



V. XXIX.

TUESDAY,

DECEMBER 14, 1813. No. 1471.

Advertisement.

The Trustees for the Affairs of the late Firm of Messrs. HARINGTON and Co. hereby notify, that on the 15th day of January next, a further dividend of ten per cent. will be paid at the Trust Office, No. 18 (adj. to Mr. Knox's) Uccapa Natch Street, Black Town, Madras, between the hours of 11 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon, and the said payments will be continued every day, at the same hours, Sundays excepted.—All Sums amounting to, and exceeding one thousand Sicca Rupees will be paid in Company's Paper, at par, & all under that amount in Cash.

(Signed) { ANDREW SCOTT, } Trustees.
 { PETER CHERRY, }
 { GEORGE ARCHBOTH, }

Madras, Nov. 27, 1813.

ADMINISTRATION.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JAMES SWINTON, late a Lieutenant of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry and Deputy Assistant to the Commissary General, under the Madras Establishment, deceased; having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to WILLIAM M. TAGGART, Esq. one of the Executors therein named; notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims, pay their debts, and detach property to the said Executor at Madras.

Madras, Nov. 24, 1813

NOTICE.

AMUEL SAWYER,
 OF
 PALAMCOTTAH,
 BEING MUCH PRESSED BY HIS
 CREDITORS

FOR Payment of their respective debts, most earnestly, begs those GENTLEMEN who are indebted to him, to pay the same without delay, either to himself at Palamcottah, or to JOHN GRIFFITHS and CHARLES JOHN COOK at Madras.

PALAMCOTTAH, November 1813.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
 AT CUDDALORE,
 ON THE 10th JANUARY NEXT,
 IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
 BY

PRIVATE CONTRACT,
 A Bungalow, pleasantly situated at New Town, with a view of the Sea, and newly built, consisting of a Hall and enclosed Verandah, a sitting Room and two large Beds under one Roof, detached therefrom but connected by a Colonnade, 70 feet long, three large Bed Rooms, each with a Closet and Bath.—The Out Houses are extensive, extremely convenient and in good order, a Garden and pleasure Ground, containing upwards of 18 Cawnies, neatly laid out and stocked with all kinds of Fruit Trees, surround the House—for the whole of which there is a Company's Grant, at a Quit Rent more than repaid by the present produce of the Soil.

For particulars enquire of Messrs. HUNTER, HAY and Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY,

The 5th day of Jan. 1814.

BY ORDER

OF THE

SURVIVING

EXECUTOR

OF

Trepasore Chinnoo Mootoo

CHITTY,

DECEASED.

JOHN BRANSON,

IS DESIRED

TO SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

ALL THE BENEFIT

AND INTEREST

THE DECEASED

WAS ENTITLED TO,

AND

THE EXECUTOR

NOW HAS.

IN A CERTAIN AWARD,

MADE BY THE

COMMISSIONERS

IN ENGLAND,

For investigating the Debts

of the late Nabobs of

the Carnatic,

AND BY WHICH

THE SUM OF

27,150 Pagodas, 13 Fanams

and Seventeen Cash,

WAS AWARDED,

AND FOUND DUE

TO THE SAID

Chinnoo Mootoo Chitty.

THIS AWARD is of the Second Class and bears an Interest of Three per Cent.

The Purchaser will be entitled to receive all Interest, that may fall due upon the Sum so Awarded to CHINNOO MOOTOO CHITTY, after the 15th day of January 1814—as well as to the arrears of Interest, which have not been in course of Payment, except however the Sum of Star Pagodas 4631—13—71—being Interest received by the Commissioners here—and kept by them in Deposit, for certain purposes.—To this sum of Pagodas 4631-13-71—the purchaser is to have no Claim whatever, and bidders are to take Notice accordingly.

Conditions of Sale.

Fifteen per Cent to be paid on the spot and the remainder in ten days from the day of Sale, when the

SALES BY AUCTION.

amount awarded to CHINNOO MOOTOO CHITTY, will be transferred by his Executor or his Attorney duly authorized to the purchaser, in default of which, the Interest of the Executor in the said Award, will be resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser, and all deposit forfeited.

The Expense of the transfer to be borne by the purchaser.

The Award may be seen upon application at the office of Mr. CARRUTHERS, Solicitor in Fort St. George,—and a Copy at JOHN BRANSON'S Auction Room.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY JOHN BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow Wednesday, the 15th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

A FEW Gentlemen's Regimental Folding Hats, Wellington's shape, with gold & silver mounting and Star Loops,

Gentlemen's dress Opera Hat— a Jockey Whips,

An invoice of Saddle, consisting of Neat Hunting Saddles, with plated Bridles, Stirrups, &c.

Ditto ditto with Stuff'd Knee Puffs, plated Bridles, Stirrups, &c.

Exercising Saddles with plated Bridles, &c. complete, weighing from 7 to 10 lb. each.

Spare Bridles with polished Bits &c.

Ditto Snaffles with ditto, Ditto double plated Snaffles complete.

Suits of Horse Cloths, Prince's Check Saddle Cloths bound,

ALSO,

A few Bobbins of Silver Thread, One cask containing one Cwt. of Ground White Lead,

One ditto containing 40 lb of dry Lamp Black,

A few Dozens of Dog Chains, A few plated and gilt Dog Collars with Locks and Keys.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY JOHN BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow Wednesday, the 15th Instant

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

NINETEEN black Silk Handkerchiefs,

One Bundle of China Sewing Silk,

Four pieces of China Crape of Colours,

One China Tea Box,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

Eighteen dozen of approved Dorchester Ale, 1½ dozen in a lot,

AND

Five dozen of excellent Brandy, 1 dozen in a lot.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JOHN BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow Wednesday, the 15th Instant

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

AN INVOICE

OF

BROWN Italian Gauze,
 Blue ditto,
 White Shambrie Muslin,
 Gossimere Nett of Colours,
 Coloured Persian,
 Ditto Satin,
 Leno Muslins of different patterns,

AND

Cotton Sleeves,

AN INVOICE

OF

Earthen Tea Pots,
 Double Bolted Padlocks,
 Windsor Soap,
 Plated Candlesticks,
 Gilt and Plated Breast Buttons,
 &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY JOHN BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On Saturday, the 18th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

A Few Corgie of first sort Broad Brown Nankeen, 5 pieces in a lot.

A few lbs. of approved Hyson Tea, 3 lbs. in a lot,

An Invoice of China bound Blank Books,

A few reams of China Chit Paper, A small assortment of Silk,

Black Silk Handkerchiefs, China Sweetmeats in small Jars,

A few Boxes of China Oranges in fine order,

AND

OTHER SUNDRIES.

NOTICE.

MADRAS HOTEL.

Copartnership Dissolved.

ALEXANDER WADDELL, begs leave to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC at large, that the interest of CHARLES PRESTON, ceased upon the 30th ultimo, and that the MADRAS HOTEL, in future will be conducted by

Alexander Waddell.

Madras, Dec. 10, 1813.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have given a ready insertion to a Letter signed Fashion, and beseech the Writer of it to continue to speed, the Courier. We are exceedingly anxious to secure the Patronage of the Public; with which view, we daily labour in our vocation; but, we are sufficiently sensible, that even the celebrity of a Newspaper, depends materially on Fashion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

La façon toujours varie,
D'objets en objets emparé,
Ja vous invite à l'orgie
Coi nuit de la diversité.

Sir,

As I perceive that you have not yet condescended to be influenced by me, and, that however, you may stand in the opinion of the rest of the world, you are not regarded by the *beaux garçons*, or the Ladies, I have taken the trouble to endeavour to convince you, that unless you pay some respect to me your labour will be useless. But it will be necessary to remind you, that, from the fickleness of my disposition, you must not expect this letter to contain a long chain of arguments, but a jumble of thoughts without order or connection.

I need not yield to any one with respect to singularity: there is some reason to believe that I was not acquainted with the daughters of Ceres when she was living, and her descendants did not fail to respect me, when they had lost the remembrance of her. Every ancient nation, renowned either for arts or politeness, have left some monument of my greatness—from the representation of a Statue, of the robe of Augustus, to the remains of a buckle of a soldier of Hannibal, or the tattered remnants of a sword of Julius Cæsar.

But you must not imagine that I have no influence upon modern times, or upon more distant nations: I have had equal power over the polish'd Frenchman, and the savage Greenland, I first instructed the servants of the friendly Islands—distinguish themselves by the wholesome placed in the nostrils; and it was I who first taught the Ladies—china, that little fete were necessary to. But the government of those usages, which have become ancient by time, I have left to Cæsar, who, altho' he never gains an authority which I have not previously resigned into his hands, yet afterwards curtails the extent of my power, with the rigour of an usurper.

My influence, indeed, is seldom felt by the Asiatics above once in a Century, when I perhaps produce some singular revolution in their ideas, or their manners; but the commotion speedily subsides, my power is soon laid asleep, and those who have regarded me, sink again into their former sentiments and circumstances.

The bigotry of the Turk, the pride of the Spaniard, the coldness of the Russian, and the heaviness of the German, are too great to allow me to flourish in any of their respective nations; even the Frenchman is not so much my slave as he formerly was, except in the government of his country. Under the auspices of Napoleon it is in vain that I am cherished; for I love not to reside where I can be hurt by oppression, or checked by authority.

It is in England, where every one can execute the whims of his own imagination without fear, where the Men are superior to controul, and the Women above restraint—that I delight to dwell; my votaries are not there arrested, because their Coats are lined with a particular colour; nor are they obliged to forbear going to a theatre, because it is the Emperor's birthday; a book is not suppressed because it contains novelties, or a Newspaper prohibited because it publishes truth.

In the beginning of the last century, my female disciples were distinguished by the nakedness of their bosoms; and the height of their head-dresses, the feathers of which sometimes equalled in length the rest of the body; I was then the patron of cold formality and clumsy dignity—the gentlemen moved along with an air of state and importance, and the Ladies seemed always as if they were casting down their eyes with contempt upon a lover whom they despised.—It would be useless to repeat all the varieties of dress and manner by which those who wished to honour me have

been distinguished; my male admirers have sometimes been known by the smallness of their hats, the largeness of their boots, and the neatness of their spencers; and the Ladies have endeavored to gain my favour by imitating the dress of the Men; sometimes by unnatural restraints, and at others by artificial protuberances. It has been under my patronage that most of the productions of the present day have been ushered into the world from the poetry of Pys, to that of Dellacrusca or Mrs. Robinson. Plays without pumber, although possessed neither of spirit nor delicacy, have owed their support to me. I have inundated the English press with the drollet of Leonora, and the insipid productions of Kotzebue. The reveries of modern reformers, and the enthusiasm of pretended philosophers, have owed their favorable reception to my good offices. You may perhaps be surprised, Sir, that while I know these productions are absurd, I patronize them; but you have paid little attention to the world, if you do not know that I am sometimes confounded by boldness, and sometimes corrupted by flattery, notwithstanding, therefore, I perceive the ridiculousness of the claims of those whom I praise, yet I continue my applause; after the pretensions of those who strove for it are condemned.

By these means my power has become so great, that, in the world of dress little attention is paid to decency, when put in competition with me; and in the republic of learning, the pen of criticism, when in opposition to my opinion, is employed in vain.—But as the changeableness of my disposition is proverbial, it will not be wonderful if many of those productions which are, and many of those which are not, excellent, lose my patronage. If you are therefore inclined to believe, that your Paper contains news which may have not been remarked, which has not been celebrated, or a sensation which has not been admired, you may attribute—*non he o cause me followers.* You may attract the attention of the men, by delectating upon the fickleness and levity of the women; and please the Ladies, by dwelling upon the inconstancy and falsehood of the men. If you use these methods to gain notice, I may venture to prophesy, that your reputation will speedily eclipse that of Woodfall; and that you will soon become one of the principal favorites of.

FASHION.

Madras, 8th Dec. 1813.

THE COURIER.

Tuesday, December 14, 1813.

The weather at Madras during the last week, has not undergone any material change.

Robert Alexander, Esq. is returned to this Presidency from Calcutta, and was yesterday sworn in as a Member of Council, under the usual Salute from the Garrison of Fort St. George.

His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to Chepauk Palace, on the 6th, which was returned by His Highness the Nabob on the following day.

We understand, that the ensuing Madras Races will commence on the 19th January, instead of the 10th as stated in our last.

His Majesty's Ship *Stirling Castle*, which sailed from Saugor on the 22d ultimo, and arrived on Thursday night off Covelong, about 30 miles to the Southward of this Port. His Majesty's Ship *Hussar* is hourly expected to touch at Madras, on her voyage to England.

On Friday morning, arrived the Ship *Rahimshaw*, Captain M. T. Best, from Bengal; and shortly after she sailed to Ceylon and Bombay.

We observe that a Private Subscription Theatre has been established at Calcutta, and our private letters state, that it is likely to be well conducted and supported.—Mr. Moore has also commenced his Subscription Assemblies at that Presidency, which are said to be well attended.—With a beautiful Theatre, capable of accommodating all the Society of Madras, we have no drama—and with a magnificent building, exclusively appropriated to Public Entertainments, we have neither *Promenade* nor Dancing!—They manage these things better in—Calcutta.—The account of the first representation which took place at this Theatre, will be seen in our Supplement of this day.

We perceive by the Bombay Prints, that Colonel Gordon, Adjutant General on that Establishment, who is well known to the Coast Army, is about to proceed to England, after an uninterrupted service of 31 years.—The merits of that excellent Officer, appear to have been duly appreciated by the Government which he served, as our readers will perceive by the General Orders, inserted in another part of the *Courier*.

The President of the United States has transmitted to the House of Representatives, the correspondence which took place in 1812, between Mr. Barlow and the Duke of Bassano (Mare) on the subject of the revocation of the Milan and Berlin Decrees.—The circumstance is now hardly worthy of notice, but it may be remembered, that Bonaparte pretended to have revoked these Decrees in April 1811, and that assuming this revocation, the Americans complained that England had violated the Orders of Council. It is now admitted that the Decrees of 1811, was not published, but the Duke of Bassano asserts that it was delivered to General Armstrong, and sent to Mr. Scrimm with orders to communicate it to the American Government. Whoever reflects on this subject must be convinced, that this pretended Decree never had existence at the time of its date—and that it is a part of the plan, unworthily resorted by Bonaparte, to involve America in a War with Great Britain. If the Americans possess any well regulated national feeling, they must be greatly indignant that their Government and Diplomatic Agents, should be thus laughed at and imposed on by Napoleon and his minions.

From the Bombay Gazette, of the 1st instant, we learn, that no intelligence had reached the sister presidency of a later date, than what is already before the public.—The industrious Editor of that Journal, has, however, given several important heads of information, which he professes to have gleaned by a hasty perusal of the Frankfort Journals; and which describe, the preparations which were making by the Belligerent Powers to renew the conflict, as soon as the Armistice should have terminated. Bonaparte, it would appear, had in person examined all the positions "on either Elbe, from Schandau to Torgau, and had lined out an encampment for 60,000 men in the environs of Pirm and Wellingswalde. He had caused batteries to be raised at Lilienstein, opposite Konigstein, commanding the Elbe in all directions.—The King of Bavaria had formed at Nymphenburg, near Munich, a camp of 25,000 men. Gen. Vandamme headed a considerable force at Magdeburg, which has been strengthened, in every possible way.—Davoust was at Hamburg, which place had also been put

"in a state of defence, and 15,000 Danes had formed a junction there with the French. The fortifications of Wittenberg, Torgau and Glogau had been repaired, and added to. Bonaparte had visited, in succession, every place of importance. He was at Magdeburg on the 12th, and at Leipzig on the 14th of July. In short, he appears to have been incessantly employed in preparing for the worst. In Italy, the Vice Roy had been much on the alert—an army of observation was assembling between the Po and the Adige. Eugene was at Venice on the 7th of July. The English had disembarked a force at Fiume on the 3d of July, and took complete possession of it, the garrison there being unequal to resist them. On hearing, however, that reinforcement were detached from Trieste, to the assistance of the troops who had been beat out of Fiume, the English re-embarked.

"The exertions on the part of the Allies were apparently no less vigorous than those of Bonaparte. The preparations for war, in Bohemia and the other dominions of the Emperor of Austria, are admitted in the Journals to be extremely great.—His war establishment was not considered in the month of July as less than 150,000 men, and a million of florins were said to be destined for raising new fortifications at Prague.

"On the 7th of the same month, the Archduke Charles was discovered at Vienna, and the Archduke John on his estate of Dornbergh in Austrian Styria.

"General D'York was to command the first—General Kliest the second and General Blucher the third division of Prussian Army.

"The loyalty and exertions of the Prussian Noblesse were not abated. Beginning with Count Schmettau, retained leave to raise a regiment of volunteers.

"The Cossacks and Russian light which were on the left bank of the Rhine had retired into the Duchy of Nassau and on Pregelitz.

"The Landwehr in the Austrian Landsturm in the Prussian dominions rapidly organizing.

"A report prevailed at Rostock 19th of June, that the English had seized themselves of the Islands of Heligoland and Falster in the Baltic.

"A messenger had been sent to Paris by the Prince Regent on the 28th, requiring a vote of credit for six millions to enable him if possible to profit by the state of Affairs on the Continent.

"The Duke of Clarence had been dangerously ill."

If the intelligence received from Constantinople by the Prince of Wales, shall be confirmed to the extent of our hope and expectation.—If in truth the termination of the Congress at Prague, was by the Declaration of Austria against France—and if, as we are persuading ourselves to believe, Bernadotte has actually advanced from Pomerania to act in conformity with the stipulations of the treaty which we recently published,—then indeed will Bonaparte have been encompassed by difficulties so numerous—and opposed by a force so overwhelming, that we may reasonably anticipate the termination of his career,—that France may be confined to her antient limits—and that Europe so long deluged with human blood, may, again revive and enjoy the blessings of Peace.

Before every declaration of hostility, since Napoleon usurped the Supreme authority since, he anticipated the plans of those

who were to oppose him—and by the intrigues of his cabinet—no less than by the prowess of his Armies, counteracted every theme of Policy, and disappointed every system of warfare.—In 1805, Austria was inflamed and persuaded to enter into a War with France; and it was understood, that Russia was to co-operate. This confederacy was formed before Europe was ripe for it, and Austria completed the mischief by commencing the conflict before Russia was ready to support her. Prussia, exasperated perhaps by England, in consequence of her refusal about Hanover, refused to unite with Austria, altho' the hesitation which she manifested, laid the foundation, or at least furnished an excuse for her own ruin shortly afterwards.—Mack and Bonaparte were too alert, and Austria was over-powered, before Russia was in the field—and every thing was lost in detail. After witnessing this "prelude to her own destruction" Prussia who might have prevented it, was in her turn attacked—and before Russia could come to her aid, the flower of the Prussian Army was destroyed on the field of Jena—and treachery and force alike contributed to demolish the House of Brandenburg.—When Prussia was thus overthrown—Austria might have raised her—at least might have co-operated with Russia, to have prevented the events which led to the peace of Tilsit—and which sealed the ruin of Prussia. It is true that Austria, during the dreadful conflicts of Eylau and Friedland, hung upon the French flank "weighing her vengeance in the scale against her fears"—but either her fears,—or her resentment against Prussia, prevented her from throwing her sword into the scale against France—Bonaparte had therefore but one enemy at a time to contend with—and having weakened the Russian Army by repeated battles, he proposed terms to Alexander which were replete with apparent moderation, and the enjoyment of an interview on the Niemen, concluded the Treaty of Tilsit!

In 1809, Austria entered the lists single handed against France and Russia; for our disgraceful expedition to Walcheren cannot be considered as any diversion in favor of Austria—and Russia, threatened the Gullian provinces in Poland, by which 30,000 Austrians were kept from the defence of the empire "attacked in the streets of Vienna." During this memorable contest, Austria lost at Wagram the advantage which she had gained at Asperne, and was compelled to make a disgraceful peace—rendered more degrading by a subsequent domestic alliance with the individual who had occasioned her miseries. Thus in every struggle from 1805 to the period last alluded to, Bonaparte contrived that he could have to cope with only one enemy at a time—his success was therefore as much imputable to French intrigue as to Military success.—The one prepared the way for the other. "Every where the neutral or rather so called—kept a boy, until its decease, and its acts proved alike insignificant; and until its turn came to be devoured."

The commencement of the present War with Russia, called the second Polish War, was contemplated by Bonaparte, before he concluded the treaty of Tilsit.—Neither Prussia nor Poland was then ripe or ready for the execution of his plans, and he therefore patched up a peace with Alexander to amuse him and his people—and he was admitted and bound to a partnership in the Continental System. But, when the disturber of mankind had riveted his manacles on Prussia, and had tampered with the passions of Poland; he then took off his Mask, and displayed to the Autocrat

of Russia, the real character of the alliance which he had made so many sacrifices to preserve.—War followed, and Russia was attacked not only by France, but by Austria and Prussia!—The events up to the period of the Armistice are fresh in recollection and need not be adverted to—and from this rude and hasty sketch it will be perceived, that with the exception of the employment found for his Armies in the Peninsula, Bonaparte has hitherto been enabled to direct the force of his immense empire to one point—and that by the intrigues of his Cabinet, the talents of his Generals, and the gallantry of his troops—he has invariably crushed his single enemy, before any assistance could be derived from neighbour or confederate.

The present picture is however, very different from that which we have attempted to delineate, if, as we hope, the latest intelligence be true.

The Troops which enabled Bonaparte to enslave the Continent are no more—many of them are now manuring the fields of Spain, which, when living, they helped to pillage—and the bones of thousands and tens of thousands—now mark the disastrous flight from Moscow of the legions "which tempted the Black Eagle in her wild recesses." Shorn of his strength, this Sampson of living history, has again commenced the conflict—and in two pitched battles has found, that Magic is no longer in his name.—During the pause which he had solicited—either as a breathing time for his troops—or as an interval for disseminating at Prague the deadly charms of his Cauldron—he was petrified with the account that Wellington had again been victorious—and found to his utter confusion and dismay, that he had indeed more than one enemy to contend with.

If Bonaparte will not abandon the Peninsula, he must introduce a large body of Troops sufficient to cope with Lord Wellington and the Allied army; in which event, the French force to be employed in Germany will be weakened—and thus will an important diversion be effected in favor of Russia and her confederates.—If Austria has thrown away the scabbard, and has put her efficient armies under the command of Bellegarde and Lichtenstein instead of the self-willed Princes, who marred the advantage obtained at Asperne, and prevented success at Wagram—If Austria has actually called forth the resources of all the Russians, to avenge the injuries sustained at Smolensko and Moscow—If the subjects of the unfortunate King of Prussia, shall have taken up arms en masse to recover and to preserve what was lost at Jena—we think that every other desirable consequence must follow—even tho' Bernadotte should chance to give up a hollow support to the cause.—The hopes and expectations of England have been frequently disappointed—and may be again defeated—but we repeat, that if the French Chieftain, at the conclusion of the armistice was truly in the predicament which we have been taught to believe, there has certainly been no period since the treaty of Amiens, which more decidedly pointed to the liberation of the Continent.

The following extract from the *India Gazette*, will put our readers in possession of all the information, which perhaps they may desire, of what is passing, or reported to be passing, at the Courts of the Native Chieftains. For the veracity of the intelligence we cannot vouch—and on the nature or importance of it—we are incompetent to comment.

"Ranjit Sing, after some months of inactivity, was preparing again, it would appear, in earnest for the invasion of Cashmere, and had already assembled a considerable force at Sialkote, at that enterprise. He set out from Umritsi on the 26th of September; and, after a stay of some duration at Jowalamookan for purposes of devotion, he proceeded to visit

the hill forts of Kangra and Khotela, and the latter place marched by the route of Dhinaghar, and Dharagore, to the general rendezvous of his force. He found the troops already assembled at Sialkote; and, in the meanwhile, Dewan Mohiddin Chund, with the principal Sikh army, had marched from Umritsi by another road to the same place."

"Futteh Khan, the Vizier of Cabul, was said to be at that capital with his Sultan, Mahmood Shah. They were endeavouring to collect troops, and to prepare for the ensuing campaign, Cabul, for the present, was in the quiet occupation of the Doornees; Futteh Khan having left his brother Mohammed Azim Khan in charge of that district, where the latter is said to have levied a force of 11,000 horse and foot for its defence."

"Ferojah-ul-Moak had taken leave of Runjeet Sing, previous to the departure of the latter for his army, and had retired to Lahore." "By the Ukhtars from the western provinces, it appears, that Amer Khan was withdrawing his troops from Jypore, and had proceeded in person to Ajmere, and from thence in the direction towards Joudpore. It was said, that he had compounded his remaining claims on the Jypore government for a chout of seven lacs of Rupees. On the 31st of October, the Khan was at Zillah Dheemoolkhar, where he was expected to hold an interview with Mohammed Shah Khan, who had marched to meet him at that place."

"The incursion of a body of 5000 Pindarree hordes into Khandesh, is confirmed by an article from Burhanpoor quoted in these newspapers. And it was asserted, that the circumstances might prove a source of difference between His Highness the Peshwa, and the court of Holkar, in whose immediate service this horde was retained."

"The head-quarters of Holkar and the Bhae, at the date of the last accounts, were fixed at Dehbource. The young Prince had not yet received a Holkar from the Peshwa, in confirmation of his title to the throne."

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

November 19, 1813.
Lieutenant Russell Martin, of the 7th Regiment of N. B. Assistant to the Professor of the Hindoostanee Language in the College of Fort William.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

November 13, 1813.
"Mr. H. Mackenzie, Deputy Register to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlat and Nizamut Adawlat, and Translator of the Regulations.
"Mr. R. M. Bird, First Assistant to the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlat and Nizamut Adawlat, and Preparer of Reports to those Courts."

FOR WILLIAM, November 13, 1813.
The Undermentioned Gentlemen having produced Certificates, and given the Oath of their appointments as Chaplains, Assistant Surgeons, and Cadets in this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly.

CHAPLAINS.

The Rev. Edward Brudie, 7th Jan. 1813.—T. Robertson, March 31st do.—Samuel Evans, 2d April, 1813.

Assistant Surgeons.

Mr. William Jackson, 19th February, 1813.—Andrew Stratton, 1st March do.—W. Taylor, 20th March do.—John Gray, 10th 7th April do.—Joseph Davies, 14th April do.—James Watson, 28th April do.—Charles Ray, 28th April do.

Cadet of Artillery.

J. Detrick Crommelin, Certificate dated 6th April, 1813.

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

General Letter, 7th May, 1813.

"I. We have permitted the following Military Officers, to return to their rank on your Establishment, viz. Captain Samuel Anderson, Alexander Armstrong, Kelton Hunter, Captain Lieut. Edward Rider, William Laidlaw, James Grant, John Taylor, John Gray, Joseph Davies, Charles Ray, James Watson, John Maxwell Davidson.

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

FOR WILLIAM, November 6, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Charles Assey, to be Surgeon from the 18th of October 1813, vice MacCauley.
Surgeon John Andrew Frieschling, on the Artillery Brigade Major's List, to be a Conductor of Ordnance, from the 18th of October 1813, vice Herbert, deceased.

Major James Mount, of the Corps of Engineers, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.
C. W. GARDINER.

Sec. to Govt.
Mil. Dept.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, DEC. 1, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20th NOVEMBER, 1813.
By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, a furlough to Europe on his private concerns, and to accept his resignation of the situation of Adjutant General of this army from the date of his embarkation.
In this complying with the wishes of Lieut. Colonel Gordon, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will discharge a gratifying part of his duty, in submit-

ting to the Honorable the Court of Directors the testimonials of approval which have been received of the Lieutenant Colonel's meritorious conduct, in the execution of the various services in which he has been employed, during a residence in India of upwards of thirty one years, without a furlough to England.

The ability and zeal with which Lieutenant Colonel Gordon has discharged the duties of the several staff employments he has held, particularly of the important situation of Adjutant General, merit the highest commendation, and the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in acknowledging the advantages which the Government has derived from his services in those stations.

Head Quarters, Colombo, 23d November, 1813. GENERAL ORDERS.

Captain Bickerton, Military Secretary, will do the duty of Deputy Adjutant General and Captain Hardy of the 10th Regiment that of Military Secretary until further orders.

Captain Skinner of the Royal Artillery is appointed Assistant Commissary General in the room of Captain Baid 60th Regiment.

It having been notified to the Commander of the Forces that the Right Honorable the Master General and Board of His Majesty's Ordnance have appointed Mr. May, Clerk of the Survey in Ceylon to be Clerk at Trincomalee, Mr. Thompson, Senior Clerk in Ceylon to be Clerk of the Cheque, and Mr. Thomas Dawson to be established Clerk at Trincomalee, as also Mr. Theodoro, Clerk of the Cheque at Colombo, be Clerk of the Survey. They are respectively to receive the Island Allowance of the situations to which they have been appointed from the 16th ultimo inclusive.

The Governor of the Forces is pleased to make the following promotions in the Army serving in Ceylon.

2nd Ceylon Regiment.
Native Lieutenant Samund to be Native Captain vice Mahomed Cassim who resigns.

Sergeant Severan sing to be Native Lieutenant vice Samund promoted.—Dated 23rd November 1813.
J. M. Ross.
Dep. Adj. Gen.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

NOVEMBER 24, 1813.

Yesterday Evening, His Excellency the Governor left Colombo, for Galle. He was accompanied by Mr. Sutherland his Private Secretary, Mr. Bertolaccie and Captain Hardy, Aid-de-Camp.

The Hon. Company's Ship Marchioness of Exeter, sailed on Saturday last, for Bengal. Passengers from Ceylon.—Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Froome, and Miss E. Tolfray, Captains Baird, Froome, and Lieut. Chadwick of H. M. 66th Regiment.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

FROM THE SPANISH PAPERS.

The Countess of Chimbor has given an illustrious testimony of her patriotic enthusiasm by appropriating to General the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, the rich and magnificent insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece which belonged to her late father, the Infant Don Luis, as a proof of that portion of the national gratitude which she feels for the exploits by which that distinguished Captain has contributed to secure the ultimate triumph of Spanish independence. To this demonstration of her disinterested patriotism, she has added another of her respect for the Supreme Government, by requesting their approbation of this expression of the feeling of her heart, as will appear from the following letter addressed to the Regency of the Kingdom, and the annexed reply:—

LETTER OF THE COUNTESS OF CHIMBOR TO THE REGENCY OF THE KINGDOM.

"SENOR—It not appearing to me proper to take any step without the consent of our beloved King, or of his legitimate Government which represents him in his absence, and understanding that Lord Wellington, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, has been decorated with the Order of the Golden Fleece, I have to beg that your Highness will give your assent to this being presented with the insignia of that Order which belonged to my deceased father, the Infant Don Luis, the principal reason why I deem them valuable—and also, because I regard them as worthy of a successor to whom the country owes so great a share of its liberty.

I am, &c.
"MARIA THERESA DE BOURBON."

"Cadix, Aug. 13, 1813."

ANSWER.

"The Regency of the Kingdom has seen your Ladyship's letter of this day, in which you solicit its consent to present to the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, whom his Highness has decorated with the Order of the Golden Fleece, the insignia of that Order which belonged to your Ladyship's deceased father, the Infant Don Luis.
"The incalculable benefits which the Spanish nation has derived from the activity and military talents of that valiant Captain, entitle him to the gratitude of every Spaniard: and, therefore, your Ladyship's wish to transmit to him the insignia, which you cherish as valuable, because they belonged to your deceased father, has the approbation of his Highness, deserves his acknowledgements, and is a new proof of your Ladyship's enlightened patriotism."

"By order of the Regency of the Kingdom I communicate this for your Ladyship's information and guidance.
May God preserve your Ladyship many years.

"ANTONIO CANO MANUEL.
"Cadix, Aug. 13, 1813."

LINES, ON THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN LAMBERT, OF HIS MAJESTY'S LATE SHIP JAWA, BY A FRIEND.

A gentle spirit yet a dauntless heart,
Whom virtue and valour claim'd as equal part,
In whom the Hero, Friend, and Husband shone,
And all the Virtues mingled into one,
Thine every action spoke a virtuous soul,
And for as much as in thy Country's weal,
Such once was LAMBERT, once the good and brave,
New made of in glory's house of fame,
While the lone mourner in her widow's state,
Bemoans the sad severity of fate,
And the rough Seaman wails his manly eye,
Where cold in Death the hero's ashes lie,
Or as he sighing quits the fatal shore,
Turns his last lingering look to Solorador."

THE SUN—MAY 18, 1818. INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE **LOSS OF THE JAWA.**

The following were the Minutes taken at a Court Martial assembled on board his Majesty's ship *Griffindor*, on the 23d of April last, in Portmouth Harbour, on the surviving officers and crew of his Majesty's late ship *Jawa*.

Lieutenant Chads's letter detailing the cause and circumstances of the capture and loss of the frigate having been read,

The Judge Advocate asked Lieut. Chads, Have you any further narrative to produce relative to the capture and loss of his Majesty's late ship *Jawa*?

A further narrative was produced by Lieutenant Chads, which was read by the Judge Advocate.

To Lieutenant Chads,

Have you any statement to make against any of the surviving officers and ship's company of his Majesty's late ship *Jawa*, respecting her capture?—None.

To the Officers and ship's company—None.

Have you any complaint to make against Lieutenant Henry Dudge Chads, First Lieutenant of the ship, respecting his conduct as her captain?—None.

Lieutenant W. Saunders, Second Lieutenant of his Majesty's late ship *Jawa*, called in and sworn.

The Court asked,

Have you heard the letter and narrative of Lieut. Chads, and the details of the action, read to the Court?—Yes.

Are the contents of them, as far as came within your knowledge, correct and true, to the best of your knowledge and belief?—To the best of my knowledge and belief, they are.

Did the *Jawa* suffer by the two broadsides fired from the Constitution before the *Jawa* was captured?—From being on the main deck, I cannot say positively as to the sails and rigging, but I believe not.

Were you on deck during the whole of the action?—Yes.

Did you suffer much from the musquetry of the *Americans*?—I believe there were a number of musket shots.

At what period of the action did you sustain the greatest loss?—Not in the early part of the action. After the ship became unmanageable, and the Constitution took a raking position, our loss became considerable.

Mr. B. Robinson, Master of his Majesty's late ship *Jawa*, called in and sworn.

The Court asked,

Did you hear the letter and narrative and detail of the action, produced by Lieutenant Chads, read to the Court?—Yes.

Are the contents of them correct and true as far as came to your knowledge?—Yes.

At what period was you wounded?—About a quarter past three o'clock.

Was the *Jawa* disabled before you were under the necessity of quitting the deck?—No.

Did you at that time a favourable prospect of the action terminating in your favour?—No.

Was much cut up the slugs of the main yard shot away, the head of the bowsprit gone.

Was the American frigate alongside you, when you were wounded?—She was right abreast of us, within about pistol shot.

Do you remember if they annoyed you much by musquetry whilst you were on deck?—A good deal from the tops.

Did the American, whilst you were on deck, appear to avoid close action?—Yes, by keeping away.

By what was you wounded?—By a grape shot.

When you were down to the enemy, and handed your mind, what part of your broadside were you able to bring upon him?—The whole of the starboard broadside.

Did you receive material damage in going down below on board the *Jawa*?—Not material damage.

Lieutenant Colonel Litchman, Third Lieutenant of his Majesty's late ship *Jawa*, called in and sworn.

The Court asked,

Did you hear the letter, narrative, and detail of the action, delivered by Lieut. Chads, read to the Court?—I did.

Are the contents of it, as far as came within your knowledge, correct and true?—Yes.

Where were you stationed in the action?—At the after guns, on the main deck.

Did you see anything to add to that stated by Lieut. Chads?—Nothing.

Lieutenant J. Saunders, of the Royal Navy, called in and sworn.

The Court asked,

Did you hear the letter, narrative, and details of the action, read to the Court?—I did.

Are the contents of them as far as came within your knowledge, correct and true?—Yes.

Did you suffer much in the fore-castle from the enemy's musquetry?—Very much indeed.

Were you stationed there?

Did you think the *Jawa* had a fair chance of succeeding, before the end of the bowsprit was shot away?—Yes.

At what period of the action did you suffer most?—When the bowsprit went.

Did the American appear to you to avoid close action at the first part of it?—Yes.

Did the American appear to keep by her fire early in the action, as she did after the bowsprit was carried away?—She shortened her fire after the first broadside from the *Jawa*, and appeared to be in confusion.

Did you understand the American's behaviour?—I afterwards found that she lost her wheel by the first broadside from the *Jawa*, and that four men were killed.

Mr. James Higgins, late Master of the *Jawa*, called in and sworn.

The Court asked,

Did you hear the letter, narrative, and detail of the action, read to the Court?—Yes.

Are the contents of them as far as came within your knowledge, correct and true?—Yes.

How long had the *Jawa* been disabled before you were wounded?—After less than an hour, I believe.

Was the *Jawa* much disabled before you were wounded?—Yes, after the fore-top, two planks were shot out of it, and lodged into the breast of the fore-sail.

Did you suffer much from the musquetry on the fore-castle?—Yes, and likewise from the round and grape.

Did you think you had no pool of the action as the American before you were wounded?—Yes, they seemed to be very sick upon it.

Did you see any other good before?—Yes, I saw some other good before, and when I got up again part of the fore-top, and a broadside being put on, making else, my hand was carried away, and my arm wounded in the elbow, I put my arm into the bosom of my shirt, and went up again, when I saw the enemy's head of us, repairing his damages. I shot an order from Lieutenant Chads, the action began, to clear up the fore-castle with my pipe, that they might make a clean sweep in boarding.

Did the *Jawa* receive much damage from the enemy's broadside, before you were first at it?—Yes, we received, besides what I have stated, much damage in the rigging.

Did you think the *Jawa* had a fair chance of succeeding, when you were wounded and went below?—It appeared to me she would.

The second broadside the wheel was carried away, and we got a good fouling up about the quarterdeck, and fore-castle, and damaged fore and main tracks to ahead of us; and when our fore-mast went, he up-coursed again, and continued the action. Then I got wounded.

Johns Master, late Master of the *Jawa*, called in and sworn.

The Court asked,

Did you hear the letter and narrative of the action?—At the fifth gun on the quarterdeck.

Did you think before the *Jawa* was disabled, that you had a good chance of beating the enemy's ship?—I think we had a good chance of it.

Did the American appear to you to avoid a close action or not, in the early part of the action?—They kept edging away, until the fore-mast was shot away.

Did you hear the letter and details of the action, delivered to the Court by Lieutenant Chads read?—Yes.

Are the contents of it, as far as came to your knowledge, correct and true?—I shall read and correct, as far as I know.

Did you hear the letter and narrative of the *Jawa* to be laid on board the American?—Yes.

What damage was you then from the enemy's stern?—We were a little length upon our leeward; but we were not disabled.

Did you remember the bowsprit touching the mizen rigging?—I think the mizen rigging, which appeared to me to prevent our boarding at the time.

Were the men all ready?—Yes, they had been called and were all ready for jumping on board on the fore-castle, mizen, and main.

Did you see any of the enemy's men ready to receive the boarders?—No, I did not see any of them at the time.

Did you hang some time by the mizen rigging?—Not long.

Did they get their chains then out, and rake you?—Yes.

When you were about to lay the enemy on board, from your seeing no men on their decks, and from the state of your own ship, do you think that the action would have terminated in your favour?—The fore-mast being carried away?—Yes, I think it would.

Were you ever in action before?—Yes.

C. SNEYD, Captain of the Frigate of the *Jawa*, called in and sworn.

Did you hear the letter and narrative of the detail of the action read?—Yes.

Are the contents of it correct and true?—Yes, very true, as far as I know.

Were you on the fore-castle during the whole of the action?—Yes, from the beginning to the last, quartered on the fore-castle.

Before the *Jawa* was disabled by being the end of her bowsprit and foremast, did you think you had as good a chance of beating the American?—Yes, I thought we were going on very well. About the middle of the action I thought they had got enough of it, and was making off from us; I saw her stern towards us, and came round on the other tack.

Did they annoy you much on the fore-castle by musquetry?—More by round and grape deinde head.

I picked up five bar-shells that fell out of the fore-mast in falling. I put three of them in my gun, and fired them back again.

Did the Americans appear to avoid close action?—No, they always avoided close action, he kept away; whenever the smoke cleared away, we always found him yawning away from us.

Do you remember when the *Jawa* endeavored to board the American?—Yes, it was not far from the end.

Were you all ready for boarding then?—They were called on the gangway and fore-castle, and were all ready, mizen and main.

Did you see any of the enemy ready to oppose the boarders?—Not many on deck, I saw some men there, but there were a great many on the tops.

From the fore-mast you saw the deck of the enemy's ship, had Captain Lambert's intention succeeded in laying on board, how you reason to believe it would have succeeded?—Yes, I have.

Was you ever in action before?—Yes, once before, Lieutenant R. Menden, of the Royal Marines, called in and sworn.

Did you hear the letter, narrative, and detail of the action read?—Yes, I did.

Are the contents of them true, to the best of your knowledge and belief?—Yes.

Did you see any of your own men at all small arms?—I believe thirty-four; upwards of twenty on the quarter deck, and ten on the fore-castle.

Did the enemy make use of their small arms much?—Yes, from the decks and from the tops. We were much annoyed with the small arms?—Yes, we were; there might be the second.

Were your decks exposed to their tops?—Yes, very much; they could see us to take aim.

Did the American appear to you to avoid close action at the first part of it?—Yes.

me about it? he said it was his intention to board, and desired me to prepare the marines on that occasion, which was done.

Did you know by what circumstances it was prevented?—I understood it was by the loss of her foremast at the time.

How near did you get to the enemy in the attempt?—I was within pistol-shot; I only saw two men on board the American at that time, one was on the after-part of the quarter deck, and one on the main-top.

Were the marines keeping up their fire then?—Yes, they were, and the boarders were all ready, I think the Americans were waiting under their bartrading to receive us.

Did the Americans appear to avoid close action?—Yes, they evidently did, they continually kept away.

What sort of men were the marines?—Eighteen of the very young recruits, the rest have been at sea before.

Captain JOHN MANHAT, of the Royal Navy, called in and sworn.

Did you hear the letter, narrative, and detail of the action read to the Court?—Yes, I did.

Are the contents of them true and correct, to the best of your knowledge and belief?—Yes. Being on board his Majesty's late ship *Jawa*, in the action between that ship and the United States frigate *Confederation*, I was placed to command the Honorable Company's detachment, relative to the conduct of Capt. Lambert, Officers, and ship's company, throughout the action: it is therefore most gratifying to me to mention the conduct and determination in which Capt. Lambert brought the enemy to action, and the gallantry which he displayed to the moment when he fell mortally wounded, inspiring every individual under his command with steady and honorable sentiments.

It is equally pleasing to me, to inform this Honorable Court of Lieut. Chads's distinguished conduct, when the command of his Majesty's ship was intrusted to him, in consequence of Capt. Lambert's much lamented death, and I beg leave particularly to notice, the persevering, resolute manner in which Lieut. Chads fought the *Jawa*, and the loss of his fore-mast, and the loss of that ship's fore-mast, and it only remained for him to uphold the honour of the British flag; with this view, Lieut. Chads continued the defence of his Majesty's ship, with the most determined spirit, till the loss of her three masts and bowsprit, reducing the ship to a perfect wreck, enabled the enemy to assume a position on the bow and ahead. The fore-part of the *Jawa* being covered with the weight of falling masts and yards, it was impossible to bring a gun to bear on the enemy. Lieut. Chads did not surrender his Majesty's ship in the event of every means of defence. I beg leave also to state, that I think every officer of every Officer, steamed, and marine, on board her.

Did you hear the orders given by Captain Lambert for his Majesty's ship?—No, I did not, but I knew it to be his intention.

Did it appear to you, that the enemy's frigate endeavored to avoid close action, by edging away?—No, it did not, from her continually making a fair to wind.

Did it appear to you, that the *Jawa* had a fair prospect of a successful termination of the action, previous to the loss of her fore-mast?—I think the *Jawa* was superior to the enemy in the weight of her metal, and number of men; but conceived we possessed equal chances from the accident incident to action.

Did you remember the attempt to board the enemy on board?—I remember the attempt being made to lay her on board for that purpose, when our foremast shot away, the fore-castle, and fore-mast of the *Jawa* being hit; instantly our bowsprit touched the enemy's fore-mast went over the side, and the wind opposed on our after-castle, brought the ship in a line with the enemy, and we fell across her, and our bowsprit passed over her tail-rail, as we fell to leeward.

Do you know when you experienced the greatest loss, what was the time that Captain Lambert fell?—I was not so far about in the hour, she laying under our stern and starboard quarter.

Was there a good breeze during the action?—Yes, but it was a larger part of the action, and the sails were very much in the sea and the American was steadily by her sails. In one or two instances, the masts of our main deck guns nearly touched the water, the American ship's guns were much higher than the *Jawa*'s.

Lieutenant Chads asked,

Did you not know it was my intention to have engaged her on board, had her bow been shot away?—It was Lieutenant Chads, to the best of my belief, kept the colours flying, in the hope that the enemy would come alongside; they were not lowered till the action was evident of placing himself, and his raking position and, as the commander informed me he had already given orders to fire, when our colours were lowered.

Major-General THOMAS HESLER called in and sworn.

Have you read, or heard read, the letter and narrative of Lieut. Chads, delivered to the Court?—I have.

Are the contents of them correct and true, to the best of your knowledge and belief?—As far as it can be supposed that I as a military officer can be a judge of the detail of a naval action, they are strictly so, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

You will be pleased to state to the Court any other observations you may wish respecting the conduct of the officers and ship's company on that occasion?—As it cannot be expected I can enter into a detail of the action, I could wish to read to the Court my observations as I have put them on paper.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of this Honorable Court,

It would be presumption in me to suppose, that the reading of some facts is requisite to give weight to the more substantial proof which I have to offer, the Honorable Court to which you preside, in manifestation of the exemplary conduct of Lieut. Chads, as shown by the letter and narrative, and the details of his knowledge and judgment. Impressed, notwithstanding, with the hope that if I cannot restrain, I shall not be able to do so, I have the honor to deliver to you, be found to have a decision most honorable to him, I have felt induced to give indulgence on the present occasion to the expression of those feelings of admiration with which I witnessed the noble and self-sacrificed resolution of that officer, when it was but too evident that no chance remained to him of any successful result against a renewal of the action, and the enemy's nevertheless, his determination to maintain the contest, should the possibility of burning or disabling the ship present itself, remained unshaken; such an officer, I believe, is but rarely to be met with, and it was not until the unavailing loss of innumerable lives was as the point of being effected, that he conceived the idea of the superior gallantry of the late command, with thereby raising the late command to a degree of undoubted perseverance, which did not fail to acquire the encomiums of the brave enemy he had so bravely opposed, I believe that the late command would have been subsequently in the hands of some other officer, and ship's company did every thing that could be done, and every exertion was made in doing the action by them. I have not mentioned any

thing as to the conduct of Captain Lambert, as unfortunately he is not before the Court; any commendation is perfectly unnecessary, as to the character of an officer of such distinguished reputation, whose fall is most severely deplored."

LIEUTENANT CHADS'S DEFENCE.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Honorable Court,

Standing before this Honorable Court to answer for the loss and capture of his Majesty's late ship *Jawa*, by the enemy, I am, I trust, deeply impressed at the great responsibility that attaches to me, which solicitude, I am induced to address by the uniformly full and my ever-to-be-revered and by the uniformly full of this situation, Sirs, I could not bear up, did I not feel that, in showing, though still anxious hope that I shall, with the surviving officer and his ship's company, be considered by this Honorable Court, as having made every exertion within the power of human exertion to defend my Majesty's ship. I feel also great satisfaction in being believed, that in the details of the action, which I lay before this Honorable Court, the skill and determined bravery of our beloved Captain will be most conspicuously and to the last instant of his life, all that he has achieved has not been in vain, but that his character will be unsullied, and his memory be revered.

My public duty is before this Honorable Court, but being written immediately after the action, and having been written, it does not, or indeed could the compass of a letter contain, the whole detail of so long an action, and which, I feel, therefore, I now submit to this Honorable Court.

[Here follow the particulars of the detail of the action, published in the Courier of the 7th instant.]

"I shall trouble the Court but with one more remark, when the crew was removed from the *Jawa*, she was set fire to, and burnt twelve hours from St. Salvador, with moderate weather; the cause of which, I was shattered state, and not from any fear of taking her to neutral port, as stated by Commodore Blair, for he reported the *Jawa* to be a valuable prize, the ship, carrying in with him a very valuable prize, the Eleanor schooner, from London.

"Having said every thing that occurs to me, to justify and preserve from censure the memory of my much-lamented Captain, I leave his character, together with my own, and that of Officers and ship's company, to the consideration of this Honorable Court, to whose opinion I look with heartfelt solicitude, an opinion by which our country will judge of our conduct, and on which all my future prospects in life depend; I have preserved, I believe, a candid and life character, and should this character be once sullied, life can be no longer dearest. I will not trouble the Court any longer, but beg leave to offer my grateful thanks for the great indulgence I have experienced.

The Court immediately adjourned the said Lieut. Henry Dudge Chads, and the surviving Officers and ship's company, to be honorably acquitted."

At Hamptonstead, on Wednesday evening last, a young woman, of genteel habits and appearance, lay out by her existence in the following peculiar manner:—She had lived some time in furnished lodgings, with a young child, under the protection of a certain Gentleman, who occasionally visited her. For some weeks she had been confined to her bed, in a bad state of health, and was thought so much in a dying condition, that the Clergyman had performed repeated visits. On Wednesday she took an opportunity, in the absence of the nurse, to break one of the vials which had been left for her with medicine, and with the fragments so incased her arm, that she bled to death. Her incased arm she carefully concealed till the agony of her mind before being able to commit so rash an act!

See Supplement.

MADRAS.

On Monday last, the 6th of December, Mrs. PATER, widow of a Captain in the Army, died.

On Tuesday, the 13th of August, Captain J. B. Wainhouse of the Carnatic European Regiment in Battalion, aged 31 years, leaving behind a Wife, and child, to lament his loss.

BENGAL HARRIAGES.

On Sunday last, the 14th current, at St. John's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Ward, James Archibald Simpson, Esq., to Elizabeth, second Daughter of Col. Robert Hamilton, of Bedford, County of Essex, Esq.

On Saturday the 29th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Mr. T. Sammers, to Miss Ann Martin.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On Friday, Mr. James Matthews, Head Bailiff of the Court of Requests.

On Tuesday last, at the presidency, the lady of Doctor William Russell.

On Monday last, the 15th current, Mrs. Margaret Megey, Wife of Mr. Michael Megey, Provisioner, aged 31 years, died.

On Tuesday last, at 10 o'clock, Mr. William Edie, Master of the ship *Waverley*, on the 11th instant, aged 61 years, died.

BOMBAY.

Yesterday morning, at Belvidere House, Lady Anstruther, of a daughter.

On Tuesday last, the 24th instant, at the House of his brother, R. B. Macklin, Esquire, lately arrived from England.

A few days ago a way from Canby in Bombay Captain Burton, of his Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons.

CEYLON.

Births.—At Point de Galle on the 16th instant, the Lady of Major General Jackson, of a Son and Heir.

Deaths.—At Point de Galle, on the 11th instant, aged 61 years, Albert Henry Giesler, Esq., Advocate Fiscal, for the Second Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in this Island.

The family of great cause to lament their irreparable loss, for in him, they are deprived of the kind offices of a virtuous Husband, the tender assistance of a good Father, and the encouraging aid of a real Friend, his unwearied diligence, his integrity, his superior capacity, insured him the esteem of his superiors, and the good wishes of those in his power, to whose aid his abilities were ever willing exerted.

The following facts, which we have also extracted for the information of our Readers, will shew a most discouraging difference between the duration of modern built ships, and of those constructed at earlier periods of our naval history.

"The Royal William, a first rate, was built at Portsmouth, in 1719, was among the Ships sent to the relief of Gibraltar, in 1782, and, at the age of near a century, bears the Flag of the port Admiral at Spithead. The Queen Charlotte, a first rate, was launched at Deptford, in 1810, sent round to Plymouth, under jury masts in 1811, found too rotten to be sea worthy, and is now undergoing a repair, which we imagine, will cost at least £20,000."

For information on the subject of the durability and advantages of Teak Timber, we refer our readers to a small tract published by Mr. Money, late Superintendent of Marine at Bombay, which contains the fruit of much interesting research on a subject, which that Gentleman, we believe, was fully competent to discuss. Unless we are misinformed, many of the facts which have recently been published respecting the properties of teak,—the advantages of rising it in building national ships,—the durability of teak built ships and other subjects of a kindred nature, have been drawn almost without acknowledgement, from Mr. Money's publication.

Before we quit our pen, we are tempted to notice a remark, which to our knowledge, falls from a very gallant Admiral, on the subject of ship-building illustrating the determination of the Lords of the Admiralty to cling to every system that had been once adopted; he observed, that a coop for a goose on board of a sloop of war, is constructed less than the goose-coop of a line of battle ship, according to the proportion that the one vessel bears to the other. Now, unless the Goose on board of a 74 has accommodation equal to a Swan of magnitude, the Goose of the sloop of war can only rate in point of cabin-room with a duckling on board of the greater vessel!

The following extracts from an English Review, of Mr. Money's tract will we hope atone for this digression :—

"Two additional docks have recently been constructed there, one for the purpose of building, and the other for that of repairing, the largest Men of War which it will ever be necessary to send into the Indian Sea."

These docks, executed by Captain Cowper of the Engineers, in one of which the Minden 74 has been built, are now finished, and for the beauty of their form and proportions, the durability of the materials with which they are constructed, and the perfection of the work, are allowed by all competent judges to constitute a *chef d'œuvre* in architecture, unrivalled by any similar works in the British dominions.

The two dock yards of Bombay can build, at the same time, two ships of the line, two frigates, and a large and small Indianan. The builder, Jamesjee Bomanjee, a native Parsee, has proved himself, in the construction of the *Salsette* and the *Minden*, a man of great ability, and fully competent to the duties of his situation. He has many apprentices, and several young men of the different branches of the service, assist him in the important performance of the concern committed to his charge; and he employs about a thousand native workmen, whose numbers may be increased at pleasure. The teak forests are in the interior of the island, both to the northward and southward of Bombay, but chiefly in the latter direction. The late Lord Wellesley, on his first landing in India, was interested in, and concerned for the British navy, had much at heart an organized plan for making India subservient to a regular supply of line-of-battle ships & frigates; & he intended to avail himself of the means which Calcutta & the Prince of Wales's Island afforded him, as well as those of Bombay. But the timber which he found in the latter place, and Pegu to the last mentioned places, was found inferior to that on the western side of India, while the supply of it was always precarious from the fickle and wavering politics of the sovereigns of those countries. Lord Wellesley, therefore, in consequence of communication from Lord Melville, caused the teak forests of the latter country to be examined. Measures were adopted for procuring a regular supply from them; and other woodlands have since been purchased by the East India Com-

any; so that, in addition to all the demands of the Company, an ample supply may now be drawn from the provinces of Canara and Malabar alone, besides Compus timber from the country between Bombay and Surat. The building of the hulls of the great three-masted frigates annually. Mr. Monro seems to think that, by the judicious measures adopted for preventing the felling of young trees, and securing the replantation of the naked trunks, these provinces will, in a few years, yield inexhaustible resources for the dock-yard.

The quality of the oak is in every respect preferable to that of oak forship-building. The alternate exposure to a vertical sun, and to the drenching of the wet monsoon, which would destroy the pieces of European oak, produces in this wood no such effect. The upright timbers for securing the masts in the old docks at Bombay have stood more than forty years without paint or tar, and are still as perfect as when erected.

The Turkship ship at Bussorah was built by Nadir Shah more than 70 years ago; she was lately in dock at Bombay, when all her timbers were ascertained to be perfectly sound. The Hercules of 485 tons was built at Bombay in 1763, and constantly employed till 1805, when she was captured by the French and sold as new. The Milford of 679 tons, after constant employment to China and Europe for 24 years, was then examined: but it was not found necessary to shift a single timber, and the whole of her repairs did not amount to a thousand pounds. Her leak minimal continued in her twenty-one years, when, being partially sprung, it was converted into a mainmast for a smaller vessel.

Teak possesses the property of preserving iron; oak that of destroying it. The oil which teak contains preserves the iron and destroys the worms; while the gallic acid of the oak corrodes the iron and appears to be particularly grateful to the taste of the worm: nor has it come to our knowledge how the decay was ever met with in teak. A piece of teak plank, which had been bolted to the side of the *Cliffhorne* frigate, was removed at the end of eight years; that part of the iron bolt which was buried in the teak, was perfectly good, whereas that which had been in the oak was totally corroded. The *Septre* of 74 tons, had nearly foundered at sea, before she was 75 years old, from a hole about seven inches square in the bottom plank, close to the hooden end, eaten by the worms; which, in many other places where the copper was worn off, had already perished. It is therefore to be desired, that the strong preference therefore of teak to oak in the two important points of preserving iron, and resisting the worms, seems to be fully established; but a prejudice still existed against teak in this country from its supposed heaviness. Mr. Money however tells us, that he has ascertained, by many experiments, that the teak of Malabar weighs one quarter as much as oak, while that from the northward of Bombay is pretty nearly of the same weight. But I have an instance in point: the *Minden* was built from the same sort of teak, and was found to be stronger than the *Septre*. When stored and victualled, the draught of water was found not to differ an inch, the *Minden*, carries her ports higher than the *Septre*.

Another objection against teak was its particular disposition to splinter. This too seems an erroneous one. Mr. Money produces a letter from General Berrambie, who commanded the expedition against the Isle of France, in which he says, 'I can say enough that the effect of shot upon teak is far less dangerous than upon oak. On board the Ceylon there were very few men wounded by splinters.'

BENGAL HURKARU,—NOVEMBER 27, 1913.

THE PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTION
THEATRE.

The Prophets of evil who had foreboded the
 lure of this institution, even at its first onset;
 on Thursday evening agreeably disappointed
 the complete success of the undertaking. If we
 to judge *ex pede Herculem*, we may confidently
 edict, that under the patronage already conferred,
 and conducted with the zeal and ability hitherto
 merited. The Calcutta Theatre will vie with all the
 successful establishments of this nature, which are
 generally supported in the European Cities of the
 Court Class, for the amusement and edification of
 its inhabitants.

At seven o'clock the doors were thrown open, and the numerous spectators were seated in pleasing contemplation of the beauty of the structure, and admiring on the taste displayed in the judicious arrangement of simple and elegant ornament, till at quarter before 8 o'clock, (that hour being fixed for the commencement of the performances,) His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General, the Countess of London and Moira, their family and Suite, escorted from the Government house by a detachment of the Body Guard arrived in carriages, and were received at the steps of the theatre by Major General Farwell and Captain Hall, party of Grenadiers lined the stairs and saluted His Lordship with presented arms.

Her Ladyship was attended by the pages, and led to the State Box by the Chamberlain Sir William Umfould. As the Noble visitors approached, the whole Audience arose and testified in the warmest and most respectful manner, the sense of gratitude inspired by the dignified and affable condescension which marked this instance of liberal patronage, and the delight which the presence of the Noble Earl and Countess universally inspired. The Company remained standing while the Band played GOD SAVE THE KING.

The Performances were prefaced with an introductory Address, spoken by Mr. Woodworth, one of the Managers. His Lordship bestowed every praise on the structure of the building, and the style of the interior decorations, and, as well as the beauty of London, expressed himself greatly pleased with the representation of both pieces. In proof, it proof were wanting, of the approbation of his Lordship, and the remarkable courtesy and condescension evinced towards the Managers and audience, we need only add that the noble Visitors remained until the termination of the performances at one o'clock.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, Lady Hood, and many of the principal families were present. We suppose the number of spectators to have exceeded six hundred; and notwithstanding that many persons *dubious* of the issue of this first attempt, and choosing to defer their countenance and support till some specimen of the ability of the performers should be afforded, had willingly absented themselves, and also that two large private parties interfered to deter others from visiting the Theatre, the principal part of the House was respectively filled. Although the benches of the Theatre were not half occupied, we infer from the observations of many present, that in future a greater number of spectators will choose this spot; and of the Bachelors who do not come spectatur ut ipse it will be the favourite resort.

Deferring to a superior judgment in all things, and to a most experienced authority for Dramatic Criticism in particular, we avail ourselves of the collateral aid so kindly afforded us on many occasions, and present our readers with the following *Critique on the Performances of the evening*.

To parody the drama, is equally idle and unnecessary. It is idle to pronounce a nation, upon excellence familiar to all who have hearts to feel, or intellect to discern; and it unnecessary to recommend a recreation, that powerfully recommending itself to all times and people, has been equally the passion of the Greek, and Siamese, the Englishman and Hindoo. In fact, as far as any artificial want is a want, in as far as any thing more than mere sustenance and covering can be considered necessary, the drama is *absolutely requisite*. It is a want of civilization, and the many in this country, who have early learnt to appreciate its importance, have long felt, as a privation, the absence of theatrical amusements from America.

The revival therefore of the drama has been anxiously anticipated, and after a performance of some suspense, has taken place under the most propitious auspices. The opening of the w Theatre on Thursday last, gratified the expectations of the public, and the entertainments of the evening were as warmly greeted by the audience as they were ably conducted by the performers.

Upon an occasion so interesting as the present, we trust we may be allowed the exercise of our communicative powers in sketching a light outline of the entertainments of the evening; we hope also, that we may be permitted to make a few remarks on the subject of this article, with the idea that those remarks, prompted by a sincere wish for the success of the undertaking, may possibly tend to promote it. It is from the comparison of enquiries that truth is elicited, and in the present instance, the Theatre being in its infancy, and the first performance therefore being but as an experiment, the season is peculiarly favorable for a contrast of the opinions entertained of its effects.

The entertainments of the evening were ushered in with an address, written for the occasion. It contained some happy and just comments to the Noble Personages who honored the Theatre with their presence, and completely succeeded in its great object of securing the indulgence and good humour of the audience. It was recited in a very impressive manner, and received with reiterated plaudits.

the choice of the *Castro Spectre* in a theatre, which the scenery, machinery, wardrobe and performers, were yet undeveloped, created in us, we must confess, considerable alarm. The play is a romance in dialogue, written literally for the stage. The author seems to have been actuated by a desire to exhibit the mechanism of a modern theatre (than the powers of dramatic poetry. Accordingly the costume is splendid, the scenery picturesque, the mechanism complicated, and the incidents of the plot constantly comprize, attitudes, pictures, situation and stage effect. That there is much new writing and interesting matter in the play, the name of its author is a sufficient proof, consequently there is some scope for an actor's powers and the characters of Osmond, Hassan, Angela, and Reginald are, we believe, favourable to the actor's profession. The alarm is now dispelled by anticipation, and a great measure dispelled in the progress of the performance, and considering the circumstances of the theatre, the success of the representation was a matter well grounded surprise. At the same time there were a few occurrences, some slight irregularities in the change of scene, and some delay in the progress of the piece, which was

ant us in still supposing, that a more judicious
relection might easily have been made

In advertising to the performance of the se
characters, we have in every one instance to ex
satisfaction, and in more than one, to ex
light. All were in very little need of the pe
ple's aid, and as this is the only merit which a
dience is entitled to insist upon in the acti
amateurs, its possession is sure to be an apolog
all little blemishes which a want of acquaint
with the art of acting may have.

Foremost in the Dramatic Personages of the Osmond, "the man" marked by "aure to be plain and wretch" according to the author perhaps the word *Romance* should be substituted for the word *Tragedy*. The performance of this character throughout energetic and impressive, and the fits of sensibility and remorse were delightful and stirring feeling of the text. In selecting the whole of his depositions, we may perceive a guile descends from the pedestal, and scene a he distinguishes with Kenric, and finally, through him mysteriously with vengeance, and finally, through his description of his horrible dream. For to some passages a greater degree of ferocity have been given, but we should not wish to witness a more stormy manner, had it all been given with the interesting style in which the play is written. Passion and penitence, since come to the play, and the character of the play, is a character less prominent, than Osmond, is the good scene in this part, that in which he is shown by Osmond, and in which we behold traces of an English Baron. The replies to Os are spirited, and were delivered with the same force as the first. Such they were conceived, and were also delivered with the first scene. Motley, describing the passion, for the sup- perant mind, which were given in a very plain and pleasing manner.

The short part of Reginald in the fifth act sustained by a Gentleman, whose comic powers in the preceding acts of the play had little preparation for an exhibition of talents for the pathetic. I do not however hesitate to place his *tragic* powers, his comic powers, if Reginald be a fair specimen of the former. His interview with Angela was very interesting, and his exclamation, "Tis she comes for me," when mistaking her daughter for the Spirit of his murdered wife, excited full sympathy of his auditors.

Amongst the sable attendants of Osmond, if he is conceived and written in a masterly manner, heart once tender, wound up to ferocity by a long, is not to be confined to the regions of Rome and Hassan has often, we imagine, been amongst the Maroons of Jamaica, or the rebellious character is not very long, but the hardy, the changes from tenderness to hardness require strong powers of expression, and were happy to find these in the representative Thursday evening. We may be permitted to remark, that his action bespoke a novice, but every word have graced a veteran; his voice was clear, his tone flexible, his enunciation artful so that every word had its full effect. We mark several passages as fully recited, but the most striking was the following:—“I heard Osobah, my heart once was gentle, once was mild, but now my sorrows have broken it, insults have injured it.”

Kenric is the least interesting of the characters brought into the author's foreground; his tentative, though evidently uninhabited to begin with, was exceedingly respectable. The African, however, acquitted himself of all that assigned to them in a very satisfactory manner. Of the remaining male dramatic personae of the play, the principal characters are comic rather than tragic. Philip and Motley are indifferent examples of a fool and a friar; the author of the time has a very few comic propensities; his is a far more serious smile is a sneer, and his wit is not so much a sparkle as a flash. The lower classes of society are not so much as to be lower than their characters had some relief to the heavy burden of the play, and on Thursday evening, they had no doubt to fail of being amusing. For Philip's paunch and piety, tricks and terror, and Motley's sarcasms were delirious and very diverting, and Motley's sarcasms were delirious with great humour and point.

We have now to notice a novelty to a Calcuttude, the appearance of female persons in male characters. To us as to honest Pat, Calcutt is something so "musical in the manner of an interesting woman, that the voice is a pleasure to the ear." The first time we hear her in the present case, we marked none so good as to cry aloud for a cloak. [Angelica, tho' rather a romantic, is an interesting character, her interest was not diminished in the hands of a present representative. A little more energy upon passages would have left us nothing to regret; but with the whole we are pleased - and we help it out.] The second time she speaks, in the third act, the speech when she comes to Osmond, that to wrest her dagger from her, she cries, "But not by these Osmond, not here," as well as the subsequent speech, "Know how whose blood envenoms the point? Murderer, I flung from the bosom of my mother!" Her so close with the ghost and that is the last act with father, who has executed in the ablest and most effective manner.

The timid, notable and prattling Alice was also supported with great spirit and fidelity; hustled about in a perfectly house-keeper style and improved upon her story with very gossamer-like asseveration; her fears were also highly entertaining, and her scream completely irresistible; her account of being "thumped and bumped about," by Angela, Motley, &c. was humorous and diverting.

Mr. Shutter. † Mr. Wodsworth. ‡ Mr. Harvey.
Mr. Harvey. || Mrs. Smith. || Mrs. Kelly.

Cornwell persisting in his refusal to answer any more questions, or to give any further account of himself, than up to nine o'clock of the night of the murder of Mrs. Stevens; what he had said was read over to him and he corrected some trifling errors. He was then asked if he chose to sign the account, being, cautioned that it was at his own option. He professed his ignorance of what was meant by signing it, but on its being explained to him, he without hesitation wrote his name in the book. He was committed to the House of Correction for further examination.

SECOND MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY, FOR THE YEAR 1813.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING, IN THE THIRD CLASS.

Wednesday, 1st Dec. 1813.

No. 5905 a Prize of 1,000 Star Pagodas.
No. 3592 a Prize of 300 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 944 4151 5611 6571 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

233 877 620 283 540 472 741 815
1601 1662 1658 1613 1480 1307 1137 1771
1519 1637 1031 1068 1094 1812 1892 1365
1692 2934 2540 2541 2414 2528 2173 2861
2105 2611 2819 2933 2788 2503 3705 3578
3027 3250 3177 3215 3337 3143 3468 3827
3456 4704 4807 4732 4000 4090 4260 4227
4603 3410 4182 3360 4354 4486 4645 5669
5452 5242 5740 5369 5063 5844 5250 5063
5257 5349 5479 5069 5967 6035 6743 6387
6382 6728 6337 6018 7275 7727 7009 7246
7652 7466 7621 7589 7131 7094 7613 7453
7927 7901 7835.

BLANKS.

19 23 80 51 88 902 878 895 197
254 487 340 362 632 155 277 315 43
543 646 716 819 926 569 821 561 177
458 551 668 8 4 634 320 375 639 56
809 400 438 531 491 585 480 350 595
957 150 539 1330 1715 1448 1029 1234 1347
1243 1314 1703 1826 1950 1669 1992 1639 152
1010 1261 1108 1827 1040 1276 1908 1619 162
1407 1838 1321 1670 1965 1911 1430 1867 126
1028 1981 1217 1703 1395 1732 1118 1845 1758
1894 1668 1612 2323 2156 2284 2922 2818 2501
2083 2055 2146 2706 2087 2290 2961 2522 237
2474 2583 2968 2981 2105 2608 2902 3037 249
2960 2740 2815 3006 2951 2958 2979 2478 21
2715 2912 2355 2756 2254 2246 2192 1874 260
2695 2823 2908 2811 2982 2845 2665 2697 2232
2692 2712 2010 2078 2808 3109 3454 2539 378
3660 3984 3949 3535 3817 3036 3263 2639 357
3421 3354 3524 3000 5622 5622 3767 3256 303
3297 3984 3529 3481 3874 3339 3610 3240 3839
3933 3074 3272 3388 3989 3954 3621 3952 3117
3630 3076 3057 3214 3990 3526 3984 3050 332
3638 3540 3531 3479 4101 4046 4352 4506 429
4751 4013 4038 4089 4581 4560 4482 4635 4927
4791 4555 4490 4862 4858 4788 4740 4586 4895
4387 4801 4690 4995 4224 4174 4665 4414 380
4055 4671 4617 4798 4380 4683 4164 4295 488
4404 4282 4338 4067 4122 4094 4277 4157 406
5924 5110 5047 5392 5868 5650 5051 5490 596
5418 5570 5781 5866 5977 5014 5074 5877 518
5890 5788 5286 5812 5230 5026 5311 3761 267
5905 5044 2989 2012 5583 5858 5950 5503 5194
5308 5173 5661 5176 5846 5161 5542 5284 5317
5718 5718 5454 5199 5392 5680 5668 5764 577
5746 5618 5755 5002 5009 5308 5390 5653 5108
5863 6012 6559 6786 6255 6175 6915 6137 617
6238 6611 6342 6693 6218 6553 6923 6740 667
6501 6066 6330 6141 6715 6330 6290 6418 6922
6094 6783 6155 66 5 6937 6822 6012 6968 6181
6007 6086 6060 6145 6834 6061 7177 7439 767
7107 7600 7416 7393 7800 7835 7537 7638 745
7616 7234 7418 7445 7249 7281 7551 7423 7523
7957 7286 7188 7836 7241 7434 7244 7149 7643
7497 7138 7466 7534 7831 9264 2710 6228.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING, IN THE THIRD CLASS, Saturday, 4th Dec. 1813.

No. 5628 a Prize of 20,000 Star Pagodas.
No. 1808 a Prize of 1,000 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 6561 6773 Prizes of 300 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 1678 2842 3131 3449 7356 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

8 190 169 380 453 701 879 1425
7633 1745 1636 1612 1241 1937 1102 1083
1499 1290 2883 2369 2272 2817 2876 2742
2053 2813 2807 2106 2518 3406 3436 3203
3597 3106 3702 3670 3762 3741 3196 3175
4737 4000 4284 4113 4974 4309 4591 4681
5243 5111 5471 5245 5734 5482 5219 5472
6113 6260 6353 6450 6061 6672 6339 6563
6107 6133 6604 6350 6720 6813 6021 7415
7345 7464 7236 7556 7437 6033 7299 7402
7660 7869 7916 7588 7088.

BLANKS.

0 32 68 41 444 570 400 515 133
593 508 497 104 702 889 911 607 482
241 200 121 765 628 217 417 173 108
119 239 715 207 167 642 299 556 755
466 128 626 407 305 580 732 830 214
106 104 446 1167 1050 1052 1164 1552 1724
1192 1042 1537 1168 1360 1977 1680 1761 1710
1308 1205 1113 1659 1804 1920 1477 1882 1080
1539 1152 1405 1194 1309 1253 1387 1380 1655

1137 1272 1578 1509 1753 1324 1497 1140 1248
1501 1069 1036 1395 1256 1168 1638 1933 2124
2019 2466 2854 2939 2827 2527 2008 2309 2751
2065 2701 2659 2621 2849 2758 2589 3803 2902
3167 2789 3201 2441 2544 2555 2004 2184 2762
2965 2990 2670 2995 2003 2329 2760 2262 2844
2806 2158 2558 2628 2036 2485 2985 2035 2521
2676 2202 2316 2448 2624 2682 2657 2217 2911
2176 2285 2276 2451 2210 2023 2904 2971 2135
2319 3254 3615 3871 3219 3333 3855 3033 3019
3093 3561 3028 3893 3933 3574 3745 3808 3605
3414 3092 3752 3152 2917 3999 3470 3634 3477
3365 3606 2707 3613 3234 3018 2816 3859 3344
3284 3471 3353 3209 3140 4069 4534 4802 4695
4605 4492 4913 4319 4189 4298 4092 3452 4845
4901 4252 4415 4652 4173 4854 4139 4851 4684
4549 4204 4693 4731 4137 4225 4448 4741 4771
3968 4565 4110 4092 4699 4533 4728 4178 4315
4787 4209 4768 4038 4998 4138 4519 4595 4504
4080 5988 5540 5674 5102 5169 5084 5944 5776
3942 5719 5039 5937 4228 5182 5491 5858 5159
5770 5534 2268 5285 5031 5339 5262 5338 5668
5324 5634 5820 5829 5774 5869 5280 5581 5293
5833 5137 5312 5041 5907 5555 5220 5395 5909
5649 5601 5508 6340 6097 4466 6093 6327 6288
6029 6413 6384 6034 6118 6531 6710 6231 6091
6232 6356 6373 6520 6455 6707 6579 6318 6135
6071 6444 6832 6580 6164 6506 6069 6034 6412
6449 6873 6272 6085 6068 6625 6151 6766 6650
6055 6659 6502 6679 6632 6016 6628 7374 7557
7928 7014 4881 7141 7923 7949 7248 7884 1933
7815 7888 7196 7925 7556 7806 7667 7950 7611
7929 7816 7198 7087 7215 7685 7292 7242 7532
1396 7267 7013 7700 7515 1534 7186 7106 7002
7639 7095 7398 1197 7397 7271 7699 7671 7039
7062 7055 7855 7840 7973 7656 7734 7400 7951.

WELFTH OR LAST DAY'S DRAWING, IN THE THIRD CLASS, Monday, Dec. 6, 1813.

No. 7957, Blank, and last day first drawn 5,000 Star Pagodas.

No. 7520 a Prize of 300 Star Pagodas.

No. 3367 a Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

20 89 603 295 220 117 609 195
822 580 933 172 483 828 110 311
93 1410 1935 1495 1875 1699 1325 1007
258 1345 1684 1406 1159 1520 2055 2067
536 2563 2242 2709 2296 2650 2438 2018
1903 3617 3637 3015 3678 3163 3117 3926
1437 3503 3545 4086 4594 4359 4579 4561
009 4408 4662 5127 5201 5847 5696 5677
3371 3383 5407 6643 6184 6084 6130 6454
040 6823 6165 5835 6112 6636 7047 7086
105 7471 7912 7064 7876 7084 7020 7238
601 7679.

BLANKS.

10 83 65 85 977 763 755 491 78
321 87 834 425 813 633 790 388 780
309 564 605 243 611 210 657 140 510
189 253 489 503 831 468 367 493 628
361 882 272 456 610 126 915 396 127
291 775 921 277 688 287 307 211
148 1297 1563 1327 1350 1420 1371 1762 1208
484 1282 1800 1636 1535 1259 1874 1543 1815
1544 1539 1630 1186 1161 1455 1439 1011 1749
1007 1303 1740 1590 1930 1326 1047 1101 1749
576 1602 1756 1311 1006 1818 1330 1840 1447
660 1392 1569 1655 1426 1650 2918 2599 2194
637 2111 2236 2347 2495 2014 2418 2816 2042
317 2071 2787 2991 2767 2665 2578 2976 2364
2633 2588 2173 2325 2609 2018 2938 2920 2486
274 2283 2512 2203 2769 2081 2045 2886 2011
1507 2072 2160 2468 2859 2562 2509 2394 2092
1847 2954 2865 2207 2761 2289 3998 3586 3656
2285 2270 3908 3948 3441 3118 3301 3603 3262
3887 3235 3096 3221
3528 3756 3854 3223 3592 3780 3847 3195 3171
4382 3863 3283 3189 3624 3540 3378 2910 3616
3149 3152 3031 3293 3319 3740 3996 3136 3642
3165 3714 3007 3094 3856 4957 4163 4512 4435
4669 4758 4825 4308 4429 4136 4225 4896 4045
4231 4095 4689 4745 4036 4511 4119 4839 4159
4565 4399 4387 4383 4369 4446 4410 4743 4005
4439 4517 4257 4795 4714 4001 4293 4614 4733
4639 4631 4248 4145 4920 4183 4900 4184 4152
1601 4703 4596 4562 5551 5541 5440 5767 5991
5003 5726 5712 5981 5664 5313 5384 5299 5738
5317 5336 5596 5710 5720 5615 5926 59 9 5096
3909 5649 5378 5222 5342 5868 5681 5936 5806
5577 5340 5391 5057 5126 5406 5605 5138 5748
5845 5350 5103 5287 5339 5799 5544 5403 5588
5763 5474 5982 5592 6798 6552 6004 6255 6879
6178 6701 6345 6423 6510 6873 6185 6486 6879
6017 6426 6636 6080 6820 6417 6638 6926 6006
6814 6119 6376 6991 6732 6810 6451 6865 6527
6855 6587 6657 6629 6462 6637 6461 6478 6261
6045 6649 6065 7016 7066 7047 7554 7724 7906
7500 7457 7550 7476 7131 7328 7658 7664 7939
7610 7875 7885 7654 7662 7861 7433 7142 7086
7019 7781 7505 6609 7298 7201 7151 7715 7175
7787 7688 7030 7370 7675 7036 7473 7899 7817
7798 7889 7973 7432 7612 7029.

HEEFKE & SON,

AGENTS.

