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MADRAS COURIER.

L. XXX. TUESDAY, MARCH 8. 1814. No. 1483

## POSTSCRIPT

MONDAY NIGHT.

*Just as our Paper was prepared the Press, we were favored with following most important intelli- ice very obligingly communicated us, by an Officer of Col. Dowse's eld Force, dated from Goa, the February.*

GOA, Feb 25, 1814.

O THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

IR,

s morning a Portuguese Vessel l from the Brazils, bringing ish Papers, (the Morning Post Morning Herald of the 16th, and of September,) Extracts from I have the pleasure to send you.

### ONDON, Sept. 16,—Thursday.

e are happy to be able to confirm the lligence in our paper of Tuesday, of a ded Victory having been gained by the ian General Blucher and Russian General Saken over the enemy, in the Silesian er. The first accounts stated the van- ied force to have consisted of the corps ey, Mac Donald and Lauriston, but e probability is that the Victory was obtained principally over Marshal Ney. The action took place on the 26th, and Napoleon's continued silence upon the subject, so late as the 2d instant, (the date of his late dispatch,) sufficiently warrants the conclusion, that the result has by no means been exaggerated in the accounts hitherto given of the affair by the Allies. The following Bulletin was officially issued yesterday upon the subject.

### FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 15.

*Extract of a Letter from an Officer of Blucher's Staff, dated Breechtelshaf, near Jaur, 26th August midnight.*

"We have to-day obtained a Victory. We had made our dispositions to attack and were going to put them in execution, when we were informed of the Enemy's columns advancing upon us across the Katzhbatch. We instantly changed our plan, concealed our columns behind some low hills, merely shewing our advanced guard and appeared to act upon the defensive. Upon this the enemy attacked with great violence. we moved forward with rapidity from behind the hills, for a moment the battle was at a stand. We brought more Cavalry into action; at last our masses of infantry attacked the enemy with the bayonet and precipitated him down the deep declivity to the Katzbatch. The Russian General Sacken supported us admirably. The enemy's attack upon General Langersen's position was frustrated by our attacking his rear. A great deal of Artillery is in our hands.—It is midnight, and we have not ascertained the number.—This is called the battle of Katzbach."

The Officer who is the bearer of the dispatches, announcing the fall of the Castle of St. Sebastian, had not arrived, when our Paper was put to the Press—Its surrender is however duly ascertained. With respect to the details of the capture of the town are so very minute observati-

*Extract of a letter from an Officer, dated 2d September, at St Sebastian.*

"The assault of this place was the most murderous that can be conceived, and as brave as English History ever told Nothing could withstand the determined resolution of the attack. The Enemy from traverses on the Curtain, and a bastion commanding the breach opened a most destructive fire, and the 59th, had half its Officers killed and wounded—For three hours, we held the breach, where notwithstanding all possible efforts of the Enemy we held our ground—The Enemy being at last flanked in the Curtain sprung a mine, by which themselves, lost 200 men, and we about the same number. The Enemy after this, fell back at all points, and the walls were swept by our Bayonets. The town was taken step by step---The Castle only remains to them, which must also fall in a few days, as it will not give cover to more than 400 men, and is only in part Bombproof.

Private letters from the French coast, state that Bonaparte left Dresden, on the 3d Instant, to move forward against the Enemy. What the French news-writers call a forward movement is very frequently the reverse. Has he resolved to make head against Blucher who is pressing him in Silesia. Or to reinforce Oudinot against the Crown Prince. Or will he endeavour to wipe off the stain his arms have suffered by the annihilation of the 1st Corps under Vandamme—Let him make his Election?—In every point he is opposed by able Generals.

In none of the Documents upon which the French Decree for sending thirty-thousand Conscripts to Spain was founded, is any mention whatever made of the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees; but it is acknowledged, that no troops can be spared from Germany for the service of the Peninsula. The "designs of the English," are abused in the usual style—The manner is truly strange in which the Special Commission of the Senate expresses its fears, that the Spaniard may rise in great numbers. After mentioning the Sieges St. Sebastian, and Pamplona it says, "but all their bands may be daily increased by others, their pretended success published, from one end of Spain to the other, may bring a crowd of Proselytes: the hopes of taking those two places and making a bulwark of them for their Piracies will draw all the Banditti."

### *PLYMOUTH,—September 18.*

The Dispatch brig, of 18 guns, Captain Galloway, arrived here this afternoon, in nine days from St. Sebastian, having on board Major Hare, with dispatches announcing the fall of St. Sebastian, carried by assault on the 31st of August. Our loss is reported to have been 2000 killed and wounded. The Castle, on the Summit of a Rock had not fallen, but its surrender is daily expected.

French papers of the 14th give the Saxon account of the battle of Dresden. The events are magnified tho' in a less detailed manner than in Bonaparte's Bulletin.

Saturday, Sept 18th 1813.

SECOND EDITION

### *Defeat of the French at Dresden, with the loss of 7000 killed and 70,000 Prisoners.*

The Badjer hired Cutter, Lt. Marshall arrived at Deal yesterday, from Heligoland, previous to her sailing accounts, regarded as nearly Official, had reached the Island, that the Allied Army, concentrated in the Neighbourhood of Dresden, had made another attack on that City with complete success. The battle lasted three days, and terminated in the total defeat of the French, who lost 000 killed, a large proportion wounded, 0,000 Prisoners. Bonaparte failed in avour to cut his way thro' the Al- , and is supposed to have made vidually.

The French Papers state in an unofficial way, that Bonaparte left Dresden on the 3d. and returned on the 7th, after having driven the Allies beyond the River Niesse.

We have not learned the precise date of the Badger's leaving Heligoland.

Some private letters received by the President mention, that Soult's loss on the 31st August, *in the attempt to relieve St. Sebastian's—was nearly 7000. The Spaniards thrice lost, and thrice retook their Batteries*—This last desperate attempt of Soult was directed particularly—upon the Spanish part of Lord W's position. The Paper with the details has not been brought.

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*STOCK IN TRADE,*

BY

PUBLIC SALE.

THOMAS MONISSE,

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM

*HIS FRIENDS,*

AND

*THE PUBLIC,*

THAT IN ORDER

TO CLOSE HIS CONCERN.

*HE WISHES TO DISPOSE*

THE WHOLE OF HIS

STOCK IN TRADE.

*BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*

WHICH WILL COMMENCE

*From Friday the 18th Instant,*

UNTIL THE WHOLE IS DISPOSED OFF.

Particulars of which will be mentioned in Catalogues.

N. B. Thomas Monisse, also begs to inform his friends and the Public—that untill the day of Sale, should they be in want of any goods from his Shop, he will let them have it at very Reduced Prices.

*Madras, 3d March,* 1814.

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WANTED.

A MESSMAN for His Majesty's 56th Regiment, who can give good security and produce a good Character.

Apply to LIEUTENANT A. G. ALWEY, His Majesty's 56th Regiment.

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## *From the Government Gazette.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1814.

### *Fort St. George, 15th February,* 1814.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts of Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors, for the information of the Army.

*Letter dated 3d September,* 1813.

*Para.* 4. Major D. Newall of your Establishment, having stated to us that he was obliged to leave the Isle of France in a very bad state of health without waiting for regular leave from your Government, and praying under these circumstances he may be permitted to remain in this Country until his health is restored; we have attended to the correspondence and Certificates accompanying the application which we have received from Major Newall, and have thought proper to allow him to remain on furlough under the usual Regulations

6. Colonel Alexander Wynch, a retired Officer on the Off-reckoning Fund, died on the 18th February 1813.

7. Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Irton of your Establishment, who was in England on furlough, also died 13th March last.

8. In consequence of an application which we have received from Lieutenant John Willows of your Establishment, representing that the furlough which you granted him for one year is not sufficient for him to arrange the urgent affairs which required his presence in England, and therefore requesting permission to remain until the Fleet of the ensuing season; we have thought proper to comply with Lieutenant Willow's request.

13. Mr. John Underwood, a Surgeon on your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England till the departure of the first Ships of next season.

11. We have appointed the undermentioned persons Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency, viz.—Robert Anderson,—James Hazlewood.

12. Major James Campbell of your Establishment, retired from the Company's Service (with our permission) from the 8th of April 1812.

13. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty having been graciously pleased in the Gazette of the 10th of August 1813, (a Copy of which accompanied this despatch) to promote several Major Generals in our Service to the rank of Lieutenant Generals; the distinction thus conferred and which has so long justly been an object to which our Officers have attached its due importance, we trust will be received by them with a proper sense of gratitude and satisfaction; we think it proper at the same time to inform you, that the promotion of those Officers who are actually on the Staff of your Army as Major Generals to the rank of Lieutenant Generals, is not to vacate their appointments nor to make any alteration whatever in their respective situations or allowances.

17. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers on your Establishment, to remain in England, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel James George Graham.
Captain James Simpson.
Ensign John Stiggall, till first Ships of the ensuing season.
Lieutenant Samuel Gregory Marshall, till last Ships of the ensuing season.

18. Major General P. A. Agnew of your Establishment, died in this Country on the 8th January 1813.

*Letter dated 8th September* 1813.

5 We have therefore reconsidered the subject and have come to the following resolution, which we desire may be carried into execution immediately on your receipt of this Letter.

6 Every European Soldier enlisted for unlimited service shall, if he have conducted himself to the satisfaction of his Commanding Officers, be entitled at the expiration of twelve years from the date of his enlistment to a bounty equal in amount to that usually given to Soldiers in our Service who re-enlist for 5 years, and at the expiration of seventeen years shall be entitled to be discharged or re-enlisted for a further period on the usual terms.

7 We have fixed twelve years as the period at which the first bounty is to be given, because it is the period for which Recruits are enlisted for general service under the Act of His present Majesty, Cap. 87th.

8 You will observe however, that under the provisions of this Act, Sect. 4, the service of Recruits, enlisted under eighteen years of age, can be reckoned only from their attaining that age.

9 We trust that the indulgence now shewn to the European Soldiers in our Service will remove every ground of dissatisfaction and complaint, and will stimulate them to a correct and zealous discharge of their duties during their respective period of service.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant William James of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Sub Assistant Commissary General, vice Grant promoted in that department.

The leave to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years, granted in General Orders of the 12th of October last, to Lieutenant Colonel T. A. Fraser of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, is cancelled in compliance with that Officer's request.

Colonel Ross Lang Commanding at Vellore, is permitted to visit the Presidency, on leave of absence for two months.

The leave of absence to proceed to Bengal, granted in General Orders of the 3d of September last, to Captain Lieutenant R. Home of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, is extended for a further period of six months, from the 31st of March 1814.

## BOMBAY COURIER.

February 19, 1814.

The Benares Cruizer from the Gulph arrived early yesterday morning having left Bussora on the 21st of January; but we understand this arrival brings no fresh news, the account chiefly from the Peninsula, & are the same as those received by the Acorn. It is stated, generally, that the whole of the country south of the Pyrenees has been evacuated by the French, but this may naturally be concluded from the fall of St. Sebastian and Pampeluna. The former of which places seems certainly to have capitulated on the 27th of August.

In noticing, in our paper of the 5th inst. the result of the Match at Cricket, which took place in consequence of a Challenge given by the Gentlemen of the Civil Service on this Establishment, to the other Gentlemen of the Islands of Bombay and Salsett, we stated that circumstances had occurred in the progress of the Game, which had led the latter to expect better success from a second contest, and that they had therefore invited their opponents to make a further trial of their strength in the field on Monday last.

It had been determined to finish if possible one Innings before breakfast in the morning, and the other in the cool of the afternoon, but the fog which was unusually heavy on Monday, had rendered the ground so extremely wet, that it was found necessary to postpone the Game altogether, until the evening, and to confine the Match to one Innings instead of two.

The Wickets were pitched at three o'clock P. M. and the Game shortly afterwards commenced, the Challengers having the first Innings: by half past four the whole of their wickets had been put down, and the number of Notches gained was seventy five. The defence of the Wickets then devolved on the eleven of the Civil Service, and fortune again favouring them, they succeeded in out numbering the runs of the opposite party, *having seven Wickets still standing.*

Upon a review, however, of the forces on either side, we are inclined to think that the advantage which the Gentlemen of the Civil Service have gained, is attributable not so much to their superiority in batting, as to their activity in the field: a little attention on the part of their antagonists to this point of the Game, might perhaps enable them to repeat the Challenge with a reasonable expectation of success.

### *TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

We have given insertion to Mrs. Galloper's letter, but beg leave to assure her, that we are more ignorant, than she pretends to be, of the real Conductor's of the Fuzileer. She may, perhaps, hear further from the Curry-stuff Gentlemen, on the subject of her complaint. We cannot interfere in any other manner between them. We have received a letter, which is under consideration, on the subject of the same production which has given offence to Mrs. Galloper—but altho' the letter before us professes to be written by a Person fifty-seven years of Age—who is described to be a Jolly Old Fellow—it has a Signature particularly figurative.

# THE FUZILEER.

## No. VI.

*Parole*, INTEGRITY. *Countersign*, RESPECT.

"A Lie is desperate Cowardice, it is to '*fear*' Man and '*brave*' God."

BE not alarmed gentle and upright readers, at this our thundering and apparently impolite annunciation; we have not the slightest intention, of taxing any of you, with indulgence, in this most despicable and dangerous of all vices, which degrade the human mind; nor do we even propose to dwell on so grating a subject; we have only used the quotation, as an appropriate commencement to our paper, which we shall dedicate, to the consideration of what, that unfeeling Man of sensibility, the sentimental but unfashionable Yorick, (our authority for the above,) would in all probability, designate by the vulgar and harsh name of * * * * *, but which, in the present enlightened and refined age, is subdivided, and softened, into the more facitious and genteel appellations, of, "*Drawing a long bow*," "*Quizzing*," "*Griffing*," "*Hoaxing*," &c. &c. all of which, are only varieties of each other, and of that useful art, above hinted at, so successfully practised, by the "*Natives*" of this country, and which is never mentioned in '*our*' more polite societies, but at the risk of existance.

The first species of * * * * *, viz. "*Drawing a long bow*," is an accomplishment so readily acquired, so easily displayed, and withal tends so much, to render the possessor, a pleasant companion, that we are only astonished, to find it not more regularly cultivated, than it is amongst us, in a country, where the luxuriance of the imagination, spurning at all those trammels, laid on it in more ungenial climes, by age, and situation, increases in the ratio of exposure, to the stimulating beams of the all-veryfying luminary, and is in its zenith, at an age, when in other countries, it is forced to give way to the dull exercise of reason. What can be more instructive, or amusing, than to hear a good story "*well*" told, especially, if it does not contain one word of truth in it, for truth is so narrow a path that no man of genius or invention, would risk his reputation as a clever fellow, by condescending to confine himself within its limits, indeed, if he happen to possess prudence equal to his talents, he will not even attempt a story which has the smallest connection with this "*foible*" of "*gowns-men*" and "*old-women*" lest the thread of his discourse perhaps in the most heightened and best embellished part of it, be cut short, by some prosing matter of fact fellow, who by chance having heard "*the round unvarnished tale*" before, may, unfeeling as dull!! without the slightest regard, to the interest, the story gains by the prolific imagination of the narrator, frequently interrupt him by a genteel, but annoying, "Excuse me Sir, you're wrong a little, I apprehend the story goes so," &c. &c.

In exercising this accomplishment, a Man must always be the hero of his own tale, and if ever he brings in another person, it must be merel[illegible] serve as a foil to himself—he should stick at nothing, however, marvellous or improbable; he should constantly bear in mind, that it is quite sufficient, if the bounds of possibility are not exceeded, that the more colouring he bestows upon his story, the more original and consequently more praiseworthy are his endeavours—Where is the traveller, whose works have ever been read with any degree of interest or even patience, unless he happened to be, (as most of them fortunately are,) an adept in the noble science of "*pulling*?" Where the French Marshall, who would not lose half the reputation of his victories, did he not possess and practice this art? Where the utility, of a Man spending the prime of life in this "*grilling*" climate, if at the termination of his period of service, he could not be perfect enough, in this accomplishment, to enable him, to astonish the Natives, or excite their admiration, on his return to his own country. Indeed, so conscious are the stupid dull fellows in England, of our superiority over them in this truly fascinating science, that from sheer envy they pretend to disbelieve almost all an Indian relates, unless he condescends to gratify them, with ocular demonstration or incontrovertible proofs of his assertions. There is an anecdote, related of two Officers in the service; well known, we are aware; but which as serving to shew the prudence of one of the party, and the obstinate incredulity of the inhabitants of the first nation in the world, we trust, will not be found misplaced here; Colonel B. and Major M. when in England some years ago, dined together one day, in company with a number of Men of rank, fortune, and talent, when the conversation turned on Horses, that never failing theme of an English gentleman; Major M. in the course of argument, unluckily chanced to mention, what is well known to every person in this country, that it was customary to feed horses, with *Sheep-heads* in India: *Sheep-heads* for horses!!! this was too much to believe, and coming from an Indian, met with the usual treatment of all Asiatic stories, a roar of laughter at the seeming impudence of the assertion, which on reiteration in the most vehement manner, experienced the same reception. At last the Major, with that vehemence so natural to a Man, anxious to vindicate himself from the charge of "*stretching*" appealed to the Colonel, who had hitherto sat silent—on this appeal, the Colonel, on whom the eyes of the whole company were now fixed, answered carelessly, "that he knew nothing at all about it:" this unexpected answer, from a quarter, where he made sure of corroboration, enraged and confounded, (as our readers may well imagine, who may have been placed in the same delightful predicament themselves,) the Major exceedingly, and so chop-fallen was he, that he dropped the subject.—Next day, however, he accosted the Colonel whom he met in the Coffee-room as usual, with, "What the devil B. possessed you last night, to pretend ignorance, you know just as well as I do, that Horses are often fed with Sheep-heads in India." "Yes, I certainly do." "Then why did you not support me last night in my assertion." "Why M. I'll tell you candidly; it was, because, I saw them, so resolutely determined to disbelieve *you*, that had I not disavowed all knowledge of it, they would just have set *me* down for as great a * * * * as yourself."

CORNELIUS THUMPER, is a notorious hand at "*drawing the long-bow*," indeed he has scarcely one qualification besides, except extreme good nature, and the agreeable and useful faculty of being able to laugh at his own jokes, when nobody else can: he is consequently termed a d—d pleasant sort of a fellow.—Whether this happy knack, which THUMPER possesses, was born with him, or is altogether the effect of education, we have not had any opportunities of ascertaining, but this we know, it showed itself almost immediately, on his arrival in the country, and has been so assiduously improved since that, what we recollect ten years ago (from his own narration,) was a brisk gale on rounding the Cape, by which he was made dreadfully sea-sick, has lately increased into the most violent hurricane, and tremendous sea, any ship ever lived in.—Three or four years back, she had lost her mizen and main-masts, and had all her boats washed overboard: but since the capture of the French islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, has made us more "*intimately*" acquainted with the "*nature*" and "*force*" of hurricanes, the last time we heard him repeat the old story, she had recovered her Boats and Main-mast,—lost the other two, and withal by a gentle "*puff*" of wind, had one of the Boats blown up, and fairly lodged in the Main-top, which would have played the devil with the vessel, had not CORNELIUS, gallantly stepp'd aloft, "*when none of the Sailors dared venture*," and released the groaning Mast from its burden. THUMPER cannot ride half a mile from his own house, without meeting with more wonderful adventures, and hair-breadth escapes; and performing greater feats of heroism, than mortality can boast of in a whole generation of "*common*" beings: if in hunting his old Horse (of whom by the bye he has myriads of everlasting most miraculous anecdotes,) takes him across the ridge of a paddy-field, it is certain when he gets home and tells the story, to be magnified into a six-foot-high wall with tremendous ditch beyond—or if he only meets with a Buffaloe-calf, in any of his solitary excursions, it is immediately transformed into a fierce "Cheetur" or "large Royal Tiger," which he had hunted down, but unfortunately "*could not*" kill for the thickness of the jungle.—Having once had the good luck to go with his Regiment, on field service, to assist in quelling a petty Chief who without a sufficient number of Men or Arms was foolhardy enough to rebel, he has talked so much of it since, and has added so many astonishing incidents, (none of which we must however observe, in vindication of the majesty of offended truth, ever had existance elsewhere than in his most prurient imagination,) that take his account of the campaign, it was more severe, than any, the great Wellington ever managed, and far more romantick, than the warfare of the noble Guerilla, Espoz de Mina. The guard of a miserable village, he in a short time magnified into countless hosts of armed Peons, and in two years more, if he continues, to "*carry on the war*" we doubt not will "*mount*" them all, not forgetting probably, to furnish them with Elephants and Cannon: this village, in which the Chief resided, was surrounded by a mud-wall strongly built certainly, and was besieged for five hours, before it surrendered, yet to this day, if you talk of the affair before CORNELIUS, he will immediately with a sagacious look, exclaim, "Eh, who took *Kistnamahgoondy*, I'd be glad to know? If a certain person had not been there it would not have been in our possession at this time:" and we are persuaded, that had he been at the siege of Seringapatam, or at the Battle of Assaye, this his "*Cacoethes*" would have either led him to have made the same modest insinuation, or to have asserted that the success of those glorious days, was entirely to be attributed to his personal exertions and bravery. So confirmed a bouncer, is poor CORNELIUS THUMPER, that what at first takes him no small pains to compose, he at last from mere habit, believes to be literally true, and gets much offended, if any of his improbabilities, are doubted or laughed at.

We recollect his having once mentioned at our breakfast table that he had seen Cocoanuts to the Eastward so comfortably large, that the Natives hutted in them: and he went off in a pet because PETER expressed his doubts of the circumstance, by a sort of vacant stare at the Ensign, who had already signified his astonishment, by a loud repetition of the first five bars of his favourite tune; the admirable gravity, with which the CAPTAIN preserved his countenance, on hearing this improbable story, was afterwards accounted for, as he told us he had understood, from a friend of his, that Turnips grew to such an immense size in Ireland, that they were in frequent use and requisition, as Sentry Boxes, affording at once food and cover for the Peasants of that island. In short such is CORNELIUS'S rage for shining, that he magnifies and distorts, every incident to suit his own talent, without once reflecting, that in doing so, he without intending it, commits one of the greatest faults, (to call it by no worse denomination,) a Gentleman can be guilty of.

We shall take some future opportunity to "QUIZ" "GRIFF and HOAX."

PETER PEPPER,
MOMUS MUNJAL,
CORIANDER CHARCOA

*From our Camp on the South Beach.*
*February 28th, 1814.*

### *TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.*

SIR,

For want of better amusement, I so read your newspaper, which I have tho be on the whole, about as good as othe Papers—and indeed, I have once or tv that it was the best *Madras* Paper: b I retract that opinion, and declare that it the very worst.—You have hurt my very much, and I am resolved that yo suffer in your turn; and I will have know, that your mask shall not prot I suppose you think that because you chose to write as an Editor should, and you call yourself a Conductor of a "Fu the public is to be deceived. No indee all Madras knows, that with all your n about the South Beach, and your Curr names of Pepper, Munjal and Coriander your Paroles and your Countersigns—yo you Mr. Editor, are the Fuzileer Writer, that you have taken that mode of disgu your scandalous attacks on myself and or subjects equally worthy: and I have bee dently assured, that you have no single line, from any person, on th topics that you have pretended to As to the letter lately published u pretended signature of "Clelia I will take a bible oath, that ever written by yourself; for I am that no young Lady in this Settleme would have written such a libel on he No, sir, the whole is a vile invention own, and was intended to bring, so could, into disrepute, several excel Women of my acquaintance; who, you despise you most heartily for your conduct. The anecdote which you hav ed respecting the young Lieutenant, who ed to have paid his addresses to Miss La is, I protest and vow, without the s foundation in truth; for altho' I kn you have unkindly attempted to point Miss Languish,—and altho' I have th fortune to know most of the Secrets of the young folks of Madras: I can solemnly declare, that I never mentioned the circumstance alluded to, to any body. You have called me, Sir, a "busy friend"—By the blood of the *Galloper's* Sir, you have done me a shameful injustice— and if the age of Chivalry was not gone you should smart for that expression—Busy indeed! In what way, Sir, have you found me more busy than my neighbours! If I make and receive visi —and listen and speak like other folks—and like other folks only, why am *I* to be cal Busy? Suppose I *have* secrets confided to m what then? Have you ever heard that I betrayed any secrets? Has any story of mine injured any body? Can you produce any instanc of my having hurt any character? Does any body complain of what I have said or done? Answer me these questions, if you *can*, in the affirmative, and then I will excuse you for dragging me forward in your nasty Fuzileer. I could say much more, but I will convince you, that I can be silent, when I think fit—and will merely tell you, that if you again attack me, or my friends, I will most certainly make you repent it the longest day you have to live —I will prosecute you—persecute you—ou law you—and drive you from your Sout Beach, by convincing you that I have *Courag* equal to your *Perseverance.*

GERTRUDE GALLOPE

*Madras, February 24*, 1814.

### *TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.*

MR. EDITOR,

I have never until within these few days considered with more minute attention the presen state of the struggling warfare on the Contitent, when contrasted with the private foible of our wise Ministers at home, in the excellen mode of adopting a system so advant Britains, as well a

I therefore, Mr. Editor, have never paid much attention to the numerous paragraphs inserted in the London Papers, grossly attacking the conduct of the enlightened Statesmen in their convivial moments.—I was convinced very early in the War, that additional resources would be necessary to keep up the spirits of Ministers—and that those resources would be found in cellars stored with *"all the Armies of Europe."*—I know that a vigour beyond the Law may often be found in the bottle, and that a people intoxicated with republican theories were to be fought by their own weapons.

But, Mr. Editor, I foresaw that there were certain bounds to all indulgencies, and that what was occasionally adopted as an amusement, should not be carried into a system—I foresaw that if the Allied Powers adopted the same method, with different *heads*, the consequences would be fatal; and I have not been disappointed in my fears. Late events prove Mr. Editor, that the glass is not the medium of wise Counsel, and that all Men are not equally qualified to govern nations and to empty hogsheads.

When the Germans, says Tacitus wanted to reconcile her enemies, to make Alliances, to name Chiefs, or to treat of war and peace, it was during the repast that they took Counsel; a time in which the mind is most open to the impressions of simple truths, or most easily animated to great attempts. These artless people, continues my Author, during the conviviality of the feasts, spoke without disguise. *Next day*, they weighed the Counsels of the former evening; they deliberated at a time when they were not disposed to feign, and took their resolution when they were least liable to be deceived.

Mr. Editor, such was the practice of the Ancestors of our Allies, and to which I can affirm, no objection can be made. That we have introduced an important innovation in the plan is much to be lamented. Their customs of weighing the Counsels of the evening *next day*, has, I am afraid, been totally discontinued, and hence many of the vigorous plans adopted by the present Ministers, have carried with them the stains of Wine instead of the marks of wisdom.

I shall not Mr. Editor, enter upon a detail of all the consequences of this system, as I feel them too acutely for demonstration. But what is the consequence abroad, the late very extraordinary news from our Northern Powers shews too plainly. Men in power may boast of the strength of their heads, but, it is proved, beyond all [illegible], that the Coffee and Slops of Bonaparte, are more than a match for our *Port* and *Brandy*—that a clear head has some advantages over a strong head; and, that in a complicated state of public affairs, the success of vigorous measures does not depend on the size of a *Decanter*, nor the height of a *bumper*. We cannot, at the same time, be curious in our Liquors, and careless in our *measures*.

The disorders of the Statesmen, I observe, Mr. Editor, are of a nature so different from those of other Men, that a judgment cannot be formed of them from books in my Library—I am inclined, therefore, to think that the chief business of political physicians is to regulate the *diet* of Statesmen according to existing circumstances;—I am afraid, Mr. Editor, that this has not always been done in the most judicious manner, partly, perhaps, because the faculty have not been called in proper time; but principally, because their attention has been directed to keeping them *"on their legs,"* and neglecting the *head*, as if there were nothing in that.

Hence, Mr. Editor, the accumulation of those *erudites* which so frequently are discharged, with great violence, in the shape of speeches, motions, and bills. Far otherwise would have been the case if the Gentlemen of Warwick-lane had drawn out proper tables of diet, and made out such bills of fare for Cabinet-dinners, as were suited to the business about to be discussed. To what strange accidents has the neglect [illegible] Can any one suppose Mr Editor, that a *motion of enquiry* would demand as many bottles as the *budget*, or that the many variations in the *income-tax* (for example) would admit a Minister to rise from table at the same moment? In the case of a road-bill, or a Wet-dock, a Man may do as he pleases; and his talking of the distress of the times upon an empty stomach may do no harm: but surely the defence of *Expeditions*, requires some of the *vigour* in which they were planned; and it is notorious that the *state of the Nation* will not admit of *heel-taps*.

I say, Mr. Editor, if the faculty have neglected these matters, they have erred eggregiously; and the evidence of facts will not permit me to suppose that they have not been remiss in their duty, and I am certain, Mr. Editor, they have in various instances directed their patients to the wrong *binn*. To remark only in one case, the *arguments for the War*—Is it not evident Mr. Editor, that they have been too long in the *wood?* Some even stretch as far back as the Vintage 1799, altho' not a bottle of it will bear to be *uncorked*. It is either useless the moment is is exposed to the air, or it fill weak heads with vapours; and whenever any of our brave Warrior venture to drink it abroad, they were sure to be *overtaken*.

All this Mr. Editor, a proper attention to diet and regimen might have prevented; and we might long ere now have sat down to a *peaceable* Dinner with characteristic Dishes—the English sirloin—the French fricassie—the German Sausages,—and perhaps the magnanimous boar's-head.

I know not Mr. Editor, that it is too late to suggest these hints. If I had thought so, I would not have intruded so far upon your paper; but I question whether it can be filled with matter more important at this remarkable crisis, when a bottle more or less breaks a *head*, or a *confederacy*, and the affairs of all Europe seem to rest entirely on the honesty of *Wine-merchants*.

FEBRUARY 27, 1814. JUVENIS

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### MADRAS, MARCH 8, 1814.

### ARRIVALS.

March 3d, Schooner Maria, Captain F. Kuhler, from Columbo, the 12th February.

Ditto. Brig Tay, Captain J. Carnegy, from Penang, the 19th February.

Ditto, Ship Arabella, Captain F. H. Price, from Batavia, the 7th January.

March 4th, Brig Helena, Capt. J. W. Smith, from Chittagong the 11th February.

6th Ship Moostapha, Captain G. Gibson, from Rangoon 22d Feb.

### DEPARTURES.

3d, H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Capt. G. S. Hepburn, for Penang.

Brig Tay, Capt. James Carengy, for Bengal.

Schooner Ship Brothers, Capt. R. Arbuthnot, for Bengal.

## CALCUTTA,—FEBRUARY 19, 1814.

### *ARRIVALS.*

February 12, ship Cornwallis, Captain Graham, from Bombay the 1st ultimo

Do. 13, the United Kingdom, passed up from Saugor.

Ditto 14, Ship Good Hope, Captain Napier, from Covelong, the 21st ultimo.

Ditto 15, His Majesty's Sloop Barracouta, from Ceylon and Madras the 10th instant.

Ditto 16, Ship Flora, Captain Hawkins, from Coringa, the 7th February.

### *DEPARTURES.*

Feb. 4 Auspicious, Haram, Penang.

Do. 6. (From Saugor;) H. C. S. Sir William Pulteney, Christopher, and Moffat, Lee, and Licenced Ship Vansittart, Reid, Pointe de Galle and England; and Licensed Ship Lady Flora, Knox, England.

Do. 7. (From Saugor;) H. C. S. Cambridge, Toussaint, Bombay.

Do. 8. Lord Minto, Turner, Malacca. *Passengers:* Lieut. Vincent, Troops and followers.

Do. 10 General Browne, Kilpatrick, Fort Marlborough *Passengers:* Captain and Mrs. Porteous, and two children, Troops and followers,—Brig Lord Nelson Gaudart, Acheen.—Lorena, (Portuguese,) Pereira, Columbo and Goa.

*Passengers* per Ann, from Columbo: Lieut. Charles M'Carthy, & Ensign Thomas Swayne, with a Detachment of H. M 66th Foot; Samuel Barry, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 25th Dragoons.

*Passengers* per Andromeda, from Macao; Messrs; P. Huet, M. Borrades, and Joze J. Dos Rems.

### *DEPARTURES FROM KEDGEREE.*

February 13, H. C. Ship Lord Forbes, Captain Edwards, for Bombay, ditto Minerva, Captain Anderson, for ditto, and ship Duncan, Captain Miller, for Madras—do. 16, ship Mysore, F. Smyth, bound to China.

The ship *Friendship*, of this port, has recently been purchased by Captain Black, and is on the eve of departure for Bencoolen; for which place she has been taken up by government.

Since our last, the despatches for the Honorable Company's ships *William Pitt*, *Lord Forbes* and *Minerva*, have been despatched from the Bankshall; those for the *Northumberland* and *Tottenham*, have subsequently left town; and it is understood that the *Lady Lushington* and *Union* will also leave the river in all this month.

## BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1814.

ARRIVED.—February 18th the Hon. C's. Cruizer Benares, Captain William Eatwell, from Bussora—19th The Hon. Company's Timber Ship *Ernaud*, Lieutenant H. Hardy, from Calicut.—20th Ship *Anna*, Captain John Tate, from China.—21st Ship *Bombay Merchant*, Captain John Grant, from Calcutta.

### *DEPARTURES.*

February 20th, The Honourable Company's Bengal Pilot Brig *Sophia*, Lieutenant D. Anderson, to Calcutta.

## COLOMBO,—FEBRUARY 16, 1814.

On Monday last the Honorable Company's Ships Carnatic, Captain Swinton, Hugh Inglis Captain Fairfax, and Lord Melville Captain Crabb, sailed for Point de Galle there to complete their Cargo of Cinnamon and wait for Convoy.

Passengers from Ceylon to the Cape of Good Hope, per Carnatic.

Mr. and Mrs. Laughton, and Family—Mrs. Bletterman.

### *ARRIVALS.*

11th February, ship Forbes, Captain J. L. Scarwell, from Bombay.

Grab ship Pembroke, Captain George Ross, from Bombay. Passenger Lieutenant Lamb.

12th H. C. ship Batavia, Captain John Mayne, from Calcutta, Passenger Miss Watkins for Bombay.

13th Keith, Gundra Hamidoe Hadjie Ismael, from Tellicherry.

14th ship Phillippa, Captain George Nicholl, from Calcutta, Passengers Captain J Carnes, H M. 56th Regt. A D C. to Major General Skinner, Mr. Fanning, Mr Prague.

15th ship Surabaya, Captain William Webster from Bombay.

19th Brig Wilhelmina, Captain W. S. de Waas, from Bombay.

Patamary Maha Letchimy, Tindal Abdulla, from Bombay.

22d Cutter Tartar, Captain J. Matheysz, from Tuticoreen,—Passenger Ensign D. Maitland 19th Regt. Native Infantry.

### *DEPARTURES.*

11th schooner Maria, Commander C. F. Kubler for Madras, Passenger A. Bartho.

12th Brig Fanny, Commander P. Chonitte for Cochin.

Boat Johanna, Commander J. Vanzyl for Trincomalie, Passengers Mr. Gosling, and Mr Wolf.

16th H. C. ship Batavia, Captain J. Mayne, for Bombay.

20th Ship Sourabaya, Capt. W. Webster for Calcutta.

POINT DE GALLE, passed Feb 9th H. C. ship Batavia, Captain J. Mayne, from Calcutta.

10th arrived ship Emma, Captain E. L. Jefferson, from Colombo.

Ship Diana, Captain Zach. Clark, from Colombo Passenger D. Stark Esq.

11th ship Rahimshaw, Captain R. S. Best, from Bombay, Passengers W. Hackly, Esq. Civil Servant, Mr. Cazalet, Captain Watson.

February 16th ship Phœnix, Capt. James Campbell, from Sourabaya—Passengers 153 Javanese Volunteers and followers for H. M. Ceylon Regiment.

February 17th H. C. new ship Vansittart, Captain Hugh Read, from Bengal bound to England.—Mrs. Ried, Mrs Dickson and Child, Mrs. Ludlow and 2 Children, Mrs Scott and 5 Children, Mrs. Kelso and 4 Children, Lieut. Col Worsley, Captain Seviney H. C. Artillery, A. Kelso, Esq W. Wilson, Eq. Thomas Davidson, Esq R. Marquis, Esq Mr Charles Bernard, and twenty six Children.

### *DEPARTURES.*

11th Feb. ship Rahimshaw, Captain R. J. Best, for Madras, and Bengal.

12th ship Diana, Captain Zach. Clark, for Madras

February 18th ship Pomona, Captain T. G. Street, from Colombo.

TRINCOMALIE,—Arrived Feb. 17th Grab Hydresa, Nacodah Terwasha, from Bengal.

## PENANG,—FEBRUARY 12, 1814.

On Wednesday, the Fleetwood, Captain James Green, anchored in the harbour from Calcutta.

The Fleetwood left the pilot on the 16th ultimo, but gives us less information than we expected to have received by this conveyance.—Passengers Mrs. Green, Dr. J. Robertson, Superintending Surgeon for Java; Lieutenant Gandy, Volunteer, ditto: Captain Watts, country Service; and Mr. John Manington.

The Fleetwood, having passed Pulo Boutan, on the 5th instant, and being abreast of the Laddars, encountered suddenly very severe weather from the E. N. E. with a heavy and immense sea, so as to drive her off the coast;—this occasioned her to labour much,—and it was with extreme difficulty, she made the port of her destination.

The Brig Bee, arrived on Thursday evening, commanded by Captain Arthur Hayes, from Calcutta;—left the pilot, 22d ultimo, passenger F. Ferrao, Esq.

### *DEPARTURES.*

February 5, Ship Eliza, Captain Thomas Fancourt, for Portsmouth.

6, Brig Sea Horse, Captain P. Thissele, for the Eastward.

Do. H. C. C. Thetis, Captain G. T. Hepburn, for Madras.

7, Do. Cauder Bux, Bappoo Malim, for Nagore.

Do. Fattal Reyman, Mera Hussen Marican, for ditto.

Do. Mahomed Bux, Sheck Abdulcauder, for Porto Novo.

8, Do. Cauder Bux, Sayboo, for Nagore.

Our thanks are due to the Correspondent of Malacca, who has so kindly enabled us to lay the following information before the public, under date the 30th ultimo.

"The ship Discovery, Captain O'Conner, arrived here yesterday, from Batavia, which Port she left on the [illegible] December: on the 7th instant, Captain C. spoke the Hoogly in the straits of Banca, who was informed by the Commander of that ship, that he fell in with the Charlotte on the 17th, and with the Mary on the 22d December from Japan, with cargoes of Copper and Japan-ware.—The expedition had succeeded, and one of the Officers who accompanied it got permission to stay, but Doctor Ainslie, was not allowed to remain at Japan.—The Charlotte and Mary lay there three months—and parted company two days after they sailed from that port.—They appeared to be deeply laden; and it was supposed, that another vessel would soon be despatched from Java to Japan, with the sanction of the Japanese Government; which, by the bye, never allowed the Dutch to send more than one ship annually to their territory—Doctor Ainslie, and the rest of the Commissioners, were all well.

"Mr. Richard Brown, (who was appointed Superintendant of the Tin Mines, in the district of Taboualie, on the Island of Banca,) and his Dutch assistant, were murdered by some Malays, connected with this establishment.—They seized the Amboynese soldiers and kept them in captivity for some days, with intention, eventually to sell them as slaves at Billiton.—The Margaret, a small vessel in the Company's Service, and commanded by Richard O'Conner, was sent to Tabooalie, to make some enquiry into the matter,—and owing to the fortunate escape of one or two of the Amboynese soldiers, the abode of those Russians was discovered in the midst of a thick jungle, where Captain O'Conner, and a detachment of Amboynese soldiers, under the command of an European Officer, who had come in the Margaret, went on shore and took them by surprize, in their hut; and in the conflict killed two or three of their body.—The principal man concerned in the horrible deed, was one of those that fell.—It appears by subsequent information, that Mr. Brown, and his Dutch assistant, were forcibly tied to a tree and most inhumanly stabbed with kreases.—Further endeavours are making to discover all the other persons of this merciless Banditti.

"Mr. Hugh Hope has been appointed a Member of Council, at Batavia, in the room of Mr. Muntinghe, who has retired from the Service."

# THE COURIER.

## *Tuesday, March* 8, 1814.

The Weather at this Presidency is becoming gradually warmer, in the middle of the day, altho' the mornings and evenings continue to be delightful. We scarcely recollect, any season, during our long residence in India, in which we have enjoyed a more pleasant climate, than since our last Monsoon.

We hear that several gay parties are in contemplation—a Masquerade is again spoken of, and many *Characters* are anxious to be exhibited. We are sorry to say, however, that our beautiful little Theatre continues to be neglected; and that the success of the Dramatic Performances at Calcutta, has produced no effect on the Amateurs of this Presidency.

Among the festivities of the present week, we understand that a large party will dine with The Honorable Mr. and Mrs. Murray on Thursday—and that Mrs. Murray will be "at home" to her friends in the Evening.

The dispatches brought for the Bengal Government by the *Acorn*, and taken to Bengal by the *Baracouta*, reached Calcutta, on Thursday the 17th ultimo.

His Excellency Sir Samuel Hood arrived at Calcutta on Saturday the 12th ultimo, late in the evening. On the following morning His Excellency's Flag was hoisted opposite to the Ramparts of Fort William and saluted by the proper number of Guns—His Excellency has visited the Countess of Loudon and Moira at Barackpore—but it appears, that His Excellency the Governor General had not returned from his hunting party, to the seat of Government.

The *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* has furnished us with some further interesting particulars of the success of the Allies against the French Armies in Germany: and especially, of the decisive and important victory gained by the Crown Prince of Sweden near the village of Dennewitz.

Our readers will remember that the account of these glorious events reached this Presidency, by Express on the 8th ultimo, and had been brought to Bombay by the Ship *Betsey*. The Letters from Mr. Liston, dated at Constantinople, the 11th and 15th of October, which will be seen in another part of our paper, contain much interesting information; and the Supplement to the *Vienna Gazette Extraordinary*, supplies what was wanting to fill up the outline, previously sketched by the *precis* which we republished from the Bombay Journals.

It appears from the *Vienna Gazette* that on the 12th of September, the Head-quarters of the Allied Army were at Toeplitz; and that on the 10th and 11th, the French Army, (amounting according to Mr. Liston's statement to 150,000 men,) led by Bonaparte in person, made several movements in front of the Allies—who awaited him anxiously in the same spot which proved so fatal to General Vandamme. On the 12th, the French were described to be retreating, and the Allies in pursuit of him—"upon his heels." It is to be collected, however, from Mr. Liston's letter of the 15th of October, that Bonaparte again advanced and attacked the Allies. As the battle is stated to have lasted three days, and to have terminated, against the French, on the 17th of September, the attack of course was made on the 15th, three days subsequent to the date of the last official dispatch. Thus far we think, the intelligence may be considered as worthy of confidence; but it should seem, that the reports of the Allies being in possession of Dresden, and of the French head-quarters being temporarily at Leipsic, require confirmation. The surrender of Suchet to Lord William Bentinck, is treated by Mr. Liston as a *rumour*—but which, however, had reached Constantinople, from different quarters.

It would have afforded us infinite pleasure if the *Benares* which recently arrived at Bombay—had brought us any confirmation of the defeat of Bonaparte on the 17th of September: but the little that we are enabled to glean from the *Bombay Gazette*, is far from satisfactory. The intelligent Editor of that Journal, declares, that he is as much perplexed, as before, regarding the battle we have just alluded to; and his speculations and opinions, touching that event founded on the intelligence received by the *Betsey*, we laid before our readers in the *Courier* of the 22d ultimo.

We collect however, from the last *Bombay Gazette* that at the time of the latest accounts from the seat of war, Zerbst was occupied by the Russians—that the Allied Bohemian Army was advancing into Saxony, and that on the 27th of August, the whole of Croatia was occupied by the Austrians.—With regard to Spain, no satisfactory intelligence, appears to have been received by the *Benares*.

It is possible, however, that dispatches by that Vessel may have been forwarded to the Supreme Government; and that we may receive further information from the *Calcutta Gazette*.

We are truly concerned to learn, that notwithstanding our anxiety to furnish the Public with an *impartial* and *accurate* report of the Proceedings in the Supreme Court against Messrs. Brown, Douglas and Gahagan, we have been mistaken in our recollection of some of the details—in respect of which, we however expressed ourselves doubtingly.—It affords us great pleasure thus to correct our errors, and we trust that our readers will be satisfied, that we could have no motive for reporting the transaction inaccurately in the last *Courier*.

We have stated that in the Second Term of the last year a rule was obtained calling on the Defendants to shew cause why Criminal Informations should not be filed.—"That the rule, as, *we believed*, was granted by the Lord Chief Justice but refused, "*if our recollection was correct*, by Mr. "Justice Macnaghten, principally upon the "Ground, that his Lordship considered "the Court not to have Jurisdiction to entertain such a proceeding." We are now assured, that Mr. Justice Macnaghten did not, at the time when the rule was granted, express any opinion on the subject of Jurisdiction; but, declined granting the rule, because, although the offence had been committed in October 1812—the application for the rule was not made until the 29th of March following—that in the intermediate time the Prosecutor might have proceeded by Indictment at the Sessions holden in January 1813—but did not make his application to the Court, until so late in the Second Term of that year, that the Defendants', within the Term, could not have shewn cause against the Rule.—That although the Counsel for the Prosecutor endeavoured to account for the delay, by *stating* certain circumstances in excuse, yet that the statement was not on oath—and that if the same facts had *formally* appeared, the Defendants ought not to have been affected by them. That, therefore, and as the Prosecutor was in the Company's Service, and under the immediate protection of Government—and that as another Session was then approaching—His Lordship was of opinion, that supposing the Court had a right to proceed by way of Information, the case in question did not call for the exercise of its discretion—and that the Prosecutor should be left to the ordinary course by Indictment.

In the last *Courier*, it will be observed, that we supposed these sentiments to have been delivered by Mr. Justice Macnaghten, at the time, when the rule was made absolute—and that we expressed *our belief* that his Lordship at the same time, had differed in opinion from the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Newbolt, on the point of Jurisdiction. We have since however been assured, that Mr. Justice Macnaghten, was not on the Bench, when the rule was made absolute—and we have therefore confounded what fell from His Lordship on one occasion, with what we erroneously supposed to have been delivered on another.

It appears also, that the little which we endeavoured to report of His Lordship's opinion on the subject of Jurisdiction has been inaccurately given; we shall therefore attempt to correct our error, on this score, by stating what we are assured, is the *substance* of what fell from His Lordship, on the day that the Sentences were passed on the Defendants. In justice to ourselves, however, we must add, that we did not report, His Lordships speech at the *time*, in the same manner that we endeavoured to take down what fell from the Lord Chief Justice—and this, we trust, will be deemed a sufficient excuse, for the errors, which we are now about to correct.

Mr. Justice Macnaghten said, that not being satisfied that the Supreme Court had Jurisdiction to proceed in the case in question by Information.—He, in attempting to satisfy his mind on that point had become of opinion, that the Court had not Jurisdiction.

That from the nature of the Court, it could not exercise any Jurisdiction, but that which it could be shewn to possess. It was therefore for those who affirmed that the Court *had* Jurisdiction, to point out how, and where it was given. That as His Lordship viewed the subject, he could not feel himself justified in making such an assertion, unless he was able to point out the ground on which it stood. That in His Lordship's conception, a person *should be able to show how the Court had Jurisdiction* in a particular case, before he could be qualified to assert that it had it at all. That His Lordship had often sought and had never received satisfaction in that respect.

That the Charter spoke *as if* the Court had a right to allow Criminal Informations to be filed, but that to justify the exercise of a power, it must depend upon express authority. That His Lordship protested against the doctrine which went to assume it by implication.

That in the Case before the Court, however, it was not necessary to dwell upon the topic last alluded to, for the Court had a right, expressly given to it, to proceed in several cases by Criminal Information. That it had that right in a sufficient number of instances to satisfy the words of the Charter, for independantly of *qui tam* informations, which were totally unconnected with the principal proceeding, it would be seen by the 33d of George the 3d, Chap. 52, that several offences in that Act, (and in particular parts of it to which His Lordship then adverted) might be prosecuted by Criminal Information. That there might be other cases in which the right was expressly given, but that the mention by way of example, and the power being given in particular instances, was an argument against its existence in general.

That it might be said that the Supreme Court had the powers generally which belonged to the Court of King's Bench—but, that His Lordship could not see where they were given. That if the Admiralty, Ecclesiastical and Equitable Jurisdictions were said to be similar to that of the corresponding Courts in England, the assertion might be confirmed by the Charter—but, that His Lordship could not discover, that the Supreme Court had the Jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench—That, very far from it, the individual Justices of the Supreme Court had, the power and authority which the Justices of the King's Bench possess—but that the proceedings here are directed in Civil matters to be very different from those of the King's Bench—indeed, (His Lordship observed) he might almost say, (in some instances at least,) the reverse of them.

That as to the Criminal Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the Charter had declared it should be a Court of *Oyer and Terminer*; and have, and be invested with the like power and authority as Commissioners or Justices of Oyer and Terminer in England—to enquire of all Crimes from the highest Capital offence to the lowest Misdemeanor: and *for that purpose*, to issue a precept to the Sheriff, commanding him to Summon a Grand Jury &c. That this was the mode prescribed by the Charter for the trial *of all offences generally*, and that that of which the Defendants were accused, did not, so far as His Lordship knew, or could learn, form an exception.

That whether or not the Supreme Court might have the Jurisdiction, contended for, derivatively from the Mayor's Court, His Lordship did not know—but mentioned the circumstance in the spirit of conjecture—and that altho' it was never put upon that footing by any person, with whom His Lordship had ever conversed on the subject, He thought it proper to state so much—for that His Lordship could conceive it possible that it was the case—That His Lordship therefore wished to reserve to himself the right of changing his opinion, if by inspecting the Charter of the Mayors Court, (which His Lordship knew not how to come at) he should find himself warranted in doing so.

His Lordship further observed, that he did not so much assert that the Supreme Court had not, as that his Lordship did not know, that it *had* Jurisdiction in the principal case.—That the doubts which his Lordship entertained, were more than sufficient to prevent him from concurring in its exercise; in a case in which, (His Lordship said) he could not see any necessity for introducing it—or any benefit likely to result from its introduction—in a case, in which supposing the right to be indisputable—the Prosecutor ought, in his Lordship's Judgment, to have been left to the ordinary course of proceeding by Indictment.

## CALCUTTA,—February 15, 1814.

On Friday last, Mr. Augustus Frederick Hamilton, was admitted an Attorney and Proctor of the Supreme Court, vice Mr. Donald M'Nabb, who has proceeded to Europe, and, on the following day Mr. William Augustus Brewer, was also admitted an Attorney and Proctor of the same Court, in the room of Mr. Benjamin Saunders, resigned—Mr. Richard Cracraft has resigned the Office of Attorney for Paupers, in which he has been succeeded by Mr. Benjamin Comberbach.

At the last meeting of the *Asiatic Society*, Sir E. H. East, Major Doyle, J. Thomson, C. Rich, and Mathew Lumsden, Esq. were elected Members, and the establishment of a Museum in the Society's apartments, for the reception of Indian curiosities, was determined on, to the superintendance of which Mr. N. Willich was nominated.

(☞ *See Supplement.*)

## MADRAS MARRIAGE.

On Saturday the 5th Instant, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Reverend M. Davies, Mr. Henry Barrs, Conductor of Ordnance, to Miss Anna Louisa Bell.

## MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Bangalore on the 26th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Hilton, His Majesty's 25th Light Dragoons, of a Daughter.

On the 21st February, the Lady of Major Ahmuty, of a Son.

Early on Thursday morning, Mrs. Urquhart, of a Son.

## MADRAS DEATHS.

At Vellore on the morning of the 12th instant, Mr. Surgeon Adam L. Smith, of the 2d Battalion 12th Regt. N. I.—A Gentleman of general approved abilities, whose private virtues, and goodness of heart, will long endear his memory to his numerous friends and acquaintances.

On the 28th of February, Pogos Petrous, Esq. Armenian Merchant, after a severe and painful illness of two months, in the 50th year of his age—sincerely regretted by all his friends.

## BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On Monday last, the 14th current, at St. John's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Young, Captain Green, His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot, to Mrs. Clarke, Widow of the late Ensign Clarke, of the Honorable Company's Service, and Daughter of the late Thomas Gough, Esq of Find in the county of Salop.

On Thursday last, the 10th current, at St. John's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Ward William Robert Jennings, Esq. of the Civil Service, eldest Son of Ross Jennings, Esq. of Jessore, to Miss Mary Anne Malone.

On Saturday last, the 12th current, Stephen Carrapit, Esq. to Mrs. Merjohn Sarkies, the relict of the late Mackertich Sarkies, Esq.

On Sunday last, the 13th current, Mr John Vandenberg, to Miss Eleanora Rowland.

On the 5th current, Mr. James Murray, to Miss Catharine Dyen.

At Moorshedabad, on the 19th ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Mr. James Lewis Arnold to Miss Josephina Boytard, daughter of L. B. Boytard, Esq.

At Dacca, on the 5th current, Mr. Aratoon Aga Jah, to Miss Elizabeth Gregore.

## BENGAL DEATH.

At Barrackpore, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. Ch[illegible] Bennett, late Assistant at Messrs. Measures and Wallace's School; aged 22 years.

## BOMBAY MARRIAGE.

At Seroor on the 30th January, Serjeant Major Richard Kelley, of the 1st Bat. 2d Regiment N. I. to Miss Mary Ann Griffiths.

## CEYLON.

Marriage,—At Colombo on the 14th instant, Mr Olke Edeman, to Miss Sophia Maria Mercier.

Death,—At Trincomalie on the 6th inst 2d Lieut. William Atkinson of H. M. 3d Ceylon Regt. He died universally and deservedly regretted—As an Officer he possessed a strict assiduity in the discharge of his professional duties to which was united the most pleasing manners and amiable disposition, which endeared him not only to the Officers of his corps but also to every individual, both Civil and Military with whom he was acquainted.

## *PENANG.*

Died,—On the 19th instant, Mrs Deborah Winte

## EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 13th instant, at her father's house Hillingdonheath, Middlesex, Sophia Atkinson, in her 13th year.

At Hampstead, on Friday 25th, Mr. Reynolds, of Upper Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square, aged 67, formerly clerk to the Hon. Justice Wilson, afterwards to the Hon. Mr. Justice Buller, and lately to the Hon. Mr. Justice Chambre.

On Saturday, the 26th, at Adlestrop, Gloucestershire, aged 79, universally lamented by who all knew him, the Reverend Thomas Leigh, of Stonleigh Abbey, in the county of Warwick, and Rector of Adlestrop.

On Monday, at Highgate, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Joachim Stoqueler, Esq. of Hattongarden.

On Monday, at her son's house, in Ball's Pond, Mrs. D. Fernie, relict of the late Mr. David Fernie of St Mary Axe.

Same day, at Liverpool, Samuel Hewarden Fazak ly, Esq. of Fazakerly Hall, late Lieutenant-Colonel the 3d regiment of Lankcashire Militia.

Sunday se'nnight, Hadstow, of a decline, Mrs. Lyn wife of the Rev. R. Lyne, rector of Little Petherick

Monday the 14th ult. in consequence of a fall fro his horse, on returning from Rothwell Fair, Mr. Wi bore's of Tilton, grazier.

A few days ago, in Wigston poor-house, near Leic ter, Elizabeth Freer, a Kentish woman, aged 116. S retained her faculties, and could do her necessary e employ in the house till within a few days before h decease, and was at church a fortnight [illegible].

Thursday, the 10th of June, [illegible], who was tried and convicted at York Lent As[illegible]785, of poisoning her husband, but was not of so sound mind and understanding at the time to receive the sentence of Court and has since that period been confined in York Castle.

*MADRAS:*—Printed by *THOMAS LETCHUM*, for the PROPRIETORS, Second-Line Popham's Broadway.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

*TUESDAY*, *MARCH* 8, 1814.

## CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*FORT WILLIAM, February* 18, 1814.

A Dispatch, of which the following are Extracts, has been received from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Published by order of his Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

G. DOWDESWELL,
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO J. ADAM, Esq.
*Sec. to the Supreme Govt. of Fort William.*

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, the Copy of a Dispatch from the Assistant, in charge of the Residency, at Bagdad, dated the 23d of November 1813, containing further and important accounts of the success which has attended the Allied Armies in Germany, in their

tions against the French.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) F WARDEN.
*Chief Secretary.*

Castle, January 29, 1814.

TANTINOPLE, October 11, 1813.

Lord,

ng to the letter I had the honor to
our Lordship, on the 4th of last month.
ue to take the liberty of transmitting
uments, concerning the course of th
each me, early enough to give me hopes
the first to communicate the events to
ey relate.

ay your Lordship will find enclosed a
tion of the Supp[illegible] Vienna Ga-
xtraordinary, of the 17th of September,
er with a Russian Bulletin, containing
rs received on the 6th of this month.
a extract of a private letter addressed to
a person of ability and good informa-
which gives a general view of what has
place since the recommencement of hos-

hese accounts, I have only to add, that
rte having advanced at the head of
men towards the frontiers of Bohemia,
reason to expect a great battle, on the
11th of September,) and having then
again towards Dresden, the conclusion
has been drawn, is that he had found
at he occupied no longer tenable, that
d determined to retreat towards the
Rhine, and that the forward movement in question was meant to screen the march of his Artillery and heavy baggage from Dresden to the Westward. There is even a rumour, that General Blucher had entered into that City, after its evacuation by the French Army. But no authentic information of this nature has been received.

The last letters I have seen from Vienna, talk in high spirits of the position of the affairs of the Allies. They say, that Bonaparte appears to have lost his confidence and presence of mind, and to have acted for some time past, without any fixed plan; that the spirit of his Troops is much fallen off; and that his Senate for the first time, has ventured to remonstrate against his plan of raising a new levy from the conscription of 1815. Whereas the Allied Powers cordially united, follow a concerted plan with steadiness, and a presentiment of success, and that their Troops rival each other in enthusiasm and perseverance, and fight like Lions, while their numbers are daily encreased by the desertion in immense numbers and in whole Corps, of the Auxiliaries of the Confederation of the Rhine.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) R. LISTON.

## VIENNA, September, 17, 1813.

*Head Quarters, Toeplitz, Sept.* 12, 1813.

Yesterday and the day before the Enemy made movements, in our front, which led us to expect a serious attack. We awaited him anxiously in the same spot were lately so unfortunate a period was put to the advance of General Vandamme. Napoleon himself was present with his guard. We have expected till now in vain the advance of the Enemy. His outposts are withdrawing; ours follow upon their heels.

This moment a Courier arrived from the Head-quarters of H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Sweden, with the news of a fresh and important victory which the troops under his command gained on the 6th instant at Dennewitz, between Interbock, and Zahne, over the Corps of Marshal Duke of Reggio, of Generals Bertrand and Reynier, and the Duke of Padau, the whole under the command of the Marshal Prince of Moskwa. The following is the circumstantial report published in H. R. H. Head-quarters.

*Head quarters, Interbock, Sept.* 8, 1813.

The Crown Prince established his Head-quarters on the 4th instant, at Rabenstein. At the moment when H. R. H. had put himself in march with the Russian and Swedish army for Roslaw, in order to pass the Elbe there, and thence to move upon Leipzig, he learnt that the Enemy, after having made a shew of withdrawing to the left bank of the river, had on a sudden thrown himself again into his entrenchments at Tenchl and Tragna in front of Wittenberg. This sudden return gave room to conjecture, that he either intended to attack the Allied Army, during its passage of the river, or to march rapidly upon Berlin. The Crown Prince caused the army to march slowly forward, and announced that the next day orders would be given for their further destination. Two Battalions, one Prussian the other Swedish, were detached to Roslaw under the command of Lieut. Colonel Holst, to prepare the materials for constructing a Bridge. Reports came in hourly from the outposts that the enemy was marching upon Zahne. This post occupied by the Corps of General Dobschutz belonged to the Corps d'Armee of General Tauenzien—It was attacked on the evening of the 4th by a great superiority of force, and maintained with much gallantry. The Enemy after having been repulsed in many repeated attacks, retired to his entrenchments before Wittenberg. The next day (the 5th September) fresh destructive attacks were made upon Zahne, and the position was carried in spite of the gallant defence of General Dobschutz and his troops. The same occurred after an obstinate resistance at the post of Syda, which was held by the corps d'Armee of General Tauenzien. The country people, the out posts and scouts, reported with confidence that the enemy was taking the Torgau road. Every hour brought fresh reports of this nature, one only mentioned that his object was to march upon Juterbock.

The Crown Prince broke up at 3 in the Morning of the 6th from Rabinstein, and collected the Swedish and Russian Army upon the heights of Lobessen.—H. R. H. was expecting accounts from General Tauenzien, whom he supposed to be hotly engaged when he received a report from General Bulow, with information that the whole of the Enemy's Army was marching en masse upon Juterbock, and that he was quite outflanked, the Crown Prince ordered him to attack the Enemy immediately in flank and rear, before General Tauenzien, who defended the approaches to the Town should be overpowered by numbers. The Swedish army which had already marched 2 (German) miles, set out for Juterbock, which was 3 miles distant; the Russian army followed, except the advanced guard under General Woronzow, and the corps of General Tzernicheff, which remained before Wittenberg. A fire of cannon and musketry soon began between the Prussian troops and the enemy's army, the Russian and Swedish troops advanced in forced march, but were obliged to halt an instant to put themselves in order of battle. The Prussian army, at the utmost 20,000 strong, resisted in the mean time with a courage truly heroic, the repeated attacks of 70,000 enemies, supported by 200 pieces of cannon. The contest was unequal and destructive, but there was not an instant of irresolution amongst the Prussian troops, and if any battalions were compelled for a moment to yield the ground they had won, it was only to recover it again upon the spot. In this state of things, 70 Russian and Swedish battalions, 10,000 cavalry of both nations, with 150 pieces of cannon, advanced in columns of attack with sufficient intervals to form in. Already upwards of 4,000 Russian and Swedish cavalry, and several batteries had rushed forward at the gallop to support a point against which the enemy directed his principal attack. Their arrival began to check him, and the sight of the columns did the rest. The fate of battle was decided in an instant. The enemy's army began its retreat; the cavalry attacked with a courage approaching to fury, and put the columns into disorder, which retreated in the greatest haste upon the road to Dahme. The enemy's force consisted of four corps d'Armée, that of Marshal Duke of Reggio, of Generals Bertrand and Reynier, and the Duke of Padua, and about 3 or 4,000 Poles, infantry and cavalry; the whole under the command of Marshall Prince of Moskwa.

The result of this battle fought at the Village of Dennewitz, (whose name it will bear) was already yesterday morning 5,000 prisoners, 3 Standards, 25 or 30 Cannon, and above 200 Ammunition Waggons.—The field of battle and roads upon which the Enemy retreated, are covered with dead and wounded, and a great many arms. Above 6000 prisoners are already collected. The Enemy who is closely pursued and seems to endeavour to gain the direction of Torgaw, will not reach the Elbe without still suffering considerable loss. Already yesterday evening, Gen Wobeser who was ordered to march with 6,000 men from Luckau upon Dahme had attacked the latter Town, in which were the Prince of Moskwa and the Dukes of Reggio and Padua, a Division of the Enemy which was retreating upon Dresden, and took 2,500 prisoners. Major Hellwig broke up with 800 Cavalry for Tchwemitz and Hertzberg, attacked in the night an enemy's Column, and took 6000 Men, and 8 Pieces of Cannon. General Orourke, at the head of his Cavalry, [illegible] above 1,000 prisoners, and several Guns.—[illegible] Troops bring in more every instant. The Enemy's loss in killed and wounded must be enormous. The Prince of the Moskwa had half his escort killed. The Marshall Duke of Reggio himself attacked General Tauenzien's Infantry, and General Reynier's, like one desirous of death, remained long under the fire of our Tirailleurs. It may be reckoned that the enemy has lost up to this time in killed, wounded and prisoners, from 16 to 18,000 men, above 60 cannons, and 400 ammunition waggons.

The Prussian loss is great, and amounts to 4 or 5000 killed and wounded; the result of this battle must however console every true Patriot, who sees the cause of his country triumph by the death of these brave men.

The Russian and Swedish troops have suffered very little. The troops rivalled each other in courage and devotion. The heroick example which the Prussian army has given will live in the memory of every warrior, and animate those who struggle for the independence of Germany.

(Here follow the praises of different officers.)

Amongst the prisoners are many Saxons, who have desired to form a Saxon legion destined to fight for the independence of Princes and the freedom of Germany. The Crown Prince grants their request, convinced that the attachment of these brave men will be agreeable to the allied Courts.

Head-Quarters, Toeplitz, 12th September 1813.
10 P. M.

A second courier has just now arrived from the Swedish Head-Quarters of the 9th, and brings the account of the French after the battle of Dennewitz having been pursued to beneath the cannon of Torgau, when Col. Pahlen took from them 500 more prisoners and 2 guns. The army of the Crown Prince had already occupied Muhlberg, Seftenberg, and Elsterwerda. The number of guns taken at the time of the couriers departure amounted to 75, the ammunition waggons to 400, and from 10 to 12,000 prisoners were brought in.

From the Lower Elbe news had arrived, that Marshal Davoust had retired to Hamburg. Gen. Walmoden, who was at Boitzenberg by the last accounts, had taken from him 2000 prisoners in his retreat; a whole battalion of Wirtenberger's had also gone over to Gen. Walmoden.

(COPY)

## CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16, 1813.

My Lord,

An accident having retarded the departure of the Messenger dispatched by Mr. Morier for Bagdad, I am happy to inform your Lordship, that accounts have been since received of an important victory gained by the Allies over the French Army commanded by Bonaparte.

After the retrogade motion mentioned in my last, he again advanced towards Toeplitz and attacked the Allies. The Battle lasted three days, but was decided against the French on the evening of the 17th September, when Napoleon retired, with a great loss in men (which however is not stated) and still greater loss in Artillery.

This important intelligence was transmitted to the Porte by the Prince of Wallachia; who received it by express from his agent at Vienna; and there seems to be no doubt of the fact. Report adds but not from the same authentic source, that the Allies were in possession of Dresden, and that the French Head-quarters were for the moment at Liepsick.

*Rumours* have reached us from different quarters, that Suchet had surrendered to Lord William Bentinck with 9000 Men.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect.

Your Lordship's &c.
(Signed) ROB. LISTON.

## THE SUN,—*September* 2, 1813.

### SINGULAR NARRATIVE.

The following most singular and extraordinary narrative is in circulation:—

"A distinguished Foreigner, resident in this country, and intimately connected with Vienna, has been privately informed, that during the Armistice letters, purporting to be letters from the late Queen of France, had been secretly transmitted to the Emperor of Austria, in which the deceased invokes his Imperial Majesty most seriously to remember the sacred obligations of affection and consanguinity which had existed between them; and never to forget the inhuman and unexampled cruelties inflicted on herself, and on her Family—to be no longer a participator in murder, pollution, tyranny, and rapine; the awful crisis had arrived.

"His own happiness here and hereafter depended on his decison. These letters were short, impressive, and devout, written in a hand writing which, [illegible] was a perfect *fac simile*.

"The impression of the wax, the same she used in correspondence with her family.

"To increase the appearance of supernatural agency, they were deposited during the night, in a mysterious manner, which evaded all inquiries and research.

"The Emperor paid a marked but silent attention to their contents, and gradually became serious, meditative and restless; when he was addressed finally in the same secret manner, and informed, in the most minute manner, of his own wretchedness and feelings;—that his remedy was in his own hands; that by joining the Allies he could rescue Germany and save himself, and in two years re gain his orginal title, and all his ceded dominions."

## CEYLON GAZETTE.—Feb. 23, 1814.

### Supreme Court.

On Monday last the Supreme Court opened its first Criminal Session for the year 1814, and on Wednesday, the trial of Serjeant Williams of His Majesty's 19th Regt. took place for the murder of Elizabeth his Wife, by throwing a knife at her, on the evening of Sunday the 16th January last, which stuck in her left side, and of which she died on the morning of the following Tuesday.

The Prisoner had pleaded not Guilty, after a Jury was sworn, consisting of the following Gentlemen, viz

Reverend G. Bisset, **Foreman.**
W. Arnott, Esq.
Alexander Cadell, Esq.
Reverend Mr. Chater.
John D'Oyly, Esq.
Alexander Gordon, Esq.
E. Low, Esq.
J. Maitland, Esq.
W. Orr, Esq.
L. Sansoni, Esq.
W. Telfrey, Esq.
T. O. Tibeaudo, Esq. and
S. D. Wilson, Esq.

His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal, opened the Proceedings in a most feeling and energetic manner, and concluded by stating to the Jury, the nature of the evidence he should produce in support of the Prosecution.

The first Witness called was Dr. Wybrow, Surgeon of H. M. 19th Regt. who deposed, that the Prisoner came to him between 6 and 7 o'clock on the morning of Monday the 17th January while on duty at the Regimental Hospital, and reported the state of his Wife, he oned that the night previous she had met a serious accident, in going or returning the Cookroom with some Plates, Knives, Forks in her hand, and that it being dark he had stumbled over a Tub or Bucket, and by some accident one of the Knives penetrated the left side of her Belly: she also mentioned she had bled profusely all night and was very low and weak. He the Witness sent Dr. Scott to see the deceased and soon afterwards went himself, that after Mrs. Williams died he opened her body, and found an irregular wound of about one Inch in length on the abdomen, it had penetrated in an oblique direction. The deceased was about 6 months gone with child. The womb had received a wound nearly of the dimensions of the external one—it must have been done with a sharp cutting instrument it had penetrated almost 3 Inches, certainly more than 2 and in his own mind he had no doubt that it caused the death of the deceased. The Witness accounted for the irregularity of the appearance of the Wound, from the position the body was in at the time. The Witness further deposed that the deceased had stated to him that the wound was caused in the manner mentioned to him by the Prisoner, on his first coming to him, she mentioned this in the presence of Dr. Scott. The Knife was also shewn to him by a woman in the presence of the Prisoner, it was a green handled Knife much worn at the point and very sharp. The deceased never varied in her statement as to the cause of the wound he attended her repeatedly on the 17th and also on the 18th she died in his presence. The deceased was sensible to the last moment. She died in a convulsive fit, Mrs Beaumont, Mrs. Lane and Mr Scott were present none of the women mentioned to him the cause of her death at that time, the deceased had no other bruizes or contusions about her body, the Knife must have been thrown with some considerable force to have penetrated so far, as to produce the wound he described He considered the wound mortal from the first, the Prisoner never stated any reason why he had not come for Medical assistance the night preceding. The deceased never appeared to him to shew any apprehensions of dying, on the 18th she was very weak and low, and died in a fit of severe pain produced from her being in labour. The Witness was very closely examined whether the deceased had ever shewn any apprehensions of dying, but to him she did not appear to be the least apprehensive, and as the bleeding had ceased, she hoped she should reco- [illegible] to keep up her spirits and that she would get well over it after the delivery of the Child

Mr. Scott, Hospital Assistant Surgeon to His Majesty's 19th Regiment was the next Witness examined, his Evidence was nearly the same as Dr. Wybrows, and he was also certain that the Deceased had died of the Wound inflicted on the left side.

Thomas Finnigan Private of His Majesty's 19th Regiment Sworn; He stated that he was a married man and occupied half the same Room as the Prisoner & his deceased Wife, it was divided off by mats, that on Sunday Evening about 8 o'Clock he retired to his Room, his wife remaining with her Daughter who was going to Trincomalie, that he laid down, and shortly after heard the Prisoner go out of his Room The deceased then called to him to know if he was a sleep, by her voice she seemed to be lying on her Bed, he the witness answered no, what is the matter? The deceased then replied my Husband has stabbed me with a knife, but requested that he would not tell Williams that she had told him The Prisoner shortly after returned this was about ¼ after 8 o'Clock, he asked the deceased why she made such a Noise, (the deceased was moaning) that she was not half so bad as she pretended to be, and that if she did not hold her Tongue, he would cane her as long as he could stand over her, for she was a d—d w—e. He the witness did not mention what had happen'd because he did not think it was so bad, as it turned out, and the Prisoner was a Serjeant and he only a Private. He mentioned it to his wife early the following morning. He was on good terms with the Prisoner.

Mrs. Finnigin the last witness's wife was sworn she corroborated the evidence given by her Husband that upon hearing it she wished not to interfere, but her Husband insisted upon her going to the Prisoner's room, and that on her way she met another woman Mrs. Lane, and they went together, the door was tied outside with a string, they untied it and went in; the Prisoner was then absent having gone for a Doctor, they perceived Mrs. Williams the deceased attempting to raise herself with both hands in the bed, she asked for a drink, Mrs. Lane got some Coffee and gave it to her, but she vomitted it all up. She then requested to be laid down and as Mrs. Lane was doing it, the deceased complained that she found herself all wet in the bed, they took the cloaths off her and found the bed in a float of blood, Mrs. Lane asked if she was with Child, she replied she was more than six months gone with Child, she then asked her if she was in labour, the deceased answered she wished it was so, but that if Mrs. Lane would take up her shift she would see what it was, they did so, and found a wound in the side of her belly, and the blood flowing from it, they asked her how she came by the wound, she first gave the same account as she had given Dr. Wybrow, Mrs. Lane made answer that she never could have come by such an accident in that way without the knife had stuck in the ground, she then said she would tell the truth if they would not tell Serjeant Williams, that on the Sunday night he complained of the supper being too late, that they quarrel'd and he had thrown the knife at her. The Prisoner then returned and Mrs Lane went for the Doctor, the witness saw the deceased twice again before she died but she never repeated that her Husband had stabbed her, she new the Prisoner often beat his wife and she heard him once say that he would stifle her. The deceased never expressed but once any apprehension of dying.

Mrs. Lane was then Sworn. Her evidence was nearly the same as Mrs. Finnigin, she attended the deceased as nurse she never heard her express any fear of dying, she was present when Mrs. Williams desired Mrs. Lambert to throw the knife in the tank she had asked the deceased where the knife was, she pointed it out, it was a small green handled knife and Mrs. Williams told her, that was the knife with which he did it.

Mrs. Lambert Sworn,

She stated that the Prisoner came to her at Lieutenant Bagnet's about ½ past 7 o'Clock on the Monday Morning as she was preparing to go to Galle, and requested her to come over to his wife for he believed that she had done for herself by falling over a Bucket with some knives and forks in her hand, on coming from the cook room; the witness soon after went over, she saw the Prisoner lamenting over his wife, he then took up a horn to dissolve some salts, she seated herself in the chair the Prisoner quitted, he then left the Room to dissolve the salts, after he was gone, the deceased said it is not as he presented it, he *hulled* the knife at me, she the witness said, Lord bless me, what could he do it for. Mrs Williams replied that she had gone for some bread on the Sunday Evening and that he thinking she had been out too long, accused her of having been with some Officers, the Prisoner returned and she said no more; he soon afterwards left the Room again, and she then requested her not to mention that he had [illegible] she was dead—about 8 o'Clock as she was washing the wound for the purpose of taking off the sticking Plaister that was applied to it, the deceased asked her, if she thought it was dangerous, the Witness replied, Mrs. Williams I am fearful it is, the deceased appeared to her to be fully sensibl she should die The Witness visited her a second time in the course of that day, Mrs. Lane was there, and another Woman, Mrs. Cooke—about 4 o'Clock she went to the bed side, and found the deceased very weak and low, she said she was very ill, and by sign requested her to put down her head, she then said that there was a knife under some Lines on a small shelf opposite the Bed, she requested the Witness to take it and *hull* it into the Tank, for that had done her Murder, she did as the deceased requested, and put the Knife under her foot and broke it for the purpose of putting it into her Pocket, to throw into the water, but something struck her as she went out of the door, that the deceased might die, and that if she threw it away, she might get herself into trouble, she then put it into her pocket and afterwards gave it to Carr the Constable, the witness said to the Prisoner what a shocking thing it is to be so passionate, he replied do you think the I did it. The Witness was then going to tell him what she knew, but the deceased looked at her with such a wistful Eye, that she should say no more about it, that the Witness said no more but the Prisoner said I cannot say it was not thro' me for I was in a pssion and had a Knife in my Hand and she run against it the reason she did not mention this last circumstance when first examined by the Sitting Magistrate, she had been so much flurried at the time she did not recollect it till afterwards. The Prisoner shewed her his Wife's stays they appeared to be cut with a knife as were also her shift and petticoat, and had blood on them, she had every reason to think the deceased was certain she should die from the first, the Witness said I am sorry I am going to Galle, the deceased in the presence of her husband replied, I am very sorry you will never see me more, it was when first she saw Mrs. Williams that she said she could not live.

The Prisoner's Counsel questioned this Witness very closely, how she came to forget to acquaint the S. M relative to the Prisoner's having stated his Wife, had run against the Knife in his hand, but she recated, that she had mentioned it immediately after, but at the time she was too much agitated, and did not think of it. The Witness further stated that the Prisoner and his Wife did not live happily together he was jealous of her.

Anne Wale Sworn,

She stated that it was about 4 o'Clock in the afternoon of the 17th, before she learnt that the deceased was ill, she then went to see her, there was Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Fennigin and Mrs. Hadden, the deceased appeared to be sleeping at that time, the Witness remained there till Mrs. Williams awoke, she sat down by her Bed, and asked her how she felt, the deceased replied "Oh Mrs. Wale he has given me the last blow at last. The Witness requested her to explain herself, she made her some Tea, and said Mrs. Williams this is a bad job how did it happen, the deceased then told her the same story as she did the last Witness that of her going out to buy some Bread and that he had first thrown one Knife at her, which missed and that he then threw a second which entered her side; as she the Witness was sitting by her bedside, the Prisoner came and asked the deceased how she found herself, but what else he said she did not hear, the Prisoner then went out, and the Witness got up to go away, when Mrs. Williams took hold of her hand, and said God bless you Mrs. Wale I am a dead Woman, and my Husband has murdered me, Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Finnigin were present when she told me she was a dead Woman she does not think Mrs. Finnigin heard her, but she thinks Mrs. Lane might

Mrs. Cooke Sworn

She stated that she heard the deceased say her Husband had thrown the Knife at her, but she never expressed any fear of dying to this Witness.

Ann Jones Sworn

She stated that upon learning what had happened, she went to the House to enquire after the deceased, the Prisoner opened the door, and said "oh Mrs. Jones what shall I do The Witness replied is your Wife dead, he replied she is just dead, she then said oh Serjeant Williams you have done it now, I have often told you, you woul do it, and now you have done it—He then said nay silence Mrs Jones; I am in such grief, the Witnesses reason for saying that the Prisoner had now done it, was from her often having saved the deceased from the beating of her Husband, whose treatment of her on board a ship and before, had led her to tell him that he would some time or other do for her.

Mr. Carr Constable Sworn.

He stated that he went to the Prisoners house, with him to get some Clothes, where he found the Clothes, which the deceased wore on the night she received the wound.

Here they were produced in Court, covered with Blood with the mark where the Knife had penetrated, the witness found [illegible] presence of the Prisoner, as also a Jacket belonging to him with Blood about the right Cuff—The Prisoner did not see him take the Jacket he found it in a Box amongst some clean Clothes, he received the Knife from Mrs. Lambert.

Two Cook Boys who had slept in the Cook Room on the Sunday evening deposed to having heard no noise on that night. Here the Evidence closed for the Prosecution.

The Prisoner in his Defence called several Witnesses to prove that the Jacket was publicly exposed, and that no attempt was made to hide it, Colonel Rainsford who had known the prisoner several Years, gave him a most excellent Character, as did several other officers who came out in the ship with him from England

The Prisoners Counsel addressed the Jury, and called their particular attention to the Contradictions of the different declarations of the deceased, as to the cause of the wound, and that according to Civil Law, that the declaration of the wounded party was no full proof. The Prisoner persisted in his Innocence but left himself to the merciful decision of the Jury.

The Chief Justice in the most eloquent and impressive manner, summed up the Evidence and pointed out to the Jury, the different degrees of Credit that were to be placed on the Evidence, and in the most learned manner explained that rule of Law which admits the declaration of a dying Person knowing their danger to be legel evidence of almost equal authority with the Testimony of a Witness examined upon Oath.

The Jury retired and after being out near two hours and a half returned with a Verdict of Guilty of Culpable Homicide.

This Trial lasted 15 Hours.

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On Saturday the Prisoner James Williams was brought to the Bar for the purpose of receiving Sentence. When the Chief Justice in the most feeling manner pointed out to him the enormity of his crime, in having so cruelly treated the woman he was bound to protect, and who had not the means of resenting his brutality, and Sentenced him to be Transported to New South Wales for the remainder of his natural Life.

It is but justice to His Majesty's 19th Regiment to state that this is the only Instance where any Individual of that Corps having committed an act of Murder, during a long service of 17 years in India, and that the Prisoner only joined the Regiment last October, he had served nearly 8 years in the 1st Foot Guards.

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### *HOUSE OF COMMONS,*—JULY 5.

### LORD COCHRANE'S MOTION.

Lord Cochrane read a very long and violent attack upon the Naval Service. He said the spirits of our Sailors were broken from bad usage; the captures of our Frigates by the Americans, were occasioned by this. The cause of these disasters wa owing to merit not being sufficiently rewarded. A promotions now were made by Parliamentary Influence and Corruption, and not in consequence o Merit.—The seamen with difficulty recovered their wages and prize money.

Mr. Croker said, that the statements of the Noble Lord were unfounded in fact or grossly exaggerated. No man ever before the Noble Lord had imagine that our late losses were owing, not to a dispropo tion of force, but to the misconduct of the crews. Where the crews of the Java, and of the Macedonian, dispirited and disheartened? He had authority for stating, that the crews of these ships, in their desperate engagemenss, fought with the most unexampled bravery,—that the crews, to the very last moment, cheered each other,—that the very wounded men i the cockpit cheered those on deck,—and that the Boatswain of the Java having his arm shot off, the moment he had a torniquet put on it, went upon deck, and cheered the men again with his pipe. His words, as stated in evidence before the Court Martial, were—"My arm was carried away; I went down and had it put to rights; and then I came again o deck and cheered the boarders with my whistle.—(Hear hear!)—The Noble Lord had said that th seamen were heart-broken.—They would, indeed, be heart-broken, were they to hear the Noble Lord's speech. There never was a time when seamen had more indulgence shewn them than at this moment, nor were better fed or better taken care of; and whenever a ship came home from a distant voyage, the practice now was, to give the most meritorious seamen a proportion of their pay, and allow [illegible] go and see their friends, and if they went to Ireland or Scotland, their time of leave of absence was prolonged. This had, contrary to the opinions of many Naval Officers produced the best effects. It made th men satisfied; and there were fewer desertions than before this indulgence had been grante no period were the seamen more regularly p wages and prize-money, and he appeale Speaker, with regard to the numerous Acts been passed for this purpose. The Nobl that promotions in the Navy were the w ruption.—Was his rank in the Navy, or th bon he had received, (an honour never giv to one of his rank,) the wages of corruptio his gallant relative, the Governor of Gu rise to the height of his profession, and ga motion by corruption? Was not the N advice often attended to?—Was it any i corruption, when the Noble Lord left h where he acted with Honour to himself, Advantage to the country, and came to th only to do mischief, that the First Lord miralty appointed another Captain to the his Lordship's recommendation? But now that the Noble Lord's Constituents might his time had been ill spent, he came down forth in that House concoctions of several —to abuse the very service he belonged to and in which he had been promoted befor Indeed, if the Noble Lord had never left h would have been well for his Reputation. have been of service to his country in place ing to this House to inflame the Public m unfounded or exaggerated assertions. He wa scious that he (Mr. Croker) had spoken with heat, and hoped for the indulgence of the E (Hear, hear!) But he could not say that h meant to reprehend, and that with as muc as he could use, the conduct of the Noble Lo he did not mean to set in as strong a light ble, the futility of those labours of six month tion, which had so engrossed the Noble Lo he had been unable to attend his Parliamentar and which he now imagined would enable hi end of the Session, to call out in triumph to h stituents, who were like the Noble Lord, anxi Reform,—"Behold, if I have appeared to dese my duty, I have only appeared to do so; I have not spent my time in idleness; here are the fruits of my industry, here is the operose conclusion of my labours, and the debt you, my Constituents, suppose me to have contracted, you now find actually liquidated."—(Loud laughing.) Such statements and assertions were unfounded imputations against the Navy, against the House, against the Country. He had not made one single assertion that was founded on fact.—He trusted they would be met with a decided negative, for the sake of the Glory, the Reputation, and the Valour of the Navy,—of that great Bulwark of our National Independence, and of that safeguard of our Liberties and Happiness. He therefore, implored the House, if the Noble Lord dared to try the question, to reject it by such a majority as would mark the sense and indignation of the House.

Sir Francis Burdett animadverted on the severit with which the Hon. Secretary of the Admiralty (Mr. Croker) had spoken of the Resolutions of his Hon. Friend. The grand grievances, in his conception was sending worn out seamen to what was calle harbour duty, were they were made to labour hard in company with convicts (Loud cries "No, no!" He did not know any thing of the matter (Loud Laughing.) but he supposed it to be so. Could not the gallant Boatswain of the Java be sent on Harbour duty?

Mr. Croker—"Never; it is impossible."

Mr. Rose spoke in reprobation of the Resolutions, and refuted several mis-statements in them.

Mr. Calcraft thought that the Resolutions of the Noble Lord were calculated to do infinite mischief.—(Hear, hear!) The credit of the Noble Lord's statement was not supported by one fact.—(Hear, hear!) He felt assured, that there was not one man in that House (save the Hon. Baronet, Sir Francis Burdett,) who would support it.—(Hear, hear!)

On the question being put, it was negatived, every Member in the House calling out indignantly No. Lord Cochrane and Sir Francis Burdett alone murdered Aye.

## LONDON—August 1.

The United Committee of Lloyd's and the Stock Exchange have offered 100l. for the diſcovery of the author of the letter purporting to have been written by Meſſrs. Godwin and Co. and addreſſed to the Maſter of Lloyd's, from Deal, ſtating "that a flag of truce had arrived from France with paſſports for a Britiſh Miniſter."

Wedneſday [illegible]ight, at a numerous meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen of Limerick county and city, and of the county of Clare, held at Limerick, it was reſolved to erect a bridge acroſs the Shannon at that city, to extend from the North end of the Cuſtom-houſe Quay to the Strand, North of the Houſe of Induſtry; and 12,000l. was immediately ſubſcribed towards the erection. It is to be called *Wellington's Bridge*. The extent of the Shannon, where the bridge is to ſtand, is nearly equal to that of the Thames at Weſtminſter bridge, but the channel is not deep at low water, and the bottom being of rock, affords an immediate foundation of the moſt ſolid kind.

The Biſhopric of Briſtol is about to receive a conſiderable addition to its epiſcopal revenue, by the diſintereſted conduct of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury: the valuable Rectory of Almondsfield, on the Severn, in the patronage of the Biſhop of Briſtol, having juſt become vacant; but the preſentation of it devolving on his Grace as an opinion, he has liberally waived his right, on condition that it be annexed to the See in [illegible]etuity, which will raiſe it from ſix hundred to two thouſand two hundred pounds per annum.

The 1st Batt. of the 37th Regt. at Gibraltar, and the 76th Regt. at Limerick, are ordered to join Lord Wellington. The 2d Batt. of the 84th Regt. goes from Cork to Gibraltar.

Sir Rowland Hill had three of his brothers with him in the late actions near the Pyrenees. They all eſcaped unhurt, and were in good health at the date of Lord Wellington's diſpatches. Sir Rowland Hill is a nephew of the celebrated preacher, the Rev. Rowland Hill, of Surry Chapel.

### IRISH CATHOLICS.

lowing principal Reſolutions, adopted
Inſtant at county and city Aggregate
the Catholics of Limerick, conſiſting
rſons, among whom were many of
ectability and fortune, will ſerve to
neral line intended to be purſued by
Catholics at large, in the continuance
fforts to obtain the full enjoyment of
s of the Conſtitution.
, as children of Ireland, we cannot but
the warmth of our hearts, our unabated
and unſhaken attachment to H. Grattan,
er of his country; and that we rely on
ity and perſeverance in the cauſe of our
ied emancipation.—That until ſuch time
e admitted to that unqualified emancipa-
are determined, by every legal means
rt, to ſeek ſo deſirable an object; nor
for any temporal conſideration, com-
he principles of our religion, conſiſtent,
ruly are, with thoſe of the Conſtitution
happineſs of ſociety.—That by far the
t powerful of thoſe means, within our reach, is the Elective Franchiſe, which we therefore earneſtly recommend to Catholics to exerciſe, on the principles of public good, not of private intereſt."

A quantity of English merchandise was burned at Strasburgh on the 11th ultimo.

The Special Military Commission at Osnabruck, on the 29th ult. condemned to death Carl Kamps, Doctor of Law, residing at Damme, in the department of the Upper Ems, for having insulted the *Gendarmerie* while on duty, and refused to obey the orders issued to him by their Commander. The sentence was executed within 24 hours after it was passed.

A silver mine has recently been discovered in France. Several Members of the national institute, who have examined the ore, report that it will produce about 40 per cent.

### NATIONAL DEBT.

An account of the Reduction of the National Debt, from the 1st of August, 1786, to the 1st of August, 1813:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Redeemed by the Sinking Fund...... | £221,928,973 |
| Transferred by Land Tax, redeemed.... | 24,534,114 |
| Ditto by Life Annuities purchased......... | 2,195,111 |
| On Account of Great Britain......... | £248,658,198 |
| Ditto of Ireland.......................... | 11,532,356 |
| Dito of Imperial Loan.................. | 1,423,959 |
| Ditto of Loan to Portugal.................. | 207,606 |
| Ditto of Loan to the East India Company.. | 190,893 |
| Total......... | £262,018,421 |

£94,777,100 of this Capital is to be cancelled pursuant to 53 Geo. III. c. 59.

The Sum to be expended in the ensuing Quarter is £3,481,687. 2s. 11½d.

Bon Mot of the celebrated Mr. Burke.—Going one day to the bookcase of an intimate friend, which contained some excellent works, and finding it locked, he jocularly said, "*This is Locke on the Human Understanding!*"

## LIEUTENANT GENERAL PORTER.

At a numerous Meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Gosport, in the county of Southampton, holden the 10th day of July, 1813, at the Court Room in Gosport, pursuant to a requisition signed by the Rev. Richard Bingham, James Collins, the Rev. James Collins, William Page, Robert Curry, Thomas Andrews Minchin, John Goodeve, Joseph Goodeve the younger, Robert Croickshank, and Edward Paddon, for the purpose of expressing to Lieut.-Gen. Porter, their grateful sense of his uniform conciliatory conduct, and of the personal pains he repeatedly took to promote the general interest and properity of the town, whilst he was a resident in it;—

The Rev. RICHARD BINGHAM in the Chair.

Resolved unanimously—That Lieut.-General Porter is highly deserving of our best Thanks, and that a Letter be addressed to him expressive of those sentiments.

Resolved unanimously—That the subjoined Letter, having been read by the Chairman, be fully approved and adopted; and that he be earnestly requested to wait on the General with the Letter, together with a copy of these Resolutions.

RICHARD BINGHAM, Chairman.

The Chairman having left the Chair, the Thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to him for his conduct on this occasion.

Sir, Gosport, July 10, 1813.

Feeling a lively interest in every thing which is connected with your happiness or advantage, we beg leave to offer you our sincere congratulations on your promotion to the rank of a Lieutenant-General in his Majesty's Army; but while we rejoice in that event, as it is calculated to confer honour upon you, we hope we may be permitted to express our sincere regret, that any circumstance should have removed you from that residence amongst us, by which we have, during its whole continuance of six years, reaped very great personal satisfaction, and which has been productive of some real and permanent advantage, the comforts and benefits of which will be felt by the inhabitants of this place, as long as it shall continue to be a populous town. The urbanity of your conduct on all occasions, the conciliatory and able manner in which you have united your Military Duties with those of a Civil Magistrate, and by which you have so happily reconciled any trifling jealousies, which at any time have appeared likely to occur between the military and other inhabitants of this place, together with the anxiety and zeal, which you have evinced on every occasion, when in either of those capacities, or in your third elevated station of a Member of Parliament you could render essential services to this town, have made such an impression of regard and gratitude on the minds of its inhabitants, as no time nor distance will ever efface; and whatever other situation, you may be hereafter called upon to fill, you will be attended with our most sincere and heartfelt wishes for your health, prosperity, and happiness.—We cannot, however, help entertaining an unfeigned hope, that you will shortly be again sent among us, either in the command of this whole District, or that from the encreasing number and importance of the Garrison on this side of Portsmouth Harbour, it will be thought necessary to appoint to the command of it an Officer of that rank, which you at present have the honour to fill, and that you will be selected for that purpose, confident as we are, that his Majesty has not in his service an Officer more zealously attached to his Crown and Family.

With the highest sentiments of esteem, we have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obliged and obedient servants,
(Signed) RICHARD BINGHAM, Chairman,
And by the other Inhabitants of the Town.

To Lieut.-Gen. Porter, M. P. &c. &c.
Stockbridge.

At another Meeting of the Inhabitants, on the 19th inst. at the place aforesaid, convened for the purpose of receiving Lieut.-Gen. Porter's Answer to the above:—

It was Resolved—That the Letter, and the General's Answer thereto, should be inserted in the Courier, Morning Chronicle, and Times Newspapers; and that the former be inserted with the Signature of the Chairman only, on behalf of the Meeting.

GENTLEMEN, Stockbridge, July 18, 1813.

It is with real difficulty, that I can find terms sufficient forcible to express my feelings, in answer to the very flattering Letter, I had the honour to receive this morning. The reflection will always be most gratifying to me, that during the long period I have had the pleasure of residing among you, I have been enabled to blend my Military, with my Civil duties, in such a manner, as to give satisfaction to so very respectable a portion of the community as the Inhabitants of Gosport.

The friendly and kind attentions that you have invariably manifested towards me, must always be remembered by me with feelings of sincere satisfaction and pleasure, and the zealous and cordial co-operation I have ever received from you, whether for the furtherance of the service of the country, or upon subjects of a more local nature, calls upon me for every return in my power. However much I must regret that I may be no longer a resident at Gosport, you may rest assured, that I shall ever feel the same sentiments of regard and esteem towards you, and that at all times and in any situation in which I may eventually be placed, you may freely command my most zealous, tho' humble services, both individually and collectively; truly gratified as I shall ever feel to contribute my utmost exertions to promote the happiness, interests, prosperity, unanimity of the Town of Gosport.

I have the honour to be, with real regard,
Gentlemen,
Your most sincere and obliged humble servant,
GEO. PORTER, Lieut.-Gen.

The Rev. Rich. Bingham, Chairman of a Meeting, and to the other Inhabitants of Gosport.

Count and Counteſs Orloff and ſuite are arrived in town at the Pulteney Hotel, from Ruſſia.

Two troops of the 7th Huſſars, and detachments of the 16th Light Dragoons, and 2d Heavy Dragoons, King's German Legion, embarked on Thurſday and Friday for Spain at Portſmouth.

When Joseph Bonaparte entered into Pampluna, boasting of the great victory he had obtained, being asked why he did not order the guns to be fired on the occasion he significantly replied, "*they had just g* [illegible]"

## L'EMPEREUR ET L'IMPERATRICE;
## OR,
## *RECENT EVENTS ON THE CONTINENT.*

(*TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF MONSIEUR LE DIABLE, PRIVATE SECRETARY TO BONAPARTE*).

### BONEY'S LETTER TO HIS SPOUSE.

" Madame, I desire, *sans* judge, on pretence
" You'll meet me, the Emperor, directly at Mentz."

At this summons, not sweet, tho'so very laconic,
Maria hasted to wait on her husband *platonic*.
'Twas not that she doated to any excess,
If she did, 'twas a folly, she'd never confess:
But those who pretend to know aught of her mind;
Say Maria's is none of the spanial kind.
Not the fonder for beating, as some Ladies grow;
Who feel their love strengthen at every blow;
Nor did she, the *stimulant gentle* approve;
That thus urg'd the best half, the worser, to love;
Yet she went—for the husband nor lov'd, nor rever'd,
Was as despot obey'd—as Napoleon was fear'd.

Arrived—he receiv'd her with dark frowning brow;
" Well, Madame!" he exclaim'd—" I suppose that you know
" What a h—ll of a trick your d——d father has play'd me,
" Where most I relied, has deceiv'd, and betray'd me;
" For how could I think, Madame; how could I think
" The old rascal would let his own son-in-law sink?
" To marry his daughter!—to marry—parbleu!
" To marry Madame—and be burthen'd with you;
" Such a speck—such a blot, in my glorious life,
" The fortunes of Cæsar! be clogg'd with a wife!
" Why, what could possess me—'twas madness I think,
" To rush in a noose to the precipice brink!
" But remember, Madame—You may think it fine fun;
" Yet believe me, Bo-napperty's not to be *done!*
" So a fig for your scheming, I care not a *sous*
" For England, for Spain, Russia, Austria, nor you
" Like a dark thunder-cloud, I'll o'ershadow ye all,
" Hang o'er you, and crush you whenever I fall!

" Yet mark me, Madame, for I shan't say much more;
" You're playing a game, that will cost you full sore;
" For should I be ruin'd, betray'd, and undone,
" Pray—What then becomes of, the *bastard*—your son?
" Over Frenchmen, he never can reign but by me;
" So there is an end of our fam'd *dynasty*.
" Go back to your father, whenever you will,
" And help him to swallow so bitter a pill:
" For myself—I will still be Napoleon le Grand,
" And in despite of fate, will rule over the land!"
He paus'd—and the half-smother'd rage of his breast
Was bright in his wild rolling eye-balls express'd;
Maria was silent—when fiercely he cried,
" Madame!—with your *head*, I will bring down your pride
" A plan of revenge, I now easily see;
" You're a Traitor to France, to your King and to Me!
" By the laws of *new* France, *condemn'd* and *then* tried,
" Your father shall boast, for your country you died."
'Tis thus a great King knows to baffle his foes.
At these terrible words he pompously rose,
And Swelling and striding, the more to appal her;
Maria half wonder'd to see him no *taller*;
Then enter'd his *chariot*, and now it appears
Why the lovely Louisa *was seen to shed tears*,
The tyrant once gone, she revolv'd in her mind,
His last parting words, so expressive and kind;
Not an instant to lose—the fair one resolv'd.
Her unnatural ties should at once be dissolv'd.
" For the mock King of Rome," thought she, " let him whine
" Boney knows he's not *his* and *I* know, he's not *mine*
" Let his poor mother have him, who lives at Mayence,
" Or Boney, perhaps, will keep up the pretence;
" Be that as it may, I with speed will be off,
" And once at my father's, at Boney we'll scoff!
" How he'll bluster and fume, fret, and fwan, all in vain,
" And try if he can't take us in once again:
" Yet let me but once from his clutches be freed,
" How he *nobs* me again, I'll take pretty good heed."

So saying, the fair one just chang'd her attire,
And beam'd a young soldier, in spirit and fire;
Unnoticed, she pass'd thro' the guards and the throng,
And her courage was great, tho' her journey was long,
Yet it ended—so must for the present my song.

What further took place, and how Boney *took* on,
When he found that his high-mettled spousy was gone;
How he rav'd at his guards, at his Officers swore,
Bang'd all his fine Dukes, and their ornaments tore,
All this you shall hear of—perhaps too, much more
When I knew it myself—and you cannot before.

### WHITEHALL, August 14, 1813.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent has been pleaſed, in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty, to order a *conge d'elite* to paſs the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, to elect a Biſhop of that See, the ſame being void by the death of the Right Reverend Father in God, Doctor John Randolph, late Biſhop thereof; and his Royal Highneſs has also been pleaſed, by his ſign manual, to recommend to the Dean and Chapter, the Reverend William Howley, Doctor in Divinity, Regius Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of Oxford, and a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Chriſt in the ſaid Univerſity, to be by them choſen Biſhop of the ſaid See of London.

### THE ARMY.

September 7.—A Britiſh Regiment of Light Cavalry is ſaid to have incurred the ſevere diſpleaſure of the Commander in Chief, for its predatory delinquencies after the battle of Vittoria. The Commander in Chief has ordered that all Volunteers, and Recruits for Regiments in Ireland, ſhould be ſent to join their Battalions *there*, and that the Regimental Depôts eſtabliſhed in England, ſhould be diſcontinued. It has been notified to the Army, that the Militia Regiments are now authoriſed by Act of Parliament to enliſt men, not only in their *own counties*, as formerly, but wherever they may be ſtationed in Great Britain.

## *BAILEY ASSIZES,*

SEPTEMBER 6.

## MR. ABRAHAM REEVE,

*Second Mate of the Ship Java.*

22

### *CHARGE OF MURDER.*

On Tuesday afternoon, Fearkes the Officer took into custody, by virtue of warrant, in Paradise-row, Blackwall, near the East India Docks Abraham Reeve, the second Mate of the East India Company's ship the Java, charged on suspicion of the wilful murder of a man called Ramsame, a Lascar, upon the high seas, and within the jurisdiction of the English Court of Admiralty.

The investigation of the above charge has been brought forward at the above office, through the interference of a Serang or Boatswain belonging to the East India Company's ship the Cuffnels, of the name of Hussan, who has a knowledge of the English language, and can speak it tolerable well, and meeting with a number of the crew of the Company's ship the Java, at the East India Company's House, in Ratcliffe Highway, where they are all taken care of, who informed him that several of their countrymen had been murdered in the Java, on their voyage from India to England, he conducted his informations and the witnesses to the above office.

Yesterday Mr. Abraham Reeve, the mate, was placed at the bar, and a full investigation of the circumstances took place before Mr. Read, the sitting Magistrate. The information of the different witnesses had been previously taken in writing, and was read over by Mr. Stafford, the Chief Clerk.

Hussan, the Serangar Boatswain, attended, and acted as an interpreter to the witnesses, who are Lascars, for which purpose he was sworn on the Alcoran.

It appeared from the evidence of a man Gullamally, and several other Lascars, that they agreed with the Captain of the East India Country's ship, the Java, to come to England—About twenty moons since, when they were near Calcutta in the Saugar roads, at which time Captain Denison, who commanded the Java, and all the first rate Officers were on shore, when the command of the vessel devolved upon the Prisoner, and he ordered some work to be done, and among those ordered to work was the deceased Ramsame, who excused himself from working by saying he was very unwell, and had not strength sufficient to work, when the Prisoner struck the deceased several violent blows on his face, head, sides, and breast, knocked him down, and gave him several blows on the head with an instrument called a hand spike while he was lying on the deck, from whence the deceased never moved, he not having strength sufficient. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning when the deceased was beat and knocked down. He was not moved from the deck, and it was supposed that he was not able to move himself. In the course of the day some water, curry and rice were offered, but he declined taking either, or any thing else, as he was so very sick, and he was so much hurt on his breast, which prevented him from eating, previous to the crew going to bed, one of them covered the deceased over with a blanket on the deck. On the following morning the same man who put the blanket on him, went to take it off, and found the deceased was dead. A mark was then observed on his forehead, from a blow, and several bruises on his right side. On the Prisoner discovering that the deceased was dead, he ordered the body to be thrown overboard. The man the Prisoner told to throw it overboard refused, and in consequence the Prisoner threw the body overboard himself. The deceased had been unwell, but was considered to be getting better, and was expected to be well in the course of a few days; and that he would not have died had it not been for the blows, in the opinion of the witnesses. There was no Doctor on board at the time. The deceased was in good health when he came on board the Java, and continued so for about a fortnight; during the time he was in good health, he did his work the same as other men. All the provocation the deceased gave the prisoner, when he beat him, was that he would do his work as well as any other man, when he was better or able.

A variety of other circumstances were stated. When they were off the Cape of Good Hope, the Serang or Chief Mate fell overboard from the rigging, and was drowned.

Mr Pooley, the Barrister, attended for the prisoner, and stated, that an Officer of the Java was then in Lincolnshire, and solicited a further investigation when that Officer could attend, and who would be able to explain all that had been said against the prisoner.

Captain Denison of the Java stated, that they were in three ports in India after the murder was said to have been committed; the witnesses had never given any information there to him, or since that time, of what they had then stated against the prisoner. A few days previous to their coming to the above office, to exhibit their complaint against the prisoner, he met the witnesses, when they demanded some wages of him, in the street, and violently assaulted him, for which he had them taken before the Lord Mayor, when his Lordship made them sensible of the impropriety of their conduct, but liberated them on their promising not to be guilty of the like again. At this time they even did not say any thing about the charge which they had now made.

Mr. Gould, the Agent of the East India Company for taking care of the Lascars in this country: stated, that an investigation had been going on by the Solicitor to the Company for these three weeks past, by order of the Company, respecting the conduct of the Officers on board the Java, who had not made his report yet; but he did not believe that any thing that had come out amounted to any thing like murder; but believed that there had been some cruelty exercised.

Mr. Jones, the Solicitor, attended on the behalf of the Admiralty.

On Wednesday last, a cat, belonging to Mr. R. Blackburn, Inn keeper of Preston, brought forth a live kitten, with two mouths and two tongues.

We understand, that of the first remittances made from this country, on account of the suffering Russians, the Emperor Alexander, with a degree of magnanimity that cannot be too highly praised, ordered that the British, and descendants of British families, at Moscow, should be the first relieved. This was wholly the spontaneous will of the Emperor himself, and is illustrative of personal disposition and character.

## LONDON,—August 15, 1813.

### THE PITT CLUB.

A short time since the Members of this Club having unanimously voted the sum of 500*l.* to be presented to the University of Cambridge, in aid of the Fund for the annual maintenance of "the Pitt University Scholarship," recently founded there; the Rev. Ralph Tatham, Public Orator of the University, and Fellow of St. John's, attended on Wednesday last a general and numerous Meeting of the Club, at the London Tavern, the Right Hon. George Rose, V. P. in the Chair, to communicate the Senate's acceptance of the donation.

The Rev. Mr. Tatham, in a very animated manner, read the Thanks of the Senate, which are elegantly written on vellum, illustrated with the arms of the University.

"TO THE NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN
MEMBERS OF THE PITT CLUB.

"We have received a very distinguishing mark of the favour of your honourable Society, in their unanimous Resolution of presenting to the University of Cambridge, the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, in aid of the Fund, for the annual Maintenance of the Pitt University Scholarship.

"We reflect, with the highest gratification, on this testimony of approbation from a body so conspicuous for its loyalty and attachment to the Constitution, and receive, with the most lively pleasure, this munificent addition to the funds of our Institution.

"In common with our countrymen, we most deeply deplored the irreparable loss which the Empire sustained in being deprived of the transcendant abilities of Mr. Pitt, and of his unwearied and disinterested exertions in the service of the public, at a period of unexampled difficulty and danger: but his long and intimate connection with the University, his constant and affectionate zeal for the reputation and interests of the place of his education, called upon us in an especial manner to record, by some public monument, our admiration of his virtues, and prove to future ages our respect and veneration for his memory. The satisfaction with which this proposal was received, and the ardour and enthusiasm with which it was adopted, have enabled us, not only to complete the original design of adorning our Senate House with the Statue of our honoured and lamented High Steward, but also to found the Scholarship which you have been pleased so liberally to augment.

"This Institution, which has the flattering sanction of your support, will, we conceive, be agreeable to the wishes of all men who revere the name and character of that illustrious Statesman, and at the same time be conducive to that important end of an academical establishment, the advancement of useful learning.

"If an additional incentive can be given to our exertions in training up the youth entrusted to our care in habits of industry and virtue, in loyalty to our beloved Sovereign, and attachment to our excellent Constitution in Church and State, your free and unanimous vote supplies it—that generous approbation of our conduct gives us the pleasing and animating assurance, that whilst we persevere in the same principles and the same place of education, we shall never cease to enjoy what we are most ambitious of retaining—the united wishes of all good men for the permanency of our ancient and venerable establishments, and for the honour and prosperity of the University.

"We intreat you to accept our most grateful acknowledgments for this instance of your munificence and good will, and with every sentiment of respect, and every wish for the prosperity and perpetuity of your Society.

"We are, most Illustrious Noblemen and Gentle-
"men, your most obliged and most devoted
"humble servants.
"THE VICE CHANCELLOR AND SENATE
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

"From our Senate House, July 5, 1813."

After the Public Orator had read the Address of the University:—

Mr. Rose said, "he was not aware, when he entered the room a few minutes before, of the possibility of its being necessary for him to utter a syllable on the occasion; but having, from the unforeseen absence of the Marquis of Huntly, been placed in the Chair, he could not allow the Public Orator to withdraw, without endeavouring to express, through him, the deep sense the Gentlemen present entertained of the high honour conferred on the Club, by the communication he had made from the University.

"That in the name of the Society he requested the University would receive their grateful thanks for the acceptance of the sum for the augmentation of "the Pitt University Scholarship," offered by a number of Noblemen and Gentlemen, composed, as it might be truly said, of persons zealous in loyalty to their Sovereign, and determined friends to the Constitution, associated for the purpose of commemorating the name and virtues of Mr Pitt, who were desirous of applying the earliest surplus of their fund, in contributing what they could, to give effect to the mark of approbation bestowed on the memory of that illustrious Statesman, in the establishment of the Scholarship in his name.

"That Mr. Pitt having been educated in the University from a very early age, and having been one of its Representatives in Parliament from almost his first entrance into a public situation till the close of his life, it was very natural for a society so composed, and established for such a purpose, to offer the tribute tendered by them, and which had been thus condescendingly accepted: that it happened from his (Mr. Rose) accidentally being in the Chair an assurance might be conveyed to the University of the high value Mr Pitt placed in the confidence reposed in him by the University during the period in which he represented it; of which he never failed to speak in the warmest terms, when he returned occasionally from thence, or whenever he was led to mention the subject.

"That from an uninterrupted and affectionate intercourse of nearly four and twenty years, he could state, with confidence, the inestimable Statesman had not been more conspicuous to the world, for his incomparable talents and public virtues (now acknowledged by most of those who; when he was living, were adverse to him), than he had been remarkable in the circle of his friends, for his private virtues and amiable qualities; reflecting credit therefore on the University, at the same time that he was receiving honour from them."

Mr Rose concluded with observing, it had been said of many eminent men, that putting aside all selfish considerations, they lived only for the public good; but he firmly believed that observation was never more justly applied, than to his deceased friend; as he was persuaded no man in any age or in any nation devoted himself more entirely to his country than he did, never entertaining a selfish thought of any kind.

Mr. Rose, then, in the name of the Meeting, thanked the Public Orator, in expressive terms, for the remarkably flattering manner in which he had made the communication from the University; and assured him that he could not convey to that learned and distinguished Body, in language too strong, the high and unfeigned respect entertained for it by the Members of the Pitt Club.

The Thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to Mr. Rose, for his impressive speech on this most interesting occasion, and the Medal of the Club was directed to be presented to the Public Orator, the Rev. Mr. Tatham, as a mark of their respect, and for the obliging manner in which he had communicated the acceptance of Club's donation by the University. Thirty-five Gentlemen were afterwards balloted for and elected Members, and the General Meetings of the Club were adjourned until after the Summer Recess. The University's Address is directed to be engraven by an eminent Artist, and a Copy to be sent to each Member of the Club.

### DURHAM COUNTY MEETING.

*September 1.*

On Wednesday last, a meeting of the Freeholders of the county of Durham took place at the Court-house at Durham, for the purpose of nominating a proper person to fill up the vacancy in their representation, occasioned by the death of Sir H. Tempest, Bart. After the business of the meeting had been opened by the Sheriff, A. Askew, Esq.

Sir Ralph Milbanke rose, and nominated J. G. Lambton, Esq.

G. Baker, Esq. seconded the nomination.

Mr. Lambton rose, and spoke nearly in the following terms:—

"Gentlemen, I have presumed to offer myself as a candidate to represent this county in Parliament, in consequence of a vacancy occasioned by the lamented death of Sir H. V. Tempest. Should I have the honour of being elected, it shall be my pride & ambition to deserve your approbation. I am well aware of the duties required both by your landed & commercial interests, which shall command my strictest attention; in both I am much interested, and if I should neglect or sacrifice your welfare, my own will suffer with it. In taking my seat in Parliament, I shall neither become the slave of a Minister, or the tool of a party, being actuated by no other motive than a determination to defend your liberties & promote the puplic good." Here Mr. Lambton declared himself a friend to Parliamentary Reform, and to the Catholic Question, and after expressing his gratification at the universal success he had met with on his canvass, concluded his speech, which was repeatedly interrupted by the burst of applause, by thanking the worthy Baronet who had proposed him to the notice of the freeholders, and by expressing is hope that, if returned to Parliament, his conduct, like that of the worthy Baronet's would be marked by strict integrity and independence.

Mr Hutchinson, of Eggleston, said, he hoped the Freeholders of the County of Durham would not elect Mr. Lambton as their Representative, unless he would pledge himself that, if elected, his uncle, Mr. R. Lambton, would decline the honour of representing the city; if not, he would support any Gentleman who would oppose him, both with his interest and his purse.

Mr. J. G. Lambton, in reply, stated, that it was the intention of Mr. R. Lambton to retire from Parliament as early as he could do it with honour to himself and respect to the worthy Freeholders who had returned himself or some member of his family for the last of seventy-nine years.

The Meeting was then adjourned to the Green, in pursuance of a wish of Mr. Hutchinson, as many freeholders could not get admittance to the Hall.

Dr. Fenwick then came forward and informed the assembly, that it was the intention of Mr. Ralph Lambton to resign his seat as soon as Mr. J. G. Lambton should become a Member, which declaration being sanctioned by Mr. J. G. Lambton, Mr. Hutchinson declared himself perfectly satisfied. No other candidate being proposed, the Sheriff dissolved the meeting.

In consequence of the declaration of Mr. R. Lambton, the freemen of Durham had a meeting at the Guildhall, to nominate a fit person to represent them in Parliament in the event of a vacancy, when it appeared that Mr. M. A. Taylor at the greatest shew of hands. It was therefore unanimously resolved, that he be requested to become the Representative of the city when the present Member has vacated his seat.

### ADVERTISEMENTS EXTRAORDINARY.

Wanted by the *Party*, in the present great dearth of *incentive* matter, any subject that will admit of misrepresentation or exaggeration, to excite public discontent.—N. B. Adepts in *coining* unfavourable intelligence, *clipping* good news, or metamorphosing victories into *defeats*, will receive much encouragement.

Wanted by *Ditto*—a Dozen Bottles of the Waters of *Lethe*, to make them forget their numerous unfortunate *Prophecies* of Gallic Triumphs over British Armies.

Wanted by *Ditto*—Some sophistical arguments to shew, that a nation, when on the pinnacle of military glory, ought to sue for *Peace* to the most treacherous, faithless, and abominable of all tyrants, at the very moment that his fortunes are rapidly declining.

Wanted by the *Talents*—Another offer to participate of Ministerial Power.—N. B. They will not again *stick* out, respecting the "*three white wands.*"

Want Places—A host of disappointed dependants on said *Talents*—but under their present forlorn hope, even "*cheese-parings* or *candle's ends*," will not be unacceptable. Signed by order,

PUNCTUM SALIENS.

### EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

A medical Gentleman lately committed suicide at Edinburgh.—Immediately after he had cut his throat, he is said to have written a paper, wherein he acknowledges himself the murderer of Begbie, the porter, some years since. The surgeons at the time expressed an opinion, from the nature of the wound, that it was done by a person of anatomical knowledge.

### THE PRINCE REGENT'S BIRTH-DAY.

Guernsey, Aug. 12.—This anniverſary of our beloved Pirnce Regent's Birth-day was uſhered in by the ringing of bells, and marked by every demonſtration of enthuſaſtic loyalty. At day-break the ſhips of war, iſland ſchuyts, revenue veſſels, and merchantmen in the roads and pier, appeared decorated with flags, in a manner correſponding with the buoyant gaiety that enlivened every inhabitant. Royal ſalutes were fired from the ſquadron, and Caſtle Cornet at the uſual hours, and *feux de joie* by the garriſon. That no hearts might remain ſad on this joyous occaſion, which power, judiciouſly exerciſed, could gladden, all military priſoners were releaſed in honour of the day.

In the evening our revered Lieutenant Governor, his Excellency Lieut. General Sir John Doyle, gave a ball and ſupper to upwards of 300 perſons. Fronting the ſtreet, G. P. R. repreſented by variegated lamps, ſerved to deſignate the temple of loyalty, hoſpitality, and benevolence. In front of Goverement Houſe was placed a beautiful tranſparency of his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent on horſeback, and oppoſite, one of Field Marſhal Lord Wellington, in the act of receiving Marſhal Jourdan's baton from an Officer of the 87th regiment. Several other tranſparencies, with variegated lamps diſtributed amongſt the trees and ſhrubs, illuminated the promenade round the lawn, the centre of which was occupied by an immenſe marquee for for thereception of the numerous gueſts at ſupper. The company aſsembled ſoon after eight o'clock and dancing commenced at nine, which was kept in the true ſpirit of exhilarating enjoyment until midnight, when the party varied their amuſement, by partaking of an excellent ſupper, conſiſting of the beſt viands and wines the iſland could produce, ſerved in abundance and with the greateſt diſpatch and regularity. The interior of the tent was literally canopied with flowers and evergreens, and feſtoons of the ſame delightful and fragrant materials wound over the ſupper tables. The uſual loyal and complimentary toaſts were given, followed by appropriate tunes, and expreſſions of devotion and attachment of the party to the Sovereign, the Royal Family, and to the illuſtrious Perſonage whoſe auſpicious birth they had met to celebrate. After the grand national ſong of *God save the King* had been ſung in full chorus, led by Major Kennedy, that Gentleman delighted the company by ſinging (alſo, in his approved, ſuperior, and beſt ſtyle), a ſong, written in commemoration of the brilliant achievements of the Prince o' Wales's own Iriſh regiment, or 87th regiment of Foot.

At the requeſt of the younger part of the company, dancing re-commenced ſoon after the above ſong, and continued ſeveral hours.

### DARING COURAGE.

In the year 1808, his Majesty's sloop *Ferrett*, commanded by Captain Douglas, captured an American smuggling vessel, in the West Indies, laden with coffee, and Lieut. W. Gray, with seven men, were put on board, to take her to Jamaica. A few evenings afterwards, it happened to be necessary to reef the foretopsail, which four of the men voluntarily went aloft to do, leaving two others, named Brooks and Butler, on the deck. Whilst the reef was taking in, three persons, who were found on board the American, and were supposed to be passengers, suddenly came upon the deck, armed with pocket pistols, and thrust one of the *Ferret's* crew down the hatchway. Lieut. Gray, hereupon, called the people from aloft; but before they could come down, he was forced below into the cabin by the Americans. At this time Brooks and Butler, whom he had seen upon deck a minute before, disappeared. Lieut. G supposed they went below that they might be considered as neutrals in the transaction. When Lieut. Gray was securely fastened into the cabin, he heard the Americans call the people from the mast; threatening them with death if they came down all together. The hatches were then secured, and on the following morning a small boat was hoisted out, stored with necessaries and provision, and into it Lieut. Gray and his people, except Brooks and Butler, were put. Lieut. G. enquired for these two persons, when he was told by the Americans not to ask any questions concerning them, but to proceed on to Jamaica, where he arrived in a few hours. Brooks and Butler afterwards entered on board an American frigate, which they soon quitted, and went on board a British merchant vessel. They were impressed from her: since which they have several times deserted from ships of war, and received the bounty each time. Lately, they were recognised by an old shipmate (one of the *Ferret's crew*) which led to the trial here, on Tuesday last, by a Court Martial, upon the circumstances here recited.—The Court, however, not conceiving it had been clearly made out, that they had consented or aided in re-capturing the vessel, or that they had withheld their assistance, acquitted them of the charge laid against them; at the same time strongly cautioned them to be more attentive and circumspect for the future, and recommended them to do their utmost to uphold those laws, the leniency of which had suffered them to go unpunished, whilst little doubt existed as to their delinquency.—Rear Admiral Foote, President.—*August* 30, 1813.

### MATRIMONIAL APPOINTMENT.

Lord Thurlow, it is said, is about to form a matrimonial connection with Miss Bolton of Covent Garden Theatre; a young person of amiable manners and correct conduct, but of middling talent as a singer and an actress.

### REMARKABLE RUNNING.

Rainer the celebrated Kentish runner, is matched by Captain Barclay to perform, in September next, 100 miles on Newmarket race-course, in 18 hours, for 800 Guineas.

### FUNERAL OF THE LATE PRINC. KUTUSOFF.

### ST. PETERSBURGH—JUNE 11, 18

At about seven o'clock in the evening, the b of Prince Kutusoff Smolensko arrived at the pl intended, and appointed by his Imperial Majes for its Sepulchre, in the Church of Notre Dame of C san. The procession left the Convent of St. Sergius eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The burgher corps St. Petersburgh arrived at three o'clock, at the lim of the city, near to the river of Tarakanowka, to ceive the venerable remains of which the capital was be the depot. The Noble and Clergy, accompanied the Metropolitan, an he great Civil and Militar Authorities, followed on foot.—The capital had not fe a long time beheld so imposing a sight as the funer procession, which was the finest triumphal march, an worthy of the hero of the nation. The people drew t funeral car to the church door. The coffin was plac in a vault under the dome. It was coloured by the tr phies of the French eagles and colours, accompanied by the Turkish trophies. A Genius, with a laure crown in his hand, hovered in the air over the hero corpse. The people went there to render their last ho mages to the man of their affections. The Offices fo the dead, and the interment of the corpse, will tak place to morrow (Friday.) The tomb is prepared unde the picture which represents the deliverance of Mos cow.

### STATUE OF LORD NELSON.

A statue of Lord Nelson has been erected in Barba does, of colossal size, and of bronze, in the Admiral' full uniform, with all the insignia of his Orders. I stands on a pedestal of granite, of several tons weigh raised on three plinths, or steps, of Portland stone, and surrounded by a handsome iron-railing.—In front, immediately under the feet of the statue, is inscribed th single word "Nelson." In the compartments o pedestal, on the right and left sides of the statue, a the following inscriptions:—

"Horatio Viscount and Baron Nelson, Vice-Admi of the White, K. B. commanded and conquered on t 1st of August, 1799, at the Nile; on the 2d of Apr 1801, at Copenhagen; and at Trafalgar, where he fe in the moment of victory, on the 21st of October, 180 This statue, in honour of the Hero, the inhabitants this Island erected, A. D. 1812."

### PRINCESS OF WALES.

An Address to the Princess of Wales from 400 Ladi resident in and near Boston, was presented on Wedne day by Mr. Madocks and the Hon. Mr. Burrell.—T which her Royal Highness returned the following a swer:—"I beg you to convey my sincere acknow ments to the good Women of your respectable P In a great part of their affectionate Addres doubt they speak the feelings of the throughout England."

### HON. MR. FITZPAT

In the Irish Court of King's Benc Fitzpatrick was brought up to rec libel on the Duke of Richmond. Th him to be imprisoned in Newgate for 1 a fine of 200*l.* and to give security, hin two sureties in 500*l.* each.

### NAVAL APPOINTME

Admiral Sawyer is appointed to suc Thornbrough, in the command at Cork; miral the Hon. A K Legge is appoint Rear Admiral Sir Charles Hamilton, Bar mand at Greenwich.

Capt. F. Mason is appointed to the Presi room of Captain S. Warren, who, it is se Flag Captain to Admiral Domett, at Plym J. Barclay is appointed to the President; den, Rivoli; Lieut. Gordon, Salvador Lieut. A. Plumsell, Challenger; Mr. Cha be Master of the Savage; Capt. G. Bell is the Medusa; Capt. F. Langford, Cydm Robert Waller Otway, who was appo Devonshire, has been removed to the he had before commanded; Capt. Presco ed to the Eridanus frigate, at Chatham; Capt rick Maitland to the Goliath; Capt. W. Peake Rosario; Capt. Hunt to the Vesuvius; Capt. Milwa to the Herald; Lieut. Julian to the Racer; Lie M. Lindsay to the rank of Commander; Lieuts. V Crichton and J. Davies, to the Creole; J. G. Osbo and J. T. Leymone, to the Queen; R. Crawford, to Centurion; T. Smith (3) Venerable; A. Robinso the Drake; T. Flin to the Signal Station at Nor Shields.

### MR R WYLIR AND MR. MEVIS.

On Thursday, Mr Robert Wylir, Assistant-Surge of his Majesty's shi *Niemen*, was tried by a Cou Martial, upon a charge of drunkenness; which w proved against him, and he was sentenced to be severe reprimanded, to serve six months longer as an Assis ant Surgeon, before he is qualified to be a Surgeon the Royal Navy, and to be admonished to be more car ful of his conduct in future. Same day Mr. Mev Purser of his Majesty's ship *Hazard*, was tried for u officerlike conduct, disobedience of orders, and co tempt to Lieut. Bandyshe. The charge was in p proved, and he was adjudged to be dismissed from office of Purser of the *Hazard*.—Rear Admiral Foo President.

### SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.

In our last we announced a new Coach to run b tween Halifax and Leeds, to be called the Jubil Little did we think, that its course would, thus soo have been marked with so much misery and deat About eight o'clock on Thursday evening, on its a proach to the North Bridge, Halifax, going at a m furious rate, the coach was overturned with extre violence. The only inside passenger, Joshua Miln the venerable beadle of the town, was killed on spot. Mr. Sykes, of Bolton, in Lancashire, eng maker, an outside passenger, died, in consequence his wounds, the same evening: two others have bo broken, three are much bruised, and David Brotherto the coachman, remains in a very dangerous state. T fatal spot exhibits marks of blood and violence whi must shock every beholder. We cannot close this aff ting narrative, without severely reprobating the cru inflicted on the brute-creation by the too prevail furious system of driving: nor without pointe marking the danger to which human life in th thoughtlessly and wickedly exposed.

# Second Supplement to the Madras Courier,---Tuesday, March 8, 1814

## INDIA GAZETTE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1814.

By the Hope from Rangoon, we learn that the Delli Mergui, a person of high authority in that part of the Burmah dominions, had been put to death. but, whether by order of his government or by insurrection of the inhabitants, we have not exactly learned. We understand however, that he had been previously conveyed under arrest to Ava, from whence he has just returned; and that his death was followed, by the seizure of all his property, including the Ship Shewodeen, well known at this port, and then lying in the Rangoon river.

On Wednesday evening last, His Excellency Sir Samuel Hood, visited the dock-yards of Mr. Mathew Smith on both sides of the river. His Excellency examined the several works, with much minuteness, particularly the dry docks and the rope manufactory; and appeared highly satisfied with the extent and capabilities of the establishment.

On the following morning, Sir Samuel Hood paid a similar visit to the dock yard of Messrs Kyds and Co. at Kidderpore, from which he likewise returned much gratified.

His Excellency the Earl of Moira, and the gentlemen who accompanied him on his hunting excursion, were on Saturday at Noagunge on their way back to Calcutta. His Lordship is expected to reach Barrackpore this evening.

The Countess of Loudoun of this port had also passed the Cape on her voyage to England. Mr. Guthrie of the Bengal Civil Service, a passenger on board this ship, died within three weeks after she parted from her Pilot Captain Hammon, and others of the Officers and Passengers, had also been sickly during the early part of the voyage, which had proved on the whole rather tedious and unpleasant.

Major-General Meade, (Brother-in-law to Sir John Craddock,) had come out to the Cape of Good Hope by one of the recent arrivals, in the capacity of Lieutenant Governor of the Colony.

The exchange between the Cape of Good Hope and London, in the month of December, appears to have been even more unfavorable than usual to the remitters. Government bills on London, at 30 days sight, were selling at a premium of 75 per Cent. and private bills brought from 65 to 70 per Cent in paper money. The nominal value of the Rix-dollar was four shillings; so that a bill on London gave, for every four shillings, seven shillings in colonial currency. The exchange on Bengal, was at the rate of 80 Rix Dollars to 100 Sicca Rupees.

The Country ship Maitland has just arrived in the river from China; and brings the satisfactory intelligence, of an adjustment of the lately existing differences between the supracargoes and the Hoppo, having been effected; and the Company's commercial affairs in that quarter having resumed their wonted course.

We have yet received no particular report of the state of the markets, at the time of the Maitland's departure; but understand in general, that the sale of Opium was rather dull.

The Proclamations of General Moreau and of the Prince of Schwartzenburgh, on taking the field against France, will be found at length in another part of this number. They are extracted from an evening paper of the 8th of September, the latest London Newspaper, we believe in town. Moreau, it appears, had accepted the rank of Major General in the Russian service, and acted as Chief of the Staff to the King of Prussia, Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies.

The Acorn is said to have captured a valuable American Whaler, of the Coast of Brazil, and to have carried her into the Cape for adjudication.

The Bengal Ship Cornwall was taking in cargo, when the Acorn sailed, and was also expected to leave England in October, on her return to Calcutta.

The General Hewett, likewise of this port, had been chartered by his Majesty's Government for the transportation of Convicts to New South Wales.—She is mentioned in a London Newspaper of the 24th of August, as then ready for sea, and waiting at Portsmouth, together with another Convict-ship (the Wanstead,) for the departure of a convoy proceeding to the Brazils, in whose company both ships were appointed to sail.—His Majesty's 46th Regiment had embarked by this opportunity for New South Wales, where they are to supply the place of the 73d foot, destined for Ceylon. The Gen. Hewett, comes on to Ceylon, with the latter corps; and from thence will proceed either to Calcutta or Bombay, for the purpose of taking in a cargo for China. From China, we understand, she will be freighted to England on account of the Company.

The Acorn touched at the Cape of Good Hope early in December; at which time, the following vessels direct from England, were at that port, having sailed on the 23d and 24th of August; viz. the Transports Chapman, and Roxburgh Castle, with troops on board for the Isle of France, and the Merchant Ships, Brixton, Venus and Albion, with cargoes of Europe goods for the settlement at the Cape.

## THE TIMES,—*September* 7, 1813.

Yesterday was marked by a more than usual agitation of public feeling, in consequence of the various and contradictory rumours which prevailed, relating to occurrences of the highest magnitude and interest. The approaching conflict of the great hostile armies,—that struggle which we have so often characterised as tremendous,—was known to have begun. Different individuals had, perhaps, obtained more or less correct intimatious of the events which accompanied it's developement; and these were amplified or distorted as the hopes, or fears, or interests, of the parties dictated. At one time it was confidently asserted, that Buonaparte had unexpectedly fallen with all his force upon the Crown Prince, totally defeated him, and entered Berlin in consequence: at another moment it was rumoured, that the Crown Prince had abandoned the cause of the Allies, and given up that capital. These wild and improbable rumours, however, could be traced to no authority; yet still the impression that some event unfavourable to the Allied Arms had taken place continued to prevail: but it was not until the evening that it assumed a tangible shape, by the arrival of French papers to the 3d instant, containing what may be considered (although it disclaims the title) to be the first Bulletin of the French Grand Army. This document is contained in a letter from Maret to Cambaceres, dated from Dresden, on the 27th, at six in the evening, of which the substance may be thus briefly summed up. The war commenced with eagerness, on all sides, upon the 17th ult. the Austrians, Russians, and Prussians making common cause. Up to the 19th Buonaparte preserved in making a push upon Prague; but from this object he was necessarily called off to support some of his corps which had been furiously attacked in their position at Lalm, Goldberg, &c. by the Russians and Prussians from Breslau. On the 21st he seems to have in some measure restored the balance which was strongly inclining against his troops in this quarter. Meanwhile he received information that a formidable army of united Russians, Prussians, and Austrians, (which he estimates at 150,000 men) commanded by Generals Witgenstein, Kleist, and Schwartzenberg, was marching to cut him off from the Elbe, by seizing Dresden. Not a moment was to be lost. Urgent necessity compelled him to march amidst torrents of rain, and in most tempestuous weather 120 miles in four days, to reach that capital. Unhappily he was enabled to attain his object a few hours before the Allies appeared in sight of the place. They arrived by different routes at three in the afternoon, and immediately attempted to carry some of the works by storm, but without success. Before day light the next morning, both parties were on the ground, prepared to give each other battle. A sanguinary engagement ensued. It was not till evening that Buonaparte re-entered Dresden, the conqueror, as his historian asserts, in that day's engagement; but leaving behind him an enemy prepared to renew the desperate struggle on the morrow.

We shall say nothing of the trophies of the day, amounting to 15,000 men, and twenty pieces of cannon, wrested, too, from 150,000 antagonists, with inconsiderable loss on the part of the asserted victors. This would not be a French account if it lies were less monstrous. Undoubtedly we must expect to hear that the battle was most murderous on both sides. If we estimate the numbers of the Allies at two-thirds of his statement, and suppose, as is probable, that he was at least their equal in infantry, and cavalry, and their superior in artillery, we may easily conjecture what must have been the nature of a conflict between such forces Every passion which can incite or sustain the most deadly hostility, must have been called into action on this occasion. Buonaparte fought to rescue himself from disgrace and ruin: his antagonists to satiate the spirit of vengeance which their country's wrongs inspired, to sustain the glory which they had already purchased, or to emulate that of their new companions in arms. Maret seems to intimate that the chief advantage was gained over the Austrian left, which was seperated from the rest of the army by the valley of Pluen; but what the right and centre were doing in the mean time he does not deign to inform us. Of this truth, of his accuracy, or rather of his shameless and unblushing impudence we may easily judge from his asserting, that the inhabitants of Dresden, on seeing their brother Germans dragged in chains by a set of French robbers, "burst forth into the most lively expressions of joy!!"

Mr. Maret, however, is happy in this talent of the imagination. Sitting at Dresden, during this eventful day, he is not only able to relate what occurs or might have occurred under his own eye, but in fancy he accompanies Monsieur Vandamme to another battle, or rather cries of battles, in which this Officer gets possession of the two defiles of Peterswalde and Freyberg, each 20 miles distant from the Saxon capital. After this, one is not much surprised to hear him decide that Oudinot must have been at Berlin on the 23d or 24th. Events, to be sure, may correspond with these hardly guesses; but it can only be by a very singular fatality indeed.

The only conclusion that can reasonably be drawn from a perusal of the letter in question, is, that the campaign has opened with a series of most obstinate but hitherto indecisive battles; and that at the date of the last advices, the hostile armies were left in the very crisis of their fate. Down to the 27th ult. Buonaparte was certainly not victorious. His numbers may have been superior on that day, or he may have been favored by some accident which threw a temporary advantage into his hands: but it was not a day illumined by "the sun of Austerlitz;" his victory was not one which precluded all future appeal to the sword. Of this we may be assured, that the following morning would not see the Allies dispersed and fugitive before this self-styled Hero: they would either immediately meet him again in arms, or if the battle were averted, it would be by his trying his old art of negociation. We trust, that to any such proposals the Allies would, under the present circumstances, oppose a most resolute refusal.

Better to fall manfully, with swords in their hands, than to become accessary to their own destruction by trusting to a wretch so notoriously destitute of all faith. The present accounts leave us in most anxious suspense as to the event of the 28th ult.; but the wishes of all good men will surely accompany us, in earnestly hoping, that that day may have been destined to rid Europe of its most fatal scourge and oppressor.

## THE COURIER—SEPT. 7.

By the Corunna Mail we are informed, that the French from Tortosa have burnt the boats on the Ebro, and caused some loss to the Spanish Army of Observation under Villacampa.

The Leeward Island mail has brought some very disastrous intelligence. A dreadful hurricane has done immense damage. It took place on the 23d or 24th July. At Dominique and Martinique every vessel is said to have been lost. We hope this account is exaggerated—75 persons were killed. At St. Kitt's, 18 sail were lost. At Barbadoes, two driven on shore. At Guadaloupe, one. The Islands further to Leeward suffered severely. At Dominique, the coffee plantations suffered severely. One letter rates the loss, we hope erroneously, at one million and a half sterling.

The Regency of Spain have appointed Senor Pizarro Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Prussia.

### *MOREAU'S PROCLAMATION IS AS FOLLOWS:*

The Prince of Schwartzenberg's is in a preceding column.—They are both noble documents.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

"Groswitsch, Head-quarters, Aug. 17, 1813.

"The sanguinary struggle for our independence is resumed; all the efforts of our illustrious Ally, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and our own, to obtain a durable peace without any further bloodshed, have proved fruitless. The design was, that we should have groaned under the ignominious yoke for a long time to come. To arms, therefore, ye valiant Russians, Prussians, and Germans! Our power is formidable, as it possesses both energy and a large numerical force. His Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles is Commander in Chief of the Imperial Austrian Army, who have made common cause with ours. Courage in battle, united with perseverance, must infallibly prevail.

"In the name of his Majesty the King of Prussia, as General in Chief of the Allied Army.

"The Russian Major General and Chief of the Etat Major.

"MOREAU."

## THE TIMES,—AUGUST 27.

The Regency of Spain, it is said, have lately carried into execution the unanimous vote of the Congress, which ordered a grant of land to be conferred on the Marquis of Wellington, as a solid and enduring monument of the gr tude of their nation. Three royal estates accordingly been submitted to the British Marshal for his choice; and with that disin estedness and taste which are known to tempe the splendour of his military fame, he gave the preference to that which was lowest in actual value, but which came recommended to his fancy by the beauty of its situation and the amenities of its scenery. It is situated on the river Xenil, in the kingdom of Granada, and its annual produce is estimated at Thirty Thousand Dollars.

## THE COURIER,—SEPTEMBER 8.

### PRINCE VON SCHWARTZENBERG'S ORDER TO HIS ARMY.

GIVEN ON THE 17TH AUGUST.

"The great day is arrived! brave Warriors! Our country relies on you; hitherto every time she called upon you, you justified her confidence.

"All the endeavours of our Emperor to restore the long-wanted peace to Europe, and to fix the peace and welfare of the empire, which is inseparable from the peace and welfare of our neighbour, on a solid basis, were in vain. Neither constant patience, nor pacific representations, nor the confidential reliance of the other belligerent powers in the Emperor's councils or measures; in short, nothing could bring the minds of the French Government to moderation and reason.

"On that day on which Austria loudly declared herself for the cause of justice and order she likewise took on herself to combat for the greatest of all blessings.

"We do not singly undertake this combat. We stand in the same ranks with all that Europe has to oppose of greatness and activity, against the powerful opponent of her peace and liberty. Austria, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, England, Spain, all join their united endeavours for the same end, for a well founded and durable peace, a reasonable distribution of strength among the different states, and the independence of every single power.

"It is not against France, but against the domineering power of France, out of her own borders, that this great alliance has raised itself.

"What may be performed by the resolution and constancy of nations has been proved to us by Spain and Russia; what may be performed by the united force of so many powerful States will be shewn in the year 1813. In such a holy war we must more than ever preserve those virtues by which our armies have rendered themselves conspicuous in so many former wars.

"Unconditional willingness to sacrifice every thing for our Monarch and native country—great equanimity in good or unfavourable times—determination and constancy in the field of battle—moderation and forbearance towards the weak, these qualities must always be found in us.

"Brothers in Arms! I have lived in your ranks all those years which I have devoted to my country's service. I know, I honour in you, the brave men who conquered a glorious peace, and those who are following your footsteps.

"I rely on you! I am chosen from amongst you by our Monarch, and his gracious favour has placed me at your head: this confidence, jointly with yours, is my strength.

"In what manner every individual is to be useful to the whole, will be fixed by the sphere of action allotted to him; but in every appointment; in every situation, in every decisive moment, always to do his duty, and to the utmost of his power.

"Such is the determination which must make us all equal, and elevate us all to the same glorious point. The Emperor will remain with us, for he has confided the utmost to us—the honour of the nation, the protection of our native country, and the security and welfare of posterity.

"Be thankful, Warriors, that you are going into battle before God, who will not forsake the just cause, under the eye of a paternal and feeling Monarch, under the eyes of your grateful fellow citizens, and in the sight of all Europe, which expects from you great deeds and great happiness after long sufferings. Remember *you must conquer*, that you may justify this expectation—Combat as it becomes Austria's Warriors to do, and *you will conquer*.

(Signed) "CHARLES, Prince SCHWARTZENBURG,
"Field Marshal."

## LONDON EVENING STAR, SEPT 8, 1813.

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Cons. 57 ½⅝—for acc. 58⅛ 57⅞
Bonds, par, 1s. dis.
5 per Ct. 87⅛½—Omnion 6½⅜½
Exch. Bills, 1s. dis. 3s. pr.

# Additional Supplement to the Government Gazette.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1814.

*MARKET PRICES of the undermentioned Articles within the Town of Madras, in the Month of February* 1814.

### BREAD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st sort, per loaf | | 1 | 0 |
| 2d do do | | | 60 |
| 3d do do | | | 40 |
| 4th do do | | | 30 |
| Muffin each, | | | 40 |

### BISCUIT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st sort per vis, | | 16 | 70 |
| do do | | 11 | 20 |
| do do | | 8 | 5 |
| do do | | 4 | 40 |

### ROLONG & ROLONG FLOUR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st sort, per measure, | | 5 | 0 |
| 2d do do | | 3 | 40 |
| 3d do do | | 2 | 0 |

### TOWER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st sort, 4 measures per | | 1 | 0 |
| do 2d do 5 do | | 1 | 0 |

### FISH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pomfrets, 1st sort each | | 4 | 0 |
| do do do | | 3 | 0 |
| do do do | | 2 | 40 |
| do2ddo do | | 2 | 0 |
| Kala, 1st sort, each | | 12 | 0 |
| do do do | | 10 | 0 |
| do do do | | 8 | 0 |
| do2ddo do | | 6 | 0 |
| do do do | | 5 | 0 |
| do3ddo do | | 4 | 40 |
| do do do | | 3 | 40 |
| do do do | | 3 | 0 |
| Mullet, 1st sort, each | | 4 | 0 |
| do | | 3 | 0 |
| 2d do | | 3 | 0 |
| do | | 2 | 40 |
| do | | 2 | 0 |
| 3d do | | 1 | 40 |
| do | | 1 | 0 |
| 4th do 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7 per | | 2 | 0 |
| ting, 1st sort, 5, 6 & 7 per | | 2 | 0 |
| do | | 1 | 0 |
| 2d do 7, 8 & 10 per | | 2 | 0 |
| do do | | 1 | 0 |
| Mavelachy, 1st sort, each | | 16 | 0 |
| do do | | 15 | 0 |
| do do | | 14 | 0 |
| do do | | 12 | 0 |
| Mavelachy, 2d sort, each | | 12 | 0 |
| do do | | 11 | 0 |
| do do | | 10 | 0 |
| do do | | 8 | 0 |
| do do | | 7 | 0 |
| lleroy, 1st sort, each | | 13 | 0 |
| do do | | 10 | 0 |
| do do | | 9 | 0 |
| do do | | 8 | 0 |
| do do | | 7 | 0 |
| do 2d do | | 8 | 0 |
| do do | | 7 | 0 |
| do do | | 6 | 0 |
| do do | | 5 | 40 |
| Wangerum, 1stsort, | | 2 | 0 |
| do do | | 1 | 40 |
| do 2d do | | 1 | 40 |
| do do | | 1 | 20 |
| do do | | 1 | 0 |
| do 3d do | | 1 | 0 |
| do do | | | 60 |
| Palanqueen Boys fish, 1st sort, 6 and 7 per | | 1 | 0 |
| Sea Prawns, 1st sort, 7 per | | 1 | 0 |
| do 2d do 14 & 15 per | | 1 | 0 |
| Cooracatalay, 1st sort, each | | 13 | 0 |
| do 2d do | | 7 | 0 |
| Chuppacuttalay, 1st sort, each | | 3 | 0 |
| do 3d do | | 1 | 40 |
| do 4th do 3 per | | 1 | 0 |
| Rapparah, 2d sort, each | | 8 | 0 |
| Parah, 6 per | | 1 | 6 |
| Muttevoy, 1st sort, each | | 3 | 0 |
| do do | | 2 | 40 |
| Punny fish, 4th do | | 2 | 0 |
| Mogan, 1st sort, each | | 3 | 0 |
| do 2d do | | 2 | 0 |
| Vellachulla, 2d sort, 2 per | | 1 | 0 |
| do 3d do 3 per | | 1 | 0 |
| Condeparah, 2d sort, 6 per | | 1 | 0 |
| Woollah 6 & 7 per | | 1 | 0 |
| Crabs, 1st sort, per brace | | 1 | 40 |
| do 2d do | | 1 | 20 |
| do do | | 1 | 0 |

### BEEF.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stall fed, per pound | | 4 | 40 |
| do do | | 4 | 0 |
| do do | | 3 | 40 |
| do do | | 3 | 0 |
| Shins, per 4 | | 12 | 0 |
| Marrow-bone, each | | 4 | 0 |
| Tongue do | | 3 | 0 |
| Heart do | | 3 | 0 |
| Tripe do | | 8 | 0 |
| Head do | | 3 | 0 |

### MARKET BEEF

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st sort per pound | | 2 | 40 |
| do do | | 2 | 20 |
| do do | | 2 | 0 |
| do do | | 1 | 60 |
| do do | | 1 | 40 |
| 2d do do | | 1 | 20 |
| do do | | 1 | 0 |
| do do | | | 60 |
| 3d do do | | | 60 |
| do do | | | 40 |
| Shins, per 4 | | 8 | 0 |
| Marrow-bone, each | | 3 | 0 |
| Tongue, do | | 2 | 0 |
| Heart, do | | 1 | 40 |
| Tripe, do | | 4 | 0 |
| Head, do | | 2 | 0 |

### VEAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loin, 1st sort, each | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| do do | | 43 | 0 |
| do do | | 33 | 60 |
| Fillet, do do | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| do do | | 44 | 0 |
| do do | | 43 | 0 |
| do do | | 40 | 0 |
| do do | | 38 | 20 |
| do do | | 33 | 60 |
| do do | | 22 | 40 |
| Neck, do do | | 20 | 0 |
| do do do | | 18 | 0 |
| do do do | | 17 | 0 |
| do do do | | 16 | 0 |
| do do do | | 15 | 0 |
| do do do | | 14 | 0 |
| do do do | | 12 | 0 |
| do do do | | 10 | 0 |
| Breast do do | | 18 | 0 |
| do do do | | 17 | 0 |
| do do do | | 16 | 0 |
| do do do | | 15 | 0 |
| do do do | | 14 | 0 |
| do do do | | 13 | 0 |
| Shoulder, do | | 25 | 0 |
| do do do | | 22 | 40 |
| do do do | | 22 | 0 |
| do do do | | 20 | 0 |
| do do do | | 19 | 0 |
| do do do | | 18 | 0 |
| do do do | | 16 | 0 |
| do do do | | 15 | 0 |
| do do do | | 13 | 0 |
| do do do | | 12 | 0 |
| do do do | | 11 | 0 |
| do do do | | 10 | 0 |
| Head, do do | | 25 | 0 |
| do do do | | 20 | 0 |
| do do do | | 12 | 0 |
| Knuckle, per 2, | | 10 | 0 |
| do do | | 8 | 0 |
| Feet, per 4 | | 4 | 0 |
| Tripe, | | 4 | 0 |
| do | | 3 | 0 |
| do | | 2 | 0 |
| Liver, | | 4 | 0 |
| do | | 3 | 0 |
| do | | 2 | 0 |
| Loin, 2d sort each | | 33 | 60 |
| do do do | | 22 | 40 |
| do do do | | 8 | 0 |
| Fillet, do do | | 33 | 60 |
| do do do | | 18 | 0 |
| do do do | | 11 | 0 |
| Neck, do do | | 15 | 0 |
| do do do | | 14 | 0 |
| do do do | | 12 | 0 |
| do do do | | 10 | 0 |
| do do do | | 5 | 0 |
| Breast, do do | | 14 | 0 |
| do do do | | 13 | 0 |
| do do do | | 12 | 0 |
| do do do | | 10 | 0 |
| Shoulder do do | | 18 | 0 |
| do do do | | 16 | 0 |
| do do do | | 9 | 0 |
| do do do | | 8 | 0 |
| Head, do do | | 18 | 0 |
| do do do | | 15 | 0 |
| do do do | | 10 | 0 |
| Knuckle, per 2 | | 10 | 0 |
| do do | | 8 | 0 |
| Feet, per 4 | | 2 | 0 |
| Liver, | | 2 | 0 |

### MUTTON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hind quarter, 1st sort, each | | 9 | 0 |
| do do do | | 8 | 40 |
| do do do | | 8 | 0 |
| do do do | | 7 | 40 |
| do do do | | 7 | 0 |
| Fore-quarter, do | | 5 | 40 |
| do do do | | 5 | 0 |
| do do do | | 4 | 40 |
| do do do | | 4 | 0 |
| Hind quarter, 2d sort, each | | 6 | 0 |
| do do do | | 5 | 0 |
| do do do | | 4 | 40 |
| do do do | | 4 | 0 |
| Fore-quarter, do | | 4 | 0 |
| do do do | | 3 | 40 |
| do do do | | 3 | 0 |
| do do do | | 2 | 40 |
| Hind-quarter, 3d sort, | | 3 | 40 |
| do do do | | 3 | 0 |
| do do do | | 2 | 60 |
| do do do | | 2 | 40 |
| Fore quarter, do | | 2 | 20 |
| do do do | | 2 | 0 |
| do do do | | 1 | 60 |
| do do do | | 1 | 40 |

### KID.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hind-quarter, 1st sort, each | | 5 | 40 |
| do do do | | 5 | 20 |
| do do do | | 5 | 0 |
| do do do | | 4 | 60 |
| do do do | | 4 | 0 |
| Fore-quarter, do | | 3 | 40 |
| do do do | | 3 | 20 |
| do do do | | 3 | 0 |
| do do do | | 2 | 20 |
| Hind quarter, 2d do | | 5 | 0 |
| do do do | | 4 | 0 |
| do do do | | 3 | 60 |
| do do do | | 3 | 40 |
| Fore-quarter, do | | 3 | 0 |
| do do do | | 2 | 60 |
| do do do | | 2 | 40 |
| Hind-quarter, 3d do | | 4 | 0 |
| do do do | | 3 | 40 |
| do do do | | 3 | 20 |
| do do do | | 3 | 0 |
| Fore-quarter, do | | 3 | 0 |
| do do do | | 2 | 40 |
| do do do | | 2 | 0 |
| Head and Feet, &c. | | 1 | 20 |
| do do | | 1 | 10 |

### PORK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st sort, per pound | | 2 | 0 |
| do do | | 1 | 60 |
| do do | | 1 | 40 |
| 2d do do | | 1 | 40 |
| do do | | 1 | 20 |
| do do | | 1 | 0 |
| Head, 1st sort, each | | 7 | 0 |
| do do do | | 6 | 0 |
| do2ddo do | | 5 | 0 |
| do do do | | 4 | 0 |
| do do do | | 3 | 40 |
| do do do | | 3 | 0 |

### POULTRY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cock Turkey, 1st sort, each | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| do do do | 1 | 39 | 60 |
| do do do | 1 | 39 | 0 |
| do do do | 1 | 36 | 30 |
| do do do | 1 | 33 | 60 |
| do do do | 1 | 25 | 0 |
| do2ddo do | 1 | 33 | 60 |
| do do do | 1 | 25 | 0 |
| Hen Turkey, 1st sort, each | 1 | 11 | 20 |
| do do do | 1 | 6 | 20 |
| do do do | 1 | 5 | 50 |
| do do do | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| do do do | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| do2ddo do | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Goose, 1stdo do | 1 | 11 | 20 |
| do do do | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| do do do | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| do do do | | 38 | 20 |
| do do do | | 33 | 60 |
| do 2d do | | 42 | 20 |
| do do do | | 38 | 20 |
| do do do | | 35 | 0 |
| do do do | | 33 | 60 |
| do do do | | 28 | 20 |
| do do do | | 27 | 0 |
| do do do | | 25 | 0 |
| do do do | | 22 | 40 |
| Capon, 1st do do | | 22 | 0 |
| do do do | | 21 | 0 |
| do do do | | 20 | 0 |
| do 2d do | | 15 | 0 |
| do do do | | 14 | 0 |
| do do do | | 13 | 0 |
| do 3d do | | 11 | 0 |
| do do do | | 10 | 0 |
| do do do | | 9 | 0 |
| do 4th do | | 7 | 0 |
| do do do | | 6 | 0 |
| Fed Fowl, 1st sort, each | | 8 | 0 |
| Country Fowl, 1st sort, each | | 6 | 0 |
| do do do | | 5 | 0 |
| do 2d do | | 4 | 0 |
| do do do | | 3 | 40 |
| do 3d do | | 3 | 0 |
| do do do | | 2 | 60 |
| Chicken do | | 2 | 0 |
| do do do | | 1 | 60 |
| Small Chicken, do | | 1 | 40 |
| Duck, 1stsort each | | 8 | 40 |
| do do do | | 8 | 0 |
| do 2d do | | 7 | 40 |
| do do do | | 7 | 0 |
| Pigeons, 1st sort, per pair | | 6 | 0 |
| do do do | | 5 | 40 |
| do do do | | 5 | 0 |
| Wild Goose, each | | 11 | 0 |
| Wild Duck, do | | 4 | 40 |
| do do do | | 4 | 0 |
| Bramin Duck, do | | 9 | 0 |
| Red Teal, each | | 3 | 0 |
| Teal do | | 2 | 0 |
| do do | | 1 | 60 |
| do do | | 1 | 40 |
| Floriken, do | | 12 | 60 |
| Snipes, per brace | | 4 | 0 |
| Sandlark, 2, 3, 4, and 5 per. | | 1 | 0 |
| Partridges, per brace | | 2 | 0 |
| do do | | 1 | 40 |
| Hare, 1stsort, each | | 5 | 0 |
| do do do | | 4 | 40 |
| do 2d do | | 4 | 0 |
| do do do | | 3 | 40 |
| do 3d do | | 3 | 0 |
| Eggs, 5 and 6 per | | 1 | 0 |
| White Salt, per vis | | 3 | 0 |
| do do | | 2 | 40 |
| do do | | 2 | 20 |

### POTATOES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st sort, per vis | | 5 | 0 |
| do do do | | 4 | 0 |
| do do do | | 3 | 40 |
| do 2d do | | 3 | 40 |
| do do do | | 3 | 0 |
| do do do | | 2 | 40 |
| do do do | | 2 | 0 |
| do 3d do | | 3 | 0 |
| do do do | | 2 | 40 |
| do do do | | 2 | 0 |
| do do do | | 1 | 40 |
| do 4th do | | 1 | 40 |
| do do do | | 1 | 20 |
| do do do | | 1 | 0 |
| Yams do | | 2 | 40 |
| do do | | 2 | 0 |
| Red Onions do | | 4 | 0 |
| do do | | 3 | 40 |
| White Onions | | 5 | 0 |

### FRUIT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Red Plantains, 1st sort, each | | | 60 |
| do do do | | | 50 |
| do 2d do | | | 40 |
| White Plantains, 1st sort, 8 & 10 per | | 1 | 0 |
| do 2d do 12 per | | 1 | 0 |
| do 3d do 14 & 16 per | | 1 | 0 |
| Manilla Orange, 2d sort, each | | 1 | 40 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| do do do | 1 | 20 |
| Camala Orange, 2d sort, each | 1 | 20 |
| do do do | 1 | 0 |
| Chotachin, 4 & 5 per | 1 | 0 |
| Country Orange, 8 per | 1 | 0 |
| Pumplenose, 1st sort, each | 6 | 0 |
| do 2d do | 4 | 0 |
| do 3d do | 3 | 0 |
| do do do | 2 | 40 |
| Limes, 14 and 16 per | 1 | 0 |
| G[illegible] 12 per | 1 | 0 |
| **BUTTER.** | | |
| 1st sort, per Cup | 9 | 0 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| do do do | 8 | 40 |
| do do do | 8 | 0 |
| do do do | 6 | 60 |
| 2d do do | 5 | 0 |
| 3d do do | 3 | 40 |
| 4th do do | 2 | 40 |
| **MILK.** | | |
| 1st sort, per mea. | 3 | 0 |
| 2d do do | 2 | 0 |
| 3d do do | 1 | 0 |
| **OIL** | | |
| Gingerly, per mea. | 4 | 40 |
| Lamp, do | 4 | 0 |
| Cocoanut 1st sort, per mea. | 6 | 0 |
| do 2d do | 5 | 40 |
| Charcoal, per bundle | 3 | 0 |

Madras Police Office, 1st *March* 1814. } J. H. SYMONS, Supt. of Police.

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*CURRENT PRICES of GRAIN in the Public Bazars of Madras.*

| | | | | | P. | F. | C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calingapatam Paddy, | | 1st | sort, per | Garce | 31 | 16 | 50 |
| Surnapooram | do | 1st | do | do | 31 | 16 | 50 |
| Bauroovah | do | 1st | do | do | 31 | 16 | 50 |
| Country Sumbah | do | 1st | do | do | 31 | 16 | 50 |
| do Caur | do | 1st | do | do | 29 | 28 | 30 |
| Bengal Raw Rice | | 1st | do | do | 94 | 5 | 40 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 88 | 40 | 0 |
| do | do | 3d | do | do | 86 | 21 | 70 |
| do | do | 4th | do | do | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Corunga | do | 1st | do | do | 82 | 2 | 20 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| do | do | 3d | do | do | 78 | 2 | 20 |
| Surnapooram | do | 1st | do | do | 76 | 8 | 40 |
| Vizagapatam | do | 1st | do | do | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 78 | 2 | 20 |
| do | do | 3d | do | do | 76 | 8 | 40 |
| Baupanavadoo | do | 1st | do | do | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 76 | 6 | 40 |
| Ganjam | do | 1st | do | do | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 78 | 2 | 20 |
| do | do | 3d | do | do | 76 | 8 | 40 |
| Munsoor Cottah | do | 1st | do | do | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 76 | 8 | 40 |
| do | do | 3d | do | do | 74 | 18 | 60 |
| Balasweram | do | 1st | do | do | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 76 | 8 | 40 |
| do | do | 3d | do | do | 72 | 32 | 60 |
| Bemalapatam | do | 1st | do | do | 74 | 18 | 60 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 72 | 32 | 60 |
| Calingapatam | do | 1st | do | do | 86 | 21 | 70 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 82 | 2 | 20 |
| do | do | 3d | do | do | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| do | do | 4th | do | do | 76 | 8 | 40 |
| Poondy | do | 1st | do | do | 82 | 2 | 20 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| do | do | 3d | do | do | 76 | 8 | 40 |
| do | do | 4th | do | do | 72 | 32 | 60 |
| Thodahmoodah | do | 1st | do | do | 76 | 8 | 40 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 74 | 18 | 60 |
| Bauroovah | do | 1st | do | do | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 78 | 2 | 20 |
| do | do | 3d | do | do | 74 | 18 | 60 |
| Jaganadum | do | 1st | do | do | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Batavia | do | 1st | do | do | 82 | 2 | 20 |
| Country | do | 1st | do | do | 76 | 8 | 40 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 74 | 18 | 60 |
| do | do | 3d | do | do | 72 | 32 | 60 |
| Tour Rice | | 1st | do | do | 76 | 8 | 40 |
| do | | 2d | do | do | 74 | 18 | 60 |
| do | | 3d | do | do | 72 | 32 | 60 |
| Raudy Rice | | 1st | do | do | 74 | 18 | 60 |
| do | | 2d | do | do | 72 | 32 | 60 |
| do | | 3d | do | do | 66 | 30 | 0 |
| Chittegang Boiled Rice | | 1st | do | do | 65 | 14 | 0 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| do | do | 3d | do | do | 61 | 24 | 20 |
| do | do | 4th | do | do | 59 | 11 | 50 |
| Bauder Ganjam | do | 1st | do | do | 72 | 32 | 60 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 69 | 25 | 70 |
| Bengal Caur | do | 1st | do | do | 55 | 7 | 50 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 53 | 15 | 0 |
| Solah | do | 1st | do | do | 59 | 11 | 50 |
| Surnapooram | do | 1st | do | do | 66 | 30 | 0 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| do | do | 3d | do | do | 61 | 24 | 20 |
| do | do | 4th | do | do | 59 | 11 | 50 |
| Ganjam | do | 1st | do | do | 62 | 33 | 30 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 61 | 24 | 20 |
| Dooragepatam | do | 1st | do | do | 61 | 24 | 20 |
| Vizagapatam | do | 1st | do | do | 59 | 11 | 50 |
| Munsoorcottah | do | 1st | do | do | 57 | 6 | 40 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 55 | 7 | 40 |
| Poondy | do | 1st | do | do | 61 | 24 | 20 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 59 | 11 | 50 |
| Bauroovah | do | 1st | do | do | 74 | 18 | 60 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 72 | 32 | 60 |
| do | do | 3d | do | do | 66 | 30 | 0 |
| Baupanavadoo | do | 1st | do | do | 66 | 30 | 0 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 61 | 24 | 20 |
| Calingapatam | do | 1st | do | do | 71 | 5 | 0 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 69 | 25 | 70 |
| do | do | 3d | do | do | 61 | 24 | 20 |
| Bemalapatam | do | 1st | do | do | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 61 | 24 | 20 |
| Balasweram | do | 1st | do | do | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 61 | 24 | 20 |
| do | do | 3d | do | do | 59 | 11 | 50 |
| do | do | 4th | do | do | 36 | 16 | 30 |
| Country Sumbah | do | 1st | do | do | 76 | 8 | 40 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 74 | 18 | 60 |
| do | do | 3d | do | do | 71 | 5 | 0 |
| do Caur | do | 1st | do | do | 71 | 5 | 0 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 69 | 25 | 70 |
| do | do | 3d | do | do | 66 | 30 | 0 |
| Natcheny | | 1st | do | do | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| do | | 2d | do | do | 47 | 2 | 60 |
| Horse Gram | | 1st | do | do | 55 | 7 | 40 |
| do | | 2d | do | do | 51 | 27 | 40 |
| Bengal Wheat | | 1st | do | do | 74 | 18 | 60 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 72 | 32 | 60 |
| Condaloo Gram | | 1st | do | do | 66 | 30 | 0 |
| Woodooloo | do | 1st | do | do | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| do | | 2d | do | do | 94 | 5 | 40 |
| do | | 3d | do | do | 88 | 40 | 0 |
| do | | 4th | do | do | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Pasaloo Gram | | 1st | do | do | 88 | 40 | 0 |
| do | | 2d | do | do | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Sanagaloo Gram | | 1st | do | do | 69 | 25 | 70 |
| do | | 2d | do | do | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| Gingerly Oil Seeds | | 1st | do | do | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| do | do | 2d | do | do | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Lamp Oil Seeds | | 1st | do | do | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| do | | 2d | do | do | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Copara | | 1st | do | per Candy | 10 | 22 | 40 |
| do | | 2d | do | do | 9 | 22 | 40 |

Madras Police Office, *March* 1, 1814. } J. H. SYMONS, Supt. of Police.

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## *Tenth Calcutta Lottery.*

### NINTH, AND LAST DAY'S DRAWING,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1814.

No. 885, Blank, but being the 50th drawn Ticket, is entitled to the Prize of 100,000 Rupees.

No. 12, a Prize of 50,000 Rs.

No. 5153, a Prize of 10,000 Rs.

Nos. 207, 1208, 2312, 3028, 4613, and 464[illegible] Prizes of 1,000 Rs. each.

*BLANKS.*

7 14 18 33 39 54 70 84 85 92
105 113 125 138 144 188 191 197 213 219
231 233 242 243 244 246 249 250 253 254
278 288 269 303 313 329 337 339 356 358 361
372 375 376 390 392 395 410 422 439 442 463
466 467 470 475 477 488 498 499 507 511 526
527 540 559 562 566 572 585 586 598 602 606
608 612 614 630 636 644 645 649 657 659 674
681 683 684 685 691 693 700 701 715 727 736
740 760 778 780 787 789 802 821 824 829 831
846 856 862 865 877 886 896 [illegible] 905 907 [illegible]
917 927 934 935 940 946 955 976 983 984 987
991 995 998.
1006 1009 1016 1017 1033 1051 1055 1058 1067 1087 1094
1099 1103 1136 1137 1144 1145 1154 1157 1165 1191 1195
1219 1221 1230 1254 1255 1256 1259 1265 1266 1272 1289
1292 1305 1319 1342 1349 1353 1359 1388 1396 1397
1412 1415 1429 1432 1434 1448 1450 1451 1474 1490
1499 1507 1514 1523 1527 1531 1533 1542 1556 1560
1571 1580 1584 1586 1595 1612 1619 1626 1630 1640
1649 1668 1669 1676 1677 1687 1713 1726 1730 1740
1752 1761 1764 1766 1775 1777 1780 1784 1797 1809
1818 1826 1831 1832 1845 1865 186[illegible] 1870 1883 1890
1895 1901 1902 1905 1917 1919 1923 1931 1941 1944
1973 1978 1979 1993
2000 2018 2019 2060 2062 2073 2085 2095 2108 2112
2126 2135 2150 2154 2167 2169 2182 2184 2198 2208
2224 2233 2247 2250 2261 2263 2269 2272 2284 2286
2296 2298 2300 2302 2313 2316 2331 2335 2341 2350
2392 2406 2412 2425 2426 2437 2446 2417 2454 2478
2492 2512 2537 2542 2553 2555 2560 2567 2569 2574
2589 2592 2603 2614 2616 2621 2630 2636 2610 2642
2646 2647 2662 2668 2670 2704 2717 2726 2727 2732
2737 2750 2753 2757 2774 2784 2785 2804 2812 2813
2829 2838 2840 2872 2689 2897 2911 2914 2931 2932
2959 2973 2978 2988 2992
3003 3016 3018 3021 3029 3036 3044 3045 3051 3052
3067 3091 3103 3112 3123 3130 3132 3133 3137 3142
3161 3168 3170 3174 3175 3189 3199 3204 3209 3231 3233
3251 3257 3262 3281 3296 3298 3299 3310 3312 3335 3358
3362 3380 3387 3396 3407 3409 3417 3418 3428 3433 3436
3441 3443 3453 3473 3475 3478 3479 3480 3481 3493 3503
3506 3508 3513 3555 3563 3564 3573 3575 3600 3603 3607
3614 3622 3642 3645 3651 3653 3658 3660 3668 3677 3695
3701 3707 3721 3737 3739 3740 3742 3745 3747 3751 3759
3763 3772 3773 3780 3783 3784 3787 3796 3798 3799 3802
3808 3809 3813 3827 3828 3829 3840 3851 3852 3857 3861
3871 3874 3881 3884 3887 3897 3908 3914 3933 3946 3947
3961 3987 3999
4008 4010 4024 4055 4059 4062 4067 4079 4086 4104 4113
4120 4132 4133 4140 4144 4152 4158 4164 4168 4172 4178
4189 4190 4192 4199 4213 4214 4218 4222 4239 4247 4251
4275 4286 4300 4309 4311 4316 4330 4333 4344 4374 4383
4393 4394 4404 4105 4441 4448 4464 4469 4474 4479 4491
4493 4513 4516 4526 4550 4554 4572 4600 4625 4634 4640
4644 4655 4664 4667 4691 4706 4716 4723 4736 4737 4744
4751 4755 4757 4758 4760 4761 4766 4769 4771 4774 4777
4782 4800 4823 48[illegible]5 4833 4847 4853 4870 4876 4893 4898
4907 4917 4927 4940 4946 4950 4957 4965 4968 4973 4974
4978 4989 4995 4996
5013 5015 5028 5030 5033 5050 5093 5097 5105 5107 5113
5115 5121 5127 5136 5148 5150 5151 5152 5158 5167 5169
5172 5173 5184 5195 5197 5198 5209 5210 5213 5215 5217
5220 5229 5232 5235 5239 5242 5246 5250 5252 5259 5272
5304 5305 5307 5317 5324 5327 [illegible] [illegible] 5365 5379 5390
5400