



THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1808.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, a Supernumerary Member of the Board of Revenue.
Mr. William Rennell, Register of the Zillah Court of Bakergunge.

Heads of Intelligence.

Intelligence which arrived on Sunday last at this Presidency from Bufforah by Bombay, dated the 12th March last, states that information had been received by the way of Bagdat of the surrender of the Russian Fleet in the Mediterranean to the English Squadron under the command of Lord Colingwood without opposition.

It appears that an English Squadron continued to blockade the Dardanelles, and that the alliance between France and Russia occasioned a great degree of alarm at Constantinople.

His Majesty's ship Sapphire, having on board Sir Harford Jones, His Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of Persia, was at Calicut on the 19th Inst. Our readers will recollect that this Frigate was at the Cape when the Tigris and Experiment left that place, on the 10th January.

The Danish ship Sophia, prize to His Majesty's Ships Ruffell and Vidor, anchored in the Roads the 24th inst.—She is a very rich vessel, having a Cargo of Piece Goods and Copper from the Isle of France, and a large quantity of specie on board in Dollars, amounting it is said to 60 or 80,000.

SUPREME COURT.

Latchoomy, found guilty of feloniously stealing a quantity of Jewels, was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment.

Anthony Constance, found guilty of stealing several Bank Notes, and Money, the property of the Honorable Company, was sentenced to be transported to the Eastern Coast of New South Wales, or Islands adjacent thereto, for the term of seven years.

William Rice, found guilty of the wilful murder of Sergeants Wright and Walters, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, at Trinopolis, received sentence of death, and was executed on Saturday morning.

Donald Macarty and Thomas Clark, of his Majesty's 80th Regiment found guilty of the murder of a Native at Seringapatam had sentence of Death passed on them the last day of the Session, and were executed on Saturday morning.

THE COMET.

The first accounts which we saw in the English Prints of the Comet of 1807, made it appear, by Observations, taken at Marfeilles up to the 20th of September and computed at Paris by Mr. Buckhardt that its Perihelion distance was 0.6178.—As I computed the same element from my Observation at Madras, to be 0.6137, (which can hardly be said to differ sensibly) I was a good deal disappointed when I found a difference of 150 in the inclination which Mr. Buckhardt assigns to its Orbit. That Astronomer makes it 48°. 4', whereas our Indian observations make it 63°. 40' 51"

This circumstance induced me, by way of Trial, to make use of his Elements to compute the place of the Comet for any given time afterwards when I had observed it at Madras, and I did so for the 25th October, namely one month after the date of Mr. Buckhardt's publication. The difference between the results of this Calculus, (where the same Perihelion distance was used) and the observation, was 22° in latitude, and 13° in longitude.

This would have left me little doubt that a Typographical error must have crept in some of the prints in transcribing the paragraph, had not the extract dated Armagh 25th of November

(which appeared in the Madras Gazette of the 23d Instant) removed every doubt which I might have retained in the subject.

It is stated in that communication that at Armagh (Long. 6° 34' W.) the Comet was seen on the 23d November, at 5h. P. M. distant about 15 minutes from the bright Star in Lyrae, at its nearest approach.—Now having computed the place of the Comet for the 23d of Nov. at 8h. P. M. Madras time (or 2h. 7m Armagh Time, when I could check my computation by an observation, though a very indistinct one owing to the faintness of the object) I found that the Comet stood then in Longitude 29 minutes West, and in lat. 19° 9' South from a Lyrae; which if reduced to the exact corresponding time of observation, and to its position in the Vertical in which it was observed at Armagh, will bring the result by computation within a little more than half a degree, from the observation, & make it appear that the obliquity which I have assigned to the orbit (viz : 63° 40' 51") cannot be far from the truth. A mistake must therefore have occurred in transcribing that passage from the *Moniteur*, as well as in that place where the Node is called the *Nucleus*; for these oversights are almost unavoidable when subjects of this nature are conveyed to the Public, through the channel of a News Paper.

J. WARREN.

H. C. OBSERVATORY,

25th April 1808.

Loss on board His Majesty's Ship ST. FIORENZO in the action with LA PIEDMONTAISE.

List of the Killed and Wounded.

Wounded on the Sixth.

Wm. Pitt, seamen, J. Tracy do. Wm. Miller, do. Slightly.

Killed on the Seventh.

Thomas Mitten, Captain of Mointop—Chas. Shallwood, seamen, Robt. Currell, do. John Middleton, do. Wm. Mead, boy, Wm. Martin, Marine, John Luff, do. Joseph Lichfield, do. killed.

John Meadows, seamen, Wm. Baldwin, do. lost a leg, since dead, Geo. Bing, do. John Finch, do. F. Jackson, do. Walter Boze, do. Wm. Long, do. John Aston, do. lost two arms, Philip Ulrick, do. Wm. Wakefield, do. lost an arm, R. Lock, do. W. J. Brown, pr. malter, J. Ellier, seamen, Benj. Pool, Marine, severely wounded.

On the Eighth.

Geo. Nic's, Hardinge, Esq. Captain—John Beer, Seamen, John Burn, do. Evan Jones, Marine,—Killed,

H. C. Moysey, Lieutenant, Thomas Gadsby, Corporal, Thomas Clerk, Seamen, dangerously, John Mc. Ewin, Corporal Marines, do. Charles Richards, Marine, lost an Arm, William Pope, Marine, Dangerously. Severely Wounded—Henry Thorne, Seamen, William Davis, do. George Auger, do. Slightly.

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Wounded, | 13 |
| Killed, | 25 |
| Total | 38 |

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

On Thursday last, Licat. M. Smith, of the 3d Regiment N. I. to Miss Haliburton, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Haliburton, of this Establishment.
On the 21st instant, Mr. Cornelius Burne, to Miss Eve Lloyd, daughter of Doctor Charles Lloyd.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Travancore on the 4th Instant, the Lady of Colonel Chalmers, of a Daughter.
At Corinon, on the 8th instant, Mrs. Pepper of a Son.
On Saturday the 15th Inst. Mrs. A. Harrison of a Son.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 3d April, the Lady of Col. Blair, of a Daughter.
On Sunday evening last, Mrs. Philip Hunt, of a Son.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 8th April, the Lady of J. Fombelle, Esq.
On the 7th April, the infant Daughter of Mr. Teague, aged 7 months.
On the 6th April, Mr. Joseph Gill, much regretted by his family and friends.

BOMBAY BIRTHS.

On Thursday the 7th April, the Lady of John Beckie Elquire, of a Daughter.
On Saturday the 9th April, the Lady of J. Elphinston Esq. of a Daughter.

BOMBAY DEATH.

At Secor on Tuesday the 6th April, Ensign Emanuel Herbert of the 1st Grenadier Battalion; beloved and esteemed in his life, the death of this promising young Officer will be long lamented by the Officers of his Corps and Friends.

CEYLON BIRTH.

At Point de Galle, on the 1st April, the Lady of C. E. Lazard Esq. of H. M. Ceylon Civil Service, of a Son.

CAPE DEATH.

At the Cape 7th Feby. 1808 in the 47th year of his age, Richard Bell Esq. late Surgeon of His Majesty's Ship Powerful.

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 20 | 85 | 86 | 85 | 85 |
| 21 | 85 | 85 | 84 | 84 |
| 22 | 85 | 86 | 86 | 85 |
| 23 | 85 | 87 | 86½ | 85 |
| 24 | 85 | 86 | 86 | 85 |
| 25 | 85 | 86½ | 86 | 84 |
| 26 | 85 | 86 | 86 | 84 |

Arrivals.—Hon. L. G. K. Murray, Collector—H. Lord, Esq.—Captain Noble,—Lieut. Jones, 9th Regiment,—Assistant Surgeon W. White, H. M. 80th Regiment.

Departures.—Mr. Packenham,—Colonel A. Floyer,—Captain H. H. Pepper,—Capt. Young, 2d Battalion 12th Regiment,—Lieutenant W. Smith, M. E. R.—Ensign Scofield, 22d Regt.—Ensign Edye, 1st Batt. 21st N. I. Assit. Surgeon W. White, 86th Regiment.

Calcutta,—April 7, 1808.

Two Gentlemen, now on their way to the Presidency, have lately pursued with considerable success, the sports of the Field. Besides a great quantity of other game, they have killed six Rhinoceroses in the Rajemahl hills, and a seventh young one being taken prisoner, and rendered perfectly tame in the space of two days, may be shortly expected in Calcutta, where he will furnish a spectacle well worthy of attracting the attention of those who have never had an opportunity of seeing that very singular and well protected animal; armed as he is with a coat of mail, impenetrable to the assaults of enemies less skilful in the arts of destruction than the human species.

A smart shock of an Earthquake was felt at Colombo, and at some distance around that Capital, on the 8th of last month. The vibration was distinctly felt for a few seconds. We are not informed that it occasioned any damage.

A General Court Martial was lately held, at Ceylon for the trial of—O'Brien, a private in the 47th Regiment, who, on the passage to Colombo, had stabbed one of his Officers, while endeavouring to suppress some disturbances that had arisen among the Soldiers, either on board the *Wellford* or *Warley*. The court sentenced the prisoner to be shot, and the sentence being approved by General Maitland, was carried into execution.

It appeared that the Prisoner had entered into the 47th Regiment in South America, where he had resided for some years, with a Spanish Gentleman, a gardener. There is reason to believe that the Prisoner was one of the Mutineers who eight or ten years ago, cut off the *Lady Shore* transport, on the passage to New South Wales, and after murdering the Captain and officers, carried the ship into the River Plata. In his fate we see that Justice, though long delayed, finally overtook its victim.

We understand that the officer, though desperately wounded, had recovered.

On Wednesday morning, about 2 o'clock, a smart shock of an Earthquake was distinctly felt by many persons in Calcutta.

The hour, however, prevented any observation being made, as to the duration, or direction of this awful Phenomenon.—The general sensation was a tremulous motion of the Beds, which continued some seconds, and awoke several persons.

The following Extract of a Letter, with which we have been favoured, shews that an Earthquake was felt in a stronger degree at some distance from Calcutta:—

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman, residing in the neighbourhood of Chandernagore.

"On Tuesday morning, about two o'clock, I was awake by a shock which the House received, by a subterraneous convulsion of such force, as to occasion the doors which were open, to close with considerable violence. The Bedstead shook, and the Curtains, altho' a perfect calm, appeared as if agitated by a gust of wind; about half an hour afterwards, a rumbling noise was heard on the western side of the House; and in the morning a slight crack in the wall was discovered, and a northern room was also found to be rent considerably. The agitation was so great, that had it continued much longer, the House would inevitably have fallen. On mentioning the circumstance to some Natives, they informed me that the Tanks in the neighbourhood had been so much agitated, as to overflow their banks."

Bombay,—April 13, 1808.

On Monday last His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, arrived at this Presidency, and on the following day landed at the dock head under the usual honors of a salute due to his rank.

Arrived at the Presidency, Brigadier General Malcolm and Lady; Mrs. Johnstone, Captain Grant, of the Madras Cavalry—Captain Pailley, and Captain Liddle.

It is much the most pleasing part of our ordinary duty to give publicity to such mutual testimonies of kindness and gratitude as the following.—A correspondence like this naturally flows from the heart: that it never can be brought about in the manner of corporation addresses, may be uniformly taken as a just criterion of feeling and urbanity.

TO H. CHRISTOPHER, Esq.

Commander of the H. C. Ship

Sir William Pulteney,

DEAR SIR,

We the undersigned passengers of your outward bound voyage beg your acceptance of the accompanying purse for the purchase of a piece of plate as a small token of our respect to you for the very liberal and attentive conduct shewn to us during the passage. It is our ardent wish that your future undertakings in life may ever be crowned with success, and that you may at all times meet with that society in your ship which shall be most congenial to the feelings and inclinations of one so eminently qualified, and so anxiously disposed to promote the comfort and happiness of all around him.

We are Dear Sir

Your obedient Servants,

ROBERT WALLACE,

ROBERT BROMLEY,

JOHN A. DUNLOP,

J. D. CAMPBELL,

R. ARMSTRONG,

W. WHITE,

ROBERT ALDER,

F. W. OSBORNE.

P. S. We embrace with much satisfaction the opportunity here afforded us of expressing our sense of your great attention and civility to us as passengers in your ship from Madras to this place, and we request the permission of the other Gentlemen concerned to contribute in common with themselves to the formation of a purse for the object which they have in view.

(Signed) CHARLES PASLEY,

T. LITTLE.

Saturday, 9th April 1808.

ANSWER.

TO the Passengers of the Sir William Pulteney.

DEAR SIR,

It is with infinite satisfaction and pleasure I receive the token of esteem you have honoured me with on our arrival at the Presidency.

Added to the pleasure I have received in the society of you all it is not less gratifying to me to be assured by my passengers in this signal manner, that my endeavours to render their voyage pleasant and agreeable have been successful.

I embrace this opportunity of expressing my thanks to all for their exemplary and gentleman-like conduct during a tedious passage, and for the general disposition that has at all times manifested itself to promote harmony and cordiality in our small society.

To Captain Pasley and Little who have favoured me with a Postscript to the letter of my passengers from Europe, I return my sincere thanks for the honor done me, and must express to them sentiments of the highest gratification by their flattering concurrence to the letter in which they have become a party.

I am

Dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. CHRISTOPHER,

Commanding H. C. S. Sir William Pulteney.

BOMBAY, 10th April, 1808.

Ceylon,—April 13, 1808.

We have perused with very great regret a Paragraph in the Madras Courier Extraordinary of the 29th ult. reflecting in very harsh terms on the Character of Captain Eperon late Commander of the French Frigate *La Piedmontaise*, on account of his ill treatment of the British Officers whom the change of war had thrown into his hands.

We are convinced, from every Enquiry that we have been able to make on this subject, not only in regard to Captain Eperon's conduct to the Officers who were actually on board the *Piedmontaise* at the time of her capture, (some of whom are still on this Island) but in reference to the

general conduct of that Officer towards British Prisoners of War, on board his ship, that the Fact stated in the Madras Courier is unvarranted and unfounded.

We therefore feel it our duty, as a Justice we owe to every man, and more particularly to an Officer in Captain E. Cron's present situation to state the above circumstances to the Public—and we have no doubt, upon a more minute enquiry being made by the author of the Paragraph in question, that he will be convinced, from whatever quarter he may have derived his authority, that it was erroneous.

*By reference to the Courier of the 13th Inst. the Editor of the Ceylon Gazette will observe that the fact of the ill-treatment said to have been experienced by the British Officers, was contradicted as soon as it was ascertained to be unfounded.

[EDIT. MAD. CORR.]

Colombo Arrived, April the 9th Sloop Gertruda, Captain F. Lieveri, from Madras.—Passengers, Mrs. Loughlin and Mr. Moor.—Ditto 10th, Brig Ceylon, Captain J. Cerening, from Bombay.—Ditto 12th, Schooner Alert, Captain J. Rabor, from Madras.—Sailed April 10th, Brig Harrington Ann, Captain Taylor, for Chittagong.—Ship Minerva, Captain W. Webster, for Bombay.

POINT DE GALLE Arrived, April the 9th, Ship Unicorn, Capt. Rr. Maccodir, from Bombay.

L O N D O N :

THE PILOT.—DECEMBER 4.

The Russian Declaration certainly states, that twice when Russia took up arms, in which (as it is pretended) her cause was most directly that of England,—the Emperor solicited in vain from England a co-operation which her interest required, and that she should make a diversion in favour of Russia;—but that, on the contrary, England looked on, a cold spectatrix of the sanguinary conflict, and laterly employed her troops in Egypt and South America.

It will be remarked, that the Declaration does not impute to England any failure in engagements or any breach of Treaty, and that the accusation applies to her policy during the war, in which Russia co-operated with Austria, as well as to the late war in Poland; and the refusal of this country, to take an active part in a conflict, which she had not occasioned, or directly encouraged, cannot surely be urged as a legitimate or reasonable cause of hostility; and, however England may have promoted the war which terminated at Austerlitz, it cannot be said, that she was instrumental in bringing about the subsequent rupture between France and Prussia—a power, at the time, hostile to this country. If, therefore, this part of the Declaration can apply to England, it must refer to her policy during the last administration of Mr. Pitt.

The Russian Emperor then complains, that while he was engaged in the conflicts with France the maritime trade of his subjects was annoyed, in violation of the faith, and express stipulations of treaties.—Of this grievance, it need only be said, that it has been introduced merely to fill up the Paper—and that, if it existed, it might have been redressed by negotiation.—If the late orders of council, for searching ships for seamen and for regulating the neutral trade, had found their way to St. Petersburg—the Emperor might, indeed, have made out a better cause of complaint on this head.

But the chief, and indeed the only substantial reason, assigned in the Russian Declaration for breaking off all communication with this country, is the attack on Copenhagen, which is described to be "an act of violence, of which history, so fruitful in examples, records no parallel."

It is then stated, that when the act alluded to had been performed, propositions were made to Denmark, which aimed at binding her down to England—while Russia was required to guarantee the submission, and to engage that no mischievous consequence should happen to England from her attack on Copenhagen. That this degrading proposition was refused on the part of Denmark, and that Russia treated it "with the attention which it deserved."

The Declaration then states, that struck with the confidence reposed by the Prince Royal of Denmark, in the Emperor—having considered his own grounds of dissatisfaction with England—and having attended to his engagements with the Powers of the North—the Emperor resolved on fulfilling them—and therefore determined to break off all communications with England.

The Emperor then abrogates all former treaties between the two Nations; proclaims anew the principles of the Armed Neutrality; and binds himself never to recede from that system. He then gives warning, that nothing shall be re-established between the two States until England shall have given satisfaction to Denmark.

It is then stated, that the Emperor expects, that His Britannic Majesty, instead of listening to his Ministers, will, in compliance only with his own feelings, be induced to conclude a peace with France—and that when the Emperor shall be satisfied on all these points, especially on that of a peace between France and England, he will return to the relations of amity with Great Britain.

Our leisure, or our limits, will not admit of our offering many observations on the document. It appears to us to be extremely weak in argument, and barren in language—the latter, perhaps, may have been occasioned by imperfect translation, but the former must be imputable to the hand that penned it. If it did not, in many respects, accord with the allusions in Mr. Canning's note to the Lord Mayor, we should pronounce it to be spurious. The concluding paragraphs of it, if it be genuine, betray the influence under which it has been framed, and carry on the face of it indelible stamps of French manufacture.

Mr. Broderick, the New Lord of the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Ryder, is a younger brother of the Archbishop of Cashel and Viscount Middleton, nephew to the late Lord Sydney, and a long time Secretary to the Board of Control, under Mr. Pitt's Administration. William Wilson, Esq. is appointed by the Lords of the Treasury, Collector of the Customs at Chichester, in the room of Mr. Powell, removed to the more lucrative situation of the Collectorship of West-Cowes.

DECEMBER 5.

We have reason to believe that a change will shortly take place in His Majesty's Councils, and that a Noble Lord, who is supposed peculiarly to possess the confidence of his Sovereign, is likely to be at the head of the new Administration.—This will not, however, be effected, without a considerable struggle, and we understand that the friends of the second Personage in the Kingdom, are disposed to support the present Ministers.—The rock on which the parties will probably split, is that of Copenhagen.—A difference of sentiment, it is supposed, has long prevailed in the Cabinet, respecting that measure—and, we believe, that two of the Secretaries of State, have ceased to hold intercourse with each other—except on official subjects.

The late Governor of Highland has been acquitted of charges for delivring up the Island.

The Right of Nations, about which so many volumes have been written, are reduced to the simplest and most intelligible principles, as every Nation has now a right to take what it can get, without the smallest regard to the old-fashioned ideas of justice, friendship, or humanity.

DECEMBER 6.

We copy the following from an Evening Paper.—"It is 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 was also present, in the same disguise, at some of the other meetings."

Such is the degraded state of the press in France that scarce any one of their newspapers dare to insert even a fire, lest it should be deemed inflammatory.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 8. Arrived the Carrier out-let, with a convoy from the Downs. Came into the harbour, the Sharpshooter gun-boat. The Boadicea frigate, Captain John Maitland, is to return to the Cork station.

SHIPS AT SPITHEAD.

Table listing ships at Spithead with names like Neptune, Spencer, Pompee, Saturn, Maida, Brunswick, Minotaur, Messau, Illia, Diomedes, Antelope, Volantair, Amphion, Unicorn, Buffar, Lively, Nymph, Melpomene, Boadicea, Resilience, and others, along with their respective commanders and dates.

The Bounties offered to Seamen, according to the Proclamation of the 18th ultimo, are as follows:—

Table of bounties for seamen: To every able Seaman who enters £5 10 0; To every ordinary ditto 2 10 0; To every able Landman ditto 1 10 0; To any person who will discover a concealed able Seaman 3 0 0; For an ordinary ditto 2 10 0; To any person who will procure the voluntary service of an able Seaman 3 3 0; For an ordinary ditto 2 2 0; For an able Landman 1 1 0.

An allowance is also granted of one penny per mile for each able Seaman, ordinary Seaman, and Landman, for every mile such men may respectively travel to the nearest place for entering men for His Majesty's service.

DECEMBER 12.

The following Extract from the Copenhagen Gazette of the 27th ult. has also been brought by the Gottenburgh Mail. We submit it to our Readers, without any comment.

"In the year 1785, His Royal Highness the Crown Prince received an English Built frigate as a present from His Majesty the King of England. When the English carried away the Danish Navy and plundered the Arsenal, they left this frigate

behind. His Royal Highness, therefore, on his return to Copenhagen, ordered that this frigate should be manned with English sailors who had been made prisoners, furnished with the necessary provisions, and sent back to England. The following is a copy of the pass with which the Captain, William Peterfon, was provided, written in the Danish, French, and English languages: "The Deputies of the Board of Admiralty and Commissioners of the Navy of his Royal Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway, at Copenhagen, make known, that William Peterfon, Master of an English vessel, sent from hence with an English built frigate to England, for delivering to the Royal English Admiralty, has been permitted to pass the Boom at the Toll-house, and further to sail, but without returning, from the Road of Copenhagen in the said frigate, whose crew is composed of one Mate and sixteen Sailors, all liberated English Prisoners of War, agreeable to the list delivered to the said Master, requesting all whom it may concern, to let the Master of the frigate, together with his said crew, pass free and unmolested, as well out the harbour as at sea, on his present voyage.

"The board of Admiralty and Commissioners of the Navy. Nov. 27. } "D. KNUTCH BELLEGROVE. 1807. } "N. PNRBOLL"

It is added in the Danish Gazette, that the frigate alluded to, left Copenhagen, and sailed for the North Sea on the 23d ult.

The same Journal states, that on the 19th ult. two Danish privateers captured an English brig, richly laden, but being chased by an armed cruiser, they were obliged to abandon their prize.

Two Hamburg Mails were due at Gottenburgh when the packet failed from thence.

We copy the following article from a Morning Print, which affects to know "the secrets of the Prison-House."—There has been so much misrepresentation already on the subject of this trial, that as we cannot speak from authority, we shall only submit the assertions of others:—

"The Court-martial which is to sit on General Whitlock's conduct has been appointed. Sir William Meadows will be the President. Lord Lake is on the Court-martial. None are to sit on it except Officers of the same rank, and who have served as long as the General himself. There are four capital, and some minor charges. The trial will commence as soon as the witnesses return from Buenos Ayres."

Sir Charles Cotton is gone to Portsmouth, to take the command of a Secret Expedition. This gallant Officer, it may be remembered, was one, and the one most engaged, of a little Squadron, consisting of five sail of the line, headed by the persevering Cornwallis, which reluctantly and fully retreated from a French fleet of more than three times their number, just before the victory achieved over the same fleet by Lord Bridport, the 23d of June, 1795.

A question has been started, whether, during the continuance of the system of exclusion ordered by France, we ought, in humanity to suffer cargoes of drugs, or other articles of the first necessity, to clear out from the English ports for their supply. It is known, that in France, there is a scarcity of bark and other drugs. In Spain and Portugal there will speedily be a lamentable scarcity of bread, as both their crop of Indian Corn and Chestnuts failed. "The calamity of want will be brought upon themselves by this savage Decree of the French Emperor, says one set of reasoners; "but we war not with the People, but with the State," say another; and, by the generosity of passing over, with discretion, the important Decree of the Tyrant, we should display the true spirit of the English character. Certain it is, there are considerable orders now in England and for Peruvian Bark, and the merchants are quite ready to supply the enemy with the article.

Lieutenant Colonel George Smith of the 28th regiment, was presented to His Majesty at the Levee, on Wednesday, at the Queen's Palace, by Lord Hawkbury, upon his return from Copenhagen, and on account of the manner in which he distinguished himself at the siege of that place. His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon him.

Colonel Conran, who was presented to His Majesty on Wednesday at the Levee was the Officer who rescued Mr. Monroe from a shocking and untimely death, by a Tiger, who had seized Mr. Monroe, while hunting in the East Indies; but providentially the Colonel arrived in time, and shot the tiger.

The French Dentist who made so large a fortune by following the French armies during the last campaign in Poland, for the purpose of procuring human teeth, has got the name of General Pull-tooth.

On the frequent promotion of Gentlemen of the Long Robe to the Upper House, it was sarcastically remarked, "that carrying a Bag in Westminster Hall, was serving an apprenticeship to an Earlom."—Several aspiring young Ladies now entertain a similar notion, but with this difference, they direct their view to the stage, as forming a delightful path to a Peerage!

In consequence of the supply of Russian tallow being cut off, the prices of soap and candles have in most places been raised. One House in the City has made no less than 80,000l. by this rise. Without a pun, this may be well termed "a fat speculation."

DECEMBER 14.

The price of the Funds has lately been sustained, by the belief, from the frequent communications which have taken place between the Austrian Ambassador and the Continent, that certain Negotiations are on foot, which may probably terminate in peace. When this expectation shall be at an end, it is expected, that they will experience a very serious fall. The intelligence, which we may almost daily look for from America, will not, we are afraid, when it arrives, serve to keep up the delusion.

At an early hour this morning two Gottenburgh Mails arrived—which bring some particulars of an interesting nature. By these we learn, that frequent communications have lately taken place between the Court of St. Petersburg and Stockholm; and that matters between the two Courts were not likely to be brought to a friendly issue, a considerable Russian force was in full march to the Swedish Frontier.

This circumstance, and the personal suit of the Crown Prince, who, it appears, has had an interview with the King of Sweden, will, it is supposed, have an influence to decide the conduct of the Swedish Monarch, and to number him reluctantly, amongst our adversaries. The blockade of the Sound continued to be maintained most closely.

Yesterday morning His Majesty, the Princesses Sophia, Augusta, Amelia, and Mary, accompanied by Lord St. Helen's, Ladies Elr, Waldegrove and Wynyard, Col. D. Brown and Maj. Price rode to St. George's Chapel, where a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Long.

His Majesty is expected in town again on Wednesday.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, last week, His Majesty did not take his usual ride on horseback; nor was he out of Windsor Castle, except when he came to London. His Majesty, however, takes pretty good exercise, in walking through the extensive range of the Castle. His Majesty found himself a little annoyed, lately, on walking out of a private door, by a stranger having found his way there. In consequence, the Gentlemen Porters belonging to St. James's Palace, and the Queen's Palace, have been ordered to attend the private door, where His Majesty met the man, and at the grand entrance, in rotation, to exchange duty every month. They are kept to very close duty, from the time His Majesty rises, at seven o'clock, till eleven at night, when His Majesty retires to rest; the regulation was adopted with so much haste, that there has not been any convenience and accommodation yet provided for the Porters.

It appears that Bonaparte is determined on the attack of Gibraltar; but he will find that his eagles will never be able to pitch on the summit of that impregnable fortress.

The following copy of a letter from Sir Stephen Shaip, to the Governor of the Russia Company, has been sent to Batson's for the general information of the merchants:—

St. Petersburg, Nov. 2.—"I have to communicate to you, that the Seals of Government have been put upon all the warehouses of British merchants, and of British subjects, who are foreign guests.

An embargo is likewise laid upon all British shipping in C onstantinople, &c. I have considerable satisfaction in saying, that only the four ships after-mentioned have been seized.

"Timely information of this hostile intention was given, and by the great exertion of Mr. Boker, all the others were loaded and dispatched. The weather continues mild, and the wind moderate. The ships detained are the Elba, Befsky, Apollo, and Mary. The Apollo was afterwards liberated."

In consequence of notice of the embargo, every British vessel left Cronstadt.

Saturday the twelve Judges met at Lord Ellenborough's house, in Bloomsbury-square, to consider a point of law, suggested by the Chancellor, on the following case:—

Two men of the German Legion, whilst at Copenhagen, committed a rape on a Danish woman, for which they have, since their arrival in England, been adjudged by a Court Martial, and sentenced to suffer death. A doubt arises on the commission of Lord Cathcart, under which they were tried, which gives him the command of an army, destined to act on the Continent, with unusual power; but this offence was committed on the Island of Zealand, and not on the Continent. We have have not learnt what the decision of the Judges is.

A gentleman just arrived from Cadiz in an American vessel says, at the time of his departure, barracks were preparing at a place called La Isla, for an immense body of French troops, among whom were to be 10,000 miners; and the whole were intended to be employed in the siege of Gibraltar on a vast scale. The people of Cadiz considered the project as extravagantly wild and romantic. There were eleven sail of the line, six French and five Spanish, in the port of Cadiz, all ready for sea.

Our informant assures us, that so early as the latter end of October, they were every moment in expectation of being joined by the Russian fleet (a proof that a secret understanding did exist long before between France and Russia). The Russian fleet was only prevented by the presence of Admiral Purvis's Squadron from entering that port.

On the arrival of that fleet at Gibraltar, a telegraphic communication was immediately sent

to Cadix. The drums were beat, all officers were instantly ordered on board the ships, and the very same military ceremonies, which our informant witnessed previous to the battle of Trafalgar, were observed on this occasion. Had the Russians come in, it was universally understood that the whole of the three combined squadrons would have forced their way out, and proceeded to Carthage, to join the seven Spanish sail of the line there. There was a great disappointment felt at Cadix, and a general outcry against the Russians.

Passengers, who arrived on Friday and Saturday from Holland, have brought reports concerning promotions in the Court of Napoleon:

Lucien Bonaparte to be King of Portugal, vice Maria Frances, removed.
Prince Murat to be King of Holland, vice Louis, resigned.

N. B. A new kingdom to be created for His Majesty of Holland, in a climate less foggy, where there are fewer dykes and ditches.

DECEMBER 15. Accounts have been received from Holland of so late a date as the 5th instant, and Papers to the 27th ult. The first acquaintance, that a Decree has been issued by the Dutch Government, prohibiting the Negotiation of all Bills drawn by or on any subject of Great Britain. The latter communicates the Speech of the President of the Legislative Body to the King of Holland, and the answer that had been returned to it. There is nothing very remarkable in either of the Papers. The Dutch Legislature offer up a devout Prayer to Providence, but not to His Majesty, for Peace.—And King Louis, as usual, promises all he can—but matters, it is plainly said, are not left with him. He observes, to the President, "you will see, that notwithstanding the Peace on the Continent, our situation is yet extremely difficult; but still we may finally hope, that by a general Peace, we may reach the end of our miseries."—But poor man, he expresses no opinion, whence it is to be expected, and when it may occur.

The Dutch King may be truly said to stand in an awkward predicament between his Brother and his new subjects. He is obliged by imperious mandates to favour a policy, most directly opposite to the interests of the people over whom he presides, and all he can shew is a disposition to alleviate the difficulties which a foreign *far* orders to be inflicted. The occasional interference of Louis, to mitigate the severity of the Imperial Decrees, would probably have been more resented by the Ruler of the Continent, if it were not felt, that it placed the new Sovereign, a member of his illustrious race, in an amiable light, with his Dutch subjects.

The King of Prussia, according to advices yesterday received from Memel, was still resident at that place. Melancholy accounts prevail of the effects of Scarcity, which are said to be felt in every part of the Prussian Dominions.

The last Letters from Helsingberg state, that the King of Sweden still professed an unalterable intention to adhere to the British alliance—and that His Majesty was about to depart on a Tour through his Dominions, for the purpose of ascertaining the Places most capable of defence, against the approaches of the Russian armies. His Majesty, it was supposed, would first proceed to Finland.

A few days ago, when the Spanish Plot was first announced, the Public were gravely told that the whole was a shallow artifice, resorted to by the Prince of Peace, at the instigation of our Arch Enemy, to get rid of the Prince of Asturias, the Heir Apparent to the Spanish Throne, and to create a new scene for the illustrious Members of the Corsican Family to act in. The blundering manner in which, according to the accounts received, the Plot was contrived and conducted, and the curious mode by which it was said to have been detected, certainly gave a colour to the opinion, that it was a contrivance to involve the Prince of Spain in circumstances of extreme danger. But it must be confessed, there was little, in known circumstances, to justify the conclusion, unless his former conduct may be presumed to authorize every suspicion, that Bonaparte was the author or instigator of the treason against the Spanish Monarchy.—Whatever may be his sins, and however extensive the catalogue of them, it would not appear from succeeding circumstances, that this should be inferred amongst the number. At the time, when he is supposed to have been meditating the destruction of the Prince, it would now seem, that he was busy in devising the means of drawing him from his retreat, of engaging him in active projects, of investing him with a military character, and of putting him in the most honourable situation in which a Prince can be placed, at the head of the Army of the State. It is to be remarked too, that he was stirred to the conquest, on which he was sent, by the hope of the future enjoyment of the fruits of the promised victories of the French and Spanish Arms. This would not indicate, that the Chief of the French Government had any violent inclination for the destruction of the Prince of Asturias. A sort of temporary mystery is said, in consequence to be thrown on the affair. They, however, who still cling to the opinion, that there can be no Plot, unless Bonaparte be a flatterer in it, are not yet to be satisfied, that he was not the grand Mover of the late intended Insurrection in Madrid.—These would ascribe the recent demonstra-

tion of a change in the French sentiment towards the Prince, to the supposed failure of the design in its principal incident. It is argued that the plot aimed at the immediate life of the Prince, which, it was expected, would have fallen, in the bustle of the occasion, a happy sacrifice of the moment without inquiry and without pause. But the parental affection of the King, averted the event—and threatened to destroy the result, which had been traitorally anticipated. Hence they say, that other means have been planned, in the private councils of the enemy, more specious and imposing in circumstance, and more sure in their end, to arrive at the same wished-for conclusion.—Thus the Prince is sent to the wars, to the conduct of affairs, of which he can have no knowledge, tricked out in gaudy and friking attire; placed in a condition open to envy, and made a conspicuous and obvious mark for any desperate bravo of either army, who may be hired or disposed to direct his aim at it. To this sort of reasoning, raised on no other ground than gloomy and brooding suspicion, there can be no end. It is as sensible, perhaps, as the first conjecture—but which is admitted, from subsequent events, to have been erroneous. After all, it may be as little creditable to our judgments as it is consistent with charity, to give to ready an ear and currency to suggestions of this nature. If the powerful consequence of the enemy is to be broken and destroyed, other instruments must be found more mischievous than hard words, and more availing than childish insinuations.

A Private Letter from Petersburg, dated Nov. 13, says—"The communication between this Country and England is at length interrupted. The Ambassador departs to-day, and in a few days the Consul, and almost all the English establishments here will follow. It is evident, from the Declaration of the Emperor, that Bonaparte dictates to him—every one is discontented, tho' no one dare speak out—when I say every one, I mean Russians—it is natural to think that it gives no pleasure to the English. I believe, however, that nine-tenths of the Russians are against the French, but the latter have 150,000 men near our frontiers, and as a Russian General said, they have besides great guns. By means of the Admiral commanding at Cronstadt, almost all the English ships have escaped. Orders were received there that those vessels should not be suffered to depart during three days; but the order being interpreted to mean that they should have three days to depart, they all sailed, with the exception of one, which could not get ready. When the mistake was discovered, a cutter was dispatched after the vessels, which brought back three, but the rest were too far off to be overtaken. It is said that we shall have war with Sweden; but what is worse in my opinion, it is said, that the French will be here next Spring or Summer, and that they are waiting their own convenience. Upon this subject an expression of General Savary has been repeated, and, between one thing and the other, one does not know what to think. It is said that he observed to a female to whom he was assiduously paying court, and who was joking upon Bonaparte, that he might speak to *now*, but that the dust will not *year hence*. If this is to happen in the course of a year, we may expect them here. The Emperor is much lessened in the opinion of his subjects. I think that in spring affairs will take a different turn."

Extract of a letter, received by the Maid of the Mill, from Newfoundland, arrived at Furr Glasgow, 5th inst.:

"Bay of Bulls, Newfoundland, Nov. 4
"DEAR SIR,—Since writing you this day, a boat has put in here from Ferryland, with the survivors from the wreck of the unfortunate brig Rambler, of Leith, which was totally lost near Cape Brople, on the night of the 29th ult. The following is a list of the persons saved—Adam Drysdale, second mate; Daniel McKay, seaman; William Cahin, John Morton, and John Fullick, apprentices; James Campbell, James McKay, and Jean Gunn, passengers.
"It would appear that one hundred and thirty eight persons were drowned.—I am, &c.
(Signed) "A. M."

Thursday last, the 10th instant, being the Anniversary of the Institution of the Royal Academy, Samuel Woodford, Esq. received his diploma as an Academician.

S. M. W. Turner, was elected Professor in Perspective, and Henry Treharn elected Professor in Painting; and the following Premiums were given; viz. a gold medal to Mr. Laforest Hopper, for the best Historical Picture, the Judgment of Solomon; a gold medal to C. A. Bulby, for the best design for a building to contain the Royal Society, the Antiquarian Society, and the Royal Academy; a silver medal to H. D. Thielke, S. Linckel, and H. Corbould, for the best drawing of an Academy Figure; a silver medal to Mr. Baxton, for the best model of an Academy figure; a silver medal to Mr. G. Phillips, for the best drawing of the Thames front of Somerset Place.

The Court of King's Bench, at Guildhall, is about to be removed to a situation without side the Hall. A new Court is to be built where the Court of Requests is now held. The plan has been submitted to Lord Ellenborough, who approves the alteration. The building will form a new wing to the Guildhall, and will be made to correspond with the Justice-room on

the opposite side. At present the Court is extremely inconvenient.

DECEMBER 16. Several Passengers from Holland were yesterday landed at Gravesend, who left a Dutch port so lately as on Thursday last. They represent amongst other things, that Talleyrand was almost immediately expected at the seat of Government—though they do not agree in the object of his mission. Some state, that it has reference to an inquiry into the grounds of the alleged grievances of the inhabitants of the New Kingdom—whilst others assert—that the French Minister is sent thither, as Viceroy of the United Provinces, and to relieve Louis Bonaparte from the burden of an irksome Government. A report has been some time in circulation, which ascribes his journey to a cause equally as probable as either of those which are now assigned for it. This mentions the occasion of it to arise out of the necessity of the French Government to negotiate a loan in Holland, of a considerable amount.

Letters were yesterday received from Bremen, which mention, that several American vessels had been embargoed. This measure had occasioned a very spirited remonstrance from the American Captains, which had been forwarded to the French Minister at Hamburg.

In consequence of Dr. Zouch having declined the Bishopric of Carlisle, the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Dean of Rochester, is appointed to that See. The Duke of Portland came to town yesterday morning, for the first time these six weeks and soon after gave an audience to the new Bishop.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Hamburg, received by the Gottenburgh Mails:—

"We have here and in the neighbourhood, 18,000 Spanish troops. They behaved very well at first, but are now grown insolent; in the last week many robberies have been committed in the streets, and some persons ill used, so that it has been found necessary to forbid, upon pain of death, the wearing daggers, which they till now carried about them. They are extremely incensed against the French, and the Officers fear much that a breach between France and Spain is not very far distant, in which case they will be prisoners without striking a blow. The Marquis de la Romana, Commander in Chief of the Spaniards, is wholly at variance with Marshal Bernadotte. Our city must pay 14,000,000 francs for the English goods. The requisitions already levied, amount to ten millions more, exclusive of the expense of maintaining so many troops; and I do believe that Bonaparte will not rest till he has ruined Hamburg, against which he certainly has a spite. Nothing but a speedy peace can save it."

The following is said to be an accurate list of the Staff appointed to the Expedition now about to sail from Portsmouth;

- Major General Spencer, Commander.
- Brigadier-General M^r Farlane.
- Lieut. Colonel G. Tucker, 50th, Assistant Adjutant General.
- Captain Balford, 3d Guards, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
- Captain Bogle, 57th ditto ditto.
- Captain Cooke, Coldstream Guards, ditto ditto.
- Lieut. Colonel Bathurst, 60th Assistant Quarter-Master General.
- Major Rainey, 82d, Deputy ditto ditto.
- Captain Hardinge, ditto ditto ditto.
- Brig. de Major Preston, 40th regiment.
- Kronfeldt, King's German Legion.
- Deliers, ditto.

- Captain Balfour, Aid-de-Camp.
- Dr. Shaper, Inspector of Hospitals.
- Dr. Weber, Deputy ditto ditto.
- Dr. Deane, Physician.
- Dr. Meuser, ditto.
- Staff Surgeon Nicolay.
- Krackaffe.
- Brandes.
- Wolfer.

Yesterday the Second and Third Lotteries for the present year were contracted for—the bids were as under:—

Walth and Nibbett.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| First Lottery, if 30,000 Tickets | £ 16 10 6 |
| Second - - - 30,000 - - - | 14 14 0 |
| First - - - 25,000 - - - | 17 4 0 |
| Second - - - 25,000 - - - | 16 10 6 |
| First Lottery, if 25,000 - - - | £ 16 9 6 |
| Second - - - 25,000 - - - | 15 9 6 |
| Hendley and Pulley. | |
| First Lottery, if 25,000 - - - | £ 15 5 0 |
| Second - - - 25,000 - - - | 14 5 0 |

Upon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared Messrs. Walth and Nibbett to have both Lotteries, and as they had bid him so liberal a price, he gave them their choice, whether they would have two Lotteries of 25,000 Tickets, or two of 30,000 Tickets each. They chose the latter, but with liberty to alter it to-morrow, and on these conditions they signed the contract:—

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| First Lottery, of 30,000 Tickets | £ 16 10 6 per Ticket. |
| Second ditto, of 30,000 Tickets | £ 15 14 0 per Ticket. |

The last Lottery to finish by the 15th August, 1808.

CHARLTON-HOUSE,—Dec. 8.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint the Right Honorable Gerard Viscount Lake to the Office of Receiver General of the Revenues of His Royal Highness's Duchy of Cornwall, in the place of the Right Honorable Richard Brinsley Sheridan, resigned.

RUSSIAN FLEET.

On the 9th Nov. the Russian Minister of Marine made the following Report of the amount and disposition of the Imperial Navy:—

- 1st. the Great Fleet of the Baltic, consisting of 59 Vessels, and carrying 2,260 guns, viz.
 - 20 Ships of the Line - 1518 Guns.
 - 14 Frigates - 426
 - 6 Cutters - 130
 - 19 Smaller vessels - 116
 - 2d. Baltic Galley Fleet, 41 sail, 705 guns, viz.
 - 20 Gallies - 220 Guns.
 - 25 Batteries - 160
 - 81 Gun Boats - 102
 - 63 Yaws - 163
 - 3d. Black Sea Fleet, 41 sail, 1225 guns, viz.
 - 12 Ships of the Line - 918 Guns.
 - 4 Frigates - 162
 - 7 Brigs - 54
 - 18 Small Armed Vessels - 91
 - 4th. Rowing Fleet of the Black Sea, 40 gun boats, carrying 52 guns and 80 falcons.
 - 5th. Fleets on the Caspian Sea, six vessels, carrying 70 guns.
 - 6th. The Flotilla of Ochokz, 11 Vessels, carrying 36 guns.
 - 7th. At sea, 11 ships of the line, carrying 70 guns, the precise stations of which are not mentioned, neither are the smaller vessels particularized.
 - 8th. Building, ten Sail of the Line.
- Total—53 sail of the Line; 34 Frigates; 59 Cutters, Brigs, &c.; Smaller Vessels 226, carrying in all 4428 pieces of Cannon.

THE SWEDISH FLEET.

At present consists of 12 sail and eight frigates, besides cutters, galleys, &c. and there are two ships of the line building.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Extract from the 15th Number of that elegant Publication Le Beau Monde, for December.

An Evening Dress.—A simple round gown of white satin or coloured cloth, triangular front, finished with silver beading. Plain back; brought to a point at the bottom of the waist, which is increased in length. A full short sleeve with loose slashed ornaments in the Spanish style; the slashes wrought in an elegant pattern of silver embroidery, and severally finished with a small correspondent tassel. The hair bound tight round the head in the Grecian style, twisted in braids behind, the ends formed in a tuft of full curls, and confined with a gold comb, from whence are seen pendant ringlets, similar to those which fall on the left shoulder, in front it is divided over the left temple with the Diana crenel, of pink topaz, above which are a few dishevelled curls. Necklaces and earrings of pink topaz, bracelets of link'd pearl with corresponding studs. A circassian scarf of orange or crimson, figured or plain, with rich border and fringe at the ends of colours tastefully varied. This shawl is thrown carelessly round the throat, or across the shoulders, or is formed in a negligent and graceful drapey by the disposition of the hands. Turkish slippers of white satin, and white kid gloves tucked.

Morning Walking Dress.—1. A high military vest of French cambric, lawn, muslin, buttoned down the front, and formed with the chemise waist and high collar. Circassian robe pelisse, of pale olive, dove, puce, or purple, formed of nappe velvet, twill sarinet, kerseymere, or Georgian cloth, bordered with a rich shaded brocade ribbon, embroidered in coloured silks, or trimmings of fancy fur. A beaver hat of the same colour as the coat turned upon the left side with a cockade and band *a la militaire*, and ornamented with a crimped willow feather. Hair cropped, coral ear-rings, York tan gloves, and slippers of red Morocco.

2. A frock dress of plain cambric, or India muslin, with short bishop's sleeve, round bosom, and drawn back. A plain drawn tucker of Parisian; the frock trimmed down the sides with the same, or gathered muslin. French perilla, of fluted velvet; or plaid lawn, with high tuft; the tippet crossing the bosom in front, is tied in a bow at the bottom of the waist behind. A poke bonnet of basket willow, or striped velvet, with full bows, and long ends of shaded orange ribbon on one side. York tan gloves above the elbow. Turkish slippers of red Morocco.

3. A Zealand wrap of crimson Georgian cloth the bosom and cuffs composed of fluted velvet, the same colour. A mountain bonnet trimmed to correspond and ornamented with a shaded handkerchief; which is formed on a full tuft on the left side, and brought under the chin. A high ruff, of French lace, with scalloped edge, brought to a point in the centre of the bosom. A rich cord and acorn tassel confining the coat round the waist, and tied in from with long ends. The under dress of plain muslin, or French cambric. Shoes of brown velvet, and gloves of Limerick kid.

Administration.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE SMITH, Esq., deceased, late in the Civil Service of the Hon'ble the East India Company, under the presidency of Fort St. George, (with his Testamentary Paper writing annexed,) having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq., as 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 1868

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of Mr. THOMAS PARR, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to WILLIAM PARR, the sole Executor in the said last Will named, all persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are forthwith desired to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to the said sole Executor.

MADRAS, April 27, 1868.

PROBATE of the last Will of Captain ROBERT OGG, of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment N. I. deceased, having been granted to Lieutenant Colonel S. W. OGG, Brother of the deceased, and Executor therein named.—All persons holding Claims upon the Estate, and those indebted to it, are directed forthwith to state their Demands, or pay their debts to the said Lieutenant Colonel S. W. OGG commanding Mangalore, or to his Agents Messrs. FRANCIS LAUTOUR and Co. accordingly.

THE Trustees for the late Firm of Messrs. CHASE, CHINERY, M'DOWALL and Co. give notice, that a dividend of five per cent will be made on the first of June next, upon the Amount of all Claims upon that Copartnership, as they stood with Interest on the 31st August 1865, of whatever nature or description they may be. The Dividend Book will remain for Signature at the Office of Mr. DANIEL NEALE the Solicitor to the Trust.

By order of the Trustees,
E. WATTS,
Agent to the Trust.

MADRAS, April 26, 1868.

For Private Sale.

AND MAY BE SEEN AT

MR. HOGG'S

ON THE MOUNT ROAD,

From the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon of this day.

A BEAUTIFUL jet black Arab Bandy Horse, warranted in every respect, with a fashionable full bodied Bandy and set of plated Harness.

The property of a Gentleman about to leave the Presidency.

Advertisement.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY FRANK AND THOMSON

On SATURDAY the 7th of May next,

AT THE HOUSE IN VIVERY,

OCCUPIED BY THE LATE

Major General E. Collins.

THE Plate, Furniture, Glazs, China Ware, Books &c. &c. also a Carriage, Horses, Palanquens, and a variety of other Articles; the property of the above Gentleman Deceased.

Particulars of which will be printed in Catalogues, and distributed as early as possible.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 28th Instant,

Sale to Commence

AT 10 o'clock,

A TRUNK of Europe Jockey and Half Boots. A few new Books.

Twelve pieces of Europe Cambric. Two Corges of Pulicat Red, Handkerchiefs.

Two hundred Penang Canes, silver mounted with brass Ferals.

Twelve dozen of good Port Wine, and sundry other Articles.

ALSO

The following sent out by particular order from England.

Thirty-six Morrice Locks with Brass Furniture and Keys, with a master Key for the whole.

Seventy-two pair strong Brass Hinges 12 inch,

Seventy-two strong Brass Flush Belts, 12 inch for the upper and lower part of double Doors, with Lacquered Screws complete.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY the 28th Instant,

AT 12 o'clock,

A Pair of Capital Chefnut

PEGUE HORSES,

LANDED FROM

THE LAST SHIPS.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

The Valuable Stock in Trade

OF

Messrs. Waddel, Stevens & Jack,

CONSISTING OF

AN extensive Collection of Goods of various descriptions.

Catalogues will be published and distributed with as little delay as possible.

Further particulars will be mentioned in a future Paper.

S. JESSON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Gentlemen at the Presidency, that he understands polishing Marble Slabs, &c. of every description.—They may rely that the work will be executed equal to any in Europe.

For particulars apply at the Madras Free School, John Pereira's Garden, Jackson Street, No. 2.

Advertisement.

Chilla Pilla Mootoo Moodliar & Co.

BEG to inform the Public, that they have received from Rangoon, a Consignment of Shimbeams & Double Sheathing Boards, which is now lying out near the Gate leading to Royapuram, and which will be disposed of by Private Sale for Ready Money only, the former at Pags. 32 per Lot Consisting of 4 Shimbeams, and the other at Pagodas 26 per (100), for ready Money only.

A Card.

J. BRANSON,

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

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

ARTICLES.

CLARET from the Houses of Maxwell and Key, and Paxton and Majoribanks, Pale Ale in casks from Hodgson, Port Wine in quarts and pints from Paxton and Majoribanks, and Cade and Stevens, Rum shrub from Cade and Stevens, Hams, Pine Cheeses, Tongues, Herrings, Salted and spiced Salmon, Mustard, Sauces, Olives, Capers, Sallad Oil, Anchovies, Pickles, Butter, and white Wine Vinegar, from Gordon and Emmott, and Margan, Wine and Beer Corks, three lb. jars of Raspberry Jam, red and black Current Jelly, Tart Fruits, Ginger-bread Nuts, Ratafies, Orange Chippis, Rusk, Raspberry and red Current Syrup, Brandy Fruits, decanters of Comfits, &c. Cherry & Raspberry Brandy from Hoffman and Sons, Military, Hessian, half and Buff Hessian Boots, dress and undress 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 Borradaile, Lady's Straw Hats, Trimmings, Flowers, Wreaths, &c. from Guidon and Hughes Leather Pantaloons, Breeches & Gloves, from Lingham, Superfine scarlet, blue, black coloured Cloths, and Cassimeres, Toilett for Waistcoats, from Viguere and Randall, Haberdashery, consisting of Pins, Edging, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Crape Pelong Satin, Ribbands from Weatherall and Co. Lady's and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hose, 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 Epaulets, Braid, Sword Knots, Army hat Rosettes and Hoops, Infantry and Cavalry Sashes, Dirks, Belts, Buttons, &c. from Carter, a small assortment of Jewellery, from Cade and Robbinson, Guns and Pistols, from Mortimer & Son, A general assortment of best Glass, and complete table and desert Services, of Enamel and 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 Desks, and Dressing Cases, from Handford; Cutlery, Tin and Hardware, from Bailly and Co. a general assortment of Saddles, Haruels, Whips, &c. from Gibbon and Peat, Milrow and Simpson, 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 Bulton and Co. Medicine Chests and Medicines, from L. Hopkins, Patent Shot, from Walker, Cravons and Colours, from Reeves and Woodyer, Lady's Shoe's 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 1868.

For Sale.

AT

J. BRANSON'S,

ENGLISH Claret from the first Houses in London.

Excellent Gin in small Cafes.

AND

Excellent Brandy per Gallon One Pagoda.

MADRAS, April 27, 1868.

Sale by Auction.

BY ORDER OF THE PRIZE AGENT,

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

On THURSDAY, the 5th of May,

AT 12 o'clock,

THE DANISH SHIP

NANCY,

Prize to His Majesty's Ship

MONMOUTH.

E. D. KING, Esq. Captain; Burthen 180 Tons or thereabouts, Built at Coringa; Coppered and a Prime Sailer. A list of the Stores may be seen at the Boat Pay Office, and at Mr. Branson's Auction Room.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

10 Per Cent of the Purchase Money to be paid down immediately after the sale, and the residue within 10 days, in default of which, the will be put up and resold at the loss and expense of the first Purchaser with all advantages forfeited. The Vessel will be at the risk of the Purchaser immediately after the Sale.

The expense of conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser.

Bell's Genuine Cueneg Claret.

Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED

A FEW CHESTS

WHICH THEY SELL

AT

Six Pagodas the Dozen.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,

In the Second Class.

THURSDAY 21ST APRIL 1868.

No. 11237 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 5919 9549 Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 4275 8615 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 3647 5351 5584 8200 11392 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 741 | 776 | 175 | 748 | 810 | 322 | 258 | 695 |
| 1023 | 1150 | 1179 | 1365 | 1644 | 1287 | 1880 | 1531 |
| 1435 | 1259 | 1328 | 1999 | 2027 | 2513 | 2667 | 2966 |
| 2910 | 2891 | 2921 | 3080 | 3470 | 3321 | 3150 | 3592 |
| 3921 | 3926 | 3489 | 3496 | 3753 | 3575 | 3845 | 3604 |
| 4052 | 4440 | 4928 | 4718 | 4219 | 4537 | 4208 | 4792 |
| 4796 | 4497 | 4320 | 4930 | 5287 | 5770 | 5350 | 5788 |
| 5405 | 5651 | 5913 | 5986 | 6120 | 6616 | 6078 | 6900 |
| 6198 | 6118 | 6303 | 7442 | 7448 | 7239 | 7413 | 8620 |
| 8027 | 8713 | 8312 | 8188 | 8577 | 8123 | 8118 | 8357 |
| 8699 | 8622 | 9593 | 9892 | 9924 | 9346 | 9452 | 9242 |
| 9695 | 9811 | 9209 | 9438 | 9632 | 10654 | 10192 | |
| 10775 | 10879 | 10774 | 10645 | 10580 | 10188 | 10009 | |
| 10416 | 10002 | 11694 | 11947 | 11939 | 11894 | 11123 | |
| 11298 | 11297 | 11176 | 11198 | 11863 | 11004 | 11261 | |
| 11530 | | | | | | | |

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,

In the Second Class.

MONDAY, 25TH APRIL 1868.

No. 11172 a Prize of 5000 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 7290 a Prize of 2500 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 2647 3880 Prizes of 500 Star Pags. each
Nos. 835 2554 5654 5483 6888 8621 10519
Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.
No. 2254 a Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 171 | 198 | 260 | 340 | 490 | 537 | 596 | 454 |
| 918 | 708 | 626 | 996 | 1850 | 1989 | 1284 | 1795 |
| 1334 | 1241 | 1811 | 1166 | 1455 | 1192 | 1704 | 1183 |
| 1792 | 1354 | 1836 | 2007 | 2522 | 2433 | 2060 | 2624 |
| 2709 | 2278 | 2156 | 2679 | 2237 | 3302 | 3636 | 3380 |
| 3184 | 3287 | 4479 | 4144 | 4230 | 4772 | 4966 | 4865 |
| 4204 | 4334 | 4762 | 5596 | 5451 | 5159 | 5583 | 5873 |
| 5401 | 5553 | 5523 | 5795 | 5443 | 5387 | 5235 | 6097 |
| 6907 | 6830 | 6924 | 6451 | 6992 | 6811 | 6438 | 6673 |
| 7251 | 7229 | 7099 | 7849 | 7870 | 7790 | 7504 | 7983 |
| 7837 | 7734 | 8333 | 8607 | 8611 | 8547 | 8782 | 8310 |
| 8550 | 8521 | 8316 | 8137 | 8428 | 9566 | 9836 | 9175 |
| 9381 | 9392 | 9047 | 9021 | 9672 | 9605 | 9660 | 9806 |
| 10039 | 10252 | 10999 | 10887 | 11023 | 11695 | | |
| 11301 | 11158 | 11818 | 11976 | 11779 | 11966 | 11296 | |

HEBEKE AND SON, AGENTS.

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.

WHITEHALL, —Nov. 28, 1807.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint his Grace William Henry Cavendish Duke of Portland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval; the Right Honourable John Forster, Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer of Ireland; the Honourable William Broderick; the Honourable William Elliot, and William Sturges Bourne, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Honourable Richard Ryder, the Office and Place of Advocate-General, or Judge Marshall, of his Majesty's Forces, in the room of the Right Honourable Nathaniel Bond, resigned.

ORDERS OF COUNCIL.

An Order of Council, published in last night's Gazette, (November 28,) fixes the periods at which the general blockade orders are to take place as follow:

Ports and Places within the Baltic—December 21, 1807.

Other Ports and Places to the Northward of Amsterdam—Dec. 11, 1807.

From Amsterdam to Uthant—Dec. 4, 1807.

From Uthant to Cape Finisterre—Dec. 3, 1808.

From Cape Finisterre to Gibraltar, inclusive—Dec. 13, 1807.

Madira—December 13, 1807.

Ports and Places within the Straights of Gibraltar, to Sicily and Malta, and the West Coast of Italy, inclusive—January 1, 1808.

All other Ports and Places in the Mediterranean beyond Sicily and Malta—Jan. 20, 1808.

Ports and Places beyond the Dardanelles—February 1, 1808.

Any part of the North and Western Coast of Africa, or the Islands adjacent, except Madeira—January 11, 1808.

The United States and British possessions in North America and the West Indies—January 20, 1808.

Cape of Good Hope, and East Coast of South America—March 1, 1808.

India—March 1, 1808.

China, and the Coast of South America—June 3, 1808.

To these respective dates 20 days of grace are to be allowed, but no proofs of want of intelligence are to be admitted, before enforcing the orders in their utmost rigour. Another order permits all neutral vessels to sail from British ports with goods of British origin or lawfully imported, (except foreign sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff, and cotton) to America and the West Indies, even to the enemy's ports there which are not actually blockaded. All articles so exported must have paid the duties on such goods for exportation. Naval and Military Stores of course are excepted. A third order regulates the trade of Malta and Gibraltar, whence flour, meal, tobacco, or any unmanufactured goods imported direct from the country of their growth, will be permitted by licence to be exported to any port not declared in a state of blockade. Barbary vessels are permitted to trade to any port not actually blockaded. A fourth order exempts the products of the enemy's country from confiscation, if found in British ships, according to the order of the 11th Nov. A fifth order exempts the ships of Prussia and Lubek from confiscation, and liberates all Prussia seized subsequent to the 19th Nov. 1806, that they may proceed to their respective ports, not belonging to the enemy. The sixth and last order allows all Portuguese vessels to be liberated that shall be declared by the High Court of Admiralty to be Portuguese property, and belonging to inhabitants of Portugal. Such ships may also trade with this country to Malta, Gibraltar, or between Portugal and their own colonies, or to any neutral port. This last order is a proof of the Minister's disposition towards Portugal.

SATURDAY, LONDON GAZETTE.

The Gazette of last night contains an Order of Council, which, after reciting that Denmark had issued a Declaration of War against this country, and that his Majesty's anxious and repeated endeavours to obtain the revocation of such Declaration had proved ineffectual, orders, that general reprisals be granted against Denmark and the official form of a Declaration of War is therein inserted. After which follows another Order of Council, ordering general reprisals against the territories of Tuscany, Naples, Ragusa, the Republic of the Seven Islands, and all other places in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, subject to France and her Allies.

The Gazette contains also accounts of the capture of the French schooner Le Musquito, of 8 guns and 58 men by the Lark and Ferrer; the destruction of the Spanish privateer schooner

Bibillon, of 2 guns and 45 men; the driving on shore three Spanish row-boats near Oporto, by the Narcissus, Captain Malcolm; the capture of the French logger, privateer La Bohemienne, of 2 guns and 44 men, by the Plover, Capt. Brown; and of 2 small Spanish gun-boats.

Foreign Intelligence.

RUSSIAN UKASE.

To Count Nicolay Petrovitch Romanzoff.

In consequence of the present political circumstances, which have compelled us to break off all connections with Britain, we order,

I. An Embargo to be laid on all British ships in our harbours, and on all property of the British on board of the same; as also on that at change and in the Custom-house Packhouses.

II. Their immoveable property, and what does not consist of goods, to be left in their possession as heretofore, but not to be sold, mortgaged, or transferred into other hands. Taking such measures merely from our evident mercy to them, we hope they will not, during the existing difference, transgress their duty by actions which might prove prejudicial to Russia, and thus incur our just displeasure, but live in due quietness and tranquillity.

III. Concerning the Embargo, a committee is to be appointed at this port, of the most respectable Russian merchants, and of one Member of the College of Commerce, authorising you to select these men; we leave it to you to form this committee, and to inform us of the same.

IV. Similar committees to be appointed in Riga and Archangel, which are to be dependent on the one here. The selection and appointment of the members of them to be left to the Military Governors, directing also the Civil Department, and where no such are, to the Civil Governors.

V. The charges which may accrue on this occasion to be provided from the revenues of the respective Custom-houses, and placed to the account of the sequestered ships and goods.

We are, &c.

(Signed by his Imperial Majesty's hand,) ALEXANDER.

St. Petersburg, October 28, 1807.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Accounts from Milan of the 9th, announce the arrival at Malta of the remains of the British troops from Egypt.

A letter from Leipzig of the 13th of November, states, that there was almost no English merchandize at the last Leipzig fair, and that the German merchants had sold a great quantity of cottons, muslins, and cambrics of their own manufacture, the texture of which was little inferior to the English.

NAPLES, Nov. 5.—Letters of a late date, which have been received from Sicily, mention, that some Russian ships of war had appeared in the waters of Agosta. A frigate having approached the land, in order to take in water, permission was refused it. A ship of the line and a frigate have likewise entered the port of Messina in quest of provisions, but the English Commandant absolutely refused them every kind of supply, and obliged them to sheer off without delay.

It appears that Sicily is by no means in a tranquil state. There have been several insurrections in the small towns, and when the Courier set off; the English General was despatching troops to quell an insurrection of the nobles and people of Trapani.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18.—The Military Commission continues its enquiries. The report that a Diet will shortly be held in Sweden, requires further confirmation.—(Idem.)

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—The marriage of His Majesty the Emperor is now fixed for the 6th of January 1808.

Banks of the Maine—The Province of Montfalcone, by the Convention concluded between France and Austria, has been ceded by the former to the latter, and not by Austria to France, as has been reported. Gortz and Gradisca, by this exchange, become part of the kingdom of Italy.

Prince William of Prussia, who goes to Paris by way of Hamburg, will be accompanied by the Privy Councillor of Legation Roux, Major Count Vonderjolz, and the celebrated traveller Chamberlain Von Humboldt.

Utrecht, Nov. 17.—We are assured, that His Majesty our Sovereign, will have the appointment of Lieutenant-General in the French Empire. The Royal Treasurer, M. Senegra, is gone to Paris.—Many changes are expected.

Nantz, Nov. 5.—Fifty-two Portuguese vessels have been laid under embargo. The ships of the Americans are under no restraint.

DR. GALL.

We have the pleasure of relating the following observations from a Paris Paper on Dr. Gall and M. Mercier, in which there is a great deal of that facetious pleasantry, which is used to distinguish the French character, and of which, after all that has happened, we are glad to see any trace remaining.

Doctor Gall pretends to discover the origin, or the cause of the vices and the virtues of man, of his talents, and errors of his discernment, and stupidity, in the cavities or prominences of his skull. There is much to say against that marvellous faculty, which the German and French Journalists ascribe to Dr. Gall, and there is much to charge, perhaps, in the consequences which have been deduced from it, by persons who judge too fast, and by those who are too easily frightened.

However this may be, Dr. Gall must expect to find wags and opposers at Paris.

There, for example, M. Mercier of the Institute, who has already entered the lists against him, and who certainly is not the least formidable adversary of the German Doctor, for M. Mercier likes to laugh, and laughs at every thing. Now, he that laughs is always in the right.

M. Mercier begins with saying, that it is high time to put man in mind that he is an existence essentially different from the vegetative and passing life of his body, and a destination of another sort than have the rest of the creation!—This is very grave and very philosophic, perhaps a little too serious even for the subject and the manner of treating it. M. Mercier tells us afterwards, that he who does not admit the theory of innate ideas is not formed to meditate. There is where his pleasantry begins. M. Mercier is quite aware that Aristotle, Lock, and Condillac, who did not admit the doctrine of innate ideas, were no fools. One may meditate quite as profoundly as the Author of *The Night* (a production of M. Mercier), without believing that we had ideas before we were born. But M. Mercier does not stop here, he pretends that it is not in the head that ideas reside, nor by the head that man differs from other animals; that a man without a head, would not on that account, be less reflecting;—to that the head says nothing, does nothing, and contributes nothing to the observation of man. It is his Foot which does every thing.—It is in the foot that we must seek and find the stamp of man's original dignity. In the foot?—Yes, sir, in the foot!

Look at the foot of man, says M. Mercier, who smiles at your surmise, is it not the foot which supports the head? Does not the foot express anger and indignation? In Spain all matters of love and gallantry begin with the foot. The foot in China plays the first part. There is nothing more rude, than to tread upon a other foot; when a man gets drunk, his foot refuses to carry him in that state of debasement, in fine, the foot cannot lie like the mouth and eyes.

You must perceive, then, that the foot has all those qualities which prove a man to be a thinking being, or, in other words, the foot is the seat of the soul. If you would know, therefore, whether a woman is tender or faithless, if a man has the understanding of Montesquieu, or the folly of —, instead of looking at his skull, you must see his foot. M. Mercier is right, and the following is the way, which, in the plenitude of his reason, he concludes the letter which he addresses to the Doctor.

“Doctor Gall, you shall see my head, and I will go and examine your feet.”

And why should not these two great men meet to feel one another reciprocally, the one the head and the other the foot? Why should they not judge one another, each in his own way? Why should they not be witty at another's expense? Formerly one August could not meet another without laughing.—In most of the events of life, to laugh is the best thing we can do.

The person who is blind of an eye laughs at him who is lame of a leg, and consoles him at the same time.

The wags with which this country abounds, will not fail to say, after reading this letter of M. Mercier—“Doctor Gall has received a kick on the breech from the hand of a master.” But a joke more or less passed in the course of frivolous conversation, is but a trifling inconvenience, which Dr. Gall and M. Mercier will have the good sense to overlook.

G.

It is not very surprising that Bonaparte should at last be getting fat, when it is considered how gross a life he has lived.

SIR,—I have read in the *Papets*, that the Powers on the Continent are at this time dividing amongst themselves the fruitful of the Turkish Empire, and Bonaparte, who distributes them, will no doubt reserve to himself the most valuable and the interest of Britain will not be even consulted; it therefore behoves us to endeavour to take care of ourselves; and to effect this purpose, I should most earnestly, yet respectfully, beg leave to recommend—that as the Guardian Genius of our Country has, at this most critical period, placed in the hands of our Government so very large a disposable force, both naval and military—that the *whole* of this force should, without delay, be sent upon an Expedition against Constantinople, overwhelming on their passage the Castles of the Dardanelles, and keeping possession of them, and the Imperial City could not long resist so powerful an armament;—once possessed of that Capital, the swarms of French could soon be swept from the Republic of the Seven Islands, and their schemes in that quarter, for our destruction, baffled and defeated. The advantages resulting to us from the occupation of this Key to the commerce of the world, are incalculable what would not British genius and enterprise effect in this situation! For, Sir, it is equally important, both as a commercial and military station—the whole of the politics of the long reign of the crafty Empress Catharine; both direct and crooked, had for their object the obtaining the possession of Constantinople. She well knew its value—but the jealousy of the other European Powers at that time prevented her—but where are those Powers now? Who can prevent Bonaparte if Britain does not? Sir, we may rest assured, that our mortal foe will possess himself of that Capital if we do not anticipate him—and there, Sir, being abundantly supplied with all manner of both military and naval stores, he can construct a fleet equal to his boundless ambition, which can ride secure and unmolested in a port which cannot then be blockaded (the Golden Horn of the ancient Thracian Bosphorus); and with such a fleet, joined with the ships of war now constructing by his orders in the different ports of Europe, his great wants, “Colonies and Commerce” will soon be at his command. Would to Heaven, Sir, I had the power of impressing upon the minds of our Rulers the same conviction I feel in my own, of the absolute necessity of this great measure to save the Empire from ruin. None of the objections raised, by perhaps selfish individuals, apply against this—for we are at war with the Turks, who, to the utmost of their power, favour France; and this object is of infinitely more importance to us than the capture of the Danish Navy—their fleet also, such as it is, will become ours, and if, of no other consequence, will prevent its falling into the hands of our enemy. We see before us the fate of Portugal, a deadly foe is hemming us in on every side, and if we do not extricate ourselves by some bold measure, I fear our doom is sealed, and nothing left for us in future but regret and self-reproach; the Government, Sir, is accountable, not only to the present times, but also to posterity, for its conduct. The whole of the force, I have said, should be sent out—as we have seen what befel Admiral Duckworth when sent with a small inadequate squadron. Let us then hope, Sir, this measure will be taken into consideration, and that the successors of the immortal Pitt will shew themselves worthy of having been the friends and colleagues of that great man and by this bold enterprise not only save their country from the fangs of that merciless Blood-hound, but crown their own brows with unfading laurels, and have their names handed down to posterity in the pages of deathless renown.

I trust, Sir, that whatever your political opinions may be, your impartiality and candour will induce you to give insertion to this letter in your valuable publication.

C—

* * * As it is our object to seek for novelty, and our pleasure, when we can, to devote our columns to liberal and ingenious speculations, we readily comply with the desire of our respectable Correspondent, and trust that a slight difference in political sentiments will not lessen the good opinion he entertains of *The Pilot*, or be the means of diverting his correspondence to another channel.

AMERICA:

FROM THE AMERICAN PAPERS.

The Americans are under great apprehensions from the Indians on the North-west side, in the event of a war with England. Peticion has sustained fresh defeats in St. Domingo. The French privateer, which captured the American ship *Orkello*, under pretence of having British property on board, has been taken, and the crew lodged in an American Gaol.

Deserters found on board the American Frigate *Chefapeake*.

A Court Martial was assembled on board His Majesty's ship *Bellona*, in Halifax harbour, Nova Scotia, the 8th of September 1807, to try *William Ware*, *Daniel Martin*, and *John Strachan*, seaman of His Majesty's ship *Melampus*, for having taken away a gig from alongside and deserting, present;

The Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Rear Admiral of the White, and Second Officer in the command at Halifax, President.

CAPTAINS.

Francis Pickmore Philip Beaver
William Charles Fabie and
John Erskine Douglas, Nathaniel Cochran;

Being all the Captains of the rank of Post at the port of Halifax.

After the Court had been opened in the usual form, the following letter, containing the charges against the prisoners, was read:

His Majesty's ship *Melampus*, Halifax Harbour, 3d September, 1807.

SIR—*William Ware*, *Daniel Martin*, and *John Strachan*, seamen belonging to His Majesty's ship under my command, having, in the evening on or about the 4th January last, (whilst lying at anchor in Hampton roads, Virginia); taken from alongside his Majesty's ship, a gig, and, notwithstanding a fire of musketry was opened on them, and a boat dispatched to bring them back, did effect their escape to the shore, and deserted, but have since been taken out of the American frigate *Chefapeake*, and are now prisoners on board the *Bellona*; I have to request you will be pleased to order a Court Martial to be held on the said men for desertion, and running away with the said boat.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, very humble servant,
The Hon. G. C. Berkeley, E. HAWKER.
Vice-Admiral of the White,
and Commander in Chief,
&c. &c.

Lieutenant Creighton gave the following evidence respecting the desertion of the prisoners:—“On the evening of the 3d of January last, between the hours of eight and nine, *William Ware*, *Daniel Martin*, and *John Strachan*, took from alongside the *Melampus*, the Captain's gig, and, notwithstanding they were pursued by several officers in the jolly-boat, of whom I was one myself, and a brisk fire of musketry kept up, they rowed towards Sewel's Point, and effected their escape, on the following morning the boat was found lying on the beach, hauled up; there were *John Little*, and another man, whose name I do not recollect, in the boat.”

The Witness also stated, that the prisoners came into His Majesty's service in the following manner:—“Do you know how the prisoners came into the service? A. Yes; *Wm. Ware* and *Daniel Martin* were taken out of the American Brig, *Neptune*, when she was detained by the *Melampus*, in the Bay of Biscay, about the latter end of January 1806. On our arrival at Plymouth they were immediately sent on board the *Neptune*, where they remained two or three days, then returned to the *Melampus*, and expressed a wish to volunteer for the ship; but knowing that Captain Poyntz, then Commander of the ship, had an aversion to men of colour, and more especially to them, as they belonged to a detained vessel, I sent them away to consider of it; however, one or two days after they returned, and volunteered. *John Strachan* belonged to the *Active*, a British African trader, of Liverpool; on boarding her, about March 1805, he, with several others, expressed a wish to enter for the *Melampus*, was taken on board, and received as a volunteer. They all three, to the best of my knowledge, received the bounty.”

The evidence was corroborated by several other officers and privates of the *Melampus*. The Purser produced the ship's book, which had been transferred by Captain Poyntz to Captain Hawker, in which were the following entries:—

William Ware, born at Baltimore—Bounty 5l.
Daniel Martin, born in America—Bounty 5l.
John Strachan, born in America—Bounty 5l.

The evidence for the prosecution being ended, the Prisoners were called upon for their defence.

William Ware stated, that he was born in Fredricksburg, State of Maryland, in America; that he voluntarily entered on board the *Melampus*—threw himself on the mercy of the Court, calling on the officers for a character.

Daniel Martin, that he was born in the State of Massachusetts, at Westport, admits his having entered voluntarily for the *Melampus*, as stated—calling on the officers of the ship for a character.

John Strachan, born in Queen's country, State of Maryland, America, admits to be perfectly true what is stated of his entering for the *Me-*

lampus—throwing himself on the mercy of the Court, and calling on Lieutenants Creighton and Stoddart, of the *Melampus*, for a character for nearly two years he was in her.

The whole of the prisoners stated, they never would have run from the ship, or had a thought of it, had it not been for the boatswain of her. They met Mr. Brookes, master of the *Melampus*, ashore, and informed him, they should be glad to go back again, if it had not been too late.

Several Officers gave the Prisoners good characters, and stated, that they always did their duty diligently on board the ship. It was also proved, that after they had deserted, they behaved respectfully to the Officers whom they met on shore in the territory of the United States.

After considering the whole of the evidence, the Court were of opinion, that the charges were proved; but, in consideration of the Prisoner's former good conduct, and the high character given of them by their officers, as well as the contrition they had shewn for their offences, they only adjudged them to corporal punishment; therefore, to receive 500 lashes each, on their bare backs, with a cat of nine tails, alongside of such ships; at such times, and in such proportions, as the commander in chief at this place shall direct.

The Prisoners were then sentenced accordingly.



COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Dec. 9.

Sittings at Guildhall, London, Before Lord Ellenborough and a special Jury.

Courteen v. Touse.—Mr. Curwood stated, that this was an action, a Policy of Insurance, on goods shipped on board the ship *Mary*, from London to Leghorn, the loss of which was occasioned by detention of the Officers of the King of Spain in the Port of Ferrol.

Mr. Parke stated the circumstances of the case as they were proved in evidence by the Master, which were as follow:—The ship sailed from London, on the 12th of May, and encountered series of stormy weather until the 2d of June, when they were obliged, for the preservation of ship and crew, to pin into the port of Ferrol, in Spain. As soon as they arrived in port, the *Vista*, or Customhouse boat, came on board, and made the usual inquiries. The next day the captain was ordered to make a manifest of his cargo. He shewed them the London manifest, but they required a manifest expressing the contents of each bale and package. He said he could not do it, for he had signed his bills of lading to many of the bales contents, “*unknowon*”—They said, by a Royal Edict, all ships coming into a Spanish port must make such a manifest, that as he did not mean to break bulk, it was but matter of form, and he might guess at the contents. He accordingly made such a manifest, which they required him to swear to, but this he absolutely refused. Having got the manifest, they proceeded to examine the cargo, and because it did agree, they instituted a proceeding in some of the Revenue Courts, and the cargo was condemned. The present Plaintiff, Mr. Courteen, was a passenger on board the ship, and had a small adventure of goods of about 300l. value, which was lost, and which he sought to recover in value, by the present action.

Mr. Garrow, for the Defendant, admitted the fact of the case, but set up as a defence, that Mr. Courteen had sold his goods in a contraband manner in Spain, and was not entitled to recover of the Underwriters. To prove this, he called two witnesses of the name of Heald, who swore that they heard a son of the Plaintiff read a letter from his father, in which he stated that he had sold a part of his adventure at 30 per cent. profit. But Mr. Courteen, jun. being put in the box, denied that such was the contents of the letter, but that his father had written to him, saying, “if he had had the power of disposing of the cargo, it would have found a most advantageous market at Ferrol.—*Verdict for Plaintiff.*”

Several other Common Jury cases were tried, but none of any importance.

A robbery of a singular nature took place early yesterday morning at Covent-garden market.—One of the small carts driven by an ass, which hawk vegetables through the streets, was driven from its stand, whilst the owner and his wife were purchasing their daily stock in trade. The thief drove his prize nearly to the bottom of Cross-street, Long-acre, when he was suddenly surprized by a human voice in the cart, and, upon peeping in, discovered he had carried off two fine children, the one a girl, fast asleep, and the other a fine boy, about four years of age.