



Ligume XXIV.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1808.

Number 76

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1808.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. W. Sanders, Acting Assistant to the Collector of Government Customs.
Mr. E. W. Conliffe, Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudder and Fudjary Adawlut.
Ensign Monteith of the Engineers, to proceed to Port Jackson and to China for the benefit of his health.
Ensign James Matthews to be Lieutenant, vice Shirley.
Captain C. Rand, to proceed to sea for three months on sick certificate; Colonel B. Brown, to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, and Lieutenant J. Hadwen, to proceed to Malacca on six months leave of absence.
The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army the following copy of a Paragraph which will be inserted in the next general letter to Fort St. George.

The following Officers on your establishment retired from the Company's Service at the undermentioned periods, viz:
Lieut. Colonel Alexander Des, 3d June 1807.
" George Hedow, 15th July do.
" A. Greenhill, 9th Sept. do.
" William Youngling, do. do.
Major William Holland, 26th August do.
" Major Leith has been directed by us to hold himself in readiness to proceed to his station at Fort St. George by the ships of the ensuing season and to resume the offices he held when he was directed by you to proceed to Europe.
Mr. Assistant Surgeon Newlyn, attached to the detachment of the Squadron of Horse Artillery under marching orders.
Mr. Assistant Surgeon Gillespie, to join the detachment of Artillery proceeding from St. Thomas's Mount to Belary.
Mr. Assistant Surgeon Jones, to afford medical aid to the detachment proceeding from Malulipatnam to Hyderabad.

Extra General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, Fort William 25th January 1808.

"The Governor General in Council has already expressed the high sense entertained of the conduct, spirit and discipline displayed by the Officers and men serving under the command of Major General Dickens at the reduction of the Forts of Comora.

"He is now anxious on the final and successful termination of the operations in which these Troops were employed, to convey to Major General Dickens the sentiment of warm approbation and applause, so eminently due to the zeal, activity and judgment which have distinguished the able conduct of the Major General thro' every period of his command—He is happy at the same time in being enabled to extend the commendation already conveyed to the Troops for their distinguished conduct before Comora to the latest period of their service in the Field.—The sentiments he then expressed have been happily and signally confirmed by the subsequent event, for it cannot be doubted that the noble example of courage, exertion, perseverance and discipline afforded by the Troops in the assault of Comora on the 18th Nov. made an impression on the minds of the Enemy to which the facility of the subsequent success can alone be ascribed.

"The Governor General has much satisfaction in expressing his fullest approbation of the zeal, exertion and ability with which Lieut. Colonel Commandant Horsford conducted the service more immediately committed to his charge, in the Command of the Artillery, and in the direction of the Engineer department, and he is particularly gratified by the opportunity thus afforded him of reviving that testimony of approbation by which on former occasions the valuable services of that experienced and meritorious Officer have been distinguished.—In conveying the cordial testimony of his approbation and applause to the Troops at large, the Governor General in Council is persuaded that he shall only meet the general sense of the army, in marking with peculiar notice the singular intrepidity and coolness which distinguished so remarkably the conduct of Lieut. Colonel Hardyman in leading the brave Officers and Men of H. M. 17th Regt. and the Detachment from the Native Corps by whom they were so gallantly supported in the Assault on the 18th November.

"The Governor General in Council cannot on this occasion suppress his sentiments of profound affliction and respect for the loss of the brave Officers and Men who fell gloriously for themselves in this contest.

"They sustained the honor of their Profession and the British Arms to the latest moment of their lives, and will survive in the grateful and affectionate remembrance of their country.

"The Governor General in Council with the utmost satisfaction requests that his Excellency the Commander in Chief may signify to Major General Dickens, and to the Officers and Troops engaged in the operations conducted by him in

the district of Ali Gurbah the thanks of the Governor General in Council and the high sense entertained by him of their distinguished gallantry, discipline and services."

The 15th Instant being Good Friday, was observed with the usual solemnity.—Divine Service was performed at St. Mary's Church, and a most suitable discourse delivered by the Reverend Edward Vaughan on the occasion.

Sunday last being Easter Sunday the usual collection was made at the Fort Church, in aid of the Charities at this Presidency, after an excellent Sermon preached also by the Rev. E. Vaughan.

SUPREME COURT.

On Monday last the Quarterly General Session of O. C. and Terminer commenced before the Honorable Sir T. Strange, Chief Justice.

The Calendar of Prisoners for trial consisted only of seven. Three of these, however, were concerned in a case for Murder.

On Tuesday was tried, before the Hon. the Chief Justice, Thos. Baxter, Prisoner in the Madras European Regt. charged with the murder of Edward Corwell of the same Regt. Verdict—MURDER.

On the same day also, before Sir Thomas Strange and Sir Henry Gilling, Knights, William Rice was tried for the wilful murder of John Wright and John Walters, Sergeants of H. M. 60th Regiment, of which Regt. the Prisoner was a private. Verdict, GUILTY.

In our Extra Courier published on the arrival of the Procris, we stated briefly the prominent features of the news from England.—For this day's publication we have selected further heads of Intelligence from the Europe Papers published between the 15th Nov. and 15th Dec. last; together with such extracts as appear best calculated to furnish a general idea of the state of affairs in Europe. In order, however, to complete such intention it will be necessary that our readers should be furnished with the three Orders of Council issued by His Majesty dated 11th Dec. 1807.

1st Order. For imposing the Restrictions of Blockade, and regulating the Navigation of the Sea, in consequence of it.

2d Order. For permitting Importation and Exportation, in consequence of the Restrictions of Blockade.

3d Order. Respecting Enemy's Ships sold to Neutrals.

These, together with the Message of the President of the United States to Congress 27th October last, will be issued in a Supplement in the course of this day.

Extract of a Letter from London, 16th December.

"It is said Sir Samuel Hood is to succeed Lord Gambier at the Admiralty."

"It is reported that a misunderstanding has broken out between Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander, and that a direct insult has been offered to the latter in the choice of a French Ambassador to be the Foreign Representative of that Country at Petersburg."

(Bell's Messenger Nov. 22.)

The Public are at last put in possession of those official Instruments with which the Neutral Nations have so long been threatened, and the appearance of them in the Gazette is hailed with a species of triumph, such as we might expect from a grand Naval or Military Victory.—These orders of Council are considered by many as deciding the great issue of the War.—We regard them as the point of reserve, which we have long cherished for the day of trouble,—as the *Ultimum supplicium*, to be poured out upon the Enemy in the last exigency.—The Confederacy has split and bulged to its last timber, but there was yet a resource left in our Gazette; and an order of Council is expected to do that, which the coal-fed strength of Europe has attempted in vain.—The first order declares generally, every port of every Country from which we are excluded, to be in a state of Blockade—all Trade in the Manufactures of those Countries to be illegal, and the Vessels so employed to be liable to seizure.

"It is said that Austria and Russia had offered their joint mediation, but we do not see how their proposal could have any weight in the present state of the Continent.—There is no power qualified for the character of a Mediator—there is no power sufficiently independent to be impartial."

In the different prohibitions against our Trade issued by the Kingdoms and States of Italy, Naples was naturally the most forward.

"The Russian Fleet blocked up in the Tagus consists of 7 sail of the Line and 2 frigates.

Heads of Intelligence.

Private letters state that Governor Patton was not suspended by the Court of Directors, as stated on the authority of former English Papers. He is still Governor of St. Helena; illness was the sole cause of his leaving it, and he expects shortly to return there with re-established health.

The report from Paris is, that Mr. Armstrong, the American Minister, presented a Memorial to Bonaparte, in consequence of the peremptory demand which had been made as to the part which the Americans would take, in which he completely furnished Bonaparte with the friendly dispositions of his Government.

The Squadron and Admiral Otway is supposed to be "national" at St. Helena's under the idea that the Russian Squadron may escape from the Tagus. This supposition has been strengthened by the circumstance of none of the ships that compose Admiral Otway's Squadron being able in their present state to go to sea for more than a week.

The greatest activity prevails in all the departments of the Admiralty. Orders have been issued that all ships, as they arrive in port, shall be fitted for sea with the utmost dispatch.

In consequence of the dispatch brought by the Messenger that arrived the 7th December from Russia, orders have been issued to all our ships of war, and privateers, to seize and detain all Russian vessels, and forbidding all British ships from clearing out for any Russian port.

The decrees of Bonaparte against the commerce of this country, are to be enforced with the utmost police rigour in all the ports of Spain. This account has been brought to Plymouth by a vessel which lately arrived from St. Angelo, at which point an order had been published, prohibiting the exportation of wool to any part of the British empire.—As this may be considered the staple commodity of Spain, it is probable that the pressure of this prohibition will be most severely felt throughout every part of that kingdom, more especially, as it is said, there is not in Spain and Portugal a bush of wheat quantity of grain for six months consumption.

The report is also in Military circles, that Sir David Baird is about to be again actively employed.

According to a letter from Louberg, 40,000 Russians are on their march to the frontiers of Moldavia—and an article from Frankfurt states, that the Russians continue, during the negotiations, to occupy Wallachia and Moldavia—(that the Austrians on the frontiers are also in motion)—and that the Ottoman Empire is environed by an imposing force.

Some satisfactory information respecting Sweden, have been received. Russia, it is said, will not attempt to use any coercive measures for the purpose of withdrawing Sweden from her connection with this country, and urging her to join the coalition. The firm character of his Majesty, and his known determination to defend Finland, have, we understand, induced the Emperor Alexander to decline pressing him into his service at this moment.

The accounts of several Meetings having been held to draw up Petitions for Peace are said to be unfounded, and the Officers of one of the Towns have thought proper to contradict it by public Advertisement.

On the 3d Dec. a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. Henry Sturrock was sworn into the command of the *Prætor*. The Court adjourned, at six o'clock, till Wednesday next.

DECEMBER 9.
We copy the following from an Evening Paper:—"It is said that Sir Robert Wilson, in the disguise of a Cossack Chief, was present on one of the occasions when the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and Bonaparte, dined together, and that he also was present, in the same disguise, at some of the other meetings."

DECEMBER 10.
The Secretary to the Austrian Ambassador left town yesterday afternoon, and was to embark at Dover for Calais. It is rumoured, that the Ambassador will shortly take his departure.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the under-mentioned Officers were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.—Capt. Hutton, Lord Nelson, Madras and Bengal; Capt. Franklin, Northumberland, Madeira, Madras, and Bengal. The Court adjourned at six o'clock till Wednesday next.

His Majesty's Declaration, in an Manifesto to the Emperor of Russia, will shortly issued. His Majesty, we are an energetic appeal to his People and on the importance of our Maritime and only remaining hope of ending the war, declares his intention of using it to the aid of the Nations who may hereafter be in their opposite yoke; but if the whole should join France in the attempt to destroy our Naval preponderance, "against the whole world his Majesty will defend it."

DUNKIRK, Oct. 27.—The flotilla at Dunkirk will be immediately fired out with all possible dispatch; orders for that purpose have already been given; and the journey of the Minister of the Marine to the sea coasts of the northern part of the empire, seems to indicate that it is seriously intended to prepare the means for an attack on England. A great number of troops are marching to the coast; and the camp at Boulogne will soon be as strong as it was two years ago. The Minister of Marine, during his stay at Flushing, ordered, that the Dutch ship-carrier, who had been dismissed on account of the circumstances of the times, should be again taken into pay. From Flushing, the Minister of Marine proceeded to Antwerp, in the brig *Favorit*.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 15.—The expectation that an arrangement will take place between Sweden and France, appears to become every day more probable.

AUSTRIA, Nov. 15.—The following remarks may serve to elucidate the convention lately concluded between France and Austria. The province or county of Montefalcone, formerly belonging to the Venetian States, and since the peace of Presburg to the kingdom of Italy, lies on the left bank of the Gironzo; on the right bank of this river lie part of the Austrian territory of the county of Goitz, and of the Duchy of Carniola, which districts are now ceded to the kingdom of Italy for Montefalcone; the principal places in this tract of territory ceded to Austria are Aquella and Gradisca, with what is called *Chiusa de Plezia*, or the *Enfiteuse Klause*, an important pass into the Austrian States.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Ramnad, on the 17th March, the Lady of Henry Brown, Esq. of a Son.
At Cuddalore on the 6th April, the Lady of Edward Campbell Esq. of a Son.
On Saturday the 16th instant, Mrs. A. Harrison of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Ennore on Good Friday last, Aged 42 years, the Reverend Richard Hall Kerr, D. D. Senior Chaplain on this Establishment, and Superintendent of the Mill, Male Orphan Asylum, which latter function he held for the space of 14 years, and where he instituted a P. S. S. which has been productive of material saving to Government and of essential pecuniary advantage to the School.—He was interred on Saturday afternoon in the Chapel at the Black Town to the building of which he had contributed, and which, when finished, he conferred; his remains were attended to the grave by a large number of the British Inhabitants of Madras, & by all the Boys Educated at the Asylum School.

Lately at Sea off the Coast of Sumatra, in his 24th year, Lieutenant Thomas Purnell Smyth, of H. M. Ship the *Bombay*; by the premature death of this Gentleman the Service has lost a promising Officer and his country a valuable acquisition; while his more private friends and afflicted Relations will long and deeply deplore the event which has deprived them of one so deservedly esteemed and beloved.

BENGAL DEATH.

Lately, at Benares, Thomas Parr, Esq. of the Honourable Company's Civil Service on this Establishment. The private worth of his character, both in a public and private view, is too well known through the circle of his numerous friends and acquaintances to this Settlement, to enable any further panegyric from the writer of these lines, than by briefly mentioning that he was possessed of many very estimable qualities, the sense of which, has been the cause of producing this last tribute of regard and respect for his memory; from one, who deeply regrets his premature death and it is but justice to add, that as an affectionate husband, and parent, he united all the social virtues, together with that of being a most sincere and ready friend, and from the favour of his disposition and the gentleness of his manners, he had particularly endeared himself to that society of which he was a most valuable member, and by whom he will long be remembered, and deeply regretted:—As a public character, he was early distinguished for his love of justice, his strict integrity, ability, and of unwearied perseverance in the execution of his duty, ever anxious that his unblemished reputation should gain him the favour and just applause of those who might be inclined to appreciate his merits, and which his late years had often called forth from his seniors, for the zeal & ability displayed in the important functions to which he was elevated in the Service, and in which, fewer have shown more conscientiousness, and had it pleased Providence to have spared his life, he would have adorned the high and dignified office to which he had been recently appointed under this Presidency. He has left a disconsolate Widow and three children to bewail his untimely fate, and to mourn over the distressing circumstances, which attended this melancholy catastrophe.

CEYLON MARRIAGE.

At Colombo, on Thursday the 28th Nov. by the Honorable and Reverend T. J. Twifleton, Captain Flower of H. M. 2d Ceylon Regiment, to Miss Dalwood.

CEYLON BIRTH.

The Lady of Lieut. Cleather, Fort Adj. of Point-de-galle, of a Daughter.

CEYLON DEATH.

At Jaffapatnam, on the 10th of February last, Lieut. Burnett, of H. M. 2d Ceylon Regiment.

STATE of the THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Date	7 A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.
April 13	84	86	86	84
14	85	86	85	84
15	84	86	85½	85
16	85	86	86	85
17	85	86	85	85
18	85	86	85	84½
19	85	85	85	84

ARRIVALS.—F. H. Ellis, Esq. Civil Service—Thomas Watts, Esq. Assistant Collector—A. Wallace, Esq.—Captain Thomas Young, 21st Bat. 24th Regt.—Lieut. Linde, 2d Ceylon Regt.—Lieut. F. Hodges, Military Institution, Surgeon I. Scammon, Seringapatam—Surgeon W. Haines, 1st Bat. 3d Regt.—Corner Russell, 6th Cavalry.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Colonel Frazer, H. M. 86th Regt.—Major Frazer, Lieut. L. Woodhouse, 7th Cavalry.

Calcutta, —March 30, 1808.

As the last division of the transports were about to sail from Monte Video for the Cape, eight English merchant ships arrived from the Thames, laden with valuable cargoes of assorted Merchandise. These, and almost all the other arrivals from England, failed from the Plate for the Cape, on the evacuation of South America; and transports had arrived in Table Bay, previous to the departure of Captain Franklin of the Ann, lately arrived at Calcutta.

The extraordinary quantity of English produce thus imported and thrown upon the Settlements at the Cape, had fureharged their market with more goods than were equal to the consumption of half a century.

Had it been possible to have delayed the evacuation of Monte Video, for two or three months longer, the whole of the above extensive adventure, would have secured a very advantageous market. It appears that several Spanish merchants, from the towns in the interior of the country, had arrived some little time before the evacuation of Monte Video, and at that date were crowding in great numbers, laden with bars of gold and silver, and accompanied with trains of waggons to carry off the commodities, which they were eager to purchase. Some of the Merchants who were early in their rival, made purchases to a large extent, particularly in cloths, glass, and hardware. But as the terms of the evacuation limited the evacuation to a particular day, Liners would admit of no extension of the period, a measure which at the same time that it would have proved highly beneficial to the British speculators, would have been particularly gratifying to the colonists.

Four rivals have occurred since our last publication, viz. the *Marian* from Sumatra, the *Adventure*, the *Calcutta*, and the *Nancy* from Madras.

Neither of those arrivals afford any news. The *Marian* left Bencoolen, so long since as the beginning of February; at that date affairs were quiet, and no apprehension of further disturbance.

The *Calcutta* and the *Adventure* left Madras on the 15th, and the *Nancy* on the evening of the 19th inst. There were no further arrivals from Europe at that date.

The brig *Cyclops*, Captain Stout, fails to day for Prince of Wales Island.

The Honorable Company's ships *Walpole* and *Duke of Montrose*, still remain at Saugor.

The immediate dispatch of the *Ceylon* is prevented. In consequence of having got aground, it is necessary that she should go into dock to ascertain any damage that she may have sustained. It is supposed that the *Ceylon* will be dispatched with the late arrivals extra ship.

The H. M. Company's ships *Wexford* and *Warley*, and the country ship *Lovely Hannah*, noticed in last *Mirror*, as having failed from Goa, safely arrived at Bombay, on the 23rd inst.

The second ships lately received, of Osim and Bengel Piece Gonds, in the Malay markets, particularly on the West coast of Sumatra, are unfavourable.

The *Robust*, a large Portuguese ship of a thousand tons but then, commanded by a Capt. Lieut. in the Portuguese Navy, had been detained and sent into Point de Galle, by one of His Majesty's ships.

The *Robust* was bound from Madeira to Bengal. She has on board six hundred pipes of Madeira, upwards of two tons of rupees in dollars, and a considerable amount of gold in ingots. She is mounted with 18 nine pounders, and manned with a complement of 125 men.

General M. island has also directed a large Portuguese ship, with a very valuable cargo, to be detained at Colombo.

On Saturday the Right Honorable the Governor General held a Levée at the Government House, which was numerously attended.

Yesterday arrived in the river the ship *Providence*, Captain Hugh Reid, from Madras and Esquimaux, having left the latter place on the 27th ultimo; but the date of her departure from Madras is not mentioned.

The *Adventure*, Capt. R. Dennison, is also arrived, from Madras the 25th ultimo.

Passengers.—Capt. Clofe, H. M. 25th Light Dragoons, and 32 Gun-lascars, from Ceylon.

During last week, the following vessels, outward bound, have dropped down the river, the *Mary*, *Cyclops*, *Europa*, *Futty Albany*, *Rubina*, and *China Junk*.

The *Mary*, Captain R. Allan, fails for the Coast.

The brig *Cyclops*, Captain S. Stout, is bound to Penang.

Passengers.—Mr. J. W. Bugarbin; Mr. Geo. Bryen, and Mr. T. Vandervange.

The *Europa*, Captain James Douglas, is bound to Prince of Wales Island.

Passengers.—Mr. John Brown; Mr. Charles Brand; M. Wm. Holford; Mrs. Grimwood, and 4 children.

The *Futty Albany*, Capt. R. Caury, fails for Bombay, and the *Rammy*, Arab ship, for Muscat.

The *China Junk*, returns to the Malay Coast, under the charge of the Chinese Commander and Owner.

On Saturday last, an accident of a fatal and distressing nature happened to Master James Fretenby, a boy of 7 years age, who by the accidental discharge of a Blunderbuss, received the contents in his face, and died on the Wednesday following.

Bombay, —April 2, 1808.

Yesterday morning Robert Richards, Esq. took his seat a Member of Council. A salute was fired on the occasion.

To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,
Yielding to the first impulse of those feelings with which the heroic death of Captain Hardinge, has filled my mind, I take the liberty of proposing to the British Inhabitants of this Presidency a Subscription for erecting a Monument to his Memory in the Church of Bombay. A grateful nation will doubtless place his Monument by the side of that of Nelson, but the memorial of heroic virtue cannot be too much multiplied.

Captain Hardinge fell for Britain, but he may more especially be said to have fallen for British India.

I should be ashamed of presuming to suggest any reasons for such a measure. They will abundantly occur to the lovers of their Country. Nor can I at present bring my mind to consider any details of execution. If the measure in general be approved such details can easily be arranged.

I am
Yours, &c. &c.

JAMES MACKINTOSH.

BOMBAY, March 31, 1808.

It is always with satisfaction that we receive and admit into our columns such instances of courtesy and urbanity as are contained in the following correspondence.

TO CAPTAIN GEORGE HENDERSON,

Commander of the *Lovely Hannah*.

The Officers of the detachment of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, who were passengers on the ship you commanded from Madras to Bombay, beg leave to present you with a Cus which they request you will accept of as a small sincere mark of their esteem and gratitude for your kind attentions to them during that passage.

BOMBAY, March 22, 1808.

Captain George Henderson has received with the highest satisfaction the kind note from the Officers of the detachment of his Majesty's 47th Regiment; he receives also with respect their flattering testimony of his conduct during the voyage from Madras, and begs leave to return, to so respectable a body, his grateful thanks for both, pleased to know, that his endeavours, to give satisfaction, have met with their approbation.

The following Translation of a Letter from Mr. Chardon, a Lieutenant in the French Marine and late an Officer of L'Adelle Privateer, to Colonel Kyd, Acting Chief Engineer of Fort William, in Bengal, transmitted by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to the Marine Board is published for general information.

SIR, In consequence of the conversation that I had with you respecting two Rocks, the one named the Bale of Cotton Rock, the other Le Meme's Rock, which was discovered by the Privateer, on which I served, and from the wish you expressed of knowing their exact situations, I have now the honor of informing you that the Bale of Cotton Rock is in North Latitude 50 18 and in 88° 25 East Longitude from Paris, or in 90° 40 from Greenwich; the summit of this Rock may be about 20 feet above the level of the water, and is about 150 feet in length and 20 in breadth, at 120 feet from this Rock we found no bottom with 120 fathoms of Line. Le

Meme's Rock is in North Latitude 10 20; and in 92° East Longitude from Paris, or 94° 10 from Greenwich. The summit of this Rock is about 10 feet above the water, and extends about a mile from East to West.

We landed on the Bale of Cotton Rock, where we made several good observations for the longitude by the distances of the Sun and Moon, which agreed exactly with the Longitude given by our Chronometer, but we could not land on Le Meme's Rock owing to heavy breakers and the approach of night, but we determined its Longitude very exactly by several good observations at about three miles from the Rock, and by the ships run from Cape Comorin determined by our Chronometer.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) B. CHARDON.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29, 1808.

P. S. The above observations were made on board the *Fortune Privateer*, Captain Le Meme, in October 1802, and were published by him in America, in the *Salem Gazette*, and have since been correctly inferred in a *Traité de Navigation* by the learned Nathaniel Bowditch, Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of America.

(Signed) B. CHARDON.

By order of the Marine Board.

ROBERT SCOTT,

Acting Secretary.

Fort William, March 25, 1808.

MARCH 30.

Arrived the ship *William*, Captain Angus, from Bengal 17th February and Cochin 10th Instant.

APRIL 1.

The ship *Schanghai*, Captain Howell, from Calcutta the 20th February.

Passengers.—Lieut. Sale, Honorable Company's Marine, and Captain Askew.

The Sir William Pittney, the *Union*, the *Ardafer* from China and the *Duncan* from Calcutta under convoy of the *Powerful*, were at Tellicherry on the 20th ultimo.

Ceylon Gov. Cap. Extraordinary.

4TH APRIL 1808.

We have this moment received an authentic account of a very severe and well contested Action fought on the 16th of June between H. M. Ship *Terrishore* Captain W. A. Montagu and a large French Frigate, supposed from her appearance, to be the *Cannoneer*.

We are sorry to add that the Result has not proved so fortunate as might have been expected from the Gallantry and persevering Exertions displayed by Capt. Montagu, and his brave Officers and Ships Company; the Enemy, after a fire had been almost wholly silenced, having made off a dowing to her general Superiority in sailing, and to the severe damage sustained by the *Terrishore* in her rigging, unfortunately escaped, after a most anxious and active chase of five successive days.

The following are the particulars of this Gallant Action.

Captain Montagu left Point de Galle on the 11th of March for Madras and on the 16th off the Basse; fell in with a large French Frigate, which from her appearance, having fourteen Ports on a side, was supposed to be the *Cannoneer* and by disguising the *Terrishore*, was fortunate enough to bring the Enemy to action at 7 P. M. when a ter tying six and fifty minutes close alongside and at the very moment that Captain Montagu imagined his Exertions had been crowned by the most complete success, the Enemy's fire having for the last 20 minutes considerably slackened and at times wholly ceased. He experienced the mortification of seeing her make sail—He endeavoured immediately to follow, but found that the Enemy's fire which had been principally directed at the Masts and Rigging, had nearly reduced the *Terrishore* to a perfect wreck: her fore and main masts, and many of her Lower and Topmast shrouds, her Braces, Bowlines, Tacks and Sheets, without a single exception, were each cut in several places—the Leach rope of the Main and Main-Top-sill cut and the Sails split across, besides many others for a time rendered useless.—The Enemy perceiving the ungovernable state of H. M. Ship, bore across her bows, the Wind blowing fresh from the N. E.—The *Terrishore* immediately wore and endeavoured to close, which was carefully avoided—at 9 she had every thing bet in chase, the Enemy continuing under all Sail before the Wind and keeping up an occasional fire from her Stern chasers till out of Gun shot which she effected by 10 P. M. The next morning, finding she had not gained much on them, Captain Montagu continued after her in hopes some fortunate event might again enable him to get alongside. She kept running with a fresh Wind to the Southward—On approaching the Line, they experienced light winds and partial squalls which sometimes brought the *Terrishore* nearly within Gun shot, before the Enemy derived the smallest advantage, but when she did, she left them immediately—On the 20th

during a heavy squall, they got close to her—She commenced a fire from her Stern chasers, and cut away her Boats, and from several of her Ports floating past, Capt. Montagu was led to imagine the mult have thrown some of her Guns overboard—The Light Winds again commencing, the ran ahead considerably during the night of the 20th which was dark and squally, and was entirely lost sight of.—At two o'clock in the Morning (of the 21st). They discovered a sail ahead, which was supposed to be the chase, but on firing the first Gun, she bore to, and on boarding proved to be the Brig *Cady*, Prize to the *Piedmontaise*, which was taken Possession of and sent to Madras.—At day Light, being unable to perceive any thing of the Enemy, Captain Montagu hauled to the Eastward.

Captain M. speaks in the highest terms of the very able assistance, he met with from every Officer under his command, and of the spirited and persevering conduct of the whole of his ships company.

Their loss we are sorry to say has been very considerable.—Lieutenant Charles Taufe and 20 Men killed and 22 Men wounded, two of whom are since dead.

Penang Gazette —March 12, 1808.

On Tuesday last, the *Argo*, Captain Barclay, arrived in the harbour from Calcutta, left the 9th ult.—Passenger, Mrs. Batey.

By this opportunity, we are enabled to lay before our readers some few particulars relative to the filter Settlements; but unfortunately little about our mother country.

The *Tweed*, which came yesterday morning from the Southward, spoke the *Plum*, late of this Port, off the Sand Heads, bound from Bengal to China.

On Friday, the 4th Instant, the *Keel* of the Frigate of 36 guns, intended to be the built in the H. C. Marine Yard, was laid on the Blocks; in the course of three weeks, we are given to understand the ceremony of joining the Stern to the Keel will take place.

The sultry and uncommonly oppressive weather which has obtained some time past, broke up yesterday. The change took place about four o'clock in the afternoon, in a plentiful shower of rain, accompanied with a good deal of thunder and lightning.—The wind blew exceedingly strong, at the same time, and one sudden gust, which almost completely raised and swept away the entire upper part of a house building, and lately roofed, in Burghar Street;—although several chimneys were at work at the time, providentially not a soul received the slightest injury.

We omitted to state in our last, that Captain Dairymple fell in with the Inspector, whaler, *Capitain Pool*, who informed him that a prize brig, belonging to H. M. Ship *Cornwallis*, was lost on a Reef, in lat. 24° 12' S. long. 178 48 N. The crew, consisting of 9 persons reached Norfolk Island, about the 11th Oct. last, in their boat, after being 23 days at sea, and suffering the greatest distress, having only 10 gallons of water in the boat, without chart or quadrant, with them; The Prize was captured on the coast of Peru, loaded with aqueduct, bound to Port Jackson.

MARCH 19, 1808.

On Saturday evening last, the *Mary*, Captain Robertson, arrived from Calcutta.

On Monday last, the brig *Fancy* quitted the harbour for Malacca—Passenger, Mr. J. Cooper.

It is expected that the *Argo*, Captain Barclay will fail for Madras in the course of the next week.

The New *Minerva*, Captain Webster, failed on Thursday last for Bombay.

MARCH 26, 1808.

The Portuguese ship, *Indiana*, Captain Valconcellos, broke ground yesterday evening preparatory to her departure for Manila, she fails in the course of this day, and will touch at Malacca.

The *Argo*, Captain Barclay, fails for the Cape of Comorand tomorrow. By this conveyance, Captain R. Campbell, of the *Reynolds*, Aide-de-Camp to the Hon. the Governor, and W. A. Clibb, Esq. Deputy Secretary to Government, proceed as Passengers.

THE MORNING POST, —Dec. 9.

Our Army has completely evacuated Egypt, and arrived at Malta.

Accounts from Constantinople and Smyrna, the former of the 14th, the latter of the 16th of October, announce the raising of the blockade of the Dardanelles by the British Squadron.

Bonaparte is stated to have set out from Fontainebleau on the 16th ult. for Italy. Great political changes may therefore very shortly be expected to take place in that quarter.

A letter from Hamburg in the *Monitor* states, that General Peyman has been arrested at Copenhagen, and that General Wallendorff, apprehending the same fate, has shot himself. The Danes are about to experience some of the

(Continued after the Poetry.)



ON THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN ROBERT SCOTT
COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP BORAC.

And is he lost? Does his faint hope remain
That of the thirty of his ship wrecked crew,
Found at the dawn of day upon the rocks,
This gallant man was one? It cannot be!
Too well I knew his brave and unfeeling heart
Too well I've heard him say, "I will not die!"
Shou'd make him quit the ship his King had given?
Methinks I see him on that fatal night,
Striving his utmost skill, from six to two,
Midst darkness and tempestuous storms of Heaven,
And hourly questing I Methinks I see
His mighty soul rising as danger nigh,
And, with his well-loved animating voice,
Calling all hands on deck to his command
The ready framen kneeling at the pumps,
Sending the masts and rigging by the board,
Light'ning the Boreas of her cumbersome weight,
Firing, in vain, the signals of distress;
And, though his mind was on the service bent,
How his heart bled to hear a female's cries,
The faithful object of his manly love!
Still, like a British seaman, he's resolved
The ship shall be the coffin of himself!
Methinks I see thee, oh my friend and brother,
Sink with the Boreas to thy watery grave!

(Continued after the second Page.)

Blessing of French fraternity, by the introduction of the Conscript Laws among them, which are to be carried into execution in concert with the French Minister.

A Mail from Gottenburgh also arrived yesterday. We received by this conveyance Hamburgh and Altona Papers to the 21st ult. and Swedish Gazettes to the 24th, the contents of which are given in our last page. Stockholm is certainly on his return to Paris from Constantinople; we may therefore expect to see the joint project of France and Russia against the Turkish Empire, carried into execution. Sir Arthur Paget is said to have renewed his overtures to the Porte, but the Turkish Government refuses to negotiate, except in conjunction with ally—namely, the very Power that is now planning the destruction of the Turkish Empire.—Bonaparte has ordered the frigateation of all property in Hanover, belonging either to the Elector or the Provincial States.—A body of French troops have taken possession of the Castle of St. Angelo, at Rome, preparatory, in all probability to the deposition of the Pope. A new Monarchy is expected to be erected for Lucien Bonaparte, with the title of King of Latium. His Kingdom will probably consist of the ancient Papal territories, with the addition of Tuscany. A court of justice has taken place between a Captain Fisher, of the Vanguard frigate, and the Swedish Consul at Copenhagen, relative to Swedish vessels. Captain Fraser assures the Consul that the protection of his nation's trade is one of the instructions of the British Court. This correspondence is perfectly harmless, and yet it has pleased the Crown Prince to interpret it into an act of treason against the Danish Government, and to cause the person to whom it was addressed to be arrested. From the conduct of his Highness in this and many other respects, it should easily be seen as there were some ground for the rumour relative to the derangement of his intellects.

The cart which conveyed to Spain the Governor of Monte Video is returned to Plymouth. She failed from Gijon on the 29th ult. and effected her passage in ten days. A letter from a passenger was received in town, but it does not contain anything new respecting the late transactions at Madrid, or the proceedings of the French and Spanish armies destined to act against Portugal. A report was circulated, which obtained very little credit, that the Prince of Asturias had been liberated by order of Bonaparte, and placed at the head of the French army which he entered Spain.

The Gottenburgh Mail of yesterday brings no letters from St. Petersburg. Articles from Capt. Swan of the Progress, dated at Gottenburgh, 27th ult. state that the fleets were detained there for reinforcements of ships of war, in consequence of a report, that two frigates from Flushing, and several Norway privateers, were cruising in the Kennebec.

A Messenger from Lord G. L. Gower arrived yesterday night. His Lordship, we understand, had left St. Petersburg.

Tucker, the Bakrap, having escaped the cause of the omission of the word "thousand" in the summons of the Commission, his case may very fairly be considered as an instance of a thousand.

Mr. Van Mack, brother to the redoubted General Mack, died lately at Vienna, having a fortune of 3,000,000 florins. He was jeweller to the Court.

Miss Branton.—This beautiful young Lady presented her hand to the Earl of Craven. Her conduct in private life has been so amiable in all respects, that we have no doubt she will support the character which she has assumed with uniform propriety, and with virtues that will adorn her rank.

Bread.—Yesterday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of bread to be raised half an ounce, or 1d. in the peck loaf, to commence to-morrow. The quarter loaf, of wheaten, is also to be sold for 10d. and household 9d.

DECEMBER 11.

The union between France and Russia is indeed not only fully complete, but openly avowed; and hereafter, therefore, we can be at no loss how to act. Ever since the Treaty of Tilsit (produced by the imbecility and misconduct of our late Ministers,) the Emperor Alexander has been the slave of Bonaparte, the secret enemy of Britain.—An open enemy is at all times left to be dreaded than one who, approaching under the mask of friendship, seeks an opportunity to strike a deadly blow, when it cannot be seen or guarded off; and the active and vigorous character of our present Ministers, inspires us with high and pleasing hopes of the result of the contest. Our combined enemies being all Maritime Powers, we shall have innumerable opportunities of distressing them, and of proving that while England is Sovereign Mistress of the ocean, she has nothing to fear from the united efforts of the united nations against her. A preference in our present vigorous and non-warlike, will soon convince Bonaparte and his numerous allies of our ability to contend single-handed, not only with France, but with all the other powers of Europe league against us; and we have no doubt ultimately coming out of the contest with honour, glory, and advantage. What a becoming idea of Great Britain to all men, in preference to the disgraceful and mischievous system of apathy, which till the late happy change of Ministers, distinguished our Country, and so naturally filled the Powers of the Continent with distrust and hatred towards us. Six or seven days since we felt it our duty to notice the conduct of the factions, opposers of Government, who, from their former ridiculous complaint of too much vigour on the part of our present Ministers, suddenly changed their tone, and senselessly exclaimed, "We do not arise from our lethargy, we are lost."—The charge of torpor, where activity is every where to be seen, we deemed too very extraordinary, that we could not help contrasting it with the sentence of the new ally of the fallen and degraded joint of the "Talents," (the Emperor of Russia,) in their grog and factious misrepresentation of the conduct and motives of Ministers in the case of the just, necessary, and glorious expedition of Copenhagen. Unlike his coadjutors in this cause, the Emperor Alexander, with some sense of propriety and justice, while he commended the valor of the late Ministers, who so manfully and manfully neglected to make a y. give fight in favour of the who were fighting the battles of Europe, observed, that England had not long ago from the barony in which she has flattered, &c. I bring against them the testimony of their own ally, who in this part of the evidence, we appear to have unadvised them as much as Bonaparte was by the exercise of British vigour to the expedition of which both the foreign and domestic enemies of Government to lead you complain.

They were not driven from the helm of State, which they so grossly misguidedly, till the latter end of March. Was any disposition manifested by them, even then, to obey the calls of our Allies for assistance? So far from this being the case, the present Ministers, on coming into office, found such a want of transports and every thing else necessary for an expedition, that by the time the first division of our army had the continent, the mischief was accomplished, and our allies retired from the contest of guilt with our conduct, and about of our Talents.

A vessel called the Pomona sailed at Hull, she failed from Riga on the 15th Nov. with 32 of the ships in company. Not a single vessel remained at Riga. It was reported that the Brity, Capt. Druden, had been embargoed at St. Peterburgh, and that she was the only one.

Eight ships had put into Calicut and Carlsrona, the *Beck* and *Harvey* were of the number and three gun brigs had been sent for them. No report of any captures had for many days been received, excepting that of the *Lively* of Dundee which had been afterwards reaken.

The *Pomona* paid off Elsinore on the 25th ult.—Another account states, that the *Pomona* and *Hesperwood*, from the Baltic, are arrived in the Humter. They sailed from Helsingborg on the 25th ult. and parted from the following vessels on the 11th ult. viz:—*The Manchester*, *Kilth*, *Manchester*, *Hunter*, *Beaufort*, *Johnston*, *Margaret*, *Metcalf*, *Frankfort*, *Chifford*, *Kingston*, *Wife*, *Quebec*, *Pattet*, *Bonnet*, *Courier*, *Forster* and *Emperor*, *Thredgold*.

The *Oxeshire*, ship, which was reported to be captured off B.holm, and the *Baltic Merchant*, *Bowler*, both bound to London, were well in the North Sea on the 30th ult.

Dispatches were sent off yesterday morning, by Government, to Sir Sidney Smith, and also to the West Indies.

Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, the new Commander on the Halifax station, has sailed from Plymouth in the *Swiss*, of 74 guns.

Letters are said to have been brought by the cartel arrived from Gijon, which state, that a copy of a letter from Bonaparte to the Prince of Asturias was in circulation in Spain. Bonaparte declares the Prince of Asturias to be, in the absence of himself and the King of Spain, Generalissimo of the united French and Spanish army, destined to act against Portugal, and tells him to go and conquer a country which he will one day govern. The sword which he sends the Prince, is that of Francis I. taken by the Spaniards at

the battle of Pavia, and lately returned by the King of Spain to the French Emperor.

The report of permission having been refused Louis XVIII. to visit the Marquis of Buckingham at Stowe, we believe to be unfounded.

The final execution of the *Loas* (vulgarly called *Jack Ketch*), containing much of the details with which points of law have lately been urged, having, to a great extent, deprived "the gallows of its due."

The life of a distinguished character being lately advertised, an Irish Gentleman observed, that he would not give two pence for any man's life, until he was dead.

The Senior Boys of Westminster School, performed Terence's *Eunuchus* on Wednesday, and afforded a high treat to the lovers of classical literature.—The characters were all ably sustained by Messrs. Bul, Low, Vernon, Richards, Salter, Pethell, Griffiths, L. Ford, Mure, Fynes, and Sandilands.

A very curious carriage was exhibited yesterday in the city and different parts of the town. Mr. Dr. B. an eminent merchant, of the Crutche Minories, launched a very handsome Dutch barge in the form of an eagle, which he drove to Hyde Park and back again. Mr. De Bie was accompanied by a Mr. Hall in this expedition, to which the know covered liers were very favourable. The novel form of the vehicle excited much curiosity, and attracted crowds of spectators.

DECEMBER 10.

An American vessel has been brought into Cowes in distress, by an English cruiser. She left Cherburgh on Friday night last. The Captain is arrived in town, and has communicated the following important particulars:—About three weeks since, he says, an embargo was laid on all vessels in the port of Cherburgh; but on the 21st instant, the order was revoked, and notice given that all vessels might obtain their clearance at the custom house, and proceed on their voyage. Another order, however, for the further detention of all American ships reached Cherburgh from Paris on the 4th; nor could the vessel which arrived at Cowes on Monday, have proceeded, had not the Captain hastily proceeded on board the moment he heard of the new order, & without books, papers, clothes, &c. which were on shore, effected his escape in the course of the night. A few days previous to the 21st, a French frigate, of 36 guns, provisioned for a voyage of seven months, proceeded from Cherburgh to Brest. There was in the former port a French corvette, carrying 16 guns, lately returned from a cruise. She had been to sea for some weeks, and during her cruise fell in with the homeward bound East India Fleet. It was this corvette that boarded the *Lord Ellen* Indian in Port land Road, and was so gallantly repulsed she was commanded by the nephew of General Moreau, who lost his life at the wheel of the *Lord Ellen*, by a false blow from Captain Youngs, which severed his head from his body.—The American ship *Vidary* had been seized at Cherburgh, on account of the Captain having made a false declaration, and not as has been reported for having run on board. It was necessary before his inward clearance could be effected at the custom house there, that he should prove he had no goods of British manufacture on board; that he had not been detained by a British cruiser. The Captain acknowledged his detention for five hours by an English frigate, and this was deemed sufficient to feel his condemnation.—Such are the statements of the American Captain. We believe them to be generally correct, but we cannot of course vouch the accuracy of the whole.

The Channel Fleet has sailed from Torbay to resume its station off Brest.

Madame Empress Bonaparte is returned to Paris from Fontainebleau, *reflex* Naphaving gone to Italy.

The King and Queen of Bavaria, the Queen of Etruria, his Holiness, and the Prince of Prussia, are to meet Bonaparte at Milan, where it was expected he would arrive on this 21st. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. B. &c.

Among the *Parisian Belles* of Fashion, robes of satin, ornamented with pearls, have lately been much worn. These robes are shaped as a heart in front, and behind are in the corset style, with puffed sleeves, Great coats of blue velvet, with large collars, lined with ermine. Detached tippets of fawn-down, murre, and blue fox. Bandeaux of diamonds are worn upon Titus' confetti. For morning great coats they have adopted a woollen stuff, twilled in imitation of kerseymer, the elasticity of which agrees with the present mode of dressing. The predominant colours are peppor, Turkish yellow, and amaranth.

The Grand Fete to be given to Bonaparte's Guards on the 25th ult. on their return from Poland, seems to have turned the giddy heads of the Parisian populace. The following were the principal preparations:—

A triumphal arch was erected at the Barres Vilette, under which they were to enter the city, dedicated to the grand army of the French Empire. They were to be met by the Municipality, who were to present to them crowns of gold, voted to them by the City of Paris, with the consent of the Emperor. These crowns of gold will be presented to them, and to be placed on the eagles on the different corps. After this they were to march in grand procession to the Champs Elysees, where a magnificent banquet was given to the warriors.

"At the same time as the banquet, there was to be given in twelve of the principal squares of Paris, a general distribution of Wine, gratis, and a drawing of Lotteries of Estates. The twelve squares are specified, and in the Market des Innocens the wine is to be distributed from the public fountain itself—the fountain is to run with wine instead of waters.

There are to be twelve Orchestras in the twelve squares, for Dancing, and at eight o'clock, in the evening the lights to be a grand display of Fire-works at each place. This is the Programme. The account of the execution of this Fete would be given in the next paper, which is not come to hand."

To be Sold by Public Auction,

ON THE PREMISES

BY JAMES RANKEN,

On MONDAY, the 23d May.

THAT Spacious & Commodious Building, fronting the Esplanade No. 80 between Malapermal and Budroy Street, Black Town.—If not previously sold before.

N. B. It contains to grounds 750 feet.

For Sale.

FOR READY MONEY.

A FEW Bags of BENGAL FINE table RICE at Two Pagodas per Bag. May be had at the Madras Monthly Journal Office, No. 12, Popham's Broadway.

For Sale.

A handsome Pannelled BONDY together with a fast trotting MARE and new Harness, Price 250 Pagodas, and may be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon on any day.

Apply to Mr. Thomas Birtles, Mount Road.

Lost or Stolen.

On WEDNESDAY the 13th Instant.

A BOND in the Marattah Language under Seal, Marked with the Letter H in Red Ink, dated the 9th Maugaly of Anundata year or 20th December 1794, Executed by his Highness Amersing Mahah Rajah Saib Deceased, late Rajah of Tanjore to Parangalater Amundata Kithnah Pillay, for 2000 Star Pagodas, payable in 6 Months with Interest at 1 per Cent per Mensum.

Any person bringing the same to Cava-nappakom Narraina Pillay of Yeroolapen street No. 43 in the Black Town or depositing the same at the Justices Office will receive a Reward of 20 Pagodas.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the will of ALEXANDER MACLEOD, late a Lieut. Colonel in the service of the Honorable East India Company on the Madras Establishment, having been granted to WILLIAM ORD of Madras, Surgeon, & JOHN HUNTER and GEORGE HAY, of Madras, Merchants, three of the Executors therein named.

All persons indebted to the Estate and those having claims upon it, are requested to pay their debts or state their claims to the said WILLIAM ORD, or to Messrs. HUNTER and HAY.

Madras, 1st April, 1808.

To be let.

A LARGE and commodious upper room and HOUSE with spacious Godowns and out Offices, situated in Yerrabally Chitty Street, No. 24 behind Messrs. ADRIAN DE FRIES, and Co's Office, formerly occupied by Kirby Dattymple Esq. For further particulars enquire of Mr. SAMUEL M. MOORAT.

Madras 21st March 1808.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Affairs of GEORGE SMITH, Esq. deceased, late in the Civil Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, under the presidency of Fort St. George, (with his Testamentary Papers writing annexed, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. 25 Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th Years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th Section 21st.—All persons having Claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George 11th April 1808

Sheriff's Sale.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.
Sadurangapattam Vencatasey Moodeliar
vers.

Chinnamell Widow and others the personal representatives of Pariatomby Mastry deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 28th and Friday the 29th April Instant, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises between 4 and 6 in the afternoon of each day, the undermentioned Premises viz.

On Thursday the 28th a piece of ground situated in Mootal Pettah No. 57 Vencatamastri Street measuring in length from East to West 40 feet, and in breadth from North to South thirteen and a half feet.

And on Friday the 29th a piece of ground situated on the fourth side of Holland Chengamah Nalick Garden, measuring in length from East to West 80 feet and in breadth from North to South 20 feet.

Another piece of ground near adjoining measuring in length from North to South 84 feet and in breadth from East to West 8 feet or thereabouts, being the property of the above named defendants and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

10 percent to be paid immediately on the amount of each purchase and the residue in ten days, in default of which the deposit shall be forfeited, the premises to be refold and the first purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon and all advantages forfeited.

W. M. TAGGART,
SHERIFF.

Madras, April 29, 1808.

Advertisement.

THE Firm of WADDELL, STEVENS and JACK give this Public Notice, that on account of the Death of their Partner, Mr. JOHN STEVENS, and Mr. WADDELL's intention of quitting India in a short time, their Concerns in Trade, are to be finally closed on the 30th Instant they therefore request the favor of those indebted to the Concern to make payment of their respective accounts.

Their remaining Stock is now for Sale (in order to close their Concerns) at very reduced prices; they, among other articles recommend to the notice of the Public, a few Pipes of very fine Old Madeira, which they will now sell at 200 Pagodas per Pipe, for ready money, and will warrant it to be equal in quality to any Wine that is now for Sale, at Madras, at 275 or 300 Pagodas.

They have also a small quantity of real Cognac Brandy at 6 Pagodas per dozen, and a general assortment of Europe, China and Country Goods, which they will sell on very moderate terms.

Fort St. George, 1st April. 1808.

Advertisement.

JAMES WADDELL, the surviving Partner of the late Firm of WADDELL and GIBSON of Madras and the Assignee of the late Firm of WADDELL, INVERARITY and Co. of the same place, gives this public notice to all those indebted to the said Firms that he is now waiting in this Country, purposely for to collect the debts due thereto, & therefore requests that payment may be made to him without delay,

Fort St. George 1st April 1808.

To be sold by Public Auction.

BY J. DOBBIN:

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY the 21st Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE following, being a part of the property of a Gentleman, deceased—Plate, consisting of Table, Tea, Sugar, Milk and Salt Spoons, a Sauce Pan and two Butter Knives.

Elegant Cut Glass, viz: a large Milk Bowl, Butter Basins, Sugar Pots, Milk Ewers, Mugs, Goblets, Tumblers, Madeira Glasses, Mustard Pots, Salt Cellar, &c. &c. &c.

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

Kitchen Furniture,

A Mahogany Dinner Tray,

A ditto Sofa Table.

Two rolls of Painted Floor Cloth, each measuring 24 feet by 12,

AND

SUNDRY OTHER

ARTICLES.

N. B. All the above Articles are new, and were sent out by the last Ships.

To be sold by Public Auction Room.

BY JAMES DOBBIN.

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY the 21st Instant,

Sale to Commence

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice of 4 Cases of Gibbon and Peats Saddle, consisting of Light-Dragoon Officers' Saddles, with Girths, Breast Plate, Loops, Cruppers, Holsters and best Plated Bits and Bridoon Briddles Complete.

A Neat Light Buggy Harness with best plated Furniture &c. Complete. Two Neat Light Hunting Saddles with quilted Flaps and best Plated Bit and Bridoon Briddles Complete.

A Lady's neat fashionable Hunting Saddle with Doe Skin Seat and best plated Bit and Bridoon Briddles Complete.

An Invoice of Military, Jockey and half Boots.

ALSO

A TRUNK OF NEW

BOOKS,

LANDED FROM THE

Honorable Company's Ship

G L O R I A,

AMONG WHICH ARE

The following valuable Works.

VIZ.

Sir William Jones's Works, 13 vols. 8vo.—
M'Pherson's Annual of Commerce, 4 vols. 4to.—
Pope's Works, 10 vols. 8vo.—All the Talents—
Andrew's British Price—Account of New Zealand—Bloomfield's History—Barr's Illustrations—Carr's Tour through Holland & the Rhine—Broquiere's travels—Clayton's Science of Legislation, 2 vols. 8vo.—Chirnoch's Nelson, —Clarke's Nauticæ, 2 vols. 8vo.—Derrick's Memoirs of the Royal Navy, 1 vol. 4to.—European Magazine for 1807, 1 vol.—Helm's Buenos Ayres,—Hayley's Ballad,—Hassell's Life of Morland—Life of Washington, 5 volumes, 8vo.—Miserics of Human Life, 2 volumes.—Modern Voyages and Travels, 5 vols. 8vo. My Pocket Book, Malcolms first Impressions, Memoirs of Mrs. Crouch 2 vols. Modern London with Plates 1 vol. 4to. Marquis de Salvo's Flight and Travels, Offians Poems 2 vols. 12mo. Pinkertons Paris 2 vols. 8vo. Pollock's of the Georgian Side—Pye on Shakespeare 1 vol. 8vo. Pleasures of Life, Renny's Jannet—Rhodes Dion, Russell's Letters, Kepton on Painting, Shipwrights Value Metrum and Plates, Sinclair on Health 4 vols. 8vo. Trade with India, Free Trade with India, Thomas's Modern Practice of Physic, Talents improv'd, The Spaniard, Wellons Fragments, Wexall's History of France 3 vols. 4to. Life of Hutchinson 1 vol. 4to. Nobels Biographical History 3 vols. 8vo. Forbe's Life of Beattie 3 vols. 8vo.—Hore's Tour in Ireland and Several Other New Publications,

ALSO

A few new Leather Trunks (Europe.)

To be sold by Public Auction.

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY the 21st Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A HANDSOME plated Silver Milk Bowl and Cover.
A Do. Coffee Pot, A Tea Pot and a Sugar Basin to match.

To be sold by Public Auction.

BY J. DOBBIN;

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 21st Instant,

Immediately after the sale of the Plate abovementioned.

LADIES Silk Handkerchiefs of Colours, Ladies Straw Hats, Twelve pieces of Europe Cambric, A few sets of Wedgwood Ware, Black Tea Dish Covers, Knives and Forks, Plated Candlesticks, Toast & Egg Frames, Europe Salt Beef and Pork in Casks, a few Hams and Pine Cheese.

ALSO

Three dozen and 10 Bottles of Urquhart and Robertson's English Claret.

A few large and small Cases of Brandy.

AND

A variety of other Articles.

AT THE SAME TIME,

A Large Newfoundland Dog.

By order of the Executor and Executrix to the Estate of the late Mr. A. Jeremiah.

To be sold by Public Auction.

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY the 21st Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

ACOMMODIOUS Terraced House, with suitable Out Offices and Garden situated at Viperi, opposite to Mrs. Murray's Seminary.

The House has been lately built and is in thorough repair.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:

Ten percent of the purchase money to be paid down immediately after the sale, and the residue within ten days in default of which, the Premises will be put up and refold at the loss and expense of the first Purchaser with all advantages forfeited.

The expense of conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser.

N. B. A plan of the House and Ground may be seen at the Auction Room.

To be sold by Public Auction.

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 21st Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

TWO Chestnut Pegue Horses, they are Young and a good Match.

Landed from the Ship last from Pegue.

To be sold by Public Auction.

BY J. DOBBIN,

ON THE BEACH,

Near the North East Bastion of the Black Town

On THURSDAY, the 21st Instant.

Sale to Commence,

AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

SIXTY Eight Large Teak Beams measuring in length from 21 to 37 feet.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The amount of Purchases to be paid and the Lotts cleared away within 3 days from the Sale; in default of which the uncleared Lotts will be refold at the loss & expense of the first Purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.

BY ORDER OF

J. BALFOUR & J. BAKER, Esqrs.

Agents for Victualling His Majesty's Navy in the Indian Seas.

To be sold by Public Auction.

BY J. DOBBIN,

At the Contractor's Casperage on the Beach

On FRIDAY the 22d Instant,

Sale to Commence,

AT 10 O'CLOCK

SUNDRY consigned Provisions, Cakes, Packs, Staves, Heating Pieces, and Iron Hoops &c. &c. landed from His Majesty's ships.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

THE Articles to be paid for and cleared away on the day of sale, in default of which the uncleared lots, will be put up and refold at the loss and expense of the first Purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.

Madras, 12th April 1808.

To be sold:

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW DOZEN OF

Adamson, Wilkinson and Crathwaite's,

C L A R E T,

At 9 Pags, per dozen.

THE remains of Captain SANDERS INVESTMENT, apply to Mr. FAWELL at Mr. Cook's on the Beach, Black Town.

A Card.

J. BRANSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends & the Public that the extensive and well chosen

I N V E S T M E N T

OF

JOHN LOGAN, Esq.

COMMANDER

Of the Honorable Company's Ship

EXPERIMENT,

IS NOW EXPOSED

BY HIM FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE GODOWNS

LATELY OCCUPIED BY

Messrs. LEE & SHAW,

In Popham's Broadway,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING

A R T I C L E S.

CLARET from the Houses of Maxwell and Key, a d Paxton and Majoritarks, Pale Ale in casks from Hodgson, Port Wine in quarts and pints from Paxton and Majoribanks, and Cade and Stevens, Rum from Cade and Stevens, Hams, Pine Cheeses, Tongues, Herrings, Salted and spiced Salmon, Mustard, Sauces, Olives, Capers, Salad Oil, Anchovies, Pickles, Butter, and white Wine Vinegar, from Gordon and Emmott, and Morgan, Wine and Beer Corks, three lb. jars of Raspberry Jam, red and black Currant Jelly, Tart Fruits, Ginger-bread Nuts, Ratafies, Orange Chippis, Rocks, Raspberry and red Currant Syrup, Brandy Fruits, decanters of Cornish, &c. Cherry & Raspberry Brandy from Hoffman and Sons, Military, Hessian, half and Buff Hessian Boots, drest and undrest shoes, from Hoby, a large assortment of printed Cottons and Chintz from Peel, Yates and Co. Superfine Mens Round Hats, Children's Hats, Opera Hats, and Lady's Beaver Hats from Borradoile, Lady's Straw Hats, Trimmings, Flowers, Wreaths, &c. from Guidon and Hughes, Leather Pantaloon, Breeches & Gloves, from Lingham, Superfine scarlet, blue, black coloured Cloths, and Calimere, Toilets for Waistcoats, from Vigneres and Randall, Haberdashery, consisting of Pins, Edging, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Crape Pelong Sattin, Ribbands from Weatherall and Co. Lady's and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Lady's Mitts, Sleeves, Habit Silk Gloves, &c. from Carpenter, Smith and Morris, and Henderson, Gloves and Braces, from Chrees and Lord, Gold and Silver Bepaulets, Braid, Sword Knots, Army hat Rofertes and Hoops, Infantry and Cavalry Saltes, Dirks, Belts, Bortons, &c. from Carter, a small assortment of Jewellery, from Cade and Robinson, Guns and Pistols, from Mortimer & Son, A general assortment of best Glass, and complete table and delect Services, of Enamelled Queens Ware from A. and G. Nash. A general assortment of Looking Glasses and Mirrors, from Fentham, a chosen selection of Mathematical Instruments, from Watkins, Patent Piano Fortes, a 21 Key Flageolet Organ, 5 Barrels, Drum, Tabor, Triangle, &c. A small collection of Music, and a few sets of Violin Strings, from Clementi and Co. Writing Dks, and Dressing Cases, from Handford, Cutlery, Tin and Hardware, from Baily and Co. a general assortment of Saddles, Harcofs, Whips, &c. from Gibbon and Peat, Mirror and Simofon, Boat Cloaks and Flannel, from Welch and Co. Stationary, from Greenhill, Cards, from Ditto, a choice collection of Books, from Black and Parry, Perfumery, from Bolton and Co. Medicine Chests and Medicines, from L. Hopkins, Patent Shot, from Walker, Crayons and Colours, from Reeves and Woodyer, Lady's Shoes and Pocket Books, from Bragg, and a variety of other Articles.

J. B. will pay the most strict attention to orders from up the Country, accompanied with references for payment at two Months.

Madras, April 14th 1808.

W. HOWSE,

MOST Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has for sale Spruce Beer at 6 fans, per bottle, and per dozen 1 Pagoda and 27 fanams, (bottles returned); also Liquid Blacking in bottles, at 2 Rups, per bottle, for beautifying and preserving the leather; Boots, Shoes, and Caps, made up at the shortest notice.—Also to be let, four Upfair Rooms, and a Godown which will contain 100 Hogheads.

No. 6, Stringer's Street.

Madras.—Printed By WILLIAM MALLIS, next door to the Town Major's House, FORT.

*. It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their orders, and any Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Papers 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.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 27.—This day, at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, the following Message to both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Circumstances, fellow-citizens, which seriously threatened the peace of our country, have made it a duty to convene you at an earlier period than usual. The love of peace, so much cherished in the bosom of our citizens, which has long guided the proceedings of their public Councils, and induced forbearance under many wrongs, may not insure our continuance in the quiet pursuits of industry. The many injuries and depredations committed on our commerce and navigation upon the high seas for years past, the successive innovations on those principles of public law which have been established by the reason and usage of nations as the rule of their intercourse, and the umpire and security of their rights and peace, and all the circumstances which induced the extraordinary Mission to London, are already known to you. The instructions given to our Ministers were framed in the sincerest spirit of amity and moderation. They accordingly proceeded, in conformity therewith, to propose arrangements which might embrace and settle all the points in difference between us; which might bring us to a mutual understanding on our neutral and national rights, and provide for a commercial intercourse on conditions of some equality. After long and fruitless endeavours to effect the purposes of their mission, and to obtain arrangements within the limits of their instructions, they concluded to sign such as could be obtained, and to send them for consideration; candidly declaring to the other negotiators, at the same time, that they were acting against their instructions, and that their Government therefore could not be pledged for ratification. Some of the Articles proposed might have been admitted on a principle of compromise, but others were too highly disadvantageous; and no sufficient provision was made against the principal source of the irritations and collisions which were constantly endangering the peace of the two nations. The question, therefore, whether a treaty should be accepted in that form, could have admitted but of one decision, even had no declarations of the other party impaired our confidence in it. Still anxious not to close the door against friendly adjustment, new modifications were framed, and further concessions authorized than could before have been supposed necessary; and our Ministers were instructed to refine their negotiations on these grounds. On this new reference to amicable discussion we were reposing in confidence, when on the 22d June last, by a formal order from a British Admiral, the frigate *Cheapeake*, leaving her port for a distant service, was attacked by one of those vessels which had been lying in our harbours under the indulgencies of hospitality was disabled from proceeding, had several of her crew killed, and four taken away. On this outrage no commentaries are necessary. Its character has been pronounced by the indignant voice of our citizens with an emphasis and unanimity never exceeded. I immediately, by proclamation, interdicted our harbours and waters to all British armed vessels, forbade intercourse with them, and, uncertain how far hostilities were intended, and the town of Norfolk indeed being threatened with immediate attack, a sufficient force was ordered for the protection of that place, and such other preparations commenced and pursued as the propriety rendered proper. An armed vessel of the United States was despatched with instructions to our Ministers at London, to call on that Government for the satisfaction and security required by the outrage. A very short interval ought now to bring the answer, which shall be communicated to you as soon as received; then also, or as soon after as the public interests shall be found to admit, the unratified treaty, and proceedings relative to it, shall be made known to you.

The aggression, thus begun, has been continued on the part of the British Commanders, by remaining within our waters in defiance of the authority of the country, by habitual violations of its jurisdiction, and at length by putting to death one of the persons whom they had forcibly taken from on board the *Cheapeake*. These aggravations necessarily lead to the policy, either of never admitting an armed vessel into our harbours, or of maintaining in every harbour such an armed force as may constrain obedience to the laws, and protect the lives and property of our citizens against their armed guests. But the expense of such a standing force, and its inconsistency with our principles, dispense with those courtesies which would necessarily call for it, and leave us equally free to exclude the navy,

as we are the enemy, of a foreign power from entering our line.

To former violations of maritime rights, another is now added of very extensive effect. The Government of that nation has issued an Order interdicting all trade by neutrals between ports not in amity with them. And being not at war with nearly every nation on the Atlantic and Mediterranean Seas, our vessels are required to sacrifice their cargoes at the first port they touch, or to return home without the benefit of going to any other market. Under this new law of the ocean, our trade on the Mediterranean has been swept away by seizures and condemnations, and that in other seas is threatened with the same fate.

Our differences with Spain remain still unsettled; no measure having been taken on her part, since my last communications to Congress, to bring them to a close. But under a state of things which may favor re-consideration, they have been recently pressed, and an expectation is entertained that they may now soon be brought to an issue of some sort. With their subjects on our borders no new collisions have taken place, nor seem immediately to be apprehended. To our former grounds of complaint has been added a very serious one, as you will see by the decree, a copy of which is now communicated. Whether this decree, which professes to be conformable to that of the Government of Nov. 21, 1806, heretofore communicated to Congress, will also be confirmed to that in its construction and application in relation to the United States, had not been ascertained at the date of our last communications. These, however, gave reason to expect such a conformity.

With the other nations of Europe our harmony has been uninterrupted, and commerce and friendly intercourse have been maintained on their usual footing.

Our peace with the several States on the coast of Barbary appears as firm as at any former period, and as likely to continue as that of any other nation.

Among our Indian neighbours in the north western quarter, some fermentation was observed, soon after the late occurrences, threatening the continuance of our peace. Messages were said to be interchanged, and tokens to be passing, which fully denote a state of restlessness among them, and the character of the agitators pointed to the sources of excitement. Measures were immediately taken for providing against that danger; instructions were given to require explanations, and, with assurances of our continued friendship, to admonish the tribes to remain quiet at home, taking no part in quarrels not belonging to them. As far as we are yet informed, the tribes in our vicinity, who are most advanced in the pursuits of industry, are sincerely disposed to adhere to their friendship with us, and to their peace with all others. While those more remote do not present appearances sufficiently quiet to justify the intermission of military precaution on our part.

The great tribes on our south-western quarter, much advanced beyond the others in agricultural and household arts, appear tranquil and identifying their views with ours, in proportion to their advancements. With the whole of these people, in every quarter, I shall continue to inculcate peace and friendship with all their neighbours, and perseverance in those occupations and pursuits which will best promote their own well-being.

The appropriations of the last Session, for the defence of our seaport towns and harbours, were made under expectation that a continuance of our peace would permit us to proceed in that work according to our convenience. It has been thought better to apply the sums then given towards the defence of New York, Charleston, and New Orleans chiefly, as most open and most likely first to need protection; and to leave places less immediately in danger to the provisions of the present Session.

The gun-boats already provided have, on a like principle, been chiefly assigned to New York, New Orleans and the *Cheapeake*. Whether our moveable force on the water, so material in aid of the defensive works on the land, should be augmented in this or any other form, is left to the wisdom of the legislature. For the purpose of manning these vessels, in sudden attacks on our harbours it is a matter for consideration, whether the seamen of the United States may not justly be formed into a special militia, to be called on for tours of duty in defence of the harbours where they shall happen to be; the ordinary militia of the place furnishing that portion which may consist of land-men.

The moment our peace was threatened, I deemed it indispensable to secure a greater provision of those articles of military stores with which our magazines were not sufficiently furnished. To have waited a previous and special

sanction by law, would have lost occasions which might be retrieved. I did not hesitate, therefore, to authorize engagements for such supplies to our existing stock, as would render it adequate to the emergencies threatening us; and I trust that the Legislature, feeling the same anxiety for the safety of our country, so materially advanced by this precaution, will approve when done, what they would have seen so important to be done, if then assembled. Expenses, also unprovided for, arise out of the necessity of calling our gun-boats into actual service for the defence of our harbours, of all which accounts will be laid before you.

Whether a regular army is to be raised, and to what extent, must depend on the information so shortly expected. In the mean time I have called on the State for quotas of militia to be in readiness for present defence; and have, moreover, encouraged the acceptance of volunteers, and I am happy to inform you, that these have offered themselves with great alacrity in every part of the Union; they are ordered to be organized, and ready at a moment's warning, and every preparation within the executive power, has been made to insure us the benefit of early exertions.

I informed Congress at their last session, of the enterprises against the public peace, which were believed to be in preparation by Aaron Burr and his associates, of the measures taken to defeat them, and to bring the offenders to justice. Their enterprises were happily defeated by the patriotic exertions of the militia, whenever called into action, by the fidelity of the army, and the energy of the Commander in Chief in promptly arranging the difficulties presenting themselves on the Sabine, repairing to meet those arising on the Mississippi, and discharging before their explosion, plots engendering there. I shall think it my duty to lay before you the proceedings, and the evidence publicly exhibited on the arraignment of the principal offenders before the District Court of Virginia. You will be enabled to judge whether the defect was in the testimony, in the law, or in the administration of the law; and wherever it shall be found, the Legislature alone can apply or originate the remedy. The framers of our constitution certainly supposed they had guarded, as well as the government against destruction by treason, as their citizen against oppression, under pretence of it ends are not a tuned, it is of importance, to enquire by which means, more effectual, they may be secured.

The accounts of the receipts of revenue, during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, being not yet made up, a correct statement will be hereafter transmitted from the Treasury. In the mean time it is ascertained that the receipts have amounted to near sixteen millions of dollars; which with the five millions and a half in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us after meeting the current demands and interest incurred to pay more than four millions of the principle of our funded debt. These payments, with those of the preceding five and a half years, have extinguished of the funded debt, twenty-five millions and a half of dollars, being the whole which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law and of our contracts, and have left us in the Treasury eight millions and an half of dollars. A portion of this sum may be considered as a commencement of accumulation of the surpluses of revenue, which, after paying the instalments of debt, as they shall become payable it will remain without any specific object. It may partly be indeed, be applied towards completing the defence of the exposed points of our country, on such a scale as shall be adapted to our principles and circumstances.

This object is doubtless among the first entitled to attention in such a state of our finances, & it is one which whether we have peace or war, will provide security where it is due. Whether what shall remain of this, with the future surpluses, may be usefully applied to purposes already authorized, or more usefully to others requiring new authorities, or how otherwise they shall be disposed of, are questions calling for the notice of Congress; unless, indeed, they shall be superseded by a change in our public relations, now awaiting the determination of others. Whatever be that determination, it is a great consolation that it will become known at a moment when the Supreme Council of the nation is assembled at its post, and ready to give the aids of its wisdom and authority to whatever course the good of our country shall then call us to pursue.

Matters of minor importance will be the subjects of future communications; and nothing shall be wanting on my part which may give information or dispatch to the proceedings of the Legislature, in the exercise of their high duties, and at a moment so interesting to the public welfare.

Tuesday, October 27, 1807. TH. JEFFERSON.

Our very good friend *Old Nick*, some time ago favoured us with prophecies from Moore's Almanack for 1807, in which our late domestic political discussions, and the present distracted and perilous state of the Turkish Empire, were most distinctly foretold. The truth of the following passages, from the same great authority, will be probably recognized in the passing events of the late and present month.

FOR SEPTEMBER.

"This is likely enough to be a time of much *action*, tending to both *violence* and *villainy*. The conjunction of *Saturn* and *Mars* in *Scorpio*, which happens this month, considered with other mal-aspects, we may, I think conclude, the work of peace is not yet completed; for *here* seem to be *fresh* mischiefs."

For the latter end of October it gives the following sentence:

"Many ships arrive near this time richly laden, to the rejoicing of the worthy merchants of the Honorable City of London."

Foreign Intelligence.

Naples, Oct. 30.—His Majesty King Joseph has given orders that the Russian troops which may land in the Neapolitan territory, shall be treated with all hospitality and friendship due to an amicable great power.

Constantinople, Oct. 12.—The Grand English Fleet, under the Command of Admiral Collingwood, has retired from the Archipelago; but a small Squadron, under the orders of Admiral Calder, remains off the Dardanelles, and blockades them so strictly, that not a vessel can enter or depart without being taken. It is said, that the English Minister, Sir A. Paget, whom the Porte refused permission to land at Constantinople, is on board the Squadron. The Porte, in making this refusal, declared at the same time, that it could not negotiate but in concert with its allies. The English Minister has, it is said, since made new proposals to the Grand Signior. As all importation from the Archipelago and Mediterranean has ceased, the scarcity of provision is very considerable; but it would be still more so if the navigation of the Black Sea was not permitted by Russia: there have already arrived from the ports of the Crimea, a considerable number of vessels laden with grain and other provisions.

Augsburgh, Nov. 12.—The Russian Privy Councillor, M. Demidoff, arrived here from St. Petersburg a few days ago, with a number of persons belonging to the Chancellories, and continued his route for Paris. The latest private letters announce, that the French troops will quit Bannau the 15th inst. and that this fortress will then be given up to the Austrians.

Copenhagen, Nov. 21.—The Royal Danish Minister in Paris, Privy Counsellor Dreyer, has sent his Secretary of Legation, Capt. Guillaume as Courier to Kiel. They write from Paris, that his despatches relate to a Treaty of Alliance between France and Denmark. Russia is also said to have made proposals to the rest of the Northern Powers, for forming a powerful coalition to resist the despotism which the English exercise at sea, in particular in the Baltic.

Venice, Nov. 2.—The French are marching in great numbers, not only to Dalmatia, but also to Pesaro, Sinigaglia, and Ancona. On the 26th of October thirteen hundred Russians, of the garrison of Corin, landed in Ancona. It is generally reported here that the Senator, Lucien Bonaparte, is shortly to be proclaimed, *Re del Lazio, King of Latium*.

Hanau, Nov. 10.—Immediately after the arrival of Marshal Kellerman, the following was published in this place:—

Extract from the Minutes of the Secretary's Office of State.

In the Palace of St. Cloud, *August 4.*—Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine, &c. &c. decrees—

Art. 1. All property, both territorial and allodial, houses, &c. belonging to the Prince of Hanover, as well as to the Provincial States, and the country at large, shall be sequestrated, and possession thereof taken in our name.

Art. 2. All woods and forests are included in the property mentioned in the preceding Article.

Art. 3. An Inspector of the Registering Office of Paris shall immediately proceed thither, make an inventory of the above goods, and transmit it to this office as soon as possible.

Art. 6. In the same manner shall be proceeded with regard to the country of Hanau.

Art. 11. The Ministers of War and Finances are respectively charged with the execution of this decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON,
KELLERMAN,

Hanau, Nov. 17, 1807.

PARIS, NOV. 3.

In consequence of an order lately issued by the Minister of War, the prisoners of war belonging to Foreign Powers, are allowed, if they wish it, to remain and settle in that country, on condition that, with an unimpeachable conduct, they unite the knowledge of some trade, or business, that will insure them a livelihood, or if they are fit to be employed by manufacturers, or the Inspectors of the Public Works.

It is generally reported in the North of Germany, that Stralsund is to be declared a free Hanseatic City, under the protection of France and of the King of Westphalia.

General Lauriston has been appointed Governor of Ragusa, and of All Albania.

BILBOA, OCT. 20.

"We expect, from day to day, an order for prohibiting the exportation of wool."

"Upon the 25th of this month 40,000 French troops are expected to march into Spain, through Yvon, and to take up their winter quarters in the country: 8000 men are to be quartered in Valladolid; 8000 in Salamanca; 8000 in Ciudad Rodrigo; 8000 in Rio Leco; and 3000 in Viteria.

"It is generally believed here, that 5000 will proceed to Galicia."

MADRID, Sept. 29.—The Captain General of the Caracas, in different dispatches, of the month of April last, has acquainted the Generalissimo Almirante, with the final result of the expedition of the rebel Miranda. He is persuaded that the invasions undertaken against these provinces, were done with the knowledge of the English, and supported by them, and he believes them to be part of the plan plotted by that Government, which comprehend Buenos Ayres. These enterprises were conceived at the same time, founded on the same basis, and executed almost at the same epoch; and hopes were entertained of extending them to other towns, and disturbing the general tranquillity of America, as may be plainly seen from what the English themselves circulated in their Newspapers, from the expeditions prepared in their ports, and from the darling professions of Miranda, who, counting on the assistance of England, contracted debts on the wealth of the provinces of Terra Firma, which he proposed conquering. The loans of many commercial houses testify the credit that was given to the plans of the Rebel, whose designs were manifested on a hundredchief of English manufacture, which was exhibited in the neighbouring Colonies, shewing, at the four corners of it, the portraits of Sir Home Popham, of General Beresford, of Washington, and of Miranda; united as it were to obtain the same end, with many rough drafts of naval victories, and bordered with these four inscriptions.

"It is not conquest, but union:—let arts, industry, and commerce flourish:—religion and its holy Ministers be protected:—persons, conscience, and commerce liberated." The portrait of Christopher Colon filled the centre, adorned with naval insignias; English colours were added as naval trophies; England, as goddess of the seas; the lion of Spain at her feet; a youth rolling up the French colours, and underneath the following inscription:—"The dawn of day to America." Such was the arrogant security of our enemy, whose projects have disappeared with respect to those provinces, owing to the resistance they met with. Those excellent towns merit every praise by their valour, loyalty, and love for their Sovereign. The Chiefs, Officers, and Soldiers, vied with each other in voluntary donations, even more than they could afford."

THE KING'S MEWS.

It is said to have been for some time past in the contemplation of his Majesty to remove his carriage and houses from their present situation, at Charing Cross, to Pinlicko. For the accommodation of so large an establishment, a proportion of the Queen's Gardens, next the Riding-house, it is added, will be appropriated for that purpose. These alterations are expected to take place very early, perhaps in the course of the next year. The King's Mews, that extensive pile of building, should the present plan be carried into execution, will all be pulled down to make way for a magnificent square, to be built of Stone, in the Tuscan order of architecture. The tenants of the houses, immediately connected with the avenues to the King's Mews, are in expectation of receiving notice to quit their premises.

When the leases of the houses in many of the neighbouring streets are out, which a very few years will complete, the environs to the new square will present a most commanding and superb appearance, by a communication being opened to Leicester-square one way, and to the Haymarket another.

SECOND DAYS DRAWING.

In the Second Class.

THURSDAY 14TH APRIL 1808.

No. 10789 a Prize of 5000 Star Pagodas.
Nos 6491 6334 10437 Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 929 3364 9085 10392 10927 10982 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
Nos 332 1546 2621 3037 4020 5289 6352 8139 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

169	894	865	788	819	1745	1899	1721
1618	1283	2860	2705	2350	2674	243	2394
2743	2215	2773	3866	3948	3412	3239	5360
3268	3762	3934	3947	3930	3653	3031	4220
4350	4169	4021	4178	4566	4972	4091	4098
4539	4851	4365	5475	5226	5095	5961	5855
5436	5859	5437	5844	6614	6621	6973	6687
6529	6439	6307	6110	7436	7003	7597	7601
7499	7769	7344	7114	8260	8345	8572	8047
8747	8127	8952	8733	8569	8856	8110	8096
9698	9365	9935	9658	9476	9088	10483	10344
10047	10940	10397	10276	10106	10326	10204	
11830	11388	11679	11577				

THIRD DAYS DRAWING.

In the Second Class.

MONDAY, 18TH APRIL 1808.

No. 5206 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.
No. 822 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 2980 4513 8855 8672 8787 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

115	120	824	967	194	737	896	935	893	423
55	281	588	1242	1635	1789	1895	1108		
1288	1427	1107	1543	1982	1127	2896	2189		
2288	3639	3306	3423	3973	3081	3721	3661		
3929	4025	4419	4448	4090	4898	4626	4797		
4131	4110	4325	4556	4413	4675	4975	5683		
5433	5572	5973	5948	5163	5310	6985	6763		
6003	6128	6598	6379	6972	6536	7446	7820		
7205	7693	7633	7664	7982	7252	7864	7546		
7675	8064	8076	8844	8510	8256	9804	9733		
9291	9715	9050	9561	9352	9118	9538	9560		
10000	10156	10975	10929	10969	11560	11068			
11706	11919	11026	11286	11457	11903	11568			
11456	11351								

HEEFKE AND SON,
AGENTS.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At Sawtry, Yorkshire, William Neill, Esq. of Shaw, Yorkshire, Captain in His Majesty's 60th Regiment of Foot, to Caroline, the eldest daughter of George Spiller, Esq. Deputy Commissary General.

At West Monckton, Somersetshire, Charles March Phillips, Esq. eldest son of Thomas March Phillips, Esq. of Garendon Park, Leicestershire, to Miss H. Ducarel, youngest daughter of Mrs. Ducarel, of Walsford House.

By the Rev. Dr. Drummond, George Baldimand, Esq. of Clapham, to Miss Pinasep, daughter of J. Pinsep, Esq. Alderman of the City of London.

Captain William Mansel, of the Royal Navy, to Mrs. Henry, both of Swansea.

William Bowdler, Esq. of Cheapside, to Miss Simpson, eldest daughter of the late John Simpson, Esq. of Pontefract, Yorkshire.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 2d Dec. much regretted, in Wimpole-street Cavendish-square, Vice Admiral Sir John Pakenham, of Lowestoft, in Suffolk, aged 64.

At his house, at Highbury Place, Abraham Newland Esq. late Chief Cashier of the Bank of England.

At Doncaster, aged 57, Henry Moyes of Edinburgh, Doctor in Medicine.

On the 10th Dec. at his house in Southampton, John Brisbane, Esq. Admiral of the Red.

On the 4th Dec. in Bath, in his 72d year, John Bourmester, Esq. Admiral of the Blue.

At her house, on St. James's Parade, at the advanced age of 75, Mrs. Tobin, relict of John Tobin, Esq. of Bath.

At Clifton, in the 47th year of his age, Colonel the Hon. Wm. Monson, of His Majesty's 76th Hindustan Regiment.

In Grafton-street, on the 10th Nov. James Ogilvy, Esq. late major of the 58th Regiment of Foot.

At his house, in Grosvenor-place, Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart. of Alderley Park, Cheshire.

At his house in Spring Gardens, aged 65, Henry Vaughan Brooke, Esq. M. P. for the County of Donegal, in Ireland.

At his house in Punderfont's-place, Bethnal Green, Thomas Browne, Esq. Secretary to the Levant Company.

In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Levi Ball, Esq. (late of Bengal, and brother of Sir Alexander Ball, Governor of Malta), after a very severe illness, which he bore with manly firmness, and with true Christian piety and resignation.

On Saturday evening, the 25th Nov. at Southampton, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Collins, Proprietor and Manager of the Theatres, Southampton, Portsmouth, Winchester, and Chichester.

On the evening of Saturday, the 25th of November, Mr. Alexander Simpson, of the Bank of England, in the 67th year of his age.

At his mother's house, Buccleugh-place, Edinburgh, on the 24th ult. in his 85th year, James Mitchell Hamilton, M. A. in the Hon. East India Company's Service, second son of the late Andrew Hamilton, Esq. Deputy Comptroller of Excise.