



SIR GEORGE BARLOW requests the honor of the Company of the GENTLEMEN of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval, and Military Services at a BALL and SUPPER at the Government Gardens on Wednesday the 27th Instant, in Celebration of her Majesty's Birth-Day.

R. BARCLAY,
TOWN MAJOR.

Govt. Gardens,
19th January, 1808.

TO THE
EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

DEAR SIR,

Having observed in the last Madras Gazette, a Letter signed F. I. on the subject of the different speculations and conjectures which have been formed, as to the cause which may have occasioned the sudden, and extraordinary approach of the Sea on the Beach of Madras, and St. Thomas; and as the Correspondent of the Editor of the Madras Gazette seems to wish for some more information on that subject, in order to obtain more grounds on which he may found his investigation, "whether the approach of the Sea was occasioned by the Hurricane, or by an Internal Commotion of the Earth," I beg leave to communicate to him through the channel of your Paper, what was felt by me, and several others, on the night of the Hurricane.

It happened that I, my whole family, and some friends, were on that night on the North side of the Ennore river, in the buildings erected by Mr. Fortin, opposite to the Ennore choultry, the main building not being finished or covered in, we occupied a covered and street Veranda of too feet in length: which Veranda was connected with the East wall of the building.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock in the night we felt a very sensible motion of the ground, which made us all jump from our Beds with surprise, asking each other what it was. We naturally concluded that it was occasioned by the force of the wind, having no apprehension of an Earthquake, the Volcanoes being at such a great distance from Madras; a few minutes after, we felt a second motion, which was soon followed by a third—the two last were however less sensibly felt. The wind then began to encrease, and about 2 o'clock, we heard the walls of the building fall down. In the morning we made our observations on the three Commotions we had experienced between 12 and 1 o'clock, and were all surprised that although the wind after the shock had gradually encreased we had not felt any more motion of the ground during the whole night. This proved to us that our first conclusion was erroneous, and that it was not occasioned by the violence of the wind, because if that had been the case we ought to have felt it during the whole of the night, and stronger and stronger according to the encrease of the wind.

I also must observe that the said Veranda was not paved with bricks, but composed of clay on which our Beds were standing, and therefore if the walls of the Veranda were shaken by the wind, it could not communicate the motion to the soft and wetted clay.

At my return to Madras, several of my friends informed me that about the same time they had felt a similar Commotion, and that they had also attributed it to the Violence of the Wind, but on further inquiry they all declare that during the remainder of the Night they did not feel any more motion of such a Nature.

In adding these observations to the Wonderful Effect of the Sea in having thrown up the wreck of the Fairlie, which has been buried in the bottom of the sea for so many years, I believe great credit may be given to the opinion that an internal commotion of the earth has really occasioned the extraordinary approach of the sea, and I also think that the late news we have received of an Earthquake having actually happened at Adagum on the 3d December, should not escape the attention of the Investigator.

I am

Dear Sir

Your very Obedient Servant,

H.

Madras 26th January 1808.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1808.

Military Intelligence.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, January 5, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Lieutenant Barclay of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on sick Certificate.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following promotions shall take place.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon H. Williamson to be Surgeon, vice Todd Invalided, date of rank the 4th of November 1807.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Daniel Ainslie to be Surgeon, vice White Struck off, Date of Rank the 12th December 1807.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Jeffries to be Surgeon, vice Spalding Invalided, Date of Rank the 23d of December 1807.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from the 1st of the ensuing month, all Paymasters or Heads of Departments charged with the payment of monthly Pensions, shall, in addition to the vouchers which they now sign, certify in writing that the Pensioners were living at the Period for which their Pensions may have been drawn.

The Honorable the Governor in Council deems it expedient that the following Reductions and alterations shall take place from the 1st day of February next, viz.

THE MONTHLY CHARGES AT BELLARY FOR THE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Of 1 Karkoon; 8 Hircarab; 1 Karkoon; 6 Hircarab; 1 Head Hircarab; 10 Hircarab; 1 Mahatta Moonshie; 1 Persian Ditto.

AT VELLORE

INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

1 Linguist; 12 Hircarab; 8 Garrison Puckallies. MASULIPATAM.

40 Hand Bheesties at present attached to the Garrison. TRICHINOPOLY.

3 Garrison Puckallies—to be reduced and discontinued.

ARSENAL AT FORT ST. GEORGE.

The Company of

SUPERNUMERARY STORE LASCARS, CONSISTING OF 4 Syraus; 3 First Tindals; 22 Second Tindals; 128 Lascars to be reduced.

Office Rent drawn by the Commissaries of Stores at Trichinopoly, Seringapatam, Cannanore and Gony.

Office Rent drawn by the Deputy Commissaries of Stores at Chittledroog, and Bellary to be discontinued.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Charge for Medical Expence and Servants on account of the Factories at Maddeppallam and Ingeram to be transferred from the Military to the Commercial Department, to which it properly belongs from the 1st of February next.

The additional Medical allowance of (20) Cash per man per day drawn by Surgeons of Corps and Stations for all European Troops during the first year after their arrival in India to be discontinued from the 1st day of February next.

DOOLEY BEARERS

The allowance of Pagodas to per Month for 5 Dooley Bearers drawn by the Commandant of the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard and the Commandants of the different Regiments of Native Cavalry, in lieu of which 5 Dooley Bearers are to be supplied from Dooley Corps, and be attached to these Corps, in the same manner as the Dooley Bearers attached to the Barrack Department in the different Divisions of the Army.

January 12, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Appointments shall take place. Lieutenant G. Hunter to be Adjutant to the 2d Battalion of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, vice Stevenson. Lieutenant James Shaw to be Adjutant to the 1st Battalion of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Wabab.

Mr. John Veitch to be a Sub-Assistant Surgeon on the Establishment.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,

Sec. to GOVT.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plains, January 2, 1808.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Officers lately promoted are posted to Corps as follows

3d Nat. Regt. Ensign W. W. Jeffrey, to the 2d Bat. 10th " " P. Graves, 1st Bat. 25th " " P. Snowden, 2d Bat. 25th " " L. Dowton, 2d Bat.

Mr. Surgeon Pateron removed from the 16th Native Regiment to the 9th and to join the 2d Battalion.

Mr. Surgeon Williamson late promotion is posted to the 16th Native Regiment (vice Pateron removed) and to the 1st Battalion.

(Signed) F. CAPPER, ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY.

[Gen. Gen.]

Extract of a Letter from Bagdad, dated 4th October 1807, from a respectable Gentleman to one of his intimate friends in Madras, via Bombay.

"Regarding the Hostilities in Europe and our Country, I have to inform you that Letters have been received here by the Agent of the French Resident, reporting that the French, after being repulsed, have concluded a peace with the Russians: A Peace with the Ottoman Empire is also said to be a fact; and indeed it must be so at their residence was on the French.—I hope now another Peace with England will soon follow, and put the Universe in a state of Tranquility."

SESSIONS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

On Thursday last the Quarterly General Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal delivery, were held at Madras before the Hon. Sir Thomas Strange, Knt. Chief Justice, when the following Gentlemen were sworn in on the Grand Jury.

Benjamin Roebuck Esq. FOREMAN.

Mungo Dick, Esq. John Binny, Esq. Sen. Thos. B. Hurdie, Esq. Henry Burnaby, Esq. J. Mc. Dowell, Esq. W. Mc. Taggart, Esq. Robert Sherlon, Esq. George Knox, Esq. George Strachey, Esq. David Pugh, Esq. Edward Cox, Esq. John Binny, Esq. Jun. William Cook, Esq. Edward Dent, Esq. Mich. T. Harris, Esq. John Hodgson, Esq. William Oliver, Esq. Mark Roworth, Esq. William Abbott, Esq.

An Indictment was found against Wm. Smith, Matros in 1st Battalion Artillery, for the Wilful Murder of his Wife, Victoria Smith, on the 23d July last, at Quilon in the Dominions of the Rajah of Travancore, by giving her several mortal bruises of which she died.

The Prisoner was tried on Friday last, and the following is an Extract of the proceedings.

It appeared by the evidence of several witnesses that, at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the day stated in the Indictment, the prisoner had found his wife, in the Kitchen of a neighbour, in a state of intoxication. In consequence of which he gave her several blows on the face and head with his fists, and then taking her by the arm pulled her out of the house, she abusing him all the time. When arrived at the road, in front of the Kitchen she fell down, (whether from intoxication alone, or by a blow from the prisoner did not clearly appear) and the Prisoner then gave her three kicks on the breast with his foot, (one witness said he jumped upon her), but desisted from further violence on a woman prelent representing to him that he ought not to beat his wife. The deceased was then taken into the house, and the Prisoner went away. About seven in the Evening the Prisoner returned to his house, just as his wife had expired; upon which he threw himself upon the body, and cried very much.

It further appeared that the deceased was in the habit of getting intoxicated, and that in order to procure liquor she would spend all her husband's pay; and even sell his clothes.

Mr. Wyse, a Surgeon, deposed to the appearance of the body of the deceased, which he examined after death. There were externally on the chest several bruises; between the flesh and the ribs there was a large quantity of extravasated blood, as well as in the cavity of the Thorax, immediately beneath the part externally discoloured. There was no appearance of any large blood vessels having been ruptured. The bruises on the head were merely superficial.—The Surgeon had no doubt that the blows she had received had been the cause of her death.

The Prisoner in his defence said that he was himself in a state of intoxication; that he was provoked by constantly finding his wife drunk, and by her abusing him, to strike her, but without any intention of doing her any serious injury.

The learned Judge summed up the evidence with clearness and precision, and the Jury, after retiring for near an hour returned with a verdict of *Blasphemy*.—Judgment was postponed.

On Saturday last Wm. Cogan, private of the 34th Regiment, was tried for the Wilful Murder of Roffumbeg, Sepoy of 2d Battalion Regt. N. 1. at Bellary on the 27th of November last.

It appeared in evidence that the Prisoner, and the deceased, were each doing duty as centinels, the prisoners confined in a choultry, near the main guard. The Prisoner mounted with his bayonet only in his hand, and his firelock was placed against the wall on the outside of the Choultry.

About four o'clock in the Morning of the 27th, the guard, who were going the rounds, heard the report of a musket, and conceiving the sound to come from the spot where the prisoner and Sepoy were on duty, proceeded thither. They found the Sepoy lying bleeding on the Ground, and the Prisoner walking quietly on his post near him, with his bayonet in his hand. The prisoner's musket was lying about three paces from the deceased, and the Corporal of the guard observed it had been recently discharged. He asked the prisoner how the deceased came in that situation. He replied, that the Sepoy had shot himself, that he must have taken his, the Prisoner's musket, whilst he was within side the choultry. On the arrival of the officer of the day, the Prisoner said, he had observed the Sepoy fiddling with his musket, and that he shot himself whilst he, the prisoner was marching on his post with his back towards the deceased. The officer, on examining the body, found the man was shot in the back, and upon looking at the firelock observed there was no firing the trigger by which the man could have managed to have shot himself in such a part; he therefore directed the Prisoner to be relieved, taken into custody, and confined in the main guard. Here the prisoner's pouch was examined, and was found to contain 12 rounds of ball cartridge, which was the number with which he had mounted guard. The pouch of the Sepoy was also examined and six rounds were there, which also was the usual allowance.

A private Soldier stated his having missed a ball cartridge out of his pouch during the morning of the 26th Sept. and which circumstance he reported to the Serjeant and Corporal of his guard.

A Corporal and two Privates proved that in the afternoon of the 26th Sept. the Prisoner had told them that he would take his own life, or that of some other person before he went off guard. To one of them, of the name of Green, he said if you hear of any thing happening to me, take care of my clothes, which you have got from the washerman.—A foldier of the name of Riley had heard Cogan say during that day, that in fourteen days he would be on his way to Madras.

The deceased died, it is supposed, immediately after he received the shot.

Mr. Bruce, Assistant Surgeon, stated that he examined the deceased, and had reason to think the ball had entered at the back, because the deceased's clothes were torn in that part, fingered, and covered with gunpowder; not merely his outer jacket, but also a calico waistcoat which was underneath. The ball had entered at the inferior extremity of the shoulder, and had come out just at the Nipple. The wound before, was somewhat lower than the wound behind, which induced him to think that the ball had been fired from a position somewhat elevated.

Witness observed there was no string to the trigger of Prisoner's musket. Has no doubt that the wound thro the Sepoy's body was the cause of his death.

The choultry had a few steps up to it, and the centinels were to parade in front of this, on the level ground.

The Prisoner in his defence said that he was planted centinel with his bayonet, and placed his musket against the wall of the Choultry, at 2 in the morning of the 27th Sept. That at 4 o'clock he heard the report of a musket. That he then came out of the Choultry, not before, and seeing the Sepoy lying bleeding, he called out loudly three times to the Serjeant of the Guard.

The Prisoner called three witnesses who stated that they heard the Prisoner call out for the Sergeant of the Guard. One of these Soldiers stated that as he was going towards the bazar, he saw, as he passed the Choultry yard, a Sepoy go into it. This was about 10 minutes before he heard the report of a musket.

None of the witnesses examined during the trial, except the three before stated, had ever heard the Prisoner say he would take his own, or any other man's life, or that he wished to go to Madras.

Sergeant Derby, and Corporal Woodcock gave the Prisoner a very good character.

The learned Judge now summed up the evidence, commenting upon every part of it, and explaining with precision how the various parts of it affected the Prisoner, either as it went to his condemnation, or his acquittal. Having also stated the law of the case, as requiring the proof of malice in a charge of Murder, and shewing how far the prisoner had evinced a malicious intention, (supposing him to have been the man who actually fired the shot from the musket), he left the facts to the determination of the Jury. The Jury then retired, and returned in about half an hour with a verdict of GUILTY.

The Prisoner was then removed from the Bar, and judgment was postponed to a future day.

The Battle stated, in the Extra Courier of the 22d Instant, to have taken place between the united Forces of Austria and Russia, and the French, is said to have been fought near Ulm. We cannot help expressing some surprise at this, Ulm being at so great a distance from the late scene of action in Poland. The French must have been in full retreat before the Russians, (and probably met the Austrians) if this statement be correct. Our readers will recollect that our latest accounts, from any authentic source of intelligence, left the Russian head Quarters at Allenstein, on the other side the Vistula; the French Army was in cantonments, on the 26th May last, at Finckenstein, no great distance from their antagonists. Ulm is an imperial Town in Suabia, only 47 miles S. E. from Stuttgart in the Duchy of Wurttemberg, and is the very place where Gen. Mack surrendered, with a large body of Austrian Troops in the late war. It is an addition has really been fought, we are induced to hazard an opinion that it has happened in the vicinity of Ulm, an Episcopal town in Polish Prussia situated on the Vistula, and on the same side as the French and Russians were said to be by the latest accounts we have received. That the Austrians were engaged in the battle, we entertain very considerable doubt.

Admiral Duckworth had been tried by a Court Martial, but the sentence had not transpired on the 3d Sept. the date of the letter received from Bristol.

PERSIA

It is singular that the King of Persia should have an Ambassador treating with France and against Russia, at the time that he had an Ambassador treating with us.

The French General Gardanne is said to be about to depart, with a suite of 300 officers of infantry and Cavalry and 300 of artillery, as Ambassador from Bonaparte to the Persian Court of Taheran.

[Bomb. Cour.]

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER in Fort St. George; in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Date	A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.
Jan. 20	78	80	81	78
21	77½	79	80	77
22	78	80	80	78
23	78	80½	81½	78
24	78	79½	81	78
25	77	78	79	76
26	75	77½	78	76

25th, Cloudy for the most part.
26th, Cloudy all day.
Heavy dew at night.

MADRAS BIRTH.

At Trincomopoly on the 21st Instant, the Lady of C. Wetherell Esq. of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Chittledroog, on the 19th Instant, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Macleod; Commanding the Garrison of Chittledroog.

At Onore, on the 11th Instant, Lieutenant Spottiswood Lawson, of the 1st Bat. 14th Regt. N. I.

On Sunday last at Viperi, after a short but painful illness and much regretted by his Relations and Friends Mr. Charles Harrison.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 5th January, George Saunders, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, to Miss Anne Russell.

On the 15th Dec. at Dinapore, Capt. Showers, of the coast artillery, to Miss Paul.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On Wednesday last the 6th January, the Lady of Charles Cornish Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 1st January, the Lady of Robert Campbell, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 1st Instant, the Lady of John Bernard Placket Esq. of a Daughter.

At Meenpore, on the 14th of November, the lady of William Trower, Esq. of a Daughter.

BENGAL DEATHS.

Lately, at Diamond Harbour, Mr. Thomas Gay, Deputy Agent, for unloading the H. C. Ships, at that Station.

On the 8th January, Mr. Gray, of Purneah, Indigo Manufacturer.

Killed on the 18th of November last, in a most gallant assault on the Fort of Comma, Captain Radcliffe and Kirk, both of His Majesty's 17th regiment, two highly meritorious and deserving Officers.

Killed on the same occasion, Lieutenant Macleod, 2d battalion 27th regiment Native Infantry; a valuable young officer.

Killed in the Breach, whilst gallantly leading his men to the assault of the Fort Comma, on the 18th ultimo, Captain Simon Richardson Brown, 1st battalion, 9th regiment Native Infantry, in the 26th year of his age.

BOMBAY MARRIAGES.

On the 12 Jan. Captain John James Smith, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss C. Drummond, daughter of Colonel James Drummond.

By special licence at Surat, on the 6th of October last, Lieutenant R. Harrison 1st battalion 6th regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Elizabeth Eyob.

BOMBAY BIRTH.

On Monday the 4th Jan. Mrs. Boyce was safely delivered of a Daughter.

BOMBAY DEATH.

On board the Honourable Company's ship Alfred on her passage from Bencon to Prince of Wales Island, Mr. R. H. Bellier, third officer of that vessel.

ARRIVALS.] Major P. Bruce, 1st Bat. 20th Regt.—Capt. Liller, 3d Bat. N. I.—Capt. H. M. 12th Regt. Capt. Hilton, and Cornet Hilton, 25th Drags.—Lt. E. Osborne, 1st Bat. 2nd Regt. Lieut. Stuart, 2d Bat. 11th Regt. Lieut. G. George Johnstone, H. M. 34th Regt. Lieut. C. Wulbier 2d Bat. 24th Regt. Lieut. Baker, Lieut. I. Frith H. M. 12th Regt. Lieut. Lunford, H. M. 80th Regt.—Lieut. and Adj. C. W. Elphinstone, 1st Bat. 2d Regt.—Cornet Greenhill, 4th Regt. Cavalry, Cornet J. Locke, 3d Regt. do.—Ensign Charles Boulton, 2d Bat. 5th Regt. Ensign Noble, 15th Regt.—Surgeon W. D. Greaves,—Assistant Surgeon Tolme,—C. I. Williams, W. Thomson, W. Auchinlock, Cadets.

DEPARTURES.] A. H. Kelfo, Judge and Magistrate—Major Scott, 4th Regt.—Captain A. Limod, 2d Bat. 15th Regt. Capt. P. H. Key Invalis, Captain C. Rand, Town Major, of Seringa, a m. C. P. D. Wilson, Captain Paterson, 22d Light Dragoons—Lieut. Miller, Lieut. Wulbier.

Calcutta,—January 7, 1808.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

DECEMBER 21, 1807.

Mr. H. T. Colebrooke, Chief Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nazmut Adawlut, and President of the Board of Revenue.

JANUARY 1, 1808.

Mr. G. J. Siddons, Assistant to the Resident at Fort Marlboro.

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

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 28, 1807.

PROMOTIONS.

19th Regiment Native Regiment.

Captain Lieutenant William Logie; to be Captain.

Lieutenant James Alexander; to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign John Cowllade, to be Lieutenant.

J. THORNHILL.

Asst. Secy Mil. Dept.

[Cal. Gaz.]

On Thursday last, accounts were received of the arrival in the river of the ship Troubridge, from China the 21st November; and Penang the 16th December; also of the brigs Mary and Betsey, from Penang; the former the 16th, and the latter the 12th December.

The cattle of Good Hope and the Aurora had arrived at the Island, from China, having failed thence in company with the Troubridge. The former has proceeded to Pegue, for a cargo of Timber.

By the recent arrivals from Penang, we learn, that the Honourable Company's ships Walpole, Ceylon, and Duke of Montrose, from hence, had reached that Island in safety.

The Eastern Markets for Opium and Piece Goods, are stated, in private letters from Penang, to be extremely dull.

On Saturday accounts were received of the arrival in the river of the Aurora, from China and Penang; and yesterday the Anna Felix and Carmo, from Macao, were also announced to be in the river. These ships left China about the 23d November, and bring accounts of H. M. ship Modeste having arrived there on the 4th November, and was expected to sail for this port on the 4th December, with Two Millions of Dollars, it is said. Her arrival may therefore be hourly expected.

Accounts from Tranquebar mention, that the new ship Charlotte, from Rangoon, captured by the Revceant, has arrived at the former place.

The Embargo on the exportation of grain will detain many vessels which were taking cargoes to Madras, principally of Wheat: the price of Grain generally has been on the increase for this month past. We are however, given to understand, that the crops in the Eastern Districts have proved not unfavourable, but the want of rain in October has made thips to the West of the river unproductive.

SUPREME COURT.

Pursuant to adjournment on the 14th ultimo, the Court re-assembled yesterday, when Mr. John Grant, a cadet on this establishment, who was on the foregoing date tried, and found guilty, of wilfully and maliciously setting fire to the Hut of a Native at Barafet, was brought up.

Mr. Ferguson, Counsel for the Prisoner, moved for an arrest of Judgement, but this was overruled by the Court.

Sir Henry Russell, Chief Justice, prefaced the sentence, by a concise statement of the crime, the first of this nature brought before the Court, and which His Lordship believed was not generally understood, in this Country, to be capital. Sir Henry remarked, that however painful, he must fulfil his duty by pronouncing the awful sentence of the Law; but to relieve the dreadful suspense on the mind of the Prisoner, he expressed a belief that it would not be put into execution.

Sentence of Death was then passed.

Three of the Gentlemen Cadets, who were pronounced guilty of an Assault, on the Garrison Sergeant of Fort William, were sentenced to imprisonment for six months; and each to pay a fine of one Rupee.

The fourth offender in the above cause, in consequence of his violent conduct towards the Sergeant, during his confinement, pending the trial, was sentenced to eight months imprisonment and to pay a fine of one Rupee.

After this, Shouldham, who was the instigator in the forgery committed by Frazer, was called to the Bar, to be dismissed for want of legal proof, when the Chief Justice delivered a suitable charge on the share he had in corrupting and instigating Frazer, who was in jail, confined for debt, to the commission of a crime, to which, if it had taken place in Europe, his life would have been forfeited. His Lordship then said it became necessary to order, that his confinement, while he continued in jail for debt, should be solitary, by keeping him from the indulgence of society, in order to prevent any future attempts to corrupt others to the commission of crime.

The first Term of the present year, commenced on Thursday last, the 7th Instant.

It was apprehended that the Prisoners of war who escaped from Fort William on 4th Jan. would have pursued their course down the river, and attempted the seizure of some small vessel to carry them to sea;—the latest accounts however from below, do not mention any such casualty. Two of the frenchmen were seized in Calcutta on Wednesday; but none of the rest, we believe, have yet been taken, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance has been exerted in quest of them.

[Star.]

Bombay,—January 9, 1808.

The ceremony of driving the Silver Nail into the keel of the Minden man of war, which we announced as taking place when the paper of last week was going to the press was performed under the usual ceremonies by the Honorable the Governor; in honor of whom the New Dock in which the keel is laid has received the appellation of "Duncan's Dock."

Monday evening the ship Canton, Captain Farquhar arrived in the harbour from Bengal.—The Canton left the Pilot in Company with the Mornington and Metcalf and touched at Colombo on her way round.

A salute fired from the battery on Wednesday morning announced the display of Commodore Borlase's Broad Pendant on the Mornington Cruiser.

January 2d.—Arrived Brig Sulamany, Commander Salogahoy, from Cochin December 6th 1807, touched upon her passage at Calicut, Tellicherry and Cannanore.

3d.—Arrived the Hon. Extra Company's ship Metcalf, Capt. M. Isaacke, left Bengal 8th December, touched at Colombo 20th December and failed thence on the 28th.—Passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Rees, Mr. Money, Mr. Sheridan, Lieut. Hare, Lieut. Gowan, Bengal Native Infantry,—Lieut. Conyers, Bombay Marine.

Also the ship Charlotte, Commander James Purfoy, from China 8th July; touched at Malacca, left 27th Nov. and from Penang on the 13th December.—Passengers: Lieuts. Manely and Flemig.

Arrived the ship Fottykier, Commander Hommed Naig from Muscat, Sept. 1807, last from Bengal and Point de Galle.

5th.—Arrived the ship Royal George, Capt. C. B. Gribble, from Portsmouth, 22d June 1807, last from Madras, Colombo and Tellicherry.—Passenger: Mr. Davies.

Arrived the ship Lowjee Family, Captain Leslie from Canton 21st Nov. 1807, touched on Malacca and Cannanore.

Arrived the ship Friendship, Captain R. Sux-pitch, from China 21st Nov. 1807, touched at Malacca and Tellicherry.—Passenger Lieutenant Harst.

The ship Sulamoney, Capt. Joseph Dadds.

The ship Cumbrin, Capt. Charles Dearmouth.

The ship Minerva Captain James Pope, from China 2d Nov. 1807, touched Malacca 4th December, Tellicherry 28th.—Passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Crogin and Mrs. Mary Sans.

The ship David Scott, Capt. Colin Gibb, from China 21st November.

The ship Alexander Capt. W. Robb, from Bombay 15th August 1807, and last from Canton.

The ship Cornwallis, Captain E. B. Elderton, from China 19th November 1807, Malacca, Tellicherry and Cannanore.

The American Topaz Brig, detained by His Majesty's Brig Diana, Lieut. K. Amthorne for resistance to search amongst other causes.

7th.—The ship General Baird, Commander Richard Elder, from China 20th N. V. 1807, touched Malacca 7th December 1807, spoke ship Troubridge of Bombay 24th November last, 13° N. long. N. 29 E.

SESSIONS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

On Thursday last, the Quarterly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General gaol delivery commenced before Sir James Mackintosh, Knt. Recorder, and his Associates Luke Ashburner Esq. Major, Paul Shewar, C. J. Briscoe and R. Stewart Esq. Aldermen.

The grand Jury consisted of

CHARLES FORBES Esq. Foreman.

Emanuel Margotty, J. Williams,
George Wool, O. O. Rich,
William Crozier, J. Forbes,
J. Isaacke, G. Corbelli,
J. Murray, J. Fawcett,
Commodore Borlase, H. R. Whitcombe,
Thomas Warden, Thomas Skinner,
Levi Phillips, E. Lloyd, and
J. C. Remington, R. W. Coward, Esqs.

The only trial worth noticing was one wherein a gag of native shopkeepers were brought to justice, after having carried on their depredations for a considerable time, and with a success which might excite the envy if not the admiration of many a Band of Robbers.

In opening the case for the crown, the Advocate General observed that tho' an indictment for the offence in question had never before been brought forward in this place, the vice to which it referred was extremely prevalent, he believed, among the lower ranks of natives. The Statutes which had been passed for its prevention were various, and whatever might be said of those which prohibited a yone from losing more than 10¢ at a sitting he never saw the means employed for that purpose, there could be no doubt of the propriety of preventing men from having recourse to dishonest practices at play, and from using arts to obtain success which had the effect of converting chance into certainty. This in fact was another species of robbery; and not to visit it severely by delivering over the thoughtless and unwary, in the most unguarded moments, a prey to cheats and swindlers. That the prisoners would not be defamed if the application were applied to them, Mr. Thripleland had no doubt. They had long been confederated together, and while Hurjewan staid at home and took care of the bank, the other prisoners acted the part of decoy ducks, and went about enticing their acquaintances to try their luck. Of all the pig ones plucked by these worthy swindlers, a portion of the name of Waffon Curfondas was the most complete. Often as he played with them, he never by any accident was permitted to win. The Prisoners were always ready to give him his revenge, but their readiness always ended in his having more revenge to seek.

For some time, as commonly happens, the Devil got the credit of this wonderful run, to which indeed, tho' not as an immediate agent, he was well entitled; but at length when the unhappy Waffon had nearly lost his all, and was driven to the last extremity of desperate gambling, the flaking his wife's rings and necklaces on the event of a throw; he thought it might be as well, without offence to the power below, to ascertain of what materials the dice were composed, and snatching up one of those which were upon the table, conveyed it unperceived into his mouth.

As might be expected the alarm which this act occasioned was very great, and in the confusion which ensued, one of the prisoners took an opportunity, of throwing the other dice they had been playing with out at the window. The one however which Waffondas had all but swallowed, was still forthcoming, and when the Jury examined it, they would at once perceive that a little leag had been inserted under number six which must have effectually excluded the operation of chance playing with the prisoners, and was no doubt the cause of the uniform success of their addresses to Fortune. The bias, as might also be supposed, was given to the die with a neatness which would not have disgraced the temples in which the Goddess is worshipped in Pall Mall of St. James's

Street. If these facts were proved, the Jury would find the prisoners guilty, and they would be subject to the same corporal pains as in cases of wilful perjury, and to forfeit five times the amount of their unlawful gains.

The facts were detailed by the witnesses who were all of them sufferers with a simplicity which produced much entertainment in court. The defence of the prisoners was, that the season was a kind of Mahomedan Sturnal; that their religion permitted them to play, and that they had played fair. But not being able to produce any evidence of this, the Jury found them all guilty; and the Court passed sentence of pillory and imprisonment on them. [Bom. Gaz.]

Ceylon—January 6th 1807.

Colombo.] Arrived January the 1st, ship *Providence*, Captain Reid from Madras.
5th January, Ketch *Hebe*, Captain Hansen from Cille.

Point de Galle.] Arrived Jan. the 3d Ship *Aravan*, Capt. William Dunlop from Colombo, Passengers, Mr. Tolfrey and Son.

HORNETOKE & SIR FRANCIS BURDETT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST,

SIR,—Your forcible and just expressions of abhorrence against the declared Revolutionary principles of Sir Francis Burdett, induce me to address to you the following remarks.

In the 1st Advertisement, signed "Francis Burdett," if the internal evidence of style is to be trusted, the signature alone is properly the work of that person. The matter and composition of the whole is manifestly the work of the adviser who admonished him not to be a Candidate for a seat in Parliament; of the influencer who induced him to declare his firm resolution not to accept a seat; of the remonstrator who disapproved of his wavering on the subject; of the basist who justified his abandoning such resolution, in contradiction to such advice, and to his express declaration; of the vindicator who, in his late publication, undertakes to explain and justify all the principles and springs of action attributable to Sir F. Burdett, as well as Maillet. det could enumerate the various wheels & joints of his own spider. I do not wish to revive the old error of "Acquitted Bala," but by those who recollect the Trials for High Treason, the proofs of malignant intention to excite a spirit of mischievous discontent throughout the country cannot be forgotten. That malignant defeated in its boldst machinations, has laboured to poison the sequestered current of philology; and having feloniously laid claim to the tributary stream of an ingenious Dutchman, has endeavoured to characterise it for its own, by a plentiful infusion of Revolutionary poison, irreligion, and obsequy. Can it be doubted that the grotesque metaphor, in Sir F. Burdett's Advertisement, of the regimental prostitute is drawn from this foul source.

With relation to all political circumstances, I consider John Horne Tooke and Sir Francis Burdett as one and the same person: the apparent body is that of *Martin*, but the efficient spirit is the spirit of *Belphegor*.

I have not the Papers containing the Advertisements of Sir F. Burdett, and the reports of his speeches at Brentford, before me; but the tenor is sufficiently impressed on my memory for the purpose I have now in view, namely, to call on every loyal inhabitant of Westminster, on every loyal Briton, to compare them with his late printed Address to the Westminster Electors. In the latter part he denounces, in the true comprehensive style of Gallican prescription, all, without exception, whose names shall be found on the devoted pages of the Red Book. He pledges himself publicly to war against the whole catalogue. No exception is made of the Sovereign, of the Peers of the Realm, of the House of Commons, of the Bishops, Judges, Officers of the Staff, &c. No; he looks to the extirpation of the whole; he will not rest till "every leaf shall be torn out," and the gang annihilated. Some gentle Editor may suggest, that the threat of destroying every leaf or page is merely metaphorical, and meant to be confined only to useful signatures. But let me refer all such gentle Editors to Sir F. Burdett's Advertisements and Speeches, published and delivered during the Middlesex Election, particularly to phrases like these, "The King and his Ministers are solely occupied in preparing whips and floggings for the backs of the people, in devising means to accumulate oppression on oppression," &c. I do not fear that I shall be accused of injustice for my citation. I know I have not written the exact words, but I know that the original expressions differ only in being much more virulent. "The higher orders of society (as they are called) are a conspiracy of the few to cheat and plunder the many; to rob them of their equal rights." The Soup Shops, devised to distribute food during the period of alarming scarcity, he denominated a "fraudulent device of the wealthy to induce the poor to submit on filthy offal, from which themselves would turn with nausea. Even that universal burst of philanthropy, which characterized that period, could be viewed with abhorrence by the ironhearted unsympathising Jacobin.

I have not taken the pains to seek for the Papers from whence I might have strengthened the above remarks, by literal extracts. I will merely to induce your Readers to procure the Papers, and to consider the passages, not merely detached, but connected with all that precedes and follows them; and I wish them to remember, that such was the language used by the infuriate monsters of Revolutionary France; such was the murder-whop of those who dragged their guilty-lefs Monarch to the scaffold, and who murdered in cold blood his wretched Queen, the infant Dauphin, and every relative whose loyalty and love adhered to them in their extremity of misery; such was the evil of those who deluged their country with the blood of near a million of its best inhabitants.—I am, &c. MARCUS.

MILITARY INQUIRY.

The Fourth Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry has just been printed. Annexed to it are Supplements to the First and Third Reports. The former relates to Gen. De Lancey's balance, which which stated in the First Report at 97,415l. but which the Commissioners now state at 104,985l. 9s. 7d.; they having since discovered, that he had received from the Army Pay-Office a sum of 7520l. 2s. 7d. on account of Staff Pay, as Barrack Master General, for which he was not debited in the Barrack-Office, in which he took credit for the whole of his pay as Barrack Master General, and also as a General Officer on the Staff. This sum of 7520l. 2s. 7d. is exclusive of deductions for postage, &c. yet to be made, amounting to upwards of 2000l. making the whole of General De Lancey's balance about 107,000l. The Supplement to the Third Report contains some information, first obtained from General Elie, relative to the supply of coals in the Island of Alderney, and from Mr. Hargreaves, stated in that Report to have supplied the Barracks at Brighton. It states, that Major General Elie, who had the military command in that Island, bought, in the months of August and September, 1801, coals from Mr. Alexander Davison, at the rate of fifty seven shillings per chaldron, while Mr. Davison, for coals delivered to the barracks during the said two months, charged Government at the rate of seventy two shillings per chaldron for one lot, and 75 to 81 shillings per chaldron for another lot. Major General Elie further states, that on the 21st of October, 1799, he paid Mr. Roubillard 72s. a chaldron for coals furnished to him at different times, since the 1st Jan. while Mr. Davison's prices in that year, are at no time less than 95s. per chaldron, and in the spring as high as 120s. With respect to Mr. Hargreaves, who was examined at his own special request, the Commissioners see no reason to suspect him of collusion with Mr. Davison. They think that Mr. Hargreaves' information justifies them in the remarks, that owing to the false representation of the terms under which Mr. Davison was providing the barracks coals, the public has paid much higher for them than would have been the case, had the real terms been known; and that in another view of the subject, the barracks coals might have been provided by Mr. Davison on commission, without such large contingent expenses as in his tender to the late Barrack Master General, of 31st March, 1795, he stated would be necessary; and that thereby the public would have saved considerably in the price paid for the coals supplied to the Barracks.

The Supplement concludes with recommending, with the advice of Mr. Hargreaves, that contracts for the supply of coals should be for each respective barrack, and not as is the present practice, for large districts, including generally many barracks.

RIOT AT BRISTOL.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, May 6.

"We have had an Election here for four hours, attended with riot, disorder, and violence, sufficient for as many years. The mob gave full swing to all their passions; and the consequences were likely to have been dreadful! The Riot Act was read twice; and every atom of glass in the White Lion Tavern, where the Committee sat, demolished. The Council House experienced the same fate. Monday, and the whole of Monday night and Tuesday morning, presented a scene of riot and outrage unequalled perhaps, in the histories of Elections! What, I have seen and heard of your Middlesex and Westminster Elections, are nothing, I assure you, in comparison with Bristol."

Mr. Barrow, the intelligent and amusing traveller, says, that a Portuguese Beggar, when going to solicit charity, puts on his best clothes. This circumstance places the Portuguese mendicants far above our Beggars, who have but usually one set of habits, all of which are equally bad.

NICHOLAS COPERNICUS.

TRANSLATION OF THE EPITAPH ON THE TOMB OF THIS CELEBRATED PHILOSOPHER, AT THORN.

I ask not the grace that distinguished Paul, Nor the pardon that Peter dispenses to all: But I pray to my God to attest my belief, And grant me that pardon he gave to the thief.

Miscellaneous Extracts.

A Court-Martial was held on May 27, on board the *Salvador del Mundo*, of 112 guns, Admiral Young, at Plymouth, for the trial of a man of the *Barrabar*, of 98 guns, Capt. Yorke, for mutinous expellions to his Commanding Officer; the Hon. Capt. H. A. Gardner, President: when, after the evidence was gone through for the prosecution, and the prisoner heard in his defence, he was found Guilty of the charge alleged against him, and sentenced to be hanged, at the yard of such ship as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall appoint; but from some circumstances arising in the course of the trial, the prisoner was recommended to His Majesty's mercy.

By the treaty of Peace signed at Poen, on the 11th of December, 1806, between Saxony and France, the latter engaged to obtain from Prussia for the former, the Circle of Coburg and Gotha, situated in Lusatia, and surrounded on all sides by the Saxon territory. Added to the former Saxon dominions, it would render Saxony three times larger than Wittenberg; but even with this addition, Saxony would be still considerably less, though richer and better cultivated, than Bavaria. The circle of Coburg and Gotha has an extent of about 100 English square miles; its soil is generally light and sandy, but in some parts very fertile; it abounds in excellent pastures, and numerous fish-ponds, which yield plenty of fine carp. Its two market-towns are Coburg and Gotha. The former has 800 well built houses, and 500 inhabitants, employed chiefly in brewing, and in some linen and woollen manufactures. There are besides, 116 villages; and the whole circle contains a population of about 30,000 inhabitants, most of whom are lineally descended from the vaudals, whose language they have retained.

A Court Martial was lately held on board the *Valiant*, of the Northfleet, on John Francis, the Captain's Steward in the royal Yacht, for robbing his Master, Captain Foote, of property to a considerable amount, and absconding therewith in the beginning of this month. It appeared that Capt. Foote had come to town to attend Capt. on his Majesty's birthday, when the criminal took an opportunity of seizing several articles of his coat-dress, as well as other cloaths, which he pawned, and made off with the produce. He had also made off with many of the Stores belonging to the yacht, which was not discovered till the enquiry took place, subsequent to his elopement from town. These circumstances being clearly proved, the Court adjudged him to receive one hundred lashes, and be thereafter confined for six months.

Our readers, no doubt, will recollect the distressing account we gave, a short time since, of the attempt to execute poor Hales, a soldier, in the Island of Jersey, in which the executioner attempted to strangle him, by pulling his legs from under him and not being able to effect his purpose, got upon his shoulders to break his neck; notwithstanding the poor fellow survived, and the spectators in rered in consequence, &c. The whole of this distressing case has been laid before his Majesty; and we are happy to say his Majesty has been graciously pleased to pardon him, on condition of his serving for life in any corps his Majesty shall please to direct. Barnes, a comrade of Hales who was convicted with him, but repented has likewise been pardoned by his Majesty, on a similar condition.

The bravery displayed by the Russians in their attempt to penetrate to Dantzic has never been exceeded. One regiment is said to have held out against several battalions of the enemy, until it was reduced to 27 men, and one officer, several of whom, particularly the last, were desperately wounded before they gave a signal of surrendering.

A recent pecuniary supply, to a considerable amount, is said to have been provided for the service of Russia. Of its amount we are not informed; but it is said to consist of dollars purchased on the Continent by bills on the British Government, and which has been forwarded from Copenhagen to St. Petersburg, on board the *Wanderer* sloop of war.

A Bookseller being asked his opinion of the Disposition of Parliament, said, he thought it was rather hard that these Members, who had fulfilled "the Whole Duty of Man," should scarce be allowed a Week's Preparation; that the Electors of the United Kingdom should not trust to "Title Pages;" that they should look into the "Table of Contents," and the "Index to the Votes;" that "quartos and pocket volumes" should, on such a momentous occasion, be left out of the question; and that "old Editions," in good preservation, without spot of stain, should be preferred to new ones, though "gilt," and that the Constitution of England would, he hoped, be the favourite text, and every one that opposed it "hot-pressed," and "strongly bound."

We hear that the trial of Peter Pindar, for *crimen*, will come on at Westminster-hall, before Lord Ellenborough, on Thursday next, 18th June, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

After the chairing of the Dublin candidates, the populace were regaled with porter; and a chimney-sweep, while endeavouring to partake of the refreshment, was precipitated by the mob into one of the hogheads, foot being considered as a wholesome bitter. This is a new method of procuring a substitute for hops.

EDINBURGH, May 14.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE UNION.

It being the close of a century since England and Scotland have been united, the Union was celebrated on Tuesday last night, at Corrie's Rooms, under the patronage of the Marchioness of Donegal, the Countess of Eglinton, the Lady Arbuthnot and Lady Scott, &c. A more brilliant and numerous company, perhaps, never assembled at this season. An excellent band from the North Greys attended, and performed some beautiful airs, and were joined by another national band, led by Mr. Gow. The whole was conducted with much judgment, and executed with great degree of taste. A grand ball closed the evening's entertainment.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Isaac Scott v. Scholey and Demville.

This was an action, brought against the defendants, as the late Sheriff of Middlesex, for a false return to a *fiere facias*. A writ had been issued against the effects of George Colman, the younger, Esq. which it was stated to be the duty of the defendants to execute upon his property in the Little Haymarket Theatre. Upon examination, they found that Mr. Colman had only an interest in that concern for a term of years, which they considered not tangible, and they therefore returned the writ, indorsed *nulla bona*. This return, it was contended on the part of the plaintiff, was false, and that such interest as Mr. Colman had, might be taken in execution, and an action was brought against the Sheriffs in consequence. At the trial a verdict was found for the plaintiff; and during the last term a new trial was moved for, on the ground that by all the cases on the books, it was decided that an equitable interest for a term of years on an estate, was not the subject of seizure under a writ of *fiere facias*. This point was argued at considerable length on both sides, but the decision of the Court was deferred until this term.

Lord Ellenborough, in delivering the judgment, after reading the case, said, that the point to be decided was, if the plaintiff, under all the circumstances stated, were or were not entitled to recover, and if the opinion of the Court should be in the affirmative, then the verdict found for the plaintiff was to stand; but if in the negative, then a new trial was to be granted. The question of law arising upon the facts was short; and it was, whether the residuary beneficial interest of Mr. George Colman, after the satisfaction of all the trusts, &c. was liable to be taken in execution for the debt of the plaintiff; or, in other words, whether an equitable interest in a term of years could be the subject of sale under a writ of *fiere facias*. In order to make any property tangible by the Sheriff, it was absolutely necessary that it should be of such a nature as to be capable of being converted into money by sale; but, on the contrary, in the case before the Court, there was a single instance to be found in the whole history, and practice of Courts of Common Law, where it had been recognised that such an interest as that of Mr. Colman, an equitable interest in a term of years only, could be saleable, and that which was not saleable, could not be seized in satisfaction of the debt of a creditor. Under circumstances of that kind the Sheriff had, and could have no opportunity of inquiring into, or means of knowing the nature of the interest, the legal claims it might be subject to, or scarcely any fact belonging to it: he must be totally ignorant of that which belongs to every other species of property. If authority were necessary to decide a point so plain, the case "Sholey v. Watts, (3 Atk. 206)" was amply sufficient. In the absence, therefore, of an authority, to say that an equitable interest was seizable to answer a common law suit, the Court must determine that the return of *nulla bona*, the defendant possessing no other property, was a valid return, and that the verdict for the plaintiff must be set aside, and a new trial granted.

It must be fresh in the recollection of our readers, that Lesdigues, the French Commander of the fleet captured by Sir J. T. Duckworth, off Santo Domingo, was on shore at the commencement of that action, and that he was afterwards sent to Jamaica in a cartel, for the purpose of procuring from the officers taken prisoners their attestation of his bravery and gallant conduct, but which they indignantly refused to comply with, on account of his glaring puffballism; and, indeed, expressed themselves so contemptuously of him as to remark, that had he received some pecuniary reward from the British Government, he could not have acted more to its advantage than he did; since which he has, however, had the temerity to return to France, by way of America; and, as might have been expected, has been disgraced with infamy by the Emperor Napoleon, who has mulcted him of all his pay, degraded him to the humble situation of a common citizen, and rendered him incapable of ever again serving in the Imperial Navy.

Several small States in the north of Germany have been admitted into the confederacy of the Rhine.—They are to furnish their contingents for the Grand Army.

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st.

WILL BE PUBLISHED,

No. 13. Vol. V.

OF THE

INDIAN MAGAZINE,

AND

EUROPEAN MISCELLANY.

CONTAINING upwards of 180 Pages of

letter press, on fine paper, and ornamented

WITH AN ENGRAVING

OF A PUCKALLY.

Price Five Rupees.

A few of the former Numbers may be had, Subscriptions will be received by the Editors, at the Courier Office, Fort St. George—By the Editors of the Mirror, Calcutta—and of the Government Gazette Penang, and by Messrs. Gibbons and Co. Trincomallee.

The work is transmitted to the Out- Stations at the rate of Single Postage.

LOST.

IN the BLACK-TOWN between Popham's broad-way, and Vepery, a black and tan TERRIER DOG, cropp'd and docked very close—answers to the name of SNAP, had on a black leather collar, with a brass Plate with an Officer's name and Regt. engraved on it—Whoever will bring the same to the Courier Office, will receive a handsome reward.

26th January 1808.

To be Sold.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY,



TWO Garden Houses at Vepery, adjoining to each other, and on the West side of Major General Collin's Garden, which were lately occupied by Mr. Tulloh.

Application to be made to Mr. Thomas De Mello.

For Private Sale.

ON THE LOWEST TERMS, BY MESSRS.

SETH & GREGORY SAM,

IN ARMENIAN STREET,

CHINA GOODS,

IMPORTED BY THE LATE SHIPS

AS FOLLOWS:

SUGAR CANDY IN TUBS

OF THE FIRST SORT,

NANKEN

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

HYSON TEA

IN CHESTS,

Vermillion, Quick Silver,

CHINA-WARE,

ROLLS OF SATIN

AND

LUTESTRINGS

OF ALL COLOURS.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY J. BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This day THURSDAY, the 27th Instant,

Sale to Commence

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

NINE Pair Table Shades, 12 Pair Plated Wall Shades, 9 Dozen Glass Salt Cellars, 32 Dozen Plain Tumblers, 36 Dozen Wine Glasses, 24 Plated Lamps, A quantity of valuable Malabar Jewels, two Family Medicine Chests complete, 6 Dozen Cotton and 2 Dozen Silk Hosiery.

Sundry Articles of Furniture &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock,

5 Casks of Brandy, a few small Casks of Gin, and 20 Dozen Beer.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

AT THE NAVAL STOREHOUSE,

NEAR THE BEACH,

On and after MONDAY, the 28th of Feb. next,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

SUNDY ARTICLES

OF

Condemned and Unserviceable

NAVAL STORES,

LANDED FROM

His Majesty's Squadron,

IN INDIA.

A LIST of the whole may be seen on application at my Office and at the Auction Room.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of ten per Cent to be made at the time of Sale, on the amount of each Lot, and the whole to be taken away in three days after the day of Sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the Articles remain the property of the Crown.

HENRY HALL,

ACTING NAVAL OFFICER.

His Majesty's Naval Office, Madras, 8th January, 1808.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY FRANCK and THOMSON,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 27th Instant,

At Five O'clock in the Afternoon,

ON THE PREMISES.

THE spot of GROUND in front of the Government Garden Gate, consisting of 1 Cawny, 23 grounds, and 654 square feet; it is well stocked with Coconut Trees; it will be sold in small lots, if more convenient to purchasers. A plan of the Ground may be seen at the office of the Superintending Engineer in Fort St. George, as well as at the Auction Room.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

By FRANCK & THOMSON,

On FRIDAY next, the 29th Instant,

AT FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

On the outside of

THE BLACK-TOWN GATE,

LEADING TO

ROYAPORAM,

A QUANTITY OF

TIMBER,

CONSISTING OF

FORTY seven Shimbeams, Five hundred and fifty-three Shimbeam Pieces, Five thousand four hundred and eighteen Sheathing Boards, Ninety-five pieces of do. Five Orties, Ninety-three Duggies, Seven hundred and forty four Joists, One hundred and ninety four pieces of do.

Madras Laudable Society.

A MEETING of those persons who are desirous of becoming MEMBERS of the next MADRAS LAUDABLE SOCIETY, is requested at the Exchange in the Fort on Friday 29th Instant at Two o'clock in the afternoon, to consider of a PLAN for consolidating the FUNDS of the four Classes; and to elect thirteen persons as the first DIRECTORS to be named in the DEED.

25th January 1808.

Madras Theatre.

Second Subscription Play.

On MONDAY, the 1st of February,

WILL BE PERFORMED,

THE COMEDY OF THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. COLT, HART and WESTON, beg leave to inform the Subscribers to the Asiatic Society, that the 9th Volume has been received from Calcutta, and will be delivered at their Office on application.

MADRAS, Jan. 26, 1808.

Advertisement.

TO BE RENTED

A BUNGALOW,

ADJOINING THE PANTHEON GROUND,

The Rent 28 Pagodas per Month if Rented

for only one Month, or 25 Pagodas

for Twelve Months.

ENQUIRE OF

MR. DOBBIN.

MADRAS, January 26, 1808

A Card.

MR. S. M. BABOOM, respectfully begs to inform the PUBLIC, that the Second China Goods Lottery intended to be drawn on the 2d February next, is obliged to be withdrawn, owing to the very small number of Tickets that have been sold. As the Drawing would be productive to him of very great loss. Mr. S. M. B. trusts that the explanation given will be received, and that his intention to desist from drawing the Second China Goods Lottery, will not meet with reprehension.

26th January 1808.

For Sale,

THE RESIDUE OF SUGAR CANDY

AND

TEA,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

TO be had of Mr. ELIAS AVDAL, No. 114, Armenian-Street, and in order to close this Concern, the prices thereof are reduced, viz. The TEA, fine Hyson, at 25 Pagodas per Chest, or per Pound 20 Fanams; and the SUGAR CANDY at 6½ Pagodas per Tub, for ready Money.

For Sale.

TWO NEW BENGAL PALANQUINS,

ENQUIRE OF

P. THOMSON,

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. F. Lautour & Co.

BEACH BUILDINGS.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

ON THE PREMISES,

On MONDAY, the 1st of February, 1808.

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.)

THE DWELLING HOUSE

BE LONGING TO,

AND NOW IN THE OCCUPATION OF

MAJOR PIERCE,

SITUATED NEAR TO THE SPUR TANK.

THERE are suitable Out Houses—also a Coach House—detached Bath—Palanquin Shed—House for the Bearers—Stabling for Six Horses—Cow House, Pigeon House—two large Wells of Excellent Water—and the Garden which contains some good Fruit Trees, is walled in.

The Furniture will be sold with the house, or separate, as may be desired.

The Plan and measurement of the ground may be seen, and the conditions known by application to James Dobbin.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 28th Instant,

At 11 o'Clock,

On account and risks of the first Purchaser.

VARIOUS Articles of Plate, Jewellery and Watchmaker's Tools, lately sold on account of the Estate of Mr. W. BELL, deceased.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 28th January,

Sale to Commence

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice of Black handled Knives and Forks.

ALSO

PERFUMERY, CONSISTING OF

Milk of Roses, Aromatic Vinegar, Ess. Burgamot, Ess. of Peppermint, Smelling Bottles, Court Plaster, Nail Brushes, &c. &c.

AND

A number of Cork Screws, Shade Snuffers, Blacklead Pencils, Paint Brushes, &c. &c.

AT THE SAME TIME,

A Small Set of Blackwood Tables and a few Blackwood Arm Chairs.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

A PAIR of handsome four Light Lustres:

One do. five do. do.

AND

One do. six do. do.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

A HANDSOME Mahogany Chest of Drawers with Secretary and Book-Cafe.

A handsome Mahogany Cloaths Press with Secretary and Book-Cafe.

A set of Mahogany Drawing Tables.

One Pair of Sofas with handsome Chintz Covers.

One Pair Couches with Bedding, and Chintz Covers.

A small Bureau and Book Cafe,

AND

Various other Articles of Furniture.

ALSO

A Copper Stillifer.

Madras.—Printed By WILLIAM MALLIS, Fort, Opposite St. Mary's Church.

* * * It is requested that those SWASAS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the JPASAS who will pay attention to their orders, any Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Poems may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, — 20th JANUARY.

In our Extra Gazette of Saturday last* we hazarded an opinion which we do not yet find it necessary to retract. We have been since favoured with extracts from the English papers down to the seventh July, and from the correspondence of a Gentleman at Bufforah down to the third of December. From the European Extracts it would appear, that another great and indecisive battle has been fought between the Russians and French.

The date of the letters on which we founded our opinion in the Gazette Extraordinary is much later than the European extracts, and the respectable character of the Gentleman who writes them, as well as the regularity with which he appears to have conducted his correspondence, and of which we have had an opportunity of judging by the liberality of the person to whom his letters are addressed; all these combine to make us give credit to the general result that the French have not been decisively victorious on the 14th June, and that there is not a Continental peace to the exclusion of England.

We confess it is on the faith of these letters alone that we have drawn this conclusion; for the battle of Friedland is a circumstance which must have been known to the writer, and could not fail to have been noticed by him had it been as decisive as stated in the Morning Chronicle.

One of the letters is dated the 17th August and the other the 3d of September; while the Morning Chronicle goes down no later than the 7th July.

The character of that highly respectable paper is indeed a considerable weight in the opposite scale of probability. But it is impossible that a battle, which had the effect of producing an exclusive peace, could have been unknown to the gentleman who writes these letters, two Months after it is noticed in the English papers.

The position of the French army at CUSTRIN on the ODER and their being reduced from twenty to eleven thousand men inclines us to believe that it was not Napoleon but Jerome Buonaparte who was at the head of the forces, and who was reported to have been wounded.

The declaration of hostilities by the Danes is mentioned in the Morning Chronicle of the 22d June.

From our domestic intelligence it appears that the opposition have by no means mustered so strong as they expected. — We have heard them estimated at two hundred and twenty five. On the division on the Address they only amounted to one hundred and fifty five. — And we have little doubt but both parties put forward their strength on this occasion.

Extra of a letter dated Bufforah, 28th October 1807.

The newspapers per Fyz Rubhance, are not in regular succession, but they contain some interesting Intelligence. The new Parliament has commenced its Debates with a considerable degree of heat and apparent animosity, not very conducive in my humble opinion to the public welfare, either at home, or abroad. The expedition to Stralsund, has been undertaken too late, Peace having been concluded between France, Russia and Prussia, and little advantage can be derived from it.

Extra of a Letter dated ditto 3d December 1807.

"I have not a letter, nor a Newspaper from London, but the Cecilia, carries interesting advices for Government; and she will have, I hope, a speedy passage to the Presidency.

Heads of Intelligence from the English Papers.

JUNE 22.

The Court of Denmark protested against the employment of a British fleet in the Baltic; first, on its Marine and declared that it would consider the appearance of a British Line of battle ship in the Sound, as a declaration of War.

Members returned for the New Parliament who voted against the present Administration on Messrs. Brand and Lytleton's motions. — 182

Members returned for the New Parliament who did not vote on either motion. — 250

JUNE 22.

Right Honorable Charles Abbott unanimously re-elected Speaker.

JUNE 24.

Buonaparte has created Marshal Lefebvre, Hereditary Grand Duke of Dantzick, and notified the same in letters patent to the Senate.

JUNE 25.

The Sir William Poltency and Union Extra Ships stationed to Bombay.

* Vide also Madras Courier Supplement of 17th Jan.

JUNE 27.

Division on the address to the King on the Lords Commissioners Speech at the opening of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

For the address,	160
Against it,	67
Majority,	93

Lord Mansfield moved the address.
Lord Rolle Seconded it.
Lord Forster moved the amendment.
Lord Holland Seconded it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

For the address,	350
Against it,	155
Majority,	195

Lord Newark moved the address.
Mr. Hall Seconded it.
Lord Howick moved the amendment.

JUNE 29.

The Indian accounts have hitherto been one year in arrears. — The President of the Board of Control stated his intention in future of laying the accounts of that year before Parliament.

Parliament voted £1000 per annum to Major General Sir John Stewart.

The King of Sweden declared the Port of Dantzick in a state of Blockade.

On the 4th and 5th of June some severe fighting took place between the Russians and French in which the Prince of Ponte Corvo was wounded by a Ball under the ear.

The French acknowledge that their troops were struck with dismay by the fall of their leader from his Horse, and do not claim any victory.

Captain Donnelly of the Narcissus prosecuted Sir Home Popham for his share of one eighth of the Prize Money made at Buenos Ayres which he had retained as a flag officer. — A verdict was given for Captain Donnelly: Sir Home not having a Captain under him by orders of the Admiralty.

JULY 1st & 2d.

A great Battle was fought June 14th between the Russians and French at Friedland in which the Russian Centre was pierced and General Bennigsen retreated with great loss.

JULY 6.

Lord Cathcart was expected to arrive at Yarmouth yesterday, to embark on board the Africaine frigate, for Stralsund. His baggage and servants arrived on Friday. — Part of the German Legion, embarked in the Downs, were on Friday re-landed, and marched into Deal Barracks, for the purpose as is reported, of refreshment. Transports for the Third Division of the Expedition came into the Downs on Thursday, but as yet no time is fixed for the third embarkation. Two troops of Horse Artillery, to be attached to Lord Paget's brigade of Light Cavalry, and four brigades of Foot Artillery, are under orders for Continental Service; as are also two troops of the Gun-drivers Corps, at present at Chatham.

JULY 7.

On Mr. Whitbread's motion for an inquiry into the state of the nation ministers had a majority of 186.
The Victory claimed by the French on the 14th of June at Friedland, is not confirmed by subsequent accounts, but it is established that partial battles occurred from the 5th to the 14th, and that on the latter day, a bloody, but indecisive conflict took place.

MORNING CHRONICLE, — JUNE 22.

The Italian Army is about to break up, in order to pass through the Austrian territory for Dalmatia. It is thus indirectly confirmed, that the Emperor Francis has given his requested permission, a permission which he refused to the Russians. This refusal, indeed, may be imputed to another cause than to any general preference to the French. — The French Army requested permission to march through the Austrian territory, in order to take the field against Michelson, and defend the Turkish Empire. Now, if there is one point upon which Austria is more jealous than another, it is the accession of Russia to the Turkish Empire. The Emperor Francis, therefore has here declined from his line of neutrality from the natural bias of hereditary jealousy. Nothing, therefore, of the general disposition of the Emperor is to be inferred from this military act.

The death of the Emperors of Austria appears to have excited general affliction. The Emperor is stated to be in a condition little short of despair. He saw a part of the funeral procession of the Emperors from one of the windows of the Palace, but was so affected as the hier passed, that he threw himself on the floor and was removed in an agony of grief. The *Moniteur* makes itself very pleasant with the "*Bon Homme*," as it contemptuously calls the Emperor Francis; but we trust that he will meet with the sympathy of the British Nation.

SAILING OF THE SECOND DIVISION OF THE EXPEDITION.

The second division of the expedition got under weigh on Wednesday July 1st, at 9 o'clock, in the Downs, and made sail to the Northward. The wind, however, being scant and foul, and the tide, contrary, the transports were obliged to come to anchor about two o'clock, in the Gull Stream, about five o'clock they got under weigh again with a slight breeze from the S. E. The wind was very favourable to their progress yesterday.

The following is a correct list of the troops on board, all belonging to the King's German Legion. —

The 3d Regiment of Light Dragoons (or Hussars,) commanded by Colonel Reden.

The 3d Battalion of the line, commanded by Colonel Hunter.

The 4th Battalion of ditto, commanded by Colonel Langweeh.

The 5th Battalion of ditto, commanded by Colonel Dreyberg.

The 1st Light Infantry Battalion, commanded by Colonel Alten.

Five Companies of the 2d Light Infantry Battalion of Riflemen.

One Brigade of Horse Artillery, and the 3d foot ditto.

The Transports amount to about 100 sail, viz. Fifty-two sail, with horses, embarked at Ramsgate.

Three sail, namely, the Maria, Elizabeth, and Reliance, with five Light Infantry Companies of the 2d Rifle Battalion of the German Legion. Twenty sail with Ordnance, Victuals, Purveyor's Stores, and Camp Equipage.

Two sail, with Artillery, from Portsmouth.

The Heart of Oak, from Deptford, with Lord Cathcart's horses and about

Twenty sail, having on board the 3d, 4th, and 5th Battalions of the German Legion of the Line.

The Foot Guards will be among the first part of the British troops embarked for Stralsund.

The 12th Regiment of Light Dragoons, which has been stationed for some time past at Hythe and Dover, began their route yesterday Hounslow. They are to be replaced at Hythe and Dover by the 16th.

The Pelican sloop, with 50 transports under convoy, which, with other ships in the Downs, are to comprise the Third Division of the Expedition, arrived at Deal on the 2d instant.

EAST INDIA, JULY 1, 1807.

Yesterday evening about eight o'clock the Porter of the Alcock Castle arrived at the India house, with the intelligence of the arrival of the homeward bound China fleet, off Portland. They sailed from China on the 27th of January, arrived at St. Helena on the 26th of April; and failed from thence on the 4th of May, under convoy of the Sir Edward Hughes frigate. The following is a list of the fleet: —

FROM BENGAL — Sir William Bentley and Euphrates.

FROM BOTANY BAY AND CHINA — William Pitt.

FROM THE SOUTH SEAS — St. Eclair, Vulture, and Recovery.

OPERATIONS IN PRUSSIA.

The apprehensions at first excited to two great degrees by the French report of this engagement, have now been succeeded by, perhaps, too great confidence in the favourable statements of the well-wishers to the Allied cause residing on the Continent. Our opinion is, a medium between these opposite representations. We always looked forward with apprehension to the issue of a pitched battle, against an enemy so superior in numbers as the French, and taught by long practice to move these numbers without confusion. We are satisfied that, regiment to regiment, or column to column, the fearless performance of the Russians would as speedily overthrow their antagonists on land, as the British sailors do on sea; but the question becomes different, when you consent to fight that enemy with a force which certainly did not bear to his the proportion of two to three. No man is more skilful than Buonaparte in promptly directing an overpowering mass of troops to a decisive point. No considerations of humanity, and scarcely any of prudence, will deter him from devoting a portion of his bravest soldiers to certain slaughter, provided the survivors be able to accomplish any important object. The policy at all times barbarous, is often unsuccessful. It failed at the memorable battle of Arcole, and at the still more memorable siege of Acre. It succeeded at

Austerlitz and Jena — it failed at Polotsk and at Eylau. On the present occasion we are induced to think that it has succeeded, but has been accompanied with unexampled slaughter on the part of the French. As yet, we have a regular account only of the transactions up to the 12th ultimo and this account is French. But, garbled and falsified as it is, it affords an incontestible proof of the ability of the Russian Commander, and of the heroism of his troops. The Russians have been nowhere surprised, nor where too weak to resist their own strength. They began the campaign on the 4th of July, with a spirited attack. On the 5th, they repulsed no less than three attacks on the French, in which the most important was on Marshal Ney. The French moved off. The Marshal repulsed at all points, but retreated next day to Austerlitz pursuant to orders. Nor for the Konigsberg counts. Their information that, "The division of Marshal Ney is defeated and driven out of Guttstadt, where the Russians found great magazines. The French lost many men killed and more dispersed — one thousand were taken prisoners, among whom was General Rorer, this happened on the 5th. On the next day, the Russians advanced and gained more advantages; so that on the two days they made more than 3000 prisoners, among whom were two generals, and 54 Officers. The equipage of Marshal Ney is taken, and the military chest. Liebstadt is in consequence occupied by the Russians."

Here is a tolerable specimen of French misrepresentation to begin with. — This unsuccessful attack on Marshal Ney was conducted by Bennigsen in person. It bears evidence of his energy — let us now do justice to his prudence. On the 7th no action took place, but it is evident that Buonaparte employed this day in bringing a large body of troops towards Deppen, the position occupied by Ney. On the 8th, he arrives there in person, and directs his troops to advance and re-occupy Wolsdorf, and Guttstadt, the positions from which the Russians had driven Ney, on the 5th. At Wolsdorf the French were attacked, and very roughly handled by General Kamenky, and, as far as we can judge, were repulsed with signal loss. But, on other side of Guttstadt they say: —

"Ten thousand of the enemy's cavalry, and 1300 infantry, took a position at Guttstadt, and endeavoured to defend the wood. The Grand Duke of Berg forced them to abandon their positions one after another. The French troops, overpowering all resistance, cut their way into Guttstadt, sword in hand, at eight o'clock in the evening, seizing all the posts before Guttstadt, and putting the enemy's infantry to flight."

What magnificent language for a simple story! The plain English of all this is, that General Bennigsen, as soon as he knew that Buonaparte had assembled a superior force at Deppen, prudently determined to retreat. His infantry, as usual, marches first, and he stations his cavalry in the rear, with instructions to evacuate their different positions successively, as the enemy's cavalry approach. They follow these instructions, and evacuate Guttstadt in the evening. The French then take possession of this town, and, as a matter of course, of all the posts before it.

On the 9th the French advanced to Heilberg, whence the Russians had retreated. Heilberg was important, for it was a great depot of the Russian magazines. Their army was in the town, but their cavalry, to the number of 18000 was outside, and being supported by sixty pieces of cannon, took several opportunities of engaging the French van-guard. What was the object of these actions on the part of the Russians? "To maintain their possession before Heilberg," says General Clarke. — "To occupy the French until the Russian magazines and artillery were in safety," is our inference. Buonaparte passed the whole of the next day on the field of battle, and arranged one of those sweeping plans, the object of which is, first to cut off the retreat of his Enemy, and afterwards to force him to fight under this disadvantage. Two great roads lead to the North and North-East, from Heilberg. The northern road leading to Lundsberg is first occupied, General Berthier being stationed on it — and at four o'clock in the afternoon Buonaparte goes a step farther, and makes Davoust occupy the vicinity of the North-east road, leading to Eylau. That night every thing indicates that a general battle will commence the next day. But Bennigsen knew perfectly the intentions of his antagonist, and retreated in the night across the river Alle, leaving the bank of that river in possession of the French. Here the official account ends — but General Clarke is unable to terminate it without the usual exaggeration of his countrymen — "The loss of the Russians, from the 5th to the 12th, (he adds) is enormous." Now in what does this enormity consist? Why, even by the French statement, it is only "3000 or 4000 prisoners, seven or eight standards, and nine pieces of cannon;" no great trophies, assuredly, for a week of victories.

BATTLE OF FRIEDLAND.

Our only information subsequent to the above is, that at Berlin, on the 19th of June, the French published a brilliant account of the battle near Friedland, on the 14th, purporting, that "the Russian army, anticipated in its movements, pierced in its centre, and cut off from its magazines, was completely defeated—that eighty pieces of cannon were taken—from 25,000 to 30,000 men made prisoners or killed, or drowned in the Alle—that thirty of their Generals were killed, or wounded, or prisoners—and that the bodies of Generals Pahlen and Marcov were found on the field of battle." As we have not the accounts of our Allies, and as we are anxious to prevent our statements from drawing a colouring from our wishes, we acknowledge, without hesitation, that we believe a part of this report. We imagine that Bonaparte, emboldened by the expected retreat of the Russians from Heilsberg, published throughout his army, that it was a confession of weakness on the part of the Enemy, and that he marched night and day, until he came up with them on the 14th, near Friedland. A battle here took place, under one or other of the following circumstances. Either Beningsen thought himself sufficiently strong, and fought the French from choice at Friedland, as he did at Eylau; or he had determined to continue retreating, but the French pushing rapidly forward and getting the start of his rear-guard, he was forced to fight for its rescue. If we can place any dependence at all on the French accounts, the latter is the more probable inference. We believe that Bonaparte remained in possession of the field of action, but we certainly do not make too large a subtraction from his usual exaggerations when we state the Russian loss at one third of what the French call it. This would make it eight or ten thousand men, and more we do not believe it has been. Of cannon it is likely that a retreating army will leave behind a considerable quantity. In this respect the French may be nearer the truth, but the loss is not material, for it is men, and not artillery, who decide the fate of battles. It is very possible that Generals Pahlen and Marcov were killed in the field, but the reported loss of thirty Russian Generals is an absurd exaggeration. If our readers will refer to the Bulletins of the actions of Pułtusk and Golymin, in which the Russians certainly had the advantage, they will find the French assert, "the Russians are so completely overthrown, that they never will be able again to form in line. We have chased them forty leagues;" (*one hundred and twenty English Miles!*) After such ridiculous fabrications there should be no limits to our suspicions of French imposture. In short, we are not so much alarmed at the issue of this battle, as that the Russian General should have determined, or should have been forced to fight at all; for we have always been of opinion that his bell plan is to pursue a desultory and harassing system of warfare.

Much is said about the probable capture of Königsberg; but, for our part, we cannot see what great loss its capture would occasion. It is neither strong in itself, nor convenient as a central position. We trust therefore, that Beningsen will be at liberty to act, in regard to it, as he did in regard to Dantzic; that is, that he will not run imprudent hazards in its defence, and will attend to the preservation—not of Königsberg, but of his army.

LONDON, — JULY 6, 1807.

We received on Saturday, French and Dutch Papers, the former to the 26th, the latter to the 28th ultimo. They contain no further intelligence whatever from the Armies. This silence, although not a satisfactory contradiction of the reported victory at Friedland, affords a strong presumption that its result was less favourable to the French than their first account stated. In the same way the first report of this great action reached Hamburg by express, on the 20th, and although several couriers afterwards arrived on the 22d and 23d, not a syllable of their contents was communicated to the public.

The country in the neighbourhood of Friedland is an extensive plain, admirably calculated for the movements of contending armies. On such a theatre as this we may rest assured that the Russian bayonet was not idly wielded. We have heard, indeed, from a high military quarter, a confident opinion in regard to the issue of the battle of Friedland, altogether opposite to the French statement. But we wish to encourage no sanguine hopes until we have farther information. It is strange to hear the French assert that any part of the Russian army was drowned in the Alle, on the battle of the 14th, after telling us that, so early as the night of the 11th, the Russians completely evacuated the North side of that river, and retreated along its Southern bank, by which means they left the river at a great distance behind them—so, that in an action, in which they are represented as dying, it is impossible they could have fallen into the Alle. It

will be recollected, that after the battle of Austerlitz, Bonaparte published an Address, in which he declared—"The Enemy's Army is annihilated—those who escaped our sword have thrown themselves into the lakes." Now the fact was, that there was not a single lake in the direction in which the Russians retreated after that engagement.

We can inform our Readers, with certainty, that whatever fear we may have entertained for the safety of Königsberg, the inhabitants of that place are less apprehensive. An eminent merchant in the City lately received and executed a considerable order for a friend resident in Königsberg, who assured him that the Russian Army of Reserve was sufficiently numerous to tranquillize the public mind, whatever might be the success of Beningsen's army.

The debates in Parliament, during the present week, have been remarkable chiefly for the mutual recriminations of the adverse parties, in regard to the disposal of places and patronage. We are much concerned to see the legislature occupied by these subjects, at a time when perfect union should prevail in the councils, not only of Britain, but of Europe. Such a crisis as this is the time when factional animosities should be forgotten in the imminence of the common danger; but, we confess, we entertain no hopes that the leaders of the adverse parties will view matters in this patriotic light. Let us take a short view of the points at issue between them at a late debate.

JULY 7th

Since writing the above, we have received Dutch Papers of a late date as the 2d instant. They contain no further particulars of the great battle of the 14th; but our private letters inform us, that it was of the most sanguinary description—that the left wing of the French had the advantage over the right of the Russians, while the left of the Russians, defeated the right of the French.

We have also the French accounts of actions on the 11th and 12th instant, between the Russians, on the Naew, and General Massena. In both of these our Allies appear to have worsted their antagonists; but after the retreat of the main body under Beningsen, it is probable that the latter corps on the Naew will likewise march in a retrograde direction.

It is said the French entered Königsberg on the 16th. Whether this be confirmed or not, we shall not much regret it. The only capture they would make would be that of the wounded men in the hospitals. It is pretended that they took between 100,000 and 150,000 stand of arms, sent from this country to our Allies. Now the fact is, we did not send a number equal to this in the whole—and that half of what we sent was landed and distributed amongst the troops above two months ago.

Along with these Papers, we received the 79th Bulletin, giving an account of the operations, from the 5th, to the 12th instant. It is the same in substance as we have already communicated to our Readers.

The Russians are retiring to Tilsit, and wisely avoid to expose their army, for the empty object of defending Königsberg. This retreat appears to be conducted with perfect regularity. Let the French boast of the late action as they will, our opinion is, that they have been very roughly handled, and that they will not soon again attempt to surround their rude antagonists.

BERLIN, — June 19.

[From the Telegraph.]

His Excellency General Clarke, Governor General of Berlin, communicated, yesterday, on the parade, to the Officers of the Garrison, the following account of the operations which have taken place in Poland:—

"The negotiations which were carried on last winter, led to proposals which France could not by any means accept. It was proposed to convene a General Congress of all the Belligerent Powers, the Turks alone excepted. Russia would thereby have attained the end which she has in view in the present war, without striking a blow. After many months spent in preliminary negotiations, it was at length agreed, that all the Powers at war should send Deputies to the Congress, which was to be held at Copenhagen. Thus matters, which, by the unfair proceedings of the Enemies of France, had been involved in so many difficulties, while they might have been determined in three weeks, had scarcely been settled, when they desired France to declare the fundamental principles on which the Congress were to negotiate. The Emperor Napoleon frankly declared, that the basis of all future negotiations must consist in an absolute equality of all the Allies of both parties, and that the latter must mutually agree, to a system of indemnification. This answer was given without the least delay. It was neither equivocal nor extravagant, and forced the enemies of France to acknowledge that the opening of the Congress was no longer obstructed by any impediment. They had scarcely declared this opinion, when the friends of the

war caused the Russian army to advance from their cantonments, without confiding that by this very measure they solemnly quit France, in the eyes of all Europe, of the blood of nations which was yet to be shed. But impotent rage cannot cope with genius and wisdom. Victory has again attended the summons of him, whom it is accustomed to obey.

"Fresh misfortunes have befallen the Russian army; sacrificed, like the Prussians, to those Islanders, who purchase the blood of nations in all parts of the globe, to shed it for their interest—and for their interest alone.

"The criminal hand of the authors of the war has again interfered, to separate two Princes who were ready to approach and agree.

"Their preponderance in their Cabinets has again involved their gallant armies in fresh dangers.

"On the 5th of June, the divisions of the right wing of the Russian army put themselves in motion, and attacked, with ten regiments, the brigade head of Spanden, defended by General Frere, with the 27th regiment of light infantry. The Enemy was repulsed.

"The loss of the French, on this occasion, was not considerable—he Prince of Ponte Corvo was slightly wounded. The enemy's loss amounted to 1200.

"At the same moment two Russian divisions of the centre attacked the brigade head of Lomitten defended by General Frere, of the corps of Marshal Soult, with the 46th and 37th regiments of the line. The Russian General was killed, and 1100 of his corps. The French took 100 prisoners—a had about 1000 killed and wounded.

"While this was going on, the Russian Commander in Chief and the Grand Duke Constantine, attacked Marshal Ney, and were defeated.

"On the 6th of June, the 6th corps of the army was also attacked by the Enemy, near Deppen—the Russians were here likewise completely routed, and lost about 5000 in killed and wounded.

"The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Deppen on the 8th of June. By his orders the 4th corps marched to Wollfort, where it defeated the Russian division of Kaminsky. The Enemy was also dislodged from Guldatt, and all his positions in the vicinity of that town were carried.

"On the 10th of June, the Emperor Napoleon ordered his troops to march in the direction of Heilsberg—they took several of the Enemy's camps. The whole Russian army was assembled at Heilsberg, and sent considerable reinforcements both horse and foot, to maintain their position near that town—but the Enemy was attacked with so much intrepidity and spirit, that he was driven from all his positions and put to flight. The division of General Berthier out flanked the Enemy, who was cut off from the road to Landsberg.

"The Emperor passed the whole of the 11th of June on the field of battle, and made the necessary arrangements for a general action, which was to prove decisive of the issue of the war. The Russian army, assembled at Heilsberg, had all its magazines in that place. The natural strength of their position was considerably increased by works thrown up by the Enemy in the course of four months. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor ordered General Davoust to change his front—by this movement the Russian army, which had recommenced hostilities, as it were, blockaded in its camp. The Russians, who were expected by the French to attack, determined otherwise, and retreated to the left bank of the Alle, leaving all their magazines and entrenchments to the conquerors.

"On the 12th of June, at break of day, all the corps of the French army put themselves in motion, in different directions. Heilsberg, and all the neighbouring places, are full of wounded Russians, their loss, from the 5th to the 11th, is immense. They left in the hands of the French from 3000 to 4000 prisoners, seven or eight stands of colours, and nine pieces of cannon. The loss of the French is much less.

"The Russians had already flown their weakness, by not relieving Dantzic, their retreat from Heilsberg is a fresh proof of it—and, nevertheless, the preponderance of England in the Russian Cabinet is so great, that notwithstanding that state of impotence, she will not permit the King of Prussia, whom she sacrifices, while at the same time she exposes Russia and herself to danger, to think of an advantageous separate treaty, which his Allies are altogether unable to procure him."

The General of brigade Prince Borghese has passed through Berlin on his way to Paris, with advice of this distinguished victory.

FROM THE LOWER ELBE, June 25.

It is said here that intelligence of a very important nature was received at Vienna on the 17th, from Constantinople; but as the Vienna Court Courier of that day contains no Turkish news this supposed intelligence requires confirmation.

Russian account of the opening of the Campaign.

Letters from Königsberg, of the 9th of June, were yesterday received, in which it is said, that between the 5th and 7th, upwards of 5000 French prisoners, among whom were two General Officers, had been brought in there. The following extract of a letter, dated June 20, gives some farther particulars of the same affair:—

"The following gratifying intelligence has been received from Pilsen, dated the 7th instant.

"I have just spoke with a person come expressly from Königsberg, with an account of the left wing of the Russian Grand Army having attacked the right wing of the French on the 5th inst., and killed and wounded 1500 men, and took 1700 prisoners, and made them retreat two miles to the westward. Among the prisoners taken are General Rosina, and Ney, Commander in Chief, with all his baggage, &c. had just arrived from Dantzic, after its surrender, with 20,000 men.

"This news, we are happy to add, was yesterday officially confirmed from Copenhagen to our Consul here, except that General Ney, who is not mentioned, must have escaped, as his baggage is in the possession of the Russians, who have likewise taken a considerable magazine. The Russians intend, on the following day, to attack Davoust's division."

The King of Sweden is going to raise a Regiment consisting entirely of French Emigrants, under the auspices of Louis XVIII. The Duke de Piennes is to command it.

Extract of a Private Letter from Königsberg, dated June 9.

"We have received very favourable accounts from the armies. The division of Marshal Ney is defeated and driven out of Guldatt, where the Russians found great magazines. The French lost many men killed, and more dispersed; 1000 were taken prisoner, among whom was General Royer. This happened on the 5th. The next day the Russians advanced, and gained more advantages, so that, in the two days, they made more than 3000 prisoners, among whom were two Generals and fifty four Officers. The equipage of Marshal Ney is taken, and the military chest, Liebstadt is, in consequence, occupied by the Russians.

"Liebstadt, where the head-quarters of Marshal Soult were established, is burned down to the ground."

[From the Hamburg and Altona Papers.]

HAMBURG 22nd JUNE.

By a Courier who arrived at his Excellency M. Bourienne's yesterday afternoon, we have the following preliminary account of a great victory obtained by the French:—

"The French Army has celebrated the 14th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Marengo in a manner worthy of it. The battle of Friedland will be equally celebrated in history. The Russians, once generalised by superior manoeuvres, their centre broken and cut off from their magazines, have been to a full defeat: 80 pieces of cannon from 25,000 to 30,000 prisoners killed, wounded or drowned, in the Alle, are the result of this memorable day. Thirty Russian Generals are killed, taken, or badly wounded.

"The bodies of several of these Generals have been found upon the field of battle, and as a remarkable act of Providence, we have identified among the rest, the remains of Pahlen and Marcov, two of the greatest favourites of the English party. So fell the principal leaders, of the Prussian war-party, in the first action that was fought between the King of Prussia and the Emperor. The regularity of the dispositions, and the intrepidity of the troops, have much diminished the loss of the French army, which, upon the whole, is not great.

LOWER ELBE, JUNE 23.

The head-quarters of Marshal Brune, which are at Demmin and Friedland, were, on the 20th instant at Stetin. The siege of Colberg is carried on with the greatest vigour.

According to some accounts, General Beningsen in the beginning of June, resigned the chief command of the Russian army, which was transferred to Prince Bagration.

VIENNA, JUNE 19.

On the 16th instant a Courier arrived here from Palermo, with advice that Prince Hesse Philipstall had landed with 24,000 men, in Calabria. It is said, that the plan of this prince is to penetrate into Apulia, to seize on the post of Manfredonia, and afterwards fall on the back of the capital.

DEATH.

Lately, at Constantinople, in consequence of her first accouchement, Madame Sebastiani, wife of the French Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, to whom she had not been married a year.