles, Esq. Lieutenan[illegible] Governor of Java.

Hugh Hope, Esq. Deputy ditto, [illegible] the East End.

The Honorable the Lieutenant [illegible]vernor in Council, is pleased to make the [illegible]owing appointments.

William Robison, Esquire, [illegible]ant Secretary to Government and Se[illegible] to the Lieutenant Governor, will act as [illegible]pal Secretary to Government, until fu[illegible]ders.

John Davison, Esquire, to act [illegible]ssistant Secretary to Government, until [illegible]er orders.

Lieutenant James Eckford, is [illegible]inted to act as Secretary to the Honorable [illegible] Lieutenant Governor, until further ord[illegible]

John De Neys, Esquire, to act [illegible] further orders, as Commissioner of Stamp[illegible]

W. Robison, *Actg.* C[illegible] *Secretary.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS IN [illegible]VA.

Civil Commissioner of [illegible] Districts, Hugh Hope, Esq. Samarang.

Deputy ditto ditto, Colonel Gib[illegible] Sourabaya.

Resident at the Court of the S[illegible] Emperor, Colonel Adams.

Resident at Djokcarta, Mr. C[illegible]ford.

Collector of Government Cust[illegible] and Civil Pay master, Mr. Wm. Robison[illegible] of the Penang Establishment.

Assistant to the Collector, M[illegible] Van Hoorn.

Assistant to the Civil Pay-[illegible]ter, Lieut. Tulloh.

Post-Master General, Mr. [illegible]ins.

Commissioner of Stamps, M[illegible]e Neys.

Landrost of [illegible], M[illegible]ers.

Master Attendant at Batavi[illegible]r. Lynch.

Deputy ditto and Marine St[illegible]Keeper, Mr. Smith.

Master Attendant and d[illegible] at Samarang, Mr. J. Scott.

Ditto ditto at Sourabaya, [illegible] Browne.

In temporary charge of [illegible] and Roads East Samarang, Captain Fl[illegible]

Master Attendant, and [illegible]arge of Building Yard, Rambang, Mr. J[illegible]ool.

BENGAL HU[illegible]KARU,

SATURDAY, JAN[illegible] 181[illegible].

Letters from Batavi[illegible] [illegible]lore the insalubrity of the clim[illegible] [illegible] the vicinity of the city. Th[illegible] [illegible]cted to return to Bengal, is [illegible] new sta[illegible] [illegible] ture of military arrangements [illegible] [illegible]ble, a very large force will be continued [illegible] [illegible]oned in Java and its dependencies. Th[illegible] remaining in Garrison at Batavia, [illegible] 59th Regt. the 5th and 6th Battalio[illegible] the [illegible]gal Volunteers, and two Companies [illegible] Beng[illegible]ry, with sick and convalescent of vari[illegible]

Of the reported Massacre of the D[illegible] dition at Palembang, we have not hea[illegible] collect any account, farther than it [illegible] generally credited at Penang, and n[illegible] at Batavia, to such persons as we hav[illegible] intercourse with from that place.

Subalterns' shares of Prize Money [illegible] as high as £ 400 each, a Captain's wi[illegible] generally estimated to be worth 750 £.

At Buitenzorg, the beautiful cou[illegible] mansion of former Dutch Governors, [illegible] a large and profitable estate, has been [illegible]chased by the Honorable the Governor Mr. R[illegible], for a lack of Rupees.

To many of our friends it will give [illegible] to learn, that the Island of Java pres[illegible] numerous objects hitherto unnoticed by [illegible] travellers, we anticipate much mat[illegible] consideration of the Asiatic Socie[illegible] traces of the Hindoo Religion [illegible] [illegible]ted by the discovery of antiqu[illegible] [illegible] and Brumah.

It is with concern we [illegible] Aurora left Batavia, the Co[illegible] [illegible]ces, Colonel Gillespie, wa[illegible]

Mr. Seton, the Governor [illegible] Island, on his return from [illegible] [illegible] ports and settlements in [illegible]

The Honorable Co[illegible] Ships Hadleston and Minerva, [illegible] sea on Tuesday, in company wi[illegible] United Kingdom, bound to China.

Honorable Company's [illegible]ip Preston and Hugh Inglis, proceeding [illegible] Ceylon, and the William Pitt, Phoenix and [illegible] Northumberland, to Madras and Ceylon, will [illegible] about the 15th, the whole to unite with the Bombay Ships at Point de Galle, from whence they will sail for England by the end of February.

The following extra and [illegible] ships are expected to sail direct [illegible] at the beginning of February, under convoy of H. M.'s ship [illegible], Capt. [illegible].

[illegible], General St[illegible], Union, Ocean, James Sibbald, Devaynes, [illegible], Cambridge, Maitland, and General H[illegible]

MADRAS COURIER. 18

[illegible] PARLIAMENT.

[illegible] COMMONS, [illegible] 18.

[illegible] AT MALTA.

[illegible] moved for the production [illegible] relating to the conduct of several Officers of the Admiralty Court, in the Island of Malta. The Noble Lord entered into a long statement of the proceedings in the Court pending some causes which he had there instituted, and which induced him to go over to that Island. He stated that certain overcharges had been made in his Proctor's bill, which Proctor, contrary to the enactments of the Act relating to the administration of the government of the Island, exercised the office of Marshal in conjunction with that part of Proctor, and in the latter capacity charged him with sums as paid for the service and instruction received from the Marshal. Wishing to get redress for these overcharges, he applied to the Judge of the Admiralty Court (Dr. Sewell), against whom he complained, to get his Proctor's bill taxed; but the Judge, in answer to his letter, referred his Lordship to the Proctor, as it was not the practice of the Admiralty Court at Malta, no more than of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench in England, to enter into a private correspondence with suitors of the Court. He then applied to the Proctor, who in reply stated, that it was not usual to tax a bill after it was paid. Finding he could get no redress, he applied to the Admiralty Board, and by that Board was referred to the Crown Lawyers for their opinion, whether any action would lie against Dr. Sewell for the subsequent proceedings, in causing him to be arrested on suspicion of carrying away a table of fees which ought to have been suspended in the public Court. In respect of this supposed crime, the Noble Lord stated that the Judge alluded to (Dr. Sewell) permitted a monition to be entered on the records of the Court by the Deputy-Registrar (who treats his friends with Burgundy and Champagne) addressed to the Deputy Marshal, one Chapman, citing him to appear to answer to the complaint. Not choosing to comply with the demand, a warrant was then issued for his apprehension. On this warrant being shewn to the Noble Lord, he, knowing Chapman was not legally authorised to execute it, refused to pay obedience, [illegible] Chapman, that he would not be touched [illegible] by any unauthorised person. A second warrant was then issued; Chapman then went to the Judge and resigned, as it was called, refusing to act; a person named James Rought[illegible] was appointed in his stead. The Noble [illegible] of Malta. Not choosing to walk, he was carried thither, and confined [illegible] a cell with an iron door on the outside, the window of the door of the room broken, the furniture of the room consisting of a wet close stool, no bed, and a broken chair. In this room he remained some time; but the keeper being informed he would be liable to prosecution, the Noble Lord was then shifted to his (the keeper's) room, where he remained three days, and was then conducted before the Judge, who put interrogatories to him, which he refused to answer. No answer [illegible], he was informed by the Judge, that if he did not answer to the interrogatories, he [illegible] committed for contempt. The [illegible] Lord told the Judge [illegible] the laws to commit him, [illegible] he had been since informed by [illegible] Mr. A. Pigot, Mr. Leach, [illegible] ed him [illegible] to the Island of Malta. [illegible] tence [illegible] of the Court [illegible] intended [illegible] proved [illegible] Captain Ros[illegible] Maxwell of the [illegible] was in court, [illegible] admi[illegible] proof of the [illegible] taken [illegible] the table of [illegible] the Noble Lord [illegible] in Malta [illegible] the President [illegible] Gover[illegible] their opinion [illegible] they would [illegible] stated that [illegible] during [illegible] should not be called [illegible], and expecting that it was intended to detain him there until the packet had sailed [illegible] days confinement made [illegible] of prison. A Proclamation was then issued, which he considered [illegible] to this House, but also to England. The Proclamation was headed with the [illegible] of Lord Cochrane; to which was added, [illegible] name, as if he had been a felon, [illegible] for his apprehension, a reward of [illegible] (about 20l. sterling). This proclamation was posted all over the Island. The Noble Lord made a variety of observations, & observed that when he put his motion, he wished to know from the [illegible] whether the [illegible] not a breach of the Privileges of the House. He would request the Right Hon. Gentleman to tell [illegible] Privileges [illegible] tations, or [illegible].

[illegible] Speaker—I do not know whether the House expects me to reply to observations which the Noble Lord has put [illegible], particularly now as one appears to speak; but, as far as my information goes, I will [illegible], if the House thinks fit that I should do so (Hear! hear!) With respect to the privileges of the House, I know of no means of [illegible] in the usual way [illegible] own [illegible] and I never knew an instance of any officer having been [illegible] at the instance of [illegible] on a complaint of being [illegible] (Hear! hear!) [illegible] of privilege. In the next place I never knew an instance in which any Member of Parliament, properly before any Court of Justice, was at liberty to treat with impunity the proceedings of that Court, or to say that what was done in respect to himself was done in contempt, or that could authorise him to say that the privileges of Parliament were infringed in his person by such conduct."

The Noble Lord then stated, that it had at first been his intention to move an Address to the Prince Regent to recall Dr. Sewell, but upon consultation with the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Right Hon. Gentleman had suggested that it would be better to examine the documents respecting the persons accused. He then [illegible]

"That a committee be appointed to examine [illegible] the 6th of the King, into the conduct of the Judge, the Register, and the Marshal of the Court of Admiralty at Malta, &c. respecting certain proceedings against Lord Cochrane."

Mr. Peter Moore seconded the motion, not from any knowledge of its merits, but thinking, that if the matter of charge was not inquired into, it would reflect upon the House. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Stephen, (*amidst a general cry of question, question*) contended that it was expected he should offer his observations upon the subject. He would avoid [illegible] the Hon. Gentleman who seconded the motion [illegible] of the Noble Lord.—[illegible] with respect to the conduct of the Learned Judge alluded to, he was satisfied it was the opinion of the House that he had done nothing amiss—that the dignity of his office required that he should exert his authority after the direct insult that the Noble Lord had offered to the Court. (*Hear, hear.*) The charge against the Noble Lord was for taking down the public documents of the Court, a charge which he had not denied, nay indeed, the Noble Lord had [illegible] what he termed a *fac simile* of the [illegible], and so closely imitated, that the very [illegible] of the wafers—the document itself, [illegible] appearance, [illegible] its originality. (*Hear, hear!*) The conduct of the Noble Lord, when required to answer for this contempt, was not merely that he refused to obey the monition, but that he pulled out a pistol, and threatened to shoot [illegible] who attempted to execute it. (*Hear, hear!*)—Chapman, [illegible] fact was confirmed by two witnesses, thought it not prudent to execute a warrant at the point of a pistol, and therefore had not the courage to act. The Noble Lord had stated that he refused to answer interrogatories, and that he made a protest against the proceedings of the Court. It was not regular for the Court to receive protests [illegible] upon the inquiry did not think there was sufficient grounds for discharging the Noble Lord from his arrest. If, however, he was aggrieved, there was a channel through which he might have had redress, without coming to the House, by appearing before the Privy Council, and stating his charges against Dr. Sewell, who would, if proved, be removed. But should there not have existed in the executive government, a disposition to redress the Noble Lord's grievances, then it would have been open for him to come to the House. But to come at the end of the Session was not very regular. Dr. Sewell was a person of correct conduct, as unlikely to act with injustice to any individual.

Lord Cochrane replied, and repeated his former statements.

Mr. Yorke agreed with his Ln. Friend in objecting to the motion on two grounds—first, because the case was one of the most frivolous ones he had ever met with. (*Hear, hear!*) Secondly, because the Noble Lord, if he had just cause for complaint, should have made it at the Admiralty, and that Board would have investigated the complaint; and thirdly, because the complaint, instead of being made by the Noble Lord, was, by his own shewing, a complaint against himself. He had [illegible] to the Noble Lord, that he had not been an officer on half-pay, he would have heard [illegible] Regent [illegible] (*Hear, hear!*) [illegible] the exercising the office of Proctor and Marshal, he would recommend an enquiry to be made, as it was contrary to the express provisions of an Act of Parliament. But with respect to the Noble Lord's case, it was, he must repeat, one of the most frivolous cases ever brought before Parliament. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Gallery was then cleared for a division, but the motion was rejected without the House dividing.

A private in the Derby Militia, now at Chelmsford Barracks, a few days since, for a wager of five guineas, devoured a peck of potatoes raw, with the dirt on them, as they were taken out of the ground. Immediately after this feat, he undertook, for an additional wager of ten pounds, to pick clean the bones of a leg of pork, that was [illegible] given time, a task which he performed with much apparent ease and pleasure to himself.

[illegible] LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, [illegible] 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the San Joseph, off Toulon, May 10, 1811.

Sir,—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will receive with much satisfaction, the accompanying account from Captain Barrie, of a gallant and successful enterprise performed by His Majesty's ship Pomone under his command and the Unite and Scout, in the Bay of Sagone, in the Island of Corsica, on the 1st of this month. We have much cause to congratulate ourselves upon the result of this judicious and well-planned affair, as the enemy, in all probability, will [illegible] much [illegible] to the completion of [illegible] ship building at Toulon, by being deprived of the three first shipments of [illegible] would enable him to procure [illegible] the above source.

The loss in His Majesty's ships on this occasion has been comparatively small, when the nature and extent of the service performed, and the force opposed to them, are considered; and I have the additional satisfaction to state to their Lordships, that the wounded appear to be doing well.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) C. COTTON.

P. S. I enclose also a Copy of Captain Barrie's account of the destruction of l'Etourdie, French national brig, on the 14th March.

H. M. Ship Pomone, off Sagone, May 2, 1811.

Sir,—My letter of the 23d ultimo would acquaint you with the intelligence I had received of the enemy's force in Sagone, and that it was my intention, under particular circumstances, to attack them.

I have now the honor to inform you that on the evening of the 30th I arrived off the Bay, the Unite and Scout in company; the Scout joined in the morning, and Capt. Sharpe having very handsomely volunteered his services to take charge of the landing party in the projected attack, I consented to take the Scout under my orders. At sunset, the Unite made the signal for an enemy's frigate at anchor. By day-break on the 1st, the Pomone was close off Sagone, and I had the satisfaction to observe the enemy's three ships at anchor in Sagone Bay. It was nearly calm, and the variable winds which prevail at this season having thrown the Unite a long way astern, I abandoned my design of attempting to take the tower and battery by surprise; and it was fortunate I did so, for as the day [illegible] observe the enemy [illegible] possession of the heights, and ready to receive us. He appeared to have about two hundred regular troops, with the field-pieces, &c. and a number of the armed inhabitants; the battery, consisting of four guns and one mortar, presented a more formidable appearance than I expected, and a gun was mounted on the Martello tower, above the battery. The three ships were moored within a short distance of the battery, and had each two cables on shore, their broadsides were presented to us. The smallest ship (La Giraffe) hoisted a broad pendant; she appeared to be a sister vessel to the [illegible], and showed thirteen guns on each side of the main deck. The other ship (La Nourrice) was much larger, and showed fourteen guns; her lower deck ports were open, but she had no guns in them. The armed ship was partly hid by the Nourrice, so that we could not make out her force.

The bay is so small, that it was impossible to approach without being exposed to the raking fire of the whole. Notwithstanding their strong position, the crews of each ship came forward in the most noble manner, and volunteered their services to board, or, as it was quite calm, even to attack the enemy's ships with the boats. Captains Chamberlayne and Sharpe both agreed with me, that we could do nothing by landing, and it would have been madness to send the boats; however I signified (by telegraph) that it was my intention to attack as soon as a breeze sprung up. As the calm continued, at half past 5 p. m. I gave up all hopes of the sea breeze, and fearing any longer delay would enable the enemy to increase his force, I determined on towing the ships in. My pen is too feeble to express my admiration of the zealous and spirited conduct of the boats' crews employed on this service: [illegible] and [illegible] six o'clock being towed into a position within range of grape, we commenced the action, which lasted without any intermission till about half past seven, when [illegible] was [illegible] to issue from the Giraffe, [illegible] La Nourrice was in a blaze, and the merchantman was set on fire by the brands from La Nourrice; at this time the battery and tower were silenced, and in ten minutes the three ships were completely on fire. I lost no time in towing our ships out of harm's way, where we waited the explosions, which took place in succession. The Giraffe blew up about ten minutes before nine, soon after La Nourrice exploded, and some of her timbers falling on the tower, entirely demolished it, and the sparks set fire to the battery, which also blew up. The object of our attack being thus completely executed, I stood out to sea, to get clear of the wrecks, and to repair our damages. [illegible] no language of mine can do justice to the gallant [illegible] of those I had the honor to command.

I am particularly obliged to Captains Chamberlayne and Sharpe, for their spirited exertions and cordial co-operation throughout the whole of the affair. I am sensible my narrative is already too prolix; but I cannot conclude without assuring you that the officers and crews of the ships behaved with the greatest courage and coolness. The Pomone, from being enabled to choose her station, was, of course, exposed to the brunt of the action, and has consequently suffered most; though considering the enemy's fire and position, our ships have escaped much better than could have been expected. When all so conspicuously distinguished themselves, it is impossible to select any individuals; but I should be most shamefully wanting in my duty to myself, and to the merits of a most deserving set of Officers, if I were to neglect acquainting you, that I received from them every assistance it was possible to receive. Lieutenant J. W. Gabriel, first of the Pomone, conducted himself with the same spirit and zeal which has uniformly distinguished his conduct. I enclose the report of the killed, wounded, &c. It is but justice to observe that the enemy kept up a very smart fire, and behaved with great bravery. I can form no opinion of their loss.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT BARRIE.

Admiral Sir Ch. Cotton, Bt. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. From one of the crew belonging to the Nourrice, who was picked up by the Unite's boat, I am informed that the ships were all deeply laden with ship timber, and that, having observed us the preceding day, every preparation was made to give us a warm reception; and that, in addition to the four-gun battery, La Nourrice had landed her quarter-deck guns. The regular troops posted on the heights were about two hundred, exclusive of the marines from the ships and the armed peasantry. La Nourrice he states to be about 1,100 tons, La Giraffe 900 tons, the merchantman 500 tons; La Giraffe had about 130 men, La Nourrice 160 men.

A list of Killed and Wounded Men on board of His Majesty's ship Pomone, Robert Barrie, Esq. Captain, in action with the enemy's ships and batteries in the Bay of Sagone, May 1, 1811.

Killed—W. Jones (1.) landman; E. Sutton, able seaman.

Wounded—G. Sibery, seaman of the sheets, dangerously; T. Holbrook, able seaman, ditto; J. Edwards, ordinary seaman, ditto; R. Roach, ordinary seaman, ditto; T. Kelly, private marine, ditto; J. M'Coll, ordinary seaman, severely; J. Jennetr, ordinary seaman, ditto; W. Kish, ordinary seaman, ditto; R. Jones, able seaman, ditto; W. Govier, able seaman, ditto; W. Jarvis, able seaman, ditto; R. Haines, private marine, ditto; B. Lewry, private marine, [illegible] private marine, slightly; T. Ralph, private marine, slightly; J. Wood, private marine, ditto; J. [illegible], private marine, ditto; J. Wood, boy, ditto; J. Milligan, boy, ditto. Total, 2 killed, 19 wounded.

(Signed) JOHN TURNER, Surgeon.

Return of Wounded on board his Majesty's ship Unite, in action off the Harbour of Sagone, May 1, 1811.

Mr. R. Goodridge, midshipman, slightly wounded; T. M'Bray, Captain of the foretop and Coxswain to the barge, slightly wounded; John Day, private marine, ditto.

(Signed) JOHN PRYAN, Surgeon.

Return of Wounded on board his Majesty's sloop Scout, A. R. Sharp, Esq. Commander, in the action of the 1st of May, 1811, in the Bay of Sagone, Island of Corsica.

William Moome, First Lieutenant, severely wounded; J. Stanhope, [illegible], slightly wounded; J. Walker, able seaman, ditto.

(Signed) A. R. SHARPE, Captain.

RICHARD CARTER, Surgeon.

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14 Pomone, off Magdalena, March 15, 1811.

Sir,—I am to acquaint you, that at day-break on the 13th inst. Magdalena Islands then bearing W. by S. distance about eight leagues, a strange brig was discovered on our weather beam, bearing E. steering to the southward; on discovering us she tacked, we did the same, and made all sail in chase; the Scout [illegible] so as to distinguish her courses from the deck; but during the night it was nearly calm, and at day light on the 14th she had sweeped and towed considerable from us. At 9 a. m. it was quite calm, and our boats were sent in chase [illegible] to the exertions of the boats' crews, [illegible] evidently gained on the chase. About noon a light breeze sprung up, and soon after the chase was observed to enter a small cove on the north east side of Monte Christo; as we passed [illegible] the boats [illegible] it was nearly four hours; all [illegible] I thought we had been lodged for our [illegible] English privateer, [illegible] about four o'clock close up to the Island, she was set on fire by the crew, and at 5 she blew up, and was entirely destroyed. I understand this vessel was a very fine French man of war brig, of 16 guns, 14 carronades, and 2 long guns forward. She was called L'Etourdie, commanded by [illegible]. L'Etourdie was launched at [illegible] about three years since; I did not learn her destination; but, from the course she was steering when first discovered, I suppose she was bound to Tunis or Corfu; and I imagine she sailed from Toulon, as I know she was lately in that port.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT BARRIE.

To Rear Admiral Charles Boyles, Esq.
&c. &c. &c. [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

TAUTIAH NAIG, versus WALKER & HOGG. } and { THOMAS BLYTH, versus THE SAME.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the [illegible] instant, there will be sold by Public Auction at [illegible], Davidson Street, Black Town, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, and to continue daily until the whole is disposed of, for Ready Money only, —All the STOCK IN TRADE of the above FIRM, [illegible] seized by Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

No Article will be delivered until paid for, and all Articles sold and not cleared away in three days, will be resold at the risk of the first Purchaser, and all advantages forfeited.

W. T. WHITE, Sheriff.

Madras, January 27, 1812.

ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application was this day made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical side thereof, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM M'GREGOR, late of Madras, Mariner, to be granted to THOMAS ALEXANDER EGLAN, as Bond Creditor of the said Deceased.

WILLIAM LIGHT, Proctor.

Madras, 21st January, 1812.

PUBLIC SALE.

On THURSDAY Morning, the 30th Instant,

Thomas Birtles

WILL SELL

AT THE RACE-STAND,

IMMEDIATELY AFTER

THE LAST RACE,

FIVE FRESH HIGH BRED

MAIDEN ARAB

HORSES,

AND

SEVERAL OTHER

ARAB HORSES.

Birtles's Repository, *Mount Road,* January 27, 1812.

SALE OF Europe Articles,

ON MODERATE TERMS.

MESSIEURS

DOBBIN AND SUTHERLAND,

BEG leave to inform their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that they have still on hand the following Articles, part of the Europe Investment received per the Honorable Company's Ship James Sibbald, which they are disposing of on very moderate terms for Ready Money, Viz.

Hodgson's Pale Ale, in Butts, Casks, and Bottles, Hock, Claret, Port Wine, Madeira, Cherry and Raspberry Ratifia, Holland's Gin, Perry, Pickles of all kinds, Sauces of ditto, White Wine Vinegar in pints and quarts, Fine Cheeses, Pickled Salmon and Herrings.

AND SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

N. B. Orders from the Country, accompanied by references for payment will be punctually attended to.

SALE BY AUCTION.

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF

FOUR AND FIVE O'CLOCK

IN THE AFTERNOON,

ASHTON AND MEPPEN,

WILL SELL,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

THE SCHOONER formerly the Property of LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, with her Masts, Yards, Cordage, Iron Ballast, &c. as she now lies at the Wallajah Gate Bridge.

PANTHEON.

MADRAS THEATRE,

On FRIDAY Evening, the 31st Instant,

WILL BE PERFORMED,

THE

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

OF THE

WATERMAN,

WHICH WILL BE FOLLOWED BY

A NEW PANTOMIME,

ENTITLED THE

Sailor's Return,

AFTER THE

GLORIOUS CONQUEST

OF

JAVA,

INTERMIXED WITH BALLETS

AND

PATRIOTIC SONGS.

THE Curtain will be drawn precisely at 9 o'clock.

BOX TICKETS .... 3 Star Pagodas.
GALLERY DITTO .... [illegible] Rupees.

Tickets to be had at the Exchange in Fort St. George, and on the day of Performance at the Pantheon.

Pantheon, Jan. 24, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Navy Bills at ninety day's sight on the Commissioners for Victualling, may be had on application at the Naval Contractors Office.

[illegible] Madras, 27th Jan. 1812.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

MR. JAMES WADDEL gives notice, that those indebted to the late firm of WADDEL and CO. whom in his circular letter at the commencement of the year 1811 he requested to liquidate their debts by monthly instalments, or otherwise, with convenience to themselves, but who have not complied with that request, although all the debts have been due four years and the greater proportion of them for six, eight and ten years, he therefore considers it a duty that he owes to himself and those he is acting for, to enforce the payment by legal means as the very great indulgence, which he has shewn them has been very much abused.

Mr. J. W. however again entreats those Gentlemen who are indebted to his late concerns to make payment, which will save him the painful reflection of being the means of having the process of the Supreme Court served on them, at distant stations, at very enormous expense, and will save them the unpleasant reflections which must attend such measures when brought on themselves.—He will therefore wait one month before he adopt such measures, to give time for the circulation of this notice and enable those who mean to make arrangements for the liquidation of their debts to do so.

Madras, *January* 20, 1812.

TO BE LET.

THAT Spacious and Commodious HOUSE, on the Beach of St. Thomé, known by the name of COLONEL CAPPER'S HOUSE.

For particulars apply to Messieurs ARBUTHNOT, D'MONTE and Co.

Madras, *January* 20, 1812.

WARRANTED

HODGSON'S PALE ALE,

AT MESSIEURS

S. and G. SAM'S

GODOWNS,

IN ARMENIAN STREET,

IN HOGSHEADS.

January 20, 1812.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY ASHTON AND MEPPEN,

BY ORDER OF

THE MORTGAGEES,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On SATURDAY the 1st of February,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A GARDEN, Situated on the borders of the Long Tank, near to Mr. W. RUTTER's Garden, and not far from the Cenotaph, measuring 14 Grounds, and 91 square feet or thereabouts, with a Tank and the Foundation of a Dwelling House well laid, with a few Materials for Buildings.

There is a Company's Certificate for the Ground.

For particulars enquire at the Auction Room.

Madras, 21st *January* 1812.

BY ORDER

OF THE

TRUSTEES

FOR THE AFFAIRS

OF THE LATE FIRM OF

MESSIEURS

Harington & Co.

ASHTON AND MEPPEN,

WILL SELL,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

On SATURDAY, the [illegible] of February,

AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS,

FORTY-SIX PIPES of [illegible] MADEIRA WINE, which will be put up one Pipe in a lot.

The Pipes will be delivered Merchantable, but none can be removed from the Godowns till paid for.

N. B. The quality of the Wine is well known, and the Pipes from No. [illegible] to [illegible] have been lying at the Godowns of Messrs. HARINGTON and Co. at [illegible] Pagodas per Pipe; those from No. 8 to [illegible], at 350 Pagodas per Pipe, and those from No. 38 to [illegible] at [illegible] Pagodas per Pipe.

Musters from each [illegible], are to be seen and tasted at ASHTON and MEPPEN'S Room, on the Esplanade, where further particulars will be made known.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS,

OF THE LATE

T. De Mello, Esq.

ASHTON AND MEPPEN,

WILL POSITIVELY SELL,

On FRIDAY, the 7th February next,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

THE GARDEN and TOWN HOUSES—the situation and particulars of them will be fully explained in the next Circulator.

AFTER WHICH,

WILL BE PUT UP,

The [illegible] Furniture, Books, Carriages and Cattle; also, a great variety of sundries, such as Cutlery, Hoop Iron, Indigo, Piece Goods, &c.

N. B. The sale will take place at the House occupied by the deceased, which is situated near the [illegible] in Black Town.

Catalogues are publishing and will be distributed early as possible.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

OF THE HOUSES.

Ten per Cent. of the purchase Money to be paid down immediately, and the remainder in fifteen days from the day of Sale, in default of which they will be resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The expences of the Bills of Sales to be borne by the purchasers.

SALES BY A

PUBLIC SA

TO BE SOLD

By DOBBIN

AT THEI

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SALE TO

AT

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

THE REMAINS

OF YESTERDAY'S SALE,

VIZ.

CHERRY Brandy, White Wine Vinegar, Fish Sauces of different sorts, Pickles of ditto, [illegible], Hats, Violin Strings, [illegible] Jockey, Hunting and Dandy Whips, three Pieces of Europe Ticking, Seven Casks of Country Vinegar.

AND

SUNDRY OTHER

ARTICLES.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

Several Saddle and Dandy Horses.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By DOBBIN & SUTHERLAND,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

This day, TUESDAY, the 28th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 o'clock,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES

VIZ.

SIXTEEN [illegible] Tin Boxes of [illegible] which will be sold [illegible] in a lot, [illegible] purchased, [illegible] Assortment of [illegible] Brushes and [illegible] Cakes, and sundry other Articles.

N. B. As the above are positively to be [illegible] without reserve in their present condition, great [illegible] may be expected.

This day, TUESDAY, the 28th Instant,

ASHTON AND MEPPEN,

WILL SELL,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

PART THE PROPERTY OF

A GENTLEMAN,

DECEASED;

AND PART THE PROPERTY OF

A GENTLEMAN,

Who is about leaving the Settlement.

TWO Camp [illegible]—[illegible] Couches—One Chest of Drawers—[illegible] small Writing Tables—One Mess Desk—[illegible] Horse,—Two [illegible]—One [illegible]—One Saddle and Bridle [illegible]—double Pole Tent—[illegible] Horse,

ALSO,

THE FOLLOWING

BOOK

Orme's History of Hindostan,—[illegible] Fortification,—Indian Grammar,—[illegible] Language,—Goldsmith's Natural [illegible] [illegible] Hindostanee [illegible] &c.

SUNDRY OTHER

ARTICLES,

WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE SAME TIME.

The particulars of which will be mentioned in hand bills.

This day, TUESDAY, the 28th Instant,

ASHTON AND MEPPEN,

WILL SELL,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

A FEW Candies of LONG PEPPER, which will be put up in quantity to suit [illegible].

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

, It is requested that those Subscribers to the Courier, who are occasionally changing their Residence, will [illegible] notice of the place to which they remove to the Printer, who will pay attention to their [illegible] and any Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper at proper time [illegible] requested to give information, at the office, in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

(9)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Tuesday, January 28, 1812. 9 17

BENGAL HURKARU EXTRAORDINARY.

JANUARY 12, 1812.

We are at length enabled to communicate to our Readers the safe arrival of the *Baring*, Captain Templar, at Kedgeree, from England the 27th July, and the Cape the 28th of October.

PASSENGERS.

BY THE BARING.—Lady Maria Nugent,—dy Charlotte Murray,—Mrs. Ann Midwin- - Mrs Eleanor Reid,—Lieutenant General Sir George Nugent, Bart. Commander in Chief,—Lieutenant Colonel A. M'Gregor, Aid-de-Camp,—Lieutenant the Hon George Fortescue H. M. 21st Dragoons, ditto,—Lieutenant John Fraser, H. M. 56th Regiment, ditto,—Major C. Browne, H. C. Artillery,—Captain A. Midwinter, 1st Regiment N. I.—Reverend S. S Colman, Chaplain,—Lieutenant John Hunter, 16th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant James Caulfield, 5th N. C.—Lieutenant A. C. Dunsmore, 10th N. I.—Captain Hugh Reid, Country Shipping Service,—Ensign Cousins, H. M. 14th Regiment,—Ensign Liston. H. M. 47th Regiment,—Mr. Edward S. Frazer, Free Merchant,—Mr. W. Hamilton, Assistant Surgeon, H. C. Service,—Messrs. Arthur Worthan, Willi
Geddes, W. H. Howard, John Kirby,
Garden, Henry M'Kenley, John T
T. D. Oiley, and George Robi
Bengal —Mr. A. Murphy,
nance,—Mr. Richard Ha

The Baring left Portsm
Isle of Wight the 29th J
on the 14th, sailed fro
in company with the c
tain Greenway, and S
Captain Carr, was convo
restions, the Hon'ble Cap
N. 28 W. longitude, arrive
d, and sailed from thence

and Burroughs
the beginnin
have reached the Cape in
to the Mauritius
to Bengal.

The Caroline frigate, on her wa
with advices of the fall of Java, le
on the 24th of October.

The extra ship Caermarthen left
homeward bound, on the 23d of Oc

The Baring spoke the Admiral Dru
to Batavia, on the 23d, and the Lady
on the 28th of December.

War between Russia and France daily ex

Russian Gentlemen (believed on
mission) had landed at Harwich.
in had sent home all the Russian
ners.

Badajoz had fallen.

It is probable that, in any new Administration the Grenville party will not be included.

Nothing decisive in the Baltic.

The Larkins, Juliana and Hebe had reached England early in July.

Colonel Keating returning from the Cape to Bourbon, of which place he has been appointed Lieutenant Governor.

Ten box packets, a great number of loose packages and letters have arrived at the Post Office.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

JULY 20.

Success of Bl's expedition, and capture of the enemy's depot at Seville.—Movement of a considerable part of Soult's army in that direction.

Despatches were yesterday afternoon received with accounts from the Allied Army to the 4th, and from Lisbon to the 6th inst. Observing men will recollect with what triumphant ridicule the Opposition Writers have attempted to treat the detaching of the Spanish troops under General Blake to Seville, and the consequences with which we expected that so, dexterous and seasonable a movement would necessarily be attended. We are now happy to be able to assure the well-wishers of their country, that this operation has been executed as successfully as it was judiciously conceived. Mr. Stuart, in his despatches, states the receipt of a telegraphic communication at Lisbon, from Elvas, announcing the important fact of General Blake having, by a rapid march, reached Seville, and possessed himself of that city, together with an immense quantity of artillery and stores, which the enemy had collected there. So far, therefore, the object of the expedition was attained, notwithstanding Soult had despatched two divisions of his army to frustrate the attempt. Should General Graham have previously formed a junction with General Blake, their united force would amount to about 17,000 men—a force fully competent to meet the detachment which Marshal Soult has sent to oppose it. In the interim, Lord Wellington would not have remain Soult dle spectator of the operations and mo tha ts of the main body of the enemy under and we are not without sanguine hopes e most glorious consequences to our ar l shortly result from this most interesting f affairs.

We cannot here omit noticing discouraging one which the Organ of th position has reassumed within these few days t again contemplates every thing in the to gloomy point of view, not to our internal concerns ar the issue of the cont d its al-
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the Opposition in this assertion
refer our readers to the lat
—3dly, In accumulat
difficulty and danger on the p
those patriotic writers lose sig
the reinforcements that have
speedily join Lord Wellington
—they amount to about 12,000 d file
of which 2,000 are effective cav ch be-
ing the prospect on our side, would
ask, is there any room of rati from
the present state of affairs in ula ?

HORRIBLE CRUELTIE

Some papers have been printed, by order of the House of Commons, consisting of a Correspondence relating to Punishments inflicted on certain Negro Slaves in the island of Nevis, and to prosecutions. The blood runs cold at the recital of the shocking barbarities disclosed in these papers.—The following extract of a letter to Governor Elliot, dated 7th September, will give some idea of these horrible scenes:—

"Your Excellency will doubtless be told that they who have exerted themselves in bringing to punishment the authors of such crimes, have been actuated by a spirit of party. Of that you will be well able to judge, when acquainted with all the circumstances. When I arrived, a twelvemonth since, in this country, Mr. Cottle, the President, made me an offer of a seat in the Council, which I declined on the ground of ill health, and want of sight; nor should I have thought of meddling in public affairs, but for the horrid outrages lately committed in this island, and the open violation of law and justice which have followed them Mr. Huggins the author of these evils, when I was here sixteen years ago, was then as distinguished for his cruelty as in the present day, and his conduct held in abhorrence by every good man in the community, and by no one more than by Mr. Cottle, since become his son-in-law, neither deficient himself in understanding or humanity.—Mr. John Stanley, late Attorney-General for these Islands, some years since assured my father, that he was examined before a Committee of the House of Commons respecting a murder committed by Mr. Huggins, who has not scrupled to acknowledge to a friend, that he shot a negro. It was understood at the time, that the body had been thrown into a negro hut and burnt with it. An inquest was taken on the body of another negro, who died shortly after a most inhuman flogging; but the overseer, who is still in the Island, refused to give any satisfactory evidence to the Grand Jury who examined him. Two wretched suicides, weary of life and the sufferings they endured, have been taken out of a cistern, with their chains about them. Not whips and chains alone, but iron collars armed with spikes have been used, and I believe still are, as instruments of punishment by this man. Ignorant and brutal as he is, he has amassed an immense fortune, and still is grasping at the possession of more land and more negroes. His doctrine was, that it was cheaper to buy negroes than to breed them. He has publicly boasted of five attempts against his life by poison; and there are medical men who well know the facts. In the first six months after he took possession of the estate called Pinnings, nine negroes died without any epidemic disease A wretched old woman came to me a few days ago, to tell me she was compelled to work in the field. She was a favourite house-negro in her former master's family, and had nursed one of his children. Being ordered to throw a mixture of gunpowder and salt-water on the mangled bodies of the negroes whipt in the market-place, she refused, and incurred the displeasure of her master; and her intellects have since been evidently disordered. An English groom, who had been witness to many of these shocking scenes, quitted the estate with horror, and returned to England, where his testimony will have some weight, as he bears a very good character. The negro Fanny, who died, had not been accustomed to hard work for many years before Mr. Huggins got possession of the estate; but he put her into the field, and she was one of those ordered to carry out dung by night. She never worked with the hoe again after the whipping, and died of an atrophy. I am, &c.

(Signed) J. W. TOBIN.

To Hugh Elliot, Esq. Captain General and
Governor in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Miss R——, a young lady of respectability, the daughter of an Irish Gentleman, now on a visit in this metropolis, and residing in Mount-street, Grosvenor square, was on Tuesday morning rescued from a watery grave, by the prompt and humane exertions of Mr. Christie, who, we understand, lodges at Kensington, and is a clerk in one of the public offices The circumstances of the case, as far as we have been able to ascertain, are as follow:

Mr. Christie was walking to town at rather k pace, through Hyde Park, shortly after o'clock on that morning; and soon after passed the gate of Kensington Gardens, was accosted by a young lady, who, in a faltering tone, asked him if she was in the road for Liverpool? Astonished at such a question from a female so young, and whose appearance was altogether so interesting, he hesitated for some time before he returned an answer. He then declared his inability to give the required information, and the lady proceeded, murmuring to herself, in a melancholy tone, some observations on the unkindness of man. The few words which Mr. C heard, together with the general conduct of the female, induced him to suspect she was insane, and urged by this opinion, he resolved to follow her at a distance, and, if possible, to ascertain the real state of her mind. On turning round to pursue his determination, he observed, that the object of his solicitude, instead of keeping the public walk, had struck into a path leading along the edge of the hollow, between the Park and Kensington garden wall, and was advancing with great precipitation towards the Serpentine River; he immediately pursued her with the utmost speed, but before he could interpose to prevent her intention, she threw herself into the river; fortunately, however, in a spot so shallow, that Mr. C. who instantly plunged after her, was enabled to extricate her without difficulty. On bringing her to the shore, she inveighed with great warmth against his impertinent interference, and against the cruelty of his sex. By this time several persons were attracted to the spot, among whom were two or three ladies, who, observing the situation of the unfortunate maniac, humanely tendered their services, which were gladly accepted by Mr. Christie; and after some difficulty, they were enabled to conduct the unhappy creature to a distance from the water. On searching her, a pocket book was found in her bosom, containing some letters, which being addressed to the residence of a person in Mount street, led to the discovery of her abode, whither she was conveyed, a hackney coach having been prepared for that purpose.—The cause of the rash attempt has not yet transpired.

SIXTH
Calcutta Lottery.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1812.

PRIZES OF 100 *RUPEES EACH.*

129 141 189 219 227 328 388 304
517 528 605 627 834 854 856 960
1316 1476 1533 1537 1560 1572 1625 1834
1875 1885 1998 2223 2224 2386 2393 2431
2545 2603 2627 2729 3122 3146 3155 3256
3305 3507 3678 3693 3755 3941 3958 4022
4097 4113 4187 4202 4548 4559 4577 4666
4747 4771 4829 4880 4991 5146 5185 5263
5389 5418 5450 5479 5565 5625 5775 5776
5838 5929.

BLANKS. 18

19 35 42 92 93 98 136 135
186 202 206 208 213 225 257 287
292 310 323 343 356 367 391 428
445 460 503 507 594 596 624 625
645 742 676 782 849 878 885 905
1033 1036 1131 1133 1164 1197 1248 1163
1266 1312 1317 1321 1349 1378 1401 1423
1470 5919 1495 1518 1567 1573 1587 1591
1603 1632 1693 1737 1750 1786 1788 1814
1829 1838 1913 2059 2093 2098 2111 2119
2116 2184 2185 2193 2238 2239 2263 2264
2277 2306 2330 2369 [illegible] 2430 2450 2510
2527 2540 255[illegible] 2421 2595 2692 2704
2743 2769 [illegible] 2556 2574 2822 2891 2895
2950 2980 2782 2808 2812 3123 3129 3145
3169 3179 3041 3095 3146 3247 3267 3288
3289 3299 3207 3111 3373 3391 3519 3524
3546 3555 3338 3572 3618 3648 3659 3685
3700 3725 3787 3795 3899 3831 3843 3873
3982 4021 4034 4054 4055 4060 4079 4123
4125 4142 4154 [illegible] 4197 4204 4211 4221
4230 4254 [illegible] 4367 4402 4438 4534 4600
4605 4702 4744 4748 4750 4794 4866 4887
4890 4909 4915 4937 4958 5033 5037 5082
5092 5098 5124 5139 5162 5187 5201 5205
5216 5232 5233 5259 5334 5391 5406 5414
5435 5491 5548 5551 5572 5620 5635 5938
5661 5668 5700 5703 5750 5833 5847 5910
5926 5966.

FORT ST. GEORGE:

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