



THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1808.

PROMOTIONS.

Senior Major of Cavalry P. Walker, from the 8th Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Senior Captain A. M. Colby to be Major. Captain Lieutenant H. M. Wolf to be Captain of a troop. Lieutenant A. M. Barby to be Captain Lieutenant, and Esq. C. B. Darby to be Lieutenant in succession to Walker promoted. Lieutenant A. M. Leod, to be Captain Lieutenant vice Barby deceased, date of rank 8th October 1807, and Cornet W. D. Ballin to be Lieutenant vice M. Leod promoted. Senior Major of Infantry, James Nagle, to be Lieutenant Colonel. 8th Native Regiment.—Senior Captain A. Moorat, to be Major, Captain Lieutenant G. Birch, to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant W. Mac Donald Robertson to be Captain Lieutenant, and Esq. A. Hammond to be Lieutenant. Senior Major of Infantry, A. Macfarlan, to be Lieutenant Colonel. 8th Native Regiment.—Senior Captain G. M. Gregory to be Major, Captain Lieutenant J. Hankin, to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant A. R. Hughes, to be Captain Lieutenant. Senior Major of Infantry, A. Maitland, to be Lieutenant Colonel. 8th Native Regiment.—Senior Captain H. Evans, to be Major, Captain Lieutenant R. Parmenter, to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant J. Hackett, to be Captain Lieutenant, and Esq. C. Lewis, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Maitland, promoted. Senior Major of Infantry, J. Harris, to be Lieutenant Colonel. 8th Native Regiment.—Senior Captain T. Frazer, to be Major, Captain Lieutenant G. Sandford, to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant R. Bye, to be Captain Lieutenant, and Esq. G. Norman, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Frazer, deceased. 8th Native Regiment, Senior Captain J. De Morgan to be Major, Captain Lieutenant W. Hankins to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant G. Ferrier to be Captain Lieutenant and Esq. P. Conner to be Lieutenant. Major General Dugald Campbell as the Senior Colonel, is removed from the effective strength of the Army, and placed on the retired list in the room of Major General Collins deceased. Senior Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry K. Macalister to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, vice Major General Campbell placed on the retired list. Senior Major of Cavalry J. Rowles to be Lieutenant Colonel. 8th Regiment, Senior Captain J. Russell to be Major, Captain Lieutenant W. C. Campbell to be Captain of a Troop, Lieutenant H. Rainford to be Captain Lieutenant and Cornet J. Boya to be Lieutenant in succession to Rowles promoted. Lieutenant Fireworkers J. Harrison, J. Mackintosh, P. Foggepaul and F. Wilcock to be Lieutenants to complete the Artillery Corps. Mr. Thomas Beardman, and Mr. Mechle to be Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment.

BENCAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Wigram Money, Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade in the Salt Department. Mr. William Watts, Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Baulnah.

In the Courier Extra of the 29th March, it was stated that the Officers, Prisoners on board the French Frigate Piedmontaise, had been ill-treated by the Officers of that ship. Having discovered a few days afterwards that we had been misled in the information we had communicated, it was considered a duty to contradict the report, and this was accordingly done, on the authority of a British Officer who had been on board. That no doubt, however, may remain of the inaccuracy of our remarks, we have been directed from the highest authority to mention, "that the conduct of Captain Epron, and the treatment of the British Officers, Prisoners on board the late French Frigate Piedmontaise, was the reverse of what was stated in the paper above mentioned, having been marked by particular attention towards those Officers."—We have only now to regret our want of caution in admitting the former obnoxious paragraph, and readily admit that such facts should never be related but from indisputable authority. Should we have been the means of wounding the feelings of Capt. Epron and his Officers, we are extremely sorry for it, and have no other atonement to offer than, that the contradiction now given from authority forms a high eulogium on the character and conduct of these Gentlemen, and as such may perhaps be admitted as our best apology.

THEATRE.—The Fifth Subscription Play is announced for Representation on Monday next, and from the well known humour of the Pieces selected, the performance promises to yield a fund of Entertainment to the lovers of the Drama.

It is with much concern we have heard that the Subscription to the Assembly, has for some time past been inadequate to meet the expence of the Balls, and that the Manager is, consequently, under the necessity of making a change in the system of the Entertainments.

A curious animal was exhibited at different Garden Houses on the plain on Friday morning—the body, legs and neck were those of a perfect calf—it had however two heads, two mouths, two tongues, and four eyes—the heads were not perfectly distinct as it had only two ears. It was calved early in the morning, and survived only a short time. [Mad. Gaz.]

In consequence of the very hospitable treatment experienced by some Gentlemen of the Sea service at Calingapatam a very elegant gift of a couple of Silver cups was presented to Henry Stephenson, Esq. with the following inscription upon each.

TO HENRY STEPHENSON, Esq. MASTER ATTENDANT, Calingapatam.

This Cup in testimony of their sense of the kind and hospitable treatment experienced from him when landed from the French Frigate La Piedmontaise with the utmost gratitude is presented

by his obedient humble Servants, S. SPARKS, F. SINCLAIR, T. R. REID, J. YOUNG, AND C. EGLESTONE, December 1807.

I have to request you will be so good as to mention the Circumstances and insert the following letters upon the subject in your Gazette and oblige,

Your's, &c. &c. A. SUBSCRIBER.

TO HENRY STEPHENSON, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR, In compliance with the wishes of my fellow travellers, as well as in conformity to my own sentiments, I take up the pen to repeat to you the very high sense we entertain of your kind and obliging conduct to us at Calingapatam, and to request, with one voice that you will do us the favor to accept of the accompanying mugs as a trifling testimony of our sincere regard, and we have the vanity further to flatter ourselves, that whilst they occasionally flow with some of your mild ale they may recall to your recollection those friends who shall never cease to think of you with gratitude and esteem.

I remain, My dear Sir, Your most sincerely (Signed) SAMUEL SPARKS. CALCUTTA, Dec. 15, 1807.

P. S. I shall leave this for Bombay in a few days, and will be very happy to have a line from you there.

TO SAMUEL SPARKS, Esq. Bombay.

MY DEAR SIR, I hardly know in what terms (adequate to the pleasure I feel) to return you and the other Gentlemen thanks for the very elegant present I received this morning as a token of remembrance of those whose friendship I must always greatly value, it was most welcome as a testimony of their esteem and regard, most highly gratifying to my feelings, at the same time I have to assure both you and them that the opportunity that called forth my hospitality could not be productive of more satisfaction to those I entertained, than it was to myself, the pleasure I derived from their society being more than a compensation for the little attention I had in my power to bestow. My thanks are still further due to you, my dear Sir, for the very flattering manner in which you have expressed the opinions of our fellow travellers—with my kindest remembrance and thanks to Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Reid, Mr. Young and Mr. Egglestone, believe me, my dear Sir, CA. INGPATAM, 1 Yours ever sincerely, 11th March 1808. (Signed) H. STEPHENSON

Further Heads of Intelligence.

In a paper of September last, an intention is stated on the part of the Ministry, to bring in Lord Wellesley as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. As the fact is not stated in any of the later papers, this is most probably an unfounded report. Lord Wellesley, according to the authority of some private letters which we have seen, is generally believed in England to be the original projector of the Expedition against Denmark.

The Prussian Officers residing in Dantzic have been ordered to quit the city and territory annexed to it, in the short space of 24 hours. The reason assigned for this rigorous measure is the freedom with which they presumed to animadvert on the conduct of the French Government

of that city; and the Governor General reserves to himself the liberty of making exceptions in favour of those who are devoted to the French interest.

The Sir Edward Hughes frigate from Bombay, arrived in the English Channel, on the 25th of September.

Governor Patton from St. Helena, and Lieut. Colonel Scott of his Majesty's service (78th Regiment) were passengers on board the Sir Edward Hughes.

Colonel Patton had been re-appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors, to the Government of St. Helena.

The East India Company's extra ship Northumberland, arrived in England, under convoy of the Sir Edward Hughes.

General Sir James Craig and suite, embarked on board the Horatio frigate, on the 8th of October, and sailed on the following day for Canada.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lake, was appointed Governor of Plymouth.

The Hon. Gen. Fox and his Staff, arrived in England from Sicily, the end of September. General Fox had been succeeded in the command of the British troops in the Mediterranean, by Sir John Moore, K. B.

Lieut. Gen. Vallette has been succeeded in the command at Malra by Sir William Green.

Lieut. Gen. Vallette was appointed next in command to Sir Eyre Coote, with the Army serving in Jamaica.

A further naval Promotion was announced at the Admiralty Office, on the 2d October, when the following Captains were appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet, viz.—John Hunter, Esq.—Francis Pender, Esq.—William Albany O'way, Esq.—George Lunnidney, Esq.—Sir Samuel Hood; K. B.—Henry Nichols, Esq.—Herbert Sawyer,—David Gould,—Richard Goodwin Keats, Esq.—To be Rear Admirals of the Blue.

A Professorship of the Arabic Language has been recently founded by Bonaparte at Marsa Suez, and Don Gabriel, formerly Missionary at Cairo, has been appointed to the Chair, with an annual salary of 8000 Francs.

Orders have been issued by Government, to the Collectors of the several Ports, to collect, to pay the following rates of allowance, as subsistence, to the crews of such Danish vessels as have been detained, viz.—Masters, 2s. per day—Mates, 1s. 6d.—Seamen, 1s. each.

The Russian naval force at Cronstadt consists of sixteen sail of the line, and one hundred and twenty-five gun-boats.

The army has been recruited, and consists of about 175,000 men under the command of General Buxhoeven. The French army in Poland and Prussia is still very considerable.

The recall of the Spanish Ambassador from Petersburg is ascribed to his having neglected to pay sufficient respect to the French party in the capital.

The report of an armistice between France and Sweden, is repeated in the Swedish papers.

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 Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, the Right Hon. John Foster, Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer of Ireland; the Hon. William Brodick, the Hon. William Elliot, and William Storages Bourne, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of His Majesty's Exchequer. (Gazette.)

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Hon. Richard Ryder the office and place of Advocate-General, or Judge Marshal, of His Majesty's forces, in the room of the Right Hon. Nathaniel Bond, resigned. (Ibid.)

The King has been pleased to appoint the Hon. William Hill to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sardania. (Ibid.)

The King has also been pleased to appoint Joseph Smith, Esq. to be His Majesty's Secretary of Legation at that Court. (Ibid.)

Letters Patent have passed the Great Seal of Ireland, for constituting, and appointing Lord Henry Moore, in the room of the Marquis of Drogheda, resigned, and William Bagwell, Esq. Master-Master-General of Ireland.

We understand that—Lavis, Esq. who so ably conducted Sir Home Popham's defence, upon his trial at Portsmouth, is retained by General White Locke.

A letter from a Gentleman lately resident in China, dated Canton, April 13, says:—"The affair between the English Company and the Chinese Government, is at length adjusted.—After many meetings, chin-chinnings, &c. &c. the Chinese Government ordered up for trial the 52 failors, belonging to the Neptune, that were on liberty when the affray happened. This order was complied with on the part of the Company, and about the 25th of March the failors arrived in Canton, under the protection of a company of marines, from the Lion floop of war. After they had reached Canton, the Mandarins intimated

that they must be taken inside the city for examination. This was resolutely opposed, and it was finally agreed that the trial should be held in the Company's old factory, the lower part of which was accordingly fitted up in great style, with yellow and crimson silk carpets, cushions, chairs tables. &c. the whole intended to represent the Emperor's Court. The business now appeared favourable, but was soon shaded by another serious occurrence: the Mandarin, who was to fit in a lawful judgment, requested that the Chief of the Company, the Captain of the Lion, and the Commodore of the Company's ships, should not be permitted to sit in his presence during the trial. This was not acceded to, and threats were uttered on the part of the British. The Mandarin could not come himself, or send one of high order, he sent one who was willing that the British should sit at their ease in good elbow chairs. Thus arranged, about the 6th instant, the trial commenced, and of 52 failors, 11 were selected as the most guilty, and laid over for further trial. On the 9th, the eleven were again brought up for trial, and two were selected as the guilty persons, who were again laid over for further investigation. On the 11th the two were again brought forward, one of them adjudged guilty, and ordered to be kept in possession of the Company until the pleasure of the Emperor shall be known. The British ships are now loading, and will sail in about a fortnight. What fate awaits the failor retained is uncertain; but it is probable that the Mandarins would rather touch a few of the security Merchants dollars, and keep the affair from the Emperor, than to retaliate the outrage against their countrymen. [The Pilot.]

Additional Subscriptions at Bombay, to Captain HARDINGE'S MONUMENT.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. R. Rickards, 100 Rupees; E. H. Locker, 50; T. H. Davies, 100; R. T. Goodwin, 100; O. Woodhouse, 100.

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday last the 4th Infant, by the Rev. Mr. Revell at the Blacktown Chapel. Mr. Joseph Revell to Miss Mary Morris, from Mrs. Massar's Seminary at Vepery.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

On the 5th Instant, the Lady of Capt. Stevenson, 2d Bat. 25th Regiment, of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Wallajahbad, on the 1st Inst. in the 26th year of his age, Lieut. James Forbes Cathoy, of the 2d Bat. 25th Regt. N. I. one whose amiable and unaffected manners had endeared him to every individual of his Corps, that his loss will be generally and deeply regretted.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On Monday, the 13th April, the Lady of Capt. Joseph Hodges, of a Son.

On the 10th April, at Chitwarrah, Tirhoot, Mrs. A. Bruce, of a Son.

On the 19th April, Mrs A. Pereira, of a Son.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 2d April, at Moonshere, Capt. Francis Letter, of the 2d Regiment of Cavalry.

On Tuesday the 19th April, Alexander Binny Hall, the infant son of John Hall, Esq.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

John Andriether Thomson, of Charlton in Fiffe, to Miss Adam, only daughter of William Adam, Esq.

In October 1807, James Gibson, Esq. of the Adelphi London, to Miss Duff, daughter of Lieut. Colonel John Duff, of the Honourable East India Company's Service.

At Baranilla, Captain John Eckford, of the Hon. East India Company's Naval Service, to Miss Robina Scott Moncrieff, only daughter of Alexander Moncrieff, of Baranilla, Esq.

At Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 27th October, Peter Ewart, Esq. late in the service of the Hon. East India Company to Miss Jane Lunnie, second daughter of Archibald Lunnie, Esq. writer to the Signet.

Thomas Hawkshaw, Esq. Colonel of the 2d Regt. of Native Infantry, Bengal Establishment, to Miss Percival, eldest daughter of Robert Percival, Esq. of Knightbrooke, County of Meath.

EUROPE BIRTHS.

June last, in Hall's Street, Cavendish Square, the Lady of Sir George Barlow, Bart. and K. B. of a Son.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Captain Henry Burges, late of the Chesterfield East India Company, died at Bristol Hotwells, Henry George Prettyman, Esq. son of the Reverend Archdeacon Prettyman, and nephew of the Bishop of Lincoln.

On his passage from Bengal, Thomas Preston, Esq. Captain in the Hon. East India Company's Corps of Engineers.

Lieutenant Charlton, of His Majesty's ship Mars; killed in a duel with Lieut. Guthrie, of the Marines, of the same ship.

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

Table with 5 columns: Date, 7 A. M., Noon, 3 P. M., 8 P. M. Rows for May 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and a note for 7th A short shower at 11 A. M. with distant Thunder.

Arrivals.—Reverend Mr. Bathurst, and Mr. Thomson, Chaplains.—Lieut. John Riddell, Military Institution.—Lieut. C. Swanston, do.—Lieut. Hanson, do.—Lieut. C.G. Alves, 1st Bat. 10th Regt.—Lieut. J. Toriano, 2d Bat. 16th Regt.—Lieut. J. A. Gibson, 2d Bat. 25th Regt.—S. A. Sargeon, — B. J. Ward, — J. D. Turner and T. Edwards, Commanders.
Departures.—W. Ellis, Esq.—Assistant Surgeon W. Browne, 80th Regt.

Calcutta, — April 25, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Boxes are open at the *General Post Office*, for the receipt of Letters for Europe, to be forwarded on the Honorable Company's undermentioned Ships:—

Regular Ship—*Ceylon*,
Sarab Christiansa,
 Extra Ships—*Diana*,
Glo., and
Northampton.

J. H. DOYLEY, Post Master General.
 General Post Office,
 April 20, 1808.

On Saturday evening arrived off Calcutta, the American ship *William*, Capt. Emery, from Salem 122 days, that is she failed from thence on the 12th December. This is the first arrival here from that quarter, for many months; and it may indicate the probability of existing differences between America and Great Britain, being in a train of amicable adjustment; for otherwise, we suppose, the American would not have undertaken a voyage of such length. Captain Emery has not brought with him any American Papers, and affords no particular information on political affairs, further than that the general opinion amongst the Eastern States of America was, that there would be no War with Great Britain.

That it is the interest of America to remain at Peace, is manifest; but whether it would be equally so to Great Britain, may be more problematic.

We have ascertained from information received by the *William*, on which we do rely, that although the differences between Great Britain and America, were not absolutely accommodated at the period of Captain Emery's departure, 12th December, nor a doubt was entertained of the whole being fully and satisfactorily adjusted on the arrival of Mr. Rose, who was hourly expected from England.

It must however, be remarked, that at the time of the *William's* leaving Salem, no intimation of the blockading orders of the King in Council of the 11th of Nov. had been received in America.

These Orders would no doubt occasion great surprize, in that quarter of the World, and would, probably, occasion difficulties and demur, in the pacific negotiations.

The accounts by the *William*, give advice of the safe return of the following vessels to America from Bengal; viz.

<i>The Fame</i> ,	Captain Briggs,
<i>Catharine</i> ,	— Bickford,
<i>Eliza and Mary</i> ,	— White,
<i>Mary Ann</i> ,	— Norris,
<i>Exeter</i> ,	— Osgood,
<i>Oliver Ellsworth</i> ,	— Ely,
<i>Pallas</i> ,	— Edwards,
<i>Mount Vernon</i> ,	— Lee, (late [Cheever,])
<i>Afa</i> ,	— Ellis,
<i>Endeavour</i> ,	— Downing,
<i>Minerva</i> ,	— Kinsman,
<i>Mary</i> ,	— Bray, and
<i>Janus</i> ,	— Endicott,

all from Calcutta, and had safely arrived previous to the departure of the *William*.

The *Java*, Captain Lander, and the *Galliver*, Captain Lee, had not arrived.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. S. Forrester, of the ship *Endeavour*, a young gentleman of high promise, and son of the owner of that ship, leapt out of one of the windows of the cabin, when within a fortnight's sail of America, and was unfortunately drowned.

In consequence of the strong indications of a friendly settlement of the existing differences, several vessels were preparing in the different American Ports, to enter on voyages to India, and we have no doubt that in a few months the intercourse between India and America will be restored to its former footing.

Various accounts sales having been received in America, of the former low prices in India, of Madeira Wines and Brandies, no further expectation of these articles was likely to be made for some time to come. Their remittances to India in future will be made chiefly in Bullion.

Colonel Aaron Burr, whose trial on a charge of High Treason against the United States, has made so much noise, has been finally acquitted on that charge.

Letters of the 6th inst. from Bombay, mention Colonel Malcolm, with the rank of Brigadier General, was expected to leave that city, on his mission to the Westward, on the 20th inst.

At the date of the above letters, no account had reached Bombay, of the sailing of the *Sapphire* sloop of war, from England, nor of the arrival of the *Georgiana*, at Madras.

The Domestic War in St. Domingo still continued in the latter end of September. At that period General Christophe was on the eve of setting out at the head of an army of 10,000 men to attack his rival Pignon. The latter was in considerable force; and a most desperate resistance was expected.

The representation in Parliament of Donegal having become vacant, the contest for that County threatened to be very violent, as the two Marquisses of Abercorn and Wexley had united their Interest to support Colonel Montgomery, in opposition to Mr. Brooke, the nephew of the late Member.

We are informed of a fact which may account to many of our Readers for the disappointment in the receipt of their expected answers to their letters forwarded from Bengal to England by the ships *Walthamstow* and *Sovereign*. It appears that the packets of letters forwarded by these ships, were sent by mistake, to the Honorable Company's Baggage Warehouse, in London, where they remained 6 weeks, before the mistake was discovered.

Some further particulars have been received respecting the Action betwixt H. M. ship *Terpsichore* and the Semillante, contained in a letter from an Officer, who was on board the former.

It appears, that the *Terpsichore* after seeing the *Homeward Fleet* in safety at Point de Galle, was proceeding on her return to the Sand Heads, when she fell in with the *Semillante*, and an Action commenced, which lasted nearly an hour; unfortunately, one of the *Terpsichore's* main deck gun burst, very probably, by being overloaded, which too frequently occurs, from the excess of ardour in British tars, when going into action. A number of men were killed & wounded by the unfortunate accident, and the casualties were greatly increased by hand grenades, and other combustibles being thrown on board the *Terpsichore*, which occasioned the explosion of several cartridges, by which a number of men were killed and dreadfully scorched, many of whom afterwards died.

The Fire of the *Semillante* having been chiefly directed at the masts and rigging of the *Terpsichore*, she succeeded too well, in disabling her, and then was enabled to get out of cannon shot. The *Terpsichore*, however, continued the pursuit, but on the fifth day the last fight of the *Semillante*. On the sixth day, they fell in with a Brig, which had been captured by the *Piedmontese*; she was taken possession of, and sent to Madras, but had not arrived there.—It was supposed, a fortnight would be required to repair the damages of the *Terpsichore*.

Extract of a Letter from Bankipore, dated 14th April 1808.

"An unparalleled instance of audacity was evinced a few evenings ago, at Digga, near Dinapore, by a numerous gang of Robbers, who attacked a Gentleman's house at that place, between the hours of 11 and 12, with lighted torches, and armed with Matchlocks, Swords, and other weapons, having previously secured the Chokedars, and other servants, they broke open the doors of the lower apartments and took away property to the estimated value of Twenty two Thousand Rupees. The Gentleman who dwelt in the House, being then sleeping upstairs, was awoke by the tumult below, but being alone had no other means of repelling the plunderers than a double barrel Gun, with which he wounded two or three of the gang, but could not prevent their taking away their booty. It is to be lamented, that though an almost incessant fire was kept up from the matchlocks of the Robbers, no timely assistance from the neighbourhood was afforded to the sufferers.—Some few of this daring banditti, we are informed, have been apprehended by the Police Officers, and are now in confinement; it is to be hoped, they will be the means of leading to further discoveries, and ultimately to the recovery of the stolen property."

[Ind. Gaz.

A little French boy of ten years old, was employed in the late action between the *St. Fiorenzo* and the *Piedmontaise* frigates, in serving one of the guns belonging to the latter ship. By the effect of a single broadside, every man was swept from the gun, and the boy was left alone to manage it as he could. The gun happening to be loaded, he took a match, and very deliberately fired it off, after which he sat down on the deck and began to cry—apparently, because he had nothing else to do.

APRIL 20, 1808.

Major L. F. Smith, late of the *Mahrattah* Service, accompanies Sir Harford Jones, on his Embassy to Persia, as Secretary.—Major Smith was on board the *Sapphire*.

The Hon. Company's Ships *Tigris* and *Experiment*, whose arrival at Madras, was noticed in the *Extraordinary Mirror* of Wednesday last, touched at the Cape, and sailed thence on the 5th January.

The *Nautilus* cruiser, Lieut. Hamilton, arrived in the river, on Friday last, from Madras, whence she sailed on the 7th inst. The packets

of the *Tigris* and *Experiment*, have been brought round from Madras, by the *Nautilus*—the letters by these packets were distributed from the General Post Office, on Saturday last.

A small packet from Sir Harford Jones, forwarded from the Cape to Madras, by one of the lately arrived extra Indiamen, has been brought round to Calcutta, by the *Nautilus*.

Official Notification has been received by the *Georgiana*, of the following Officers of the Bengal Establishment, having retired from the service, viz.

Lieutenant Col. John Duff of the 10th Regt. Native Infantry.
 Captains John Kelly, and Menzies Duncan, of the 12th Native Infantry.

And in the Medical Department,
 Doctor Francis Balfour, Head Surgeon.—T. Philips, J. Howison, — W. Harper, — T. L. Stokes, — Surgeons.

Thomas Caffement, Esq. Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment, died at Lisbon, in July last.

On Monday last, the ship *Caramandel*, Captain W. Lenton, arrived in the River from Batavia and Tranquebar. She sailed from the former Port, on the 22d February, and from Tranquebar on the 11th Curt.—Brings no news from either Port.

The *Caramandel* sailed some time ago from Ceylon, as a Oartel, with Dutch Prisoners of War.

The accounts sales of Indigo, at the India house in September last, exhibit a very considerable depression in the price of every quality of that article. This effect however is considered as temporary, and arising from the particular state of public affairs at that time. About one third of the whole quantity of Indigo, put up to sale was bought in, under the belief that the price would undergo a very material advance in the course of the winter, or as soon as the intercourse with the Continent through neutral mediums, became more open.

A Correspondent in the *Duosh* has transmitted the following paragraph, in a letter dated the 3d Curt.

"Yesterday morning a few well known sportsmen entered the field, and after trying about, for nearly an hour, one of the largest Wolves, according to the recollection of the oldest and most experienced Sportsmen, broke cover, and took the direction of Ballelea, through the Grass Jungle of Poorbie, across the country, a mile below Naungong, back to Bunde Serace and direct to Soman, through the Village of Pounrie, where he received the first Spear from a gentleman, formerly a Member of the Hog-hunting Club. This wound however seemed rather to encrease his speed and ferocity, for after running through Koroutah, Dalmie, Hussenpore, Cawdergung and Jamley, he made a stand, and charged the foremost of the Hunt, absolutely bit the spear in two, and made off for the Kurowley Jeel, which he dashed into and crossed, followed by the whole of the Hunt as they came up.—Here it was, that the famous Horse Sir Charles, fell, and instantly expired. By this accident the Field was deprived of the assistance of one of the first sporting Characters of the party, which however by no means checked the ardour of the Hunt. The Wolf being headed back, took the direction of Tucklegorh, and thence on to Baberpoor, crossing the Rhunde, and made towards the Illah, where he was killed after a run of twenty-one miles."

THE WEATHER.

During the last twenty years, has scarcely ever been known to continue so extremely mild and pleasant, as it has invariably been from the 1st of January last, which cannot be better exemplified, than by a Gentleman's kitchen garden, in the vicinity of tank square, where french beans are almost in bloom, turnips, radishes, and spinach, in high perfection.

The Thermometer continues from 88 to 90—on Thursday, it was down to 81, in consequence of a most seasonable and refreshing shower early that morning.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

Piece goods, of every description, are in great abundance, but not saleable.

The sale of opium, is very dull, with few purchasers; and what averaged 1545 Sicaa Rupees at the February sale, we are sorry to say, is now at 1250, and even that only nominally; chiefly owing to the glutted state of the eastern markets, and the situation of Portugal, a very great proportion of what came to market being annually exported by the vessels of that nation to Macao &c.

Cotton is scarce, and in demand, being from 16—12, to 16—14 unpecked, or 18 in the Bales.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
 APRIL 23, 1808.

This morning, accounts were received in town of the arrival in the river of the *Procris* sloop of war, commanded by Captain Gordon. The *Procris* left England on the 17th December. The following Intelligence has been received by this opportunity.

In consequence of an application from the Prince Regent, dated but two days before the Proclamation by which the *Tigus* was shut against the English, His Majesty's Ministers fitted up a squadron of eight sail of the line, besides frigates, and transports for the conveyance of five thousand troops. The squadron left England on the 12th of October, under the command of Sir Sydney Smith, and soon afterwards anchored off the Tagus. A frigate was immediately dispatched by Sir Sydney to discover the dispositions of the Portuguese Government, but was very soon obliged to return by the fire of the batteries which opened upon her.

Sir Sydney then sent his Secretary on shore in disguise, with orders to open a communication, if possible, with the Prince Regent. Several days appear to have been occupied in this attempt, which proved successful on the 24th of October. The Prince Regent was informed that Sir Sydney had orders, in compliance with the application of the Portuguese Government, to aid the embarkation of the Royal Family, and in the event of their refusal to quit Portugal, it was further stated that hostilities would be immediately commenced. The Prince Regent determined in four hours to abandon the Country of his birth, and twenty transports, accompanied by nine Portuguese and four English ships of the line having on board the Royal Family, most of the Nobility, and a great number of Artificers of every description, were under weigh on the 29th of October. At this time the French army was within twenty miles of Lisbon, a fact which the Minister of the Portuguese Government, whose name we have not been able to learn, had found the means of concealing from his master. This man is happily on board of the Fleet, and will, it is said, take his trial for high treason on the arrival of the squadron at Rio Janeiro.

Before the departure of the Royal Family, the guns of most of the batteries were spiked by order of the Prince Regent, and six sail of Russian ships of war, then lying in the Tagus, were expected to fall into the hands of the English.

The Island of Madeira has fallen into our hands without a struggle. Sir Samuel Hood with four sail of the line, and four thousand troops under the command of General Beresford was directed to proceed against the Island, where he arrived two days after the departure of the Royal Family. Our troops were invited to take amicable possession, in consequence of orders left for that purpose by the Prince Regent, but it is said that the I. habitants felt much disappointment on learning, afterwards, that it was to be retained in the name of the English Government.

Bombay, — April 27, 1808.

In addition to the intelligence, from Madras, private letters mention that Buonaparte is on his way to Rome to be crowned Emperor of the West.

An important change is also said to have taken place in the administration of affairs at home. Lord Sidmouth has succeeded the Duke of Portland, and Marquis Wellesley is Prime Minister and Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

22d April, arrived the Ship *Worcester*, Commander Samuel Fowler from Madras.

Passenger:—Major Pierce,—Captain Whitefield,—Captain Dr. Bergein,—Captain Manfon,—Mr. Thomas Wynne,—Lieut. Vanocot,—Lieut. Vandalute,—Mrs. Fleming,—Mrs. Burgess,—Mrs. Roberts,—Miss Burgess,—Mr. W. Preston,—4 Children and 70 Invalids.

On the same day arrived H. M. ship *St. Fiorenzo*, from Colombo, Commander William Dawson, 1st Lieutenant.

24th April H. M. Ship *Sapphire*, from England, Captain G. Davies.

Passenger:—Sir Hertford Jones, Persian Ambassador.

THE GLOBE, — DECEMBER 9.

We received, this morning, the *Hamburg Correspondent* of the 18th and 20th ult. The most interesting part of their contents relative to Denmark, and brings accounts from Copenhagen to the 11th inst. The Danes are pouring troops into Zealand, from the neighboring Islands and Holstein. Forty-nine Englishmen, from the ships that have been taken and carried into Elsinour, were brought to Copenhagen, on the 2d inst. The Captains lodge at the hotel kept by Mølle, but are under a guard. The general military commission appointed for the trial of the persons under arrest, who signed the capitulation of Copenhagen, consists of Prince Frederick of Hesse, Major General Count Brandt, M. Von Binzer and the Auditor and General Rotenstand, his Register.

Bonaparte set out, on the Morning of the 16th from Paris, on a visit to Milan and Venice. He is expected back early in this month.

An article, dated Calais, states, that the Courier who failed on the 15th inst. for Dover, in a Flag of Truce, was charged with dispatches from the Emperor of Austria for our Court.

The British troops which were in Egypt, are stated to have arrived at Malta. Caulincoust set out for Russia on the 22d.

(Continued after the Poetry)

THE SUN.—DECEMBER 5.

The return of Mr. Pierrepont from Sweden gave rise to a report that a rupture was on the eve of taking place between this country and Sweden, and considerable uneasiness was felt by several Merchants upon the subject.

"The Swedish Frigate (Freya) proceeds immediately from Sheerness to the North, where such vessels as mean to avail themselves of her convoy are to assemble before Monday next, on which day she will sail for Sweden. I have thought it necessary to communicate this to you for your own information; and in order that it may be made known to all those whom it may concern—you are not to infer from the sailing of this Frigate, that there is any apprehension of a rupture between Great Britain and Sweden; on the contrary, the two Countries have never been on better terms—You will, therefore, be so good as to contradict every report of an opposite nature."

We are glad to find that the Writers of Opposition are sensible of the impossibility of contradicting the assertion, that to the conduct of the late Ministers, the tergiversation of Russia is to be traced.—They no longer deny the effect, but employ themselves in vindicating the causes which produced it. They ask, however, "Was it not co-operation with bold from the Country the blessing of Peace, because they would not abandon the interests of their Ally?"

Now we will give credit to the writer of this paragraph, for a more intimate acquaintance with the proceedings of Mr. Fox and Lord Howick than we can boast, but from the Documents which were published, we certainly cannot discover that the Negotiation of 1806 was broke off on the question of Russia. Was Sicily a point in which Russia took an interest? Was the concern in the disputes about the *Uffspedetta* and the *Stanzas* or was it out of pure regard for Alexander that our Ministers resented the injurious treatment which Lord Lauderdale met from M. Talleyrand?

But, it is said, the Emperor "did not desire that we should unite our forces with his"—No: but he required a *diversion* in his favour; and this we undoubtedly could have effected either in Italy or in Pomerania.

It appears further, that Russia "awaited its only a Loan in England," and this assistance was refused by the late Ministers. This new fact is gratuitously admitted by their Advocate! But this we suppose, was economy! It would have interfered with Table A or Table B, and made it necessary to calculate arithmetically the National Debt in 1826!

After one additional remark, we are quite willing to indulge the Writers of opposition in canvassing the question "on his own merits," without regard to particular Ministers.—It is enough for us that they wish for the adoption of this mode.

One of the Papers, advertising to the ridiculous charge of annoying the Russian trade, &c.; that this, at least, belongs to the present Ministers, who have issued in every Gazette Orders restraining the commerce of Neutrals. It would be sufficient to answer, that it was the commerce of Russia, in War, which we are accused of harassing; but perhaps a shorter answer is, that the first of the Orders is dated on the 11th of November; and the Manifesto which is supposed to allude to them was published at Petersburg on the 26th of October!

As a public question, we have not heard two opinions on the conduct of Alexander.

It has been well remarked, that whatever were the causes of disagreement in the prosecution of the War, the Peace of Tilsit was a sufficient revenge. But the Emperor is not contented with deserting us, he unites against us, and even reproaches us with being at war with France.

Those who are personally acquainted with Alexander, speak so highly of his amiable qualities, that we give with reluctance the true character to his conduct.

But it is necessary for the justification of Great Britain, to acknowledge that never was any thing so weak, as the recent conduct of this unfortunate Prince. We can hardly pity him. The aggrandizing Articles of the Treaty of Tilsit represent all feelings of compassion.

It is impossible to ascertain with accuracy at what moment Alexander's mind was actually made up to a rupture with England. We have shown that his measures have been long tending towards it; but the precise period of decision still remains in doubt. The question is only important, as it affects the conduct of Admiral Siniavin. It is as yet by no means clear, whether this Officer was in the secret of his Government when he carried his Squadron into the Tagus. We have very strong reasons for believing that M. Alopeus was perfectly unaware of what was going on at St. Petersburg; and we are inclined to think that Admiral Siniavin was equally uninformed.—Either Alexander was ashamed of his own conduct, or M. Savary obliged him to act so suddenly as to prevent him from accompanying his Declaration with the necessary precautions. If this be the case, his precipitancy has defeated its purpose.—The Fleet, though moored in the Tagus, is never likely to return to Russia; and a Frigate said to contain specie to the amount of 250,000, has

already been detained at Portsmouth. The last fact is a decisive proof of the darkness in which M. Alopeus was left; and we trust Admiral Siniavin was equally unacquainted with the treachery of his Court. He was bred in the English Navy, and would not willingly participate in measures hostile to Great Britain.

Yesterday morning his Majesty, Princess Augusta, Amelia, and Sophia, being the first time the rode on horseback since her indisposition, took an airing at 11 o'clock in the Great Park, and returned at one. We are happy to announce that Princess Sophia is perfectly recovered.

On Monday last Lord Hawarden and General Dowdwell arrived in London from India. On Tuesday they attended the Duke of York's public day, at his Office in the Horse Guards, and had audience of his Royal Highness.

Whole length paintings of their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, Royal Dukes and Princesses, are immediately to be prepared, by desire of the Queen, to decorate one of the principal apartments at Frogmore.

THE BRITISH PRESS.—NOVEMBER 30.

An express was sent off last night to Woolwich, with orders to expedite two ship loads of Congreve's rockets for one of the expeditions in contemplation of Government. Mr. Congreve will accompany the expedition; for the purpose of superintending the application of these destructive engines, as in the attack on Copenhagen.

Mr. Henry is coming home from the Baltic, having totally failed in his mission to conciliate the Danes.

His Majesty's ship *Cratelle*, & *Abundance* store ship, sailed, on Saturday, from Portsmouth, with a few other vessels for the Cape of Good Hope.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived, yesterday, with intelligence from that city to the 19th, from Copenhagen to the 12th, and Russia to the 5th inst. Our frigates command the passage of the Sound, and do not offer any neutral vessel to pay toll to the Danes, whose resentment against this country does not appear to have in any degree subsided.

The "*Robbers*" is the epithet which they use when speaking of the English. General Peyman has been removed from the Government of Copenhagen, and Prince Frederick of Hesse is appointed in his place. It was reported at Gottenburgh, that He and several other officers have been brought to trial.

Brunna was re-visited in October; but as the Paris Papers informed us that all differences had been finally arranged between the two Powers, the French troops have probably entirely evacuated the Antilian territory.

The French Ambassador, General Savary, makes a splendid figure at St. Petersburg, and attends the Emperor at all his parties. The latter had returned to that city early in this month, from a review of his troops. Private letters from Cronstadt, of the 4th, state that as the general opinion in St. Petersburg, that the Emperor Alexander was much offended by the attack on Copenhagen, and the seizure of the Danish fleet.

An Irish paper contains an advertisement, from which the following is extract:

"Whereas my lawful Wife, Mary Murphy, alias Humphrey, was kidnapped away from her Father's, J. In Humphrey's house, at Glanahale, in the county of Limerick, on the night of Sunday the 8th inst. by an old Goat. Now, in order to get intelligence where she may be found. I will pay a reward of FIVE GUINEAS, on being put in possession of her.

"TIMOTHY (his mark) MURPHY."

THE STATESMAN.—OCTOBER 16.

A vessel has arrived at Inverness from Cronstadt, the master of which relates, that, before he left that place, the Emperor Alexander had three times visited Cronstadt, for the purpose of viewing experiments made on a vessel, at some small distance, by the fire from the fortifications, that should a British fleet appear, the inhabitants might learn how far the fort of Cronstadt could afford protection. The Russians were highly elated with the success of these experiments, but expressed themselves very unwilling to go to war with England; the merchants, in particular, openly declared their determination to oppose it by every means in their power.

Arthur O'Connor, the Editor of the French *Argus*, in an address to the *Potentates* of the Continent, by a mistake of the Press, calls them the *Potentates* of the Continent!

If we should happen at last to be involved in a war with all the World, there will be a saving at least in the *Salary of Ambassadors*.

Bonaparte, it is said, eats no animal food; but that does not prove that he is no friend to the butchering trade!

OCTOBER 12.

A General Court Martial is about to assemble at Chelsea Hospital, of which Colonel Dilkes is to be the President, for the trial of Lieutenant M'Mahon, of the 69th, on charges preferred against him by Captain Sparkes, of the 51st, for improper behaviour to the Commander of the 1st Dr. Cashmere's Indian, in which he came passenger to England.

In the sitting of the 11th instant, the French Legislative Body converted into a law, the *projet* which fixes the maximum of the penalties of Mi-

nisters, Grand Officers of the Empire, and their widows, at 20,000 francs.

The following is a Copy of Admiral Gambier's Public thanks to Captain Peter Puget, of His Majesty's ship *Goliath*, for the spirited conduct of the advanced Squadron before Copenhagen, which were placed under his command: Prince of Wales, Copenhagen, April 23, 1807.

SIR,

Having observed, with great satisfaction, the spirited conduct of the fleets, armed ships, bombs, gun-brigs, tenders and boats, under your direction, which so gallantly opposed the Crown Battery, black ships, praams, and gun-vessels of the enemy, for so many hours this day, I have to desire you will accept, of your own part, and communicate to the commanders, officers, and crews of the several ships, vessels, and boats that were so ably engaged, my highest praise and approbation of the bravery and energy which was displayed by the whole Squadron on that occasion.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant, J. GAMBIER.

Captain Puget, commanding the Advanced Squadron before Copenhagen.

OCTOBER 10.

His Majesty the King of Saxony will shortly proceed to Warsaw, to be inaugurated there in his new quality of Duke of Warsaw.

HAMBURGH.—NOV. 13.

It appears that S. Baltiana, the French Minister at Constantinople, has left that city, in consequence of some sudden disagreement between the Turks and the French.

It is generally believed here, that the French and Americans are on the eve of a rupture, as the Danes no longer respect, in the smallest degree, American property wherever it is found.

The French troops, in great force are in full march through Dalmatia.

The greatest distress prevails here, at Holstein and other places on the Continent.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The British Military Force in South America consisted of the following corps & detachments—

Table with columns: Corps, Detachment, Comd. Officers, Effective strength. Lists various military units such as Royal Artillery Detachment, 5th Company, 250; Rifle Regt, 1st Troop, 80; 6th Drag Guards, 4 Troops, Lt Col Kingston, 300; etc.

Forming a Total of not less than . . . 9933 men

EARL GREY'S FUNERAL.

The remains of the late Earl Grey were conveyed, from Followden House, Northumberland, for interment at Howick, where they were deposited in the family vault. The funeral was attended by the present Earl and Countess, Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Grey, and the Hon. Commissioner Grey. The late Earl was Aid de Camp to Prince Ferdinand, at the battle of Minden, where he was wounded in the foot. His Lordship's charities were only limited by his means. His heart was unbounded, and no deserving object ever sought relief at Followden House in vain. The same benevolent spirit which he carried with him into retirement, was uniformly displayed in his military career, through the whole of which the comfort of the private soldier was a peculiar object of his care.

ABRAHAM NEWLAND'S FUNERAL.

The remains of Abraham Newland, Esq. were deposited in St. Saviour's Church yard, the parish in which he was born.

About eleven o'clock the funeral procession moved from his house in Highbury-place, and was joined on the way by several carriages. It passed the bank at two o'clock. In the following order:—

- Two Bank Porters. Ten Persons in deep mourning on horseback. Flame of Feathers The Hearse, containing the Body. Six Mourning Coaches. His Private Coffin A number of Gentlemen's Carriages. The deceased was driven by his own Coachman.

On the Hearse passing the back part of the Change, there was a momentary suspension of all business, every one stood to contemplate the remains of this very worthy and respectable man.—The preceding day, his will was proved at Doctors Commons, the duty of which, under the Legacy Act, amounted to 1400l.



IMMORTALITY!

When Fate, on tablets of immortal frame, Sought to preserve great Nelson's glorious Name; She fix'd on those of adamantian clift, Form'd to exist, while time itself shall last; But words too faint the fond, her art too weak The Hero's praise at Trafalgar to speak! At last she seiz'd the fates of death, and deep Cut off his Name, and gave it Fame to keep.

'Tis thus, in Britain's Crisis will be shown A Britain's loyalty is all his own; Nearer his Soul can feel—his Country craves, And Britain's glory—never will be lost! May 7, 1868.

DIE OR BE FREE.

Invastion's fierce myriads now hover afloat, To arms! Patriots! Warriors! and rush into war! How glorious! how glorious! undaunted to stand, O nobly to fall with our dear Native Land! Shall they, who at Greffy and Agincourt bled, Bush to see their vile Sins in captivity led? No! hence ever onward! 'Tis Nature's decree, Like our Fathers of old, we'll die—or be free!

Can slaves, crouching slaves, our firm bosoms appeal? Ignobly, unmourn'd, unreveng'd, must we fall? Or fold, groan, and weep, 'neath a talk-mast's hand? Hold life as a gift? and think at command? Hail! Hail! heroes, all hail! I love thy memory we swear! By Nelson's great death! by each size we hold dear, To bend at the throne of no Tyrant the knee! Grim Death! thou art welcome, but we will die free!

Shall our fields be laid waste! Shall our hamlets be burn'd? Our honours Sires murder'd? Our cities o'erthrown? Our sweet smiling babes wear the hard goring chain? Our Matrons, our Virgins, be outrage'd and slain? Dread Ruler of Armies, on whom we recline, Who pour'st through our bosoms the ardour divine, Thou know'st that we never that moment will see, We'll guard our lov'd Sovereign, we'll die—or be free!

Ye Maidens of France, in wild agony moan! Your Lovers are doom'd never more to return, But mangled and gory shall bite the cold pluin! No more shall your vail-plans of ambition be vain; Unmov'd still Britannia his efforts shall bate, Her Navy triumphant still rules o'er the wave, And ages unborn, hail, with joy, the decree, Till Heaven's puffs away, favour'd Nelson be free!

(Continued from the Second Page.)

The French funds were, on the 23, 86 fr. 35 cents.

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

Yesterday Edward Owen the old and well known harper, was brought to Bow-dreet, for examination before Mr. NARRES on the charge of robbing Jane Crowcher of Brompton row, of a gold watch and a 5l. Bank note, under pretence finding a diamond cross in the Green-Park, to sell the value of which she was entitled.

It appeared, that the parties connected with the Prisoner had, since his examination on Friday Evening, been to the profectionix, to endeavour to jail her off, to prevent her from appearing at the office yesterday, by offering to return her watch and 5l. note; but she was prevented from agreeing to this, by the interference of her brother.

A 5l. note, which was found upon the Prisoner, proved to be the same that he obtained from the profectionix. Although the could not identify it, a gentleman who paid it to her did.

Townsend, the Officer, who had the Prisoner in custody, thirteen or fourteen years since, when he was capitally convicted for a similar offence, was present, and recognized his old acquaintance. He declared that the prisoner looked no worse for his voyage to Botany Bay and back, although he had been there fourteen years, and is now seventy-two years of age.

When the Prisoner was at the office upon the charge for which he was capitally convicted, it was recollected by Townsend and others, that the laugh was then against the Prisoner, on account of his telling a tale, which was not believed, of his having been robbed by some footpads of 400l.; but which, however, has been proved to be true, under the following circumstances: It was well known among the tharps and thieves that the prisoner was a very close and saving man, and was supposed to possess the above sum, and that he carried it about with him. A plan was accordingly laid to rob him of it. Two of the Wheelers, the notorious pick-pockets, provided on the Prisoner to accompany them a few miles out of London, upon a day's pleasure in a chaise; some thieves took their station in a lane near Horseley, after dark, through which the Prisoner and the Wheelers were to pass, and on the chaise coming up, they stopped it, and demanded the Prisoner's & Wheeler's money; the Wheelers immediately jumped out of the chaise, and ran off across a field; and the robbers bear, ill-treated, and robbed the Prisoner of Cash to the amount of 400l. The Wheelers, who have often been before the public, make the following apology for their having been thieves from boys, viz. that their uncle, who died on board the hulks, used to take them out when he was going to commit depredations, to teach them thieving.

The Prisoner was committed to Newgate for trial.

Madras Theatre.

FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION PLAY.

On Monday next the 16th Instant, WILL BE PERFORMED THE VIRGIN UNMASKED, AND THE ANATOMIST. PANTHEON, May 10, 1808.

Public Advertisement.

By order of the Prize Agent.

To be sold by Public Sale, AT PORTO NOVO

On the 16th of May, AND EVERY DAY FOLLOWING,

TILL THE WHOLE ARE DISPOSED OF Twenty Seven Elephants,

CAPTURED on board different Danish vessels by His Majesty's Sloop Victor, Thomas Gröube, Esq. Captain.

The Elephants measure from 10 to 14 feet, are young, quiet, and in good condition. They may be viewed every day by an application to Mr. E. W. Stevenson, Master Attendant at Porto Novo.

CONDITIONS.

Ten per Cent to be paid down on the day of Sale and the residue in ten days, in default of which the deposit shall be forfeited, the Elephants shall be resold, and the first purchaser to be held responsible for any loss that may arise thereon and all advantage forfeited.

For the convenience of purchasers the Elephants will be put up singly and must be paid for before carried away, and the moment its knocked down all expenses and risk will be borne by the purchaser.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY FRANCK & THOMSON,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 13th Instant,

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

A QUANTITY of Hosiery, Perfumery, and Confectionary, also Invoices of Tin and Glass Ware, Charts of the Indian and China Seas, and a variety of other Articles,—in order to close an Investment.

Particulars of which will appear in Hand-Bills.

THE Trustees for the late Firm of Messrs. CHASE, CHINNERY, 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 Co-partnership, as they stood with Interest on the 31st August 1805, 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, 1808.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the late Mr. Christopher Flood, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Mrs. Martha Branson, as the Widow of the said deceased. All persons having claims upon the said Estate are requested to state the same, and those who hold property of or stand indebted to the said Estate are requested to deliver over such property and pay the amount of such their debts to Mr. JOHN BRANSON for and on behalf of the Administratrix.

Madras, 3d May 1808.

By Order of the Prize Agents,

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY, the 16th Instant;

Sale to Commence

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

THE CARGO

OF

THE DANISH SHIP

SOPHIA,

Prize to His Majesty's Ships

RUSSELL AND VICTOR,

CONSISTING OF

FOURTEEN barrels of Copper—twelve bags of ditto—fifty-eight bales of Indigo—three bales of Myrrh—fifty-three bags of Cloves a few Cafes of Oil of Cloves—two bales containing 2,880 pieces of Muggadooties—four bales containing 1,394 pieces of Cootenies—fifty-two bales and one parcel of Raw Silk—eleven chests containing Liqueurs—eleven Chests of French Claret (Chateau Margeau) one bag of Beans—a few bags of Anniseed—Carraway and Cummin Seed—four Iron bottles of Quick Silver—one box of Mace.

AND

VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES.

Terms of Sale:—Ready Money

N. B. The Sale will continue every succeeding day, till the whole is disposed of.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

On SATURDAY, the 21st May,

Sale to Commence

AT 1/4 PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

AT THE HOUSE NOW OCCUPIED BY Messrs. Waddel, Stevens & Jack,

IN FORT ST. GEORGE,

THE WHOLE OF

Their Valuable Stock in Trade

CONSISTING OF

AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION

OF

GOODS.

Of Various Descriptions.

Catalogues are published, and may be had on application at the Auction Room.

Particular attention will be paid to all orders from the country, if accompanied with references.

Orders for any part of the Goods will be executed by Messrs. WADDEL, STEVENS & JACK, until the day of Public Sale, and very considerable deductions will be made from the Madras Prices.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

All purchases to be paid for, and cleared away within five days from the day of purchase, in default of which the articles will be resold at the loss and expence of the first purchaser with all advantages forfeited.—No article can be delivered under any consideration unless previously paid for.

N. B. The sale will commence, at half past ten o'clock of every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, till the whole is disposed of.

By order of the Prize Agents.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 12th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

THE DANISH SHIP

SOPHIA,

AS SHE NOW LIES IN MADRAS ROADS,

PRIZE TO

His Majesty's Ships

RUSSELL and VICTOR.

BURTHEN 252 Tons on thereabouts, with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Standing and running Rigging as from Sea.

The above vessel was called the Erinna (a Lisbon Packet) said to be a London built ship, is coppered and copper bolted, and a remarkable fast sailer.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per Cent of the purchase money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the residue within ten days, in default of which, she will be put up and resold at the loss and expence of the first purchaser with all advantages forfeited.

The vessel will be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down.

The expence of conveyance to be borne by the purchaser.

A list of stores may be seen on application at the office of Messrs. BINNY and DENNISON, and at the Auction-room.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY the 12th Instant,

Sale to Commence,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

FIFTY EIGHT pair of LEATHER PANTALOONS—Sixty-two pair of LEATHER BREECHES—and six dozen of WALKER and M'CLARY'S CLARET.

To be Sold by Public Auction

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY, the 19th Instant,

Sale to Commence

AT 10 O'CLOCK

AN Invoice of Hosiery &c. Consisting of Superfine White Cotton Gloves, Single and Double White Cotton Night Caps, Mens 1/2 Cotton Hosiery, Ladies and Gentlemen's Superfine and Extra Superfine White Cotton Hosiery, Ladies and Gentlemen's Superfine and Extra Superfine Silk Hosiery, Rich Lace Cloaks, Men's Patent Silk Hosiery, Officers best long Silk Sashes, Rich Gold Army Sword Knots.

ALSO

Part of an Invoice of Haberdashery.

AND

Twenty five pair of Europe Boots.

AT THE SAME TIME

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

Several Rolls of Ribbon of Colours,—Three Morocco Shaving cases, with Razors,—A few Groce of Coat Buttons.

AND

A few Cards of Thread Lace, and Black Ditto.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY the 12th Instant,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

TWO BAGS

OF

RAW SILK.

For Sale on Commission.

BY J. DOBBIN,

BENGAL Salt Petre, by the Bag at One Pagoda and a Quarter per Maud. If 6 Bags are taken a deduction of Quarter of a Pagoda will be made from each Maud.

For Private Sale.

A PAIR of very handsome Bay Cutch Horses, are strong enough for a Coach or Carriage, and perfectly steady in Harness Price - - - Pagodas 650

A London built Chariot with a pair of strong Bay Horses, fast trotters, and let of plated Harness - - - Pagodas 750

Application to be made to Mr. W. Hogg on the Mount Road.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING,

In the Second Class.

THURSDAY, 5TH MAY, 1808.

No. 7726 a Prize of 2500 Star Pagodas.

No. 2404 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 2383 2077 7238 9137 9189 11570 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 6670 8480 9184 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

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HEEFKE AND SON, AGENTS.

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

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ASIATIC MIRROR,—APRIL 27, 1808.

In contemplating the late accounts received from Europe by the *Procris*, of which a few of the principal features were rapidly sketched, in the *Mirror Extraordinary*, of Saturday last, it cannot have escaped notice, that the lately remaining Nations of the Continent, have passed almost instantaneously, from a state of comparative freedom to absolute vassalage; that they have made a final surrender of the remnant of their sovereignty and independence, to the Dictator Napoleon; that the war has taken a wider scope, that Russia and Portugal are now added to the list of the Enemies of Great Britain; and that in all probability, long before this time, Sweden, yielding to the irresistible necessity, has joined the general league of the Continent: and, lastly, that Austria, having concluded a Treaty with France, by which she has been compelled to shut her remaining ports against British Trade and produce, must be regarded as having also joined the stupendous Chaos, the *rudis indigestaque moles* of hostility against Great Britain.

Thus it appears that the whole of Europe, including the Continent and all its Islands, which a few years ago, comprized at least thirty distinct states, contains now no more than two independent Powers, namely Great Britain and France. On the issue of the Contest, in which these two Nations are now engaged, depend the destinies of the universe. Every step therefore of that great Contest has become more deeply interesting to all countries and to all individuals, whether of the civilized or of the barbarous World.

On attentively considering the circumstances and progress of this Contest, it does not appear that the situation of Great Britain, however arduous and difficult it is admitted to be, is rendered either more dangerous or difficult by the late increase in the number of her enemies. As to Continental Friends, all the experience of the past is in proof that as Allies, they were not merely useless, but injurious to the allied cause. Were we patiently to review the whole or any part of the Continental Alliances of Great Britain from the beginning of last century, down to the late coalition with Russia and Prussia, we should find abundant reason to congratulate the country on being detached, we hope for ever, from all Continental connection. There are, moreover, certain advantages gained by standing singly in the Contest, of obvious and immediate application: If the political like the natural situation of Great Britain, be now completely insulated, she becomes in consequence more firm in her position, and her means more concentrated. The object of her struggle is more exalted; it is peculiarly her own, and more congenial to her people, and thus presents additional incitements to rouse her national energies; while her finances are exempt from enormous subsidies; and her counsels, her warlike plans and operations are unfettered by views of co-operation, or by the partial and dissenting opinions of Allies.

The accession of Russia and Portugal to the cause of France, may perhaps tend to the further annoyance of the British Trade. That however will be the full extent of its operation. As to any danger from their hostility, it may in the present state of affairs, be safely put out of the question.

Such part of the Russian Navy as entered the Tagus, with the remaining Portuguese ships of war, must either fall into the hands of an English fleet, or be blockaded in port.

The designs of Bonaparte with respect to Spain, are clouded in mystery. It is believed that he has resolved to remove the present Family from the Throne. The *Moniteur* is almost entirely silent on the subject of the late transactions at Madrid.

Talleyrand and Berthier have been lately sent from France into Holland. Some new decrees, or changes of more importance are expected in that country.

Bonaparte has interdicted all navigation on the Weser. Some American vessels, though unacquainted with the decree, and which was issued after their arrival, have been condemned on this *ex post facto* order.

We learn by the late English papers, that General Sir James Craig and suite arrived after a short passage, at Quebec on the 13th of October, in the *Horatio* frigate.

The 98th Regiment and the Newfoundland Militia, arrived at Quebec nearly at the same time. In consequence of the arrival of these reinforcements, the 19th and 100th Regiments were ordered to Montreal; and various other measures were on foot in order to place His Majesty's Canadian Settlements in the most respectable state of defence.

We noticed in the last regular number of the *Mirror*, that the British Troops at Alexandria, in consequence of orders from home had evacuated that capital. We have the satisfaction to

observe that the British Prisoners captured at Rosetta and El Hamed, were delivered up as one of the conditions of the evacuation, and embarked with the Troops from Alexandria.

The official account of the evacuation of Egypt had not been published in England, at the date of the latest accounts received by the *Procris*. A translation of the Turkish dispatch, giving the enemy's detail of the transaction will be found in the next page.

Conjectures were various respecting the destination of the grand Expedition, which was expected to sail from England in the course of December under Sir Charles Cotton and General Spencer. The most prevalent opinion assigned Buenos Ayres as their object.

General Macfarlane and Brigadier General Hoton, command Brigades in the secret Expedition under General Spencer. A part of the force consists of a detachment of Artillery; the 7th, 8th, 13th, 29th, 32d, 50th and 82d Foot, and four battalions of the King's German Legion.—The first division of the 29th regiment commanded by the Honorable Colonel Lake embarked on the 7th of December. The embarkation of the 82d, commanded by Major Macdonald, was completed on the following day.

The force at Madeira under General Beresford, consists of two companies of Artillery; 3d Foot, 11th, 25th and 63d.

Sir John Warren sailed for Halifax early in December, in the *Swiftsure*.

Private letters and the accounts in the English papers concur in stating that the Winter had set in throughout England with unusual severity. About the middle of November the ground was covered with snow to the depth of 12 or 14 feet. The weather had also proved tempestuous, and occasioned great loss in lives and shipping on the Coast.

TURKISH ACCOUNT

OF THE

RE-POSSESSION OF ALEXANDRIA.

Translation of a Turkish Dispatch presented by his Excellency MOHAMMED ALI PACHA, Governor of Egypt, to his Highness the CAIMEKAN PACHA.

Upon the upper margin, to the left, is written the following note, in red letters, probably by the Reis Efferendi: "This is a dispatch of my slave, MOHAMMED ALI PACHA, Governor of Egypt."

"To His Highness the Most High, most Fortunate, most Generous Lord, my most Respectable and most Honored Brother.

The supreme will of his Highness being, that the impure presence of the English infidels, who had at the time taken possession, by surprise of the fortresses of Alexandria should cease to sully this territory, and that the said fortresses should be with the help of the Most High, retaken and submitted to its lawful possessor, in order to conform to the noble command, the frontispiece of which was decorated with the sacred character of the Imperial hand, and addressed to the Under-signed, his most humble slave. I hastened to assemble every thing that was necessary to the success of this military expedition; and from the first day of the moon of Djemazied Oughra (about the 8th August) I set off from Cairo at the head of all the cavalry, and the flower of the Infantry, and marched straight against the enemy.

"I pitched my camp in the plain of Damerkhor, six leagues from the place called Sed, an entrenched post of the English. I sent during the night a few of the light horse to the spot, for the purpose of reconnoitering the position of the English and the means to be taken for surrounding them. I marched forward myself, and secured the most proper place for the raising of my batteries, and for the introduction of the armed boats and gunbarks into the two lakes, which are upon both flanks of the Sed. This operation, performed in the silence of the night, having lasted for some time, could not be concealed from the knowledge of the boats which the enemy kept stationed upon the lakes. Accordingly, he fired many cannon shots, which happily did us no damage. However, this first movement on our part had already given him the alarm, and the next day we saw arrive, with the Major who had been sent to me twice before as a negotiator, the second in command of the English forces, accompanied by two other persons, and who took the title of Plenipotentiary, appointed both by the Commander of the Squadron, and by the General of the land forces, to conclude peace. The Plenipotentiary produced in support of his character his credentials. The sense of these writings, the language of the bearer, and the result of the conference, amounted upon the whole to these few words:—

"Is not the demand you make, in the name of his Highness your powerful Emperor, the restitution of the fortresses of Alexandria? Re-

turn us our prisoners who fell into your hands in the two engagements which took place at Rosetta, and we will return you the said place. I should also have referred to you the three armed ships of his Highness, had they not been sent to England; and I hereby formally engage to get them directly sent back to the sublime Porte."

"These propositions, which the English made without there being yet any attack on either side, having been weighed in Council, were accepted. It was considered that though the Infidels employ cunning and craft, the sword of the true Faith always predominates. On the other hand it was observed, that the post of Sed could not be carried, without landing troops there; and that, on account of the ground which the Nile leaves uncovered in its ordinary course, the landing depends absolutely on the great increase of the waters of that river, which having inundated the whole surface of the earth, would every where favour the entrance of the boats and the gunbarks. Now the overflow of the Nile has been middling this year and does not allow these barks to venture into this shallow water. It would, no doubt, be possible to take vengeance, by another means, of our enemies, but if we gave them time, they might receive succours and reinforcements. From these considerations, we confined ourselves to requiring some other conditions, and the accommodation was signed.

"I directly dispatched to Alexandria my Ribabia, Intendant and Lieutenant, Mouhammed Aga, in order to take immediate possession of the town and fortifications, of the artillery, warlike stores, and other things most essential; and myself, to-day, Tuesday, 19th of the Moon Redjele (22d Sept.) made my entry into this town, which has been at length purged of the Infidels who sullied it, and is now returned under the Musselman dominion, glory be to the Most High. So great a favour from the God of Mercy, and the signal grace which he vouchsafed to the most feeble of his slaves, in taking him for the instrument of the recapture of Alexandria, and of the execution of the Imperial will, must be exclusively attributed to the infinite merit of his Highness, my most august, most formidable, most powerful, and very miraculous Emperor and Master, and imputed to his fortunate star.

"The information of this conquest is the principal object of the present dispatch, which I have the honour of writing to your Highness by the Chief of my Tartars, and by his companion. I shall hasten to lay before your Highness the circumstantial account of this glorious event, the inventory of the cannons, atoms, stores, and other effects found in the town, and the copy of the Act of Convention, and to join to them the keys of the fortresses, and of the other fortifications.

"The whole will be presented to you, and laid at your feet, by your slave, Mustapha Aga, my intimate Tichichadar. This is all that I can at the first moment write here in haste. Moreover, goodness and benevolence belong to your Highness, &c. &c. The 19th of the Moon Redjele, in the year of the Hegira, 21st September."

DANISH WAR.

Since writing the first article of this sheet, the intelligence relating to the capture of the Danish fleet and capital has reached me. This is an event, which, though naturally to be expected, is well calculated to excite feelings of general joy.—When the expedition was going out, I, like the French, laughed at it; but, I, like the French, thought it was bound to the Prussian territories, and had in view "the deliverance of Europe," after the old Pitt fashion. This enterprise was really well conceived and well executed. It is, I hope, a mere beginning of what we ought long ago to have finished. We shall now see what that famous deliverer of Europe, the Emperor Alexander will do. The toast of "the liberty of the seas," drunk by the Imperial Banners at Tilsit, and echoed by the Russians and Americans, at Petersburg, on the anniversary of American Independence, will now, doubtless, receive an explanation. Mr. Munro, the American Minister in London, may now, without waiting for that "grave discussion," of which the *Morning Chronicle* speaks, with so much impartiality, venture to send word to his government, that it must endeavour to live happily under British dominion of the seas, until Napoleon shall be pleased to relax a good deal in his exercise of dominion by land. But to say the truth, no dispatches of this kind will be necessary: the American government will see, the moment that intelligence arrives, that we are not to be cajoled or bullied any longer by combinations of merchants and fund-holders; and, I must say this for the good citizens of that country, that, notwithstanding all their vehement language, they are, upon occasions like this, brought to listen to rea-

son as soon as any citizens in all the world. In short, if our ministers are firm, if they only say, in a positive manner, "we will uphold the ancient rights and practices of England upon the seas," from that moment the dispute with America is at an end—Napoleon, my readers may be assured, will now talk in a less confident strain about "a maritime piece." The Morning Chronicle, indeed, affects to see in this expression nothing more than "a piece with a maritime power;" but, I must think, that this is willful blindness; for, it appears to me impossible that any body, except, perhaps Mr. Whitebread and his Edinburgh Reviewers, should really be able to find out reasons whereon to found an opinion, that Napoleon means, or has meant, anything short of compelling us to make a positive surrender of all the rights upon the seas, which render our naval superiority of any use to us.—But, amidst his exultation, I must confess, that I am continually haunted with fears, that, by-and-by, all of a sudden, we shall find, that this vigour is a momentary flash, and that, at bottom, these ministers, like all the former, for many years past, will be ready to give up the rights of their country, if they should find it necessary to the preservation of their places. We shall have an overture from France to negotiate; the offer will be calculated to give a handle to the Whigs to clamour against "eternal war;" the Change will, perhaps, be by that time, ready to join them, and the synagogue to echo the cry; while dear, dear, dear Hanover will plead for peace in strains paternal. This I fear. Before this I fear, that all vigour will vanish like a dream; but, if this should be the case, though I shall not dare to print my execrations, I shall be at perfect liberty to execrate and to wait anxiously for the time, when baseness will bring down ruin upon itself.

[CORBETT]

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF CHANCERY, Dec. 8.

Garrick v. the Earl of Camden, and others.

This was a bill filed by the widow of the late celebrated David Garrick, Esq. against her husband's Trustees and Executors, under his last will and testament, for an account of the residuary property, a portion of which the Plaintiff claimed as the widow, and one of the next of kin to the Testator. By his will Mr Garrick bequeathed to his widow, a legacy of 1000l. to be paid immediately after his decease, and 5000l. more in twelve months after, together with his dwelling house in the Adelphi terrace, household furniture, plate, pictures &c.; also an annuity of 1500l. per annum during her life; but in case she should quit England for the purpose of residing elsewhere, or laid claim to a sum of 10,000l. then vested in the Fund for particular purposes, as specified in the will, then all the before-mentioned legacies and bequests were to be revoked, and she was only to enjoy an annuity of 1000l. per annum for life. The will devised a variety of other bequests and legacies to the Testator's sister and brothers, and others his next of kin, with a proviso enjoining the trustees not to pay the same, until the bequests and legacies to his wife should be amply secured and provided for, reducing, if necessary, the devises and bequests to his relations for that purpose; but, if unnecessary, then the Testator directed that the surplus or residue of his property should be divided among his "next of kin, in the same manner as if he had died intestate."

After the death of Mr. Garrick, it turned out that his property was considerably more than sufficient to answer all the purposes of his will; and that after payment of the widow's legacies, securing her annuity, and paying off all debts and legacies, there was an overplus in the hands of the trustees amounting to upwards of 50,000l. a portion of which sum the Plaintiff now claimed as the widow, and one of the next of kin of the Testator, in common with his other relatives; and the question for the consideration of the court was, whether she was so entitled.

The case coming on to be heard upon exceptions to the Master's report, Sir Arthur Pigot, Mr. Sirs. Hart, Alexander, Thompson, and Werhevell, for the Trustees and Legatees, ably contended that the Plaintiff being so amply provided for by the will of the Testator, according to the true construction of the real intention and meaning of the Testator, expressed throughout the whole of the will, and from the various cases and doctrines laid down upon this subject, she could not be considered to come within the meaning of the Statute of Distribution, as one of the next of kin; or entitled to any share of dower upon the residuary property, as the widow of a person dying intestate.

Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Richards, Mr. Serjeant Palmer, and Mr. Peppys, on the other hand contended, that the court was bound to act in this case as if the Testator had actually died

intestate, and consequently decide, that his widow was entitled to her portion of the property, in common with the deceased's other next of kin.

The Lord Chancellor, in pronouncing the judgment of the court, observed, that whatever might have been quoted from the judgments of other men who had sat in that place, or whatever might have been argued from modern doctrine upon this subject, it did not follow, that because a husband left to his next of kin, the wife was *prima facie* to be excluded; but in such a case as this, it became the bounden duty of the court to look through the whole of the will, and see whether it was the intention of the husband to include the wife along with those who are considered his next of kin: all he meant by the last clause (it was contended) was to make a disposition of his residuary property in the same way that the law would have done, had he died intestate; but it was necessary for the Court to go farther, and not take a part, without considering the whole of the will. The Testator died, leaving a wife, but no children, having two brothers and a sister, who had children. In making this will, then, he took into his contemplation all the circumstances of his property and situation of relationship with those Legatees, at the same time that the most anxious solicitude was expressed by him throughout the whole to make ample provision for his widow and secure her annuity. If, therefore, the property had been insufficient to pay off all the other devises and legacies, it was quite clear the widow could have taken no more than her annuity, unless it was also the intention of the Testator that she was to have the residue; and, in the event of her going out of the country there was no question that that would not only be a forfeiture of a portion of her annuity, but most clearly, of any claim she might have to the residuary property. Could it then be considered as the intention of Mr. Garrick, under this will, expressing, as he did, all that anxiety for his wife in securing her annuity, contemplating other events, namely, a second marriage, and the possibility of her leaving the kingdom, to have given her a portion of the residue, in common with the next of kin? The result of his Lordship's opinion was, that she was not entitled, in the ordinary sense of the word, to any share in the residuary property, as one of the next of kin to the Testator.

Foreign Intelligence.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12.—His Royal Majesty has been graciously pleased to allow Robert Daodas, a native of England, his wife and law-tutrix, to assume the title and armorial bearings of the noble Swedish family of Setton, and ordered them to be entered at the Herald's Office, in the list of the Swedish Nobility. — (*Stockholm Gazette*, Nov. 12.)

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—The Court Gazette of this day contains the following intelligence from Turkey:—

The head quarters of Field Marshal Prince Procorofsky have been transferred to Jassy, whither the whole of the Staff, and the Counsellor of State R. d. Sinikin have also proceeded. General Sergei Lascoroff has also arrived there from Roudchuk. No kind of movement is at present observed which indicates an intention to evacuate the two Principalities. — (*Abeille du Nord*, Nov. 17.)

MADRID, Oct. 22.—It appears that the French troops who march into Portugal, are to occupy the North; and the Spanish troops the South of that Kingdom.

An army of 30,000 men will be assembled near Badajoz. The Spanish army was never so strong as it is at present, and the Prince of Peace pays the utmost attention to the best possible organization of the troops. Nor is the marine Department any way neglected, and we flatter ourselves, that the Spanish Navy shall ere long have repaired the losses which it has sustained.

The Court will reward in the most distinguished manner the eminent services which General Liniers has rendered to Spain. — (*Abeille du Nord* of Nov. 13th.)

SMYRNA, Oct. 1.—The English Fleet has now left the Archipelago, probably with a view of observing the Russian Fleet under the orders of Admiral Sinavin, in the waters of Corfu.

A small Squadron only is left off the Dardanelles, which cuts off all communication between this place and Constantinople. From want of exportations, all our warehouses are filled with cotton, and other produce of the Levant, and specie is extremely scarce. — (*Hamburg Correspondent*, Nov. 17.)

TURKEY.

Oct. 14.—The Court Gazette contains, this day, an article from Turkey, to the following effect:—

"In consequence of the armistice concluded between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, the navigation of the Black Sea is become free; but

the advanced state of the season will permit only a small number of vessels to profit by this liberty.

"The Russian Officers and soldiers, prisoners of war, have been released from the slave prison, where they were confined at Constantinople. They will be conveyed to Odeffa in Ragusan vessels.

"The Turks have nominated Silistria as the place for carrying on the negotiations for a definitive treaty of peace; but many obstacles seem to stand in the way of the approaching opening of the congress.

"The Janissaries, after some fresh motions towards a rebellion, on the first of September received their pay, which had been in arrear for a considerable time.

"The 10th of September, General Gardanne, Ambassador from France to Persia, passed over from Tophana to Scouration on his journey to Tehran, by the way of Bagdad. This Minister is accompanied by Mirzer Mahmoud, Envoy from the Shah of Persia, the French Officers destined for the East Indies, Commercial Agents, and Missionaries."

VIENNA, Oct. 12.—The Archduke Charles is on his return from his journey to Bohemia, where he reviewed the different bodies of troops. A new distribution of them is expected.

DRURY-LANE.—The revived Opera of *Lionel and Clarissa*, which has been laid upon the shelf for twenty years, was performed on Saturday night. A great part of the music, most part of which was Dibdin's, and who perhaps composed the music for the songs, is exchanged for selections by Reeve, Corri, and Addison. All the characters were well sustained. The Opera was indeed well cast, and called forth the best powers, particularly of the vocal performers. Bannister's sturdy and homely personation of Colonel Oldby formed an excellent contrast to the levity of De Camp in the frivolous *Jessamy*. Braham performed *Lionel* with feeling, and introduced several airs with great effect. His first song was the old plaintive Irish melody of *Cosbun*, which he gave with great simplicity and sweetness. Miss Lyon displayed new powers in *Clara*, and sang her songs with great precision, execution, and spirit.

Smith was very respectable in *Jenkins*. His first song was loudly and deservedly encored. His deep notes were excellent. Miss Pope was, as usual, characteristically humorous in *Lady Mary Oldby*. Miss Kelly is an actress of considerable promise; and Madame Storaice added considerably to the vocal strength of the Piece. The new music which has been introduced, is a considerable improvement to the Opera, and will render it attractive. Among the selections is the beautiful air of "The Banks of Donne," with the words of Burns, preserved as entire as the nature of the Piece would permit.

SPORTING.—A Pigeon Match for a Silver Cup, value 30 guineas in specie, took place on Saturday at Cranbrook, Surrey, in an enclosure belonging to Mr. Sebley, who entertained the sportsmen with a sumptuous dinner. The shooting match was between Messrs. Vandorfine and King, known good shots, and Messrs Harvey and Collins, at 21 birds from a trap at 21 yards, and a boundary of 100 yards for the birds to fall in.

Vandorfine had 11 shots, and brought five pigeons only to bag, four having got away from the boundary after having been hit. His coadjutor killed eight birds of the 10 left him, making in the whole 13 dead birds. The opposing party killed 13 birds also in the 21 shots, Harvey having killed nine out of 11, and his assistant having killed only four in 10 shots. Messrs. King and Harvey shot off the ties by consent, and added 10 guineas to the original stake, when King winged his 5th bird, which got out of bounds, and his adversary who had killed, won the match.

SUGAR.—The average price of Brown, or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 9th day of December, is 32s. 8d. per cwt. exclusive of the duties of Customs payable on importation into Great Britain.

GRAIN.—The average prices of Corn in England and Wales, extracted from the returns received in the week ending the 5th of December, are as follows:—Wheat 66s. 11d.—Rye 46s. 2d.—Barley 39s. 11d.—Oats 28s. 5d.—Beans 55s. 2d.—Pease 68s. 4d.—And the aggregate average prices of the twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which exportation and bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain—Wheat 67s. 11d.—Rye 46s. 4d.—Barley 40s. 5d.—Oats 28s.—Beans 55s.—Pease 74s. 11d. by the quarter of eight Winchester bushels.

A witness, on the trial of Burr, being asked as to the property of Colonel Blennerhasset, his accomplice, answered, that he was worth 17,000 dollars and *five negro girls*.