

THE COURIER

WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1868.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. Thomas Adams, Assistant under the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
Mr. S. Skinner, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Rajshahi.
Mr. G. M. Lushington, Registrar of the Zillah Court of Rajshahi.
Captain Edward Fraser, of the Madras European Regiment, ordered to Europe on sick certificate.
Mr. Hector Gray, Order of Infantry, to proceed to sea for recovery of his health.
Lieutenant Fleming, to proceed to the Madras St. Michael's, on leave of absence for six months.
Lieutenant C. Langton, and Lieutenant George Dunn, transferred to sea for recovery of their health.
Captain Shaloe, to be Acting Paymaster and Garrison Storekeeper at Vizagapatnam and its dependencies.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Charles M. Cowie, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Trade in the Commercial Department.
Mr. H. Barnett, Registrar of the Zillah Court of the 24 Parganas.

Copy of a Memorial which was presented by Dr. Duncan to the Patron of the University of Edinburgh, in 1798, and which was recommended to the attention of His Majesty's Ministers by the Honorable H. Baskins, when Lord Advocate for Scotland, in 1806.

A front view of the Extent and Importance of Medical Jurisprudence, considered as a branch of Education.

Whatever aid the science of medicine can contribute towards the good of the State, and the execution of its laws, has been by the Germans denominated *State Medicine*; a new, but not improper, appellation, or that branch of knowledge which many writers have termed *Medical Jurisprudence*.

It comprehends both Medical Police and Judicial Medicine. The former consists of the medical precepts which may be of use to the Legislature, or to the Magistrate. The latter is the aggregate of all the information, afforded by the different branches of medicine, which is necessary for elucidating doubtful questions in courts of law.

Although there are some traces of Judicial Medicine in the Justinian Code; such as determining the real period of birth, with a view to prevent the imposition of spurious children; it properly originated with the code of laws enacted by the Emperor Charles V., under the name of *Confutatio criminalis Carolina*; in which it is ordained, that the opinions of physicians should be taken, with regard to the danger of wounds, child murder, murder, poisoning, procured abortion, concealed pregnancy, &c. The directions, and the impossibility which was found of determining genuine effects by simple legal means, induced some legislators to enjoin, that all tribunals and judges should procure from two to three physicians, appointed to this effect, their opinions concerning all the subjects to be mentioned hereafter.

Since that time, it has been treated systematically by many learned men; such as Fortunatus Fidelis, Zechias, Alberti, H. Benoit, H. H. R. Ludwig, Plonck; and, finally, in the most masterly manner, by Mezer. Numerous dissertations have been written in all its parts; and among those who have contributed to its advancement, we may reckon Ambrose Parry, Robin, Buter, Mo gagni, Camper, and Gruner. Collections of cases, illustrating its principles, have been made by Amman, Daniel, Buchholz, P. Scher, and Mezer. There are only a few of the principal writers, who have attended to this science: to enumerate more would be unnecessary.

From its very nature, it is evident how necessary a knowledge of this science must be to every medical practitioner, who is liable to be called upon to illustrate any question comprehended under it before a court of justice. On his answer, the fate of the accused person must often depend; both Judge and Jury regarding their decision by his opinion. On the other hand, while he is delivering his sentiments, his own reputation is before the bar of the public. The accusers of the gentlemen of the law is universally acknowledged; the veracity of their genius, and the quickness of their apprehension, are rendered almost inconceivable, by constant exercise. It is their duty to make every possible exertion for the interest of their client, and they seldom leave unnoticed any inaccurate or contradictory evidence. How cautious must, then, a medical practitioner be, when examined before such men, when it is their duty to expose his errors, and to magnify his uncertainties, (all his evidence seen, contradictory and absurd? How often must he expose himself to such severe criticism, if he be not

master of the subject on which he is giving evidence, and have not arranged his thoughts on it according to just principles? On the other hand, he may deliver and gain much credit, by publishing a display of judgment and professional knowledge.

Some acquaintance with this part of medical science, must be useful at least, and sometimes necessary, to Judges and Lawyers. They will be enabled to give a more judicious opinion, depend on the opinion of any Physician, and will know how to direct their questions, so as to arrive at the truth, and avoid being misled by his partiality or ignorance. To the Lawyer who conducts the defence of an accused person, in a criminal case, it is almost indispensable; without it, he cannot do justice to the cause of his client.

Before Criminal Courts, the questions which occur most generally are, respecting—

1. The cause of death, as ascertained from the examination of the body.
2. The sufficient cause of the supposed cause to have produced death.
3. Probable event of wounds, contusions, &c.
4. The importance of the part injured.
5. Supposed child-murder; whether still-born or not.
6. Whether death accidental or intended.
7. Abortion; its nature, and its effects.
8. Spontaneous, from habit, accidentally, from external violence or passions of the mind; or intention by, from the introduction of a poison, or use of certain drugs, &c.
9. Rape; its being attended or not with consummation; recent or previous defilement.
10. The responsibility of the accused for his actions.

Before Civil Courts, the questions generally regard—

1. The state of mind; madness, melancholy, idiotism.
2. Pregnancy; concealed, preterded.
3. Parturition; concealed, pretended, retarded, premature.
4. The birth of twins.
5. Diseases; concealed, pretended, imputed.
6. Age and duration of life.

Before Civil Courts, the subjects investigated are,

1. Impotence; general, relative, curable, incurable.
2. Sterility; curable, relatively incurable, absolutely incurable.
3. Uncertainty of sex; hermaphrodites.
4. Diseases preventing cohabitation; venereal diseases, leprosy, &c.

MEDICAL POLICE.

Of incomparably greater consequence, and more widely extended influence, is the second division of this subject; it regards not merely the welfare of individuals, but the prosperity and fecundity of nations. It is perhaps the most important branch of general police; for its influence is not confined to those whose accidental circumstances bring within its sphere, but extends over the whole population of the State.

Many of its principles have been long acknowledged, and considered as necessary consequences of medical and political truth; and some few of them have acquired the authority of laws. But it was reserved for the philanthropic Frank, to collect the whole into one vast and beneficent system, and to separate it from Judicial Medicine; in the old systems of which, it was neglected, or mentioned only in a few short paragraphs. His enlarged mind perceived at once, and fully vindicated its importance. The very name of Medical Police, is now sufficient to attract the attention of Legislators and of Magistrates, and to make them desirous of becoming acquainted with its principles, and anxious to see them carried into execution. In fact, its influence is already visible in the countries where it is cultivated. If the principles of Medical Police were separated from the professional part of medicine, and communicated in a form generally intelligible, in what country have we reason to expect more beneficial effects from its influence, than in this? Where is the spirit of patriotism and benevolence so prevalent? What nation is more generous in its public institutions? Where does the individual sacrifice a part of his wealth so willingly for the benefit of the community? It seems only necessary to prove that an undertaking will be of advantage to the State, to have it carried into instant execution. But, can medical knowledge be more usefully employed than in pointing out the means of preserving or improving health; of supplying healthy nourishment to the poor, especially in times of scarcity; of opposing the introduction of contagious diseases, and of checking their progress; of teaching to the indigent the advantages intended by their benefactors; of raising the orphan to be the support of the nation, which has adopted him; and of diminishing the horrors of confinement to the poor maniac and the criminal? These good effects are not to be promoted so much by rigid laws, as by recommendation and example.

More than is reasonably objected to a system of Medical Police, that it is a pleasing dream, which flatters the imagination, but the execution of which is in reality impracticable. As well might we entirely throw aside the rules of humanity, because no one is able to observe them all; or lived without laws, because no existing code is perfect.

Medical Police may be defined, "The application of the principles deduced from the different branches of medical knowledge, for the preservation and regeneration of general health."

The effects might be expected from it are the general welfare of the State, and increase of healthy population; and are to be attained by means of public institutions, express laws, and popular instruction. Instructing the people, and convincing them of the propriety of certain precautions and a tonics, in regard to their own and the general state of health, are necessary to secure the good effects of our public institutions and regulations; to obtain respect and obedience in many things, to which no express law can be adapted; and, to induce them to forego what may be prejudicial to the safety of the community, and of themselves.

Public medical institutions and laws, must be adapted to the country for which they are intended. Many local circumstances, national character, habits of life, prevalent customs and professions; situation, climate, &c. make considerable varieties in each. And many institutions, many a law which would be highly beneficial to the public health, in some circumstances, would be useless, impracticable, and even hurtful in others. The causes and their effects, must, therefore, be particularly attended to.

The principal authors who have written on this subject, are Akerst, Heister, Plaz, Frank, Hufsch, Mezer, and Hellenbreit; to whom we may add Howard and Ruinold.

The subjects which it comprehends, cannot be classed very regularly or systematically. Its view will be different, according to occasional and temporary causes, and its influence may sometimes be advantageously extended beyond what may seem the strict limits of a branch of the medical profession.

MEDICAL POLICE RELATES TO

The situation of Places or Abod. Construction of houses.

Air. Means of counteracting its impurity—Its various impregnations.

Water. Its necessity and purity.

Food. Its various kinds—Comparative quantities of nourishment afforded by them—Cheapest kinds, which may be safely substituted in time of scarcity—Bread—Animal food—Kitchen meat—Fish—Vegetables—Vessels—Cookery; Hygiene; Aeronomy.

Drugs. Beer—Ale—Porter—Cyder—Spiritous liquors—Wine—Warm drinks—Adulterations of these liquors—Harmful additions—Vessels.

Fire and Light.

Clothing.

Cleanliness.

Professions. Manufacturers—Mechanics—Soldiers—Sailors—Men of letters.

Health Propagation.

Pregnancy and Puerperal Women.

New-born Infants. Registers of births.

Physical education.

Prevention of Accidents. From poison—Hurtful Effluvia—Maniacs—Rabid animals.

Restoration of the Apparently dead. Humane Societies—Care of the dying—Danger of too early—too late burial—Places of interment—manner of conducting it—Bills of mortality.

Contagious and Epidemic Diseases. Plague—Putrid fever—Dysentery—Small-pox—Inoculation—Extirpation of them—Leprosy—Itch and scabies—Precautions to be taken, to prevent their introduction; to diminish their violence, to destroy their cause; and to counteract their effects.

Management of Public Institutions, in which many people are collected under the care of the Public.

Hospitals for the Indigent:

1. Living-in Hospitals.
2. Foundling ditto.
3. Orphan ditto.
4. Hospitals for Education.
5. Aged.
6. Blind.
7. Maimed.

Military Hospitals:

- Prisoners of War.
- Lazarets.
- Work houses.
- Prisons.

Hospitals for the Sick.

- Maniacs.
- Convalescents.
- Incurables.

The above is an exact copy of Dr. Duncan's Memorial in its original state. It was merely intended to give a general idea of the nature and extent of the proposed Course of Lectures, but by no means to exhibit a complete view of the subject, or

importance of its particular branches.

Medical Jurisprudence and Police also comprehend many interesting subjects, but it is not enumerated; particularly, as suggested, among others, by the late Lord Baskins, the Law of Deathbed. For the most important decisions as to real estates, in Scotland, do not depend on the facts, but on the person conveying their estates, to the justice of the Court. A View, therefore, of the nature and extent of the time of executing the deed. It may be likewise mentioned, that scarcely a year passes in which Parliament is not occupied with some branch of Medical Police. In the last session alone, inquiries into the state of Vaccination, the Quarantine Laws, the Country Hospitals of Ireland, and the number of Lunatics in England, were ordered. The subjects of these Lectures are also daily attracting more and more the attention of Medical Philosophers, both in this Empire and on the Continent. Percival, HAYGARTH, FALCONER, BARDSLEY, PRARSON, and the patriotic President of the Board of Agriculture, have devoted part of their time to such investigations; and in France, the preceding Memoir was written, they have been systematically discussed in two very able works: "Le Lois de la Santé par les Sciences Physiques, par R. E. FODERE," and "Méthode Légale et Police Médicale, de P. A. O. MASON, Professeur de Médecine Légale, et à l'Ecole de Médecine de Paris."

Dr. Duncan Senior has given some Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence and Police in the University of Edinburgh for ten years past. But his other avocations obliged him to confine them, during some years, to Medical Jurisprudence, and during others to certain branches of Medical Police, particularly the management of City, Country, Military and Naval Hospitals.

By the establishment of a Regius Professorship on this subject at Edinburgh, similar to those at Göttingen, Leipzig, Paris, and other celebrated Universities on the Continent of Europe, an opportunity is now given for the full discussion of every thing relating to it; and it is to be hoped, that much information will be collected on many objects of national importance, which can only be successfully elucidated by a reference to professional knowledge.

MADRAS BIRTH.

On Wednesday last, the Lady of the Reverend Marquess Thompson, Chaplain of a Daughter.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Cambum, on the 20th instant, Robert Morrison, Esq. (Assistant to the Collector) of a new fever, which rapidly produced his dissolution in the 18th year of his age.

With a heart possessing the purest sentiments of honor and credit; he in all the ingenuous confidence of an unassuming youth, felt surprised when some time evinced these sentiments were not generally, and timidly appeared to view a well-gifted, vigorous, inquiring mind, which, from its youth to the admiration of those with whom he had no rivals.

Long will the premature loss of this most promising youth be lamented by his family and friends; but they will find some consolation in this sincere and voluntary tribute of esteem for a departed worth.

Like the fair flower which glads the vernal day, Smiles o'er the scene, and courts the cheering ray, 'Till comes the ruthless blast, the frowning blight, and crops its beauty in the gloom of night!

At Bellary, on the 15th instant, Lieutenant McDonald, of H. M. 34th Regiment.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On Friday, the 3rd instant on board the Hon. Company's ship Duke of Montrose, at Sagar, the Lady of a son John Paterson, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 7th instant, the Lady of Simon Murchison, Esq. of a son.

BENGAL DEATH.

At Muttra, on the 25th April, Major General R. M. Dickens, of H. M. 24th Foot, Commanding that Station.

BOMBAY BIRTH.

The Lady of Brigadier General Malcolm of a fine Girl.

BOMBAY DEATH.

Lately the infant daughter of J. Leckie Esq.

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.
May 25	85	90	89½	87
26	88	90	89½	87
27	87	89	88	86
28	88	91	90	87
29	88	93	88	87
30	88	96	89	87
31	87½	90	87	86

29, 30, Sea breeze at 1 P. M.
31, Sea breeze at 11½ A. M.

Arrivals.—Lieut. John Anderson, 1st, B. 5th Regt.—Lieut. James Gairing, 1st, 11th Regt.—Lieut. Withersall, 2nd, Bat. Royals.—Lieut. P. Barclay, 1st Bat. 6th Regt.—Lieut. J. W. Few, 1st Bat. 20th Regt.—Lieut. W. K. Ritchie, 4th Lieut. J. L. Toulton, H. M. 80th Regt.—Lieut. T. Clode, 2nd Bat. 25th Regt.—Ensign J. Dunstan, 28th Regt.—Lieutenant, C. L. Nethrop, Davidson, Croftale, J. Cameron, and Ensign Newall, Military Institution.

Departures.—Coronet Clubby 3d Regt. Cavalry and J. B. Flower Esq.



rooms with a nearly confidence entered the city: the soldiers, panic struck, fled without ever attempting to make any resistance, and evacuating the city in disorder, ran precipitately to two forts, which they had erected and put in a state of defence on the sea-shore; but neither their works or their cannon, nor even the vessels which they had drawn up to protect them, could shield them from the attacks, or repress the ardour of our brave soldiers.

After a cannonade of three days (from the 1st to the 9th of June), during which a great number of the rebels were killed, they were forced to evacuate the place entirely on the night of the 10th, leaving the shore covered with the dead, dying, and wounded. The whole of their efforts fell in the morning towards Port-au-Prince.

Thus, notwithstanding the treason which existed, neither Petion, nor his adherents have been in efforts crowned with success: they have been everywhere vanquished, and obliged to fly in a shameful manner; the mere name alone of the President of Hayti was sufficient to conquer, to annihilate them.

"What do they want? What would these agitators, these scourges of society have? How long will they continue to beg the patience of the Chief of the State? Are they unacquainted with the means he possesses of reducing them to dust? A sword suspended by a hair hangs over their heads, and yet they dare to irritate him! *To whom does the authority belong, if not to the strongest?*"

Foreign Intelligence.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 16.—The Ordinance published some years ago, by which all Foreign Privateers are prohibited to carry prizes into a Danish Port, has been revealed with regard to such ships as are taken from the English.

The report that the English Cruisers stationed in our Road have thrown bombs into the new Holm, is unfounded. They now and then fire some heavy shots from their cannonades, but they have hitherto done but little mischief to our Batteries. They write from Elsinore, that an English Frigate which arrived from the Baltic on the 13th inst. at night, in company with several other Vessels, dropped anchor off Helsingborg, and the next morning fired a salute.—The Brig of the Pirates which is stationed off the 1st of Huen, and endeavours to compel the Ships of all Nations to stand over to Helsingborg, and to prevent all Masters of Merchantmen from going on shore to clear their ships and cargo, was yesterday unusually busy, on account of the arrival of several ships. A few Vessels have, however, effected their clearance at the Sound Toll Office, in Elsinore.—(Copenhagen Gaz. of Nov. 16.)

(Continued from the Third Page.)

and it was against them, and not against *Irishmen*, that the operation of the bill was directed"—says, this, Sir, brings to my recollection an anecdote well known in the King's County. A gentleman residing in that part of the Kingdom, perceived his flock of pigeons fast decreasing, but was unacquainted with the cause. He was, however, informed, a tenant of his knew something of the matter; the man was sent for; on being questioned, he at first denied any knowledge of the transaction; but when closely pressed, he declared he did not mean to accuse any man of *footing the pigeons*, but he was certain Billy Doolley *footed the pigeons* for all that."

SEPTEMBER 2. St. Domingo.—The *Philadelphia*, *Gazette* received yesterday, contains the substance of a Report made to Christophe, relative to the late expedition to Gonaves. It is as follows:—

"The city of Gonaves had for a long time been the centre and rendezvous of emissaries of the rebel Petion. It was from this new Coblentz that some of his partisans, under the ridiculous denomination of *freres de poil* (brethren of colour), kept up a correspondence with Port-au Prince, and acquainted the enemy with every movement of our army. The sudden and necessary arrest of some of these conspirators seemed to have intimidated the remainder, and arrested the progress of the evil; but it was only a temporary calm. His Excellency the President of Hayti had scarcely left that place, for the purpose of suppressing some insurrectionary movements at Gros Morne, when an expedition of sixteen or seventeen sail, in which were noticed several American vessels, appeared before Gonaves, on the 28th of May, having on board a number of troops ready for disembarkation. General Magny, who commanded the place, defended it obstinately with a garrison of only sixty men, cut his way through the rebels, after having filled the streets with their dead bodies, and retreated with his men in good order to Pongaudin, at the distance of a league and a half, where he remained for a week without the rebels having ever dared to attack him, or to pass the limits of the city.

"His Excellency was no sooner made acquainted with this state of things, than he directed General Magny and Colonel Jafon to dislodge the rebels, and drive them into the sea. This order was no sooner given than executed. Our

as when a Lieutenant on board the Formidable, under the gallant Rodney, on the 12th of April, 1782. For England he aspired to acquire glory and success; for Denmark he only obtained the former.

"Soon after 11 o'clock the Danbrog, Captain Bracon, took fire, which compelled Commodore Fischer to shift his broad pendant to the Holstein; but Bracon continued to fight her till he lost his right hand. Captain Lemming succeeded in the command; and although the flames around them threatened immediate destruction, the Danbrog maintained her fire, till the close of the engagement, against her powerful adversary, the Glutton, which latter mounted 68 pound cannonades on her lower deck.

"When Commodore Fischer, famed for the coolness and perspicacity of his judgment in the hour of trial, left the Danbrog, the battle raged with increased fury. The British, finding that our foremost ships were far from slackening fire, now extended their line; and at noon all our ships, as well as the battery, were strenuously engaged in the awful contest.

"Captain Thara, of the Infedretten, fell at the beginning of the action; and all the Subaltern Officers, excepting one Lieutenant and one Marine Officer, were either killed or wounded. In this state of confusion the colours were by accident struck; the British, however, made no attempt to board the Infedretten, the being rather dangerously moored athwart our battery. A boat was dispatched from the ship, with the tidings of her Commander's death, to the Prince Royal, who from the dawn of day had taken his station upon a battery. Here, amid showers of shells and cannon balls, Frederick the wife, the good, and the brave, superintended, calmly and actively, for the assistance of the ships engaged. By hewing how a Prince ought to meet danger, he taught others to despise it.

"When the Prince received this message from the Infedretten, he turned round, and with an air that gave confidence to all about him, said, 'Gentlemen, Thara is killed; which of you will take the command?' 'I will,' replied Mr. Schroedersee, in a feeble voice, and hastened eagerly on board. This Gentleman had been a Captain in the Navy, but on account of extreme ill health had lately resigned. The hour of necessity seemed to invigorate his wasted form, and, in hopes to serve his country, he forgot himself.

"The crew, perceiving a new Commander coming alongside, hoisted their colours and fired a broadside. When he came on deck he found great numbers killed and wounded, and therefore instantly called to those in the boat to get quickly on board. It was his last effort: a ball struck him, and Schroedersee was no more. Mr. Nissen, a Lieutenant in the Navy, who attended this gallant man to his noble fate, next took the command, and continued to fight the ship for the remainder of the day.

"The engagement had now lasted upwards of three hours, without any glimpse of victory on either side. A determined perseverance appeared to guide both parties. Our line steadily preserved its original position, and every ship maintained its station, except the Rondeborg, which drove ashore, her cables having been shot away at the commencement of the attack, and the Elven, a repeating sloop of war, which had sheered off a little after twelve, her masts being very materially damaged.

"When the British fleet first bore down upon us, the 11 gun-boats retired.

"About two o'clock the fire from the respective fleets abated considerably; and our ships appeared very much disabled. The damage sustained by the British was apparently trivial, from our ships having constantly directed their fire at the enemy's hulls. This was undoubtedly the slowest method of disabling an adversary; yet it was the surest, and certainly is, at all events, preferable to chance.

"Considered the exposed situation of our men on board, it was a matter of real surprise that so few, comparatively, suffered from the immense quantity of shot which had been poured in upon them.

"Had every ball that struck our masts wounded our hulls, there would, in all probability, have been no prisoners of war.

"At two o'clock Nyeborg, having her main and mizen-masts, bowsprit, and fore top mast, shot away, and the Captain perceiving her almost ready to sink, ordered the cables to be cut, and the forefall to be set, that they might steer for the inner roads. As he passed the line, he found the Aggerthuss, a vessel of the same description, in the most miserable plight, her masts having all gone by the board, and the hull on the eve of sinking. Capt. Rothe showed himself a true friend, who not only resolutely meets his own dangers, but also cheerfully shares in those of others. Having made fast a cable from his stern to the Aggerthuss, he towed her off; and thus obtained as glorious a triumph as if he had come in with an enemy's ship.

"Soon after two o'clock, Commodore Fischer removed his broad pendant, from the Holstein to the battery of the Three Crowns, where he commanded during the latter part of the engagement. "At this moment, Lieutenant Lillienfeld, finding his ship, the Hicperlen, surrounded by a very superior force cut his cables, and brought her safe into the inner roads. Mr. Lillienfeld was

no stranger to the business of the day; he had the year 1799 fought in the West Indies with a privateer, and both contended for obtaining, that they were obliged to separate for want of powder.

"Last, though not least, is Mr. Villmoers, a second Lieutenant, who commanded the floating battery, No. 1. Much has been said about his skill in manœuvring his raft, which consisted merely of a number of beams nailed together, with a flooring laid to support the guns. It was square, with a breadth-work of port-holes, and without masts. I shall not take upon myself to argue how far it were possible to manage such a log; but merely say, the manner in which Villmoers manœuvred his guns, and ultimately saved his raft, attracted the notice of Lord Nelson, whose ship lay, for some time, opposite the floating battery. The Admiral is said, in the handsomest manner, to have noticed to the Prince Royal, how much the country, on future occasions, might fairly expect from the abilities of young Villmoers. This trait of his Lordship I consider as a never-fading flower in the wreath which military talents and success have twined around his brow.

"At half past two our fire had nearly subsided; but the Jutland, the last ship that returned the enemy's shot, was still engaged, as was the Proevesteen. However, the Three Crowns had just opened its batteries with dreadful effect, when the white flag was unfurled from Lord Nelson's main-top.

"An English boat, with a flag of truce, came alongside the Elephant; the Captain of which sent an officer in his boat to accompany it ashore. The battery, in the mean time, kept up a heavy cannonade, as did the Elephant. As the wind had been S. W. S. and S. E. the whole day, with a strong current, Admiral Parker's division advanced but little; inasmuch, that a broadside from the Ramilles, a 74, (his former ship) fell very short of the battery.

"The flag of truce having delivered a dispatch to the Prince Royal, returned, and soon after orders were sent to the commander of the battery to cease firing; their guns had, in the interval, been pointed with the utmost effect on the Monarch and Ganges, which ships were awkwardly situated on the shoal of the battery.

"Two flags of truce were then dispatched from shore to Admirals Parker and Nelson; while the British took possession of eleven of our ships.

"The sky being suddenly overcast, the aspect of both fleets, the singular spectacle of so many white flags waving from the mast heads, and the reflections natural on such an occasion, combined to render the scene truly awful; the horror of which was considerably heightened by the Danbrog in flames, which blew up within an hour, and thus met with a fate congenial to that of her ancient name-fake.

"In the course of the following forenoon Admiral Nelson came in his barge into the inner Roads, and went on board the Denmark, where he partook of some refreshment, and then proceeded ashore. On his landing he was received by the people without either acclamations or murmurs; they did not degrade themselves with the former, nor disgrace themselves with the latter. The Admiral was received as one brave enemy ever ought to receive another—he was received with respect. He proceeded to the Palace of the Prince Royal, to whom he was introduced, and the negotiation commenced. The following day, his Lordship came again ashore, and dined with the Prince Royal, as he did frequently till the 9th of April, when the armistice was finally concluded.

"On one of his visits to Copenhagen, Lord Nelson inspected our Naval Academy, to which he, in a manner highly honourable to himself, and flattering to us, presented some gold medals of value to be distributed among the most skilful of the midshipmen.

"On the evening succeeding the battle, all the prizes taken by the British were burnt, excepting the Holstein, of 64 guns, which was sent to England; she was thirty years old, and had, together with the Zealand, been fitted out to convey a fleet of merchantmen to Norway but they were both afterwards considered unfit for the service, and placed in the line of defence. While the negotiation was on the tapis, and its issue, consequently, uncertain, the anxiety and feelings expressed by the people at large were such as may be conceived, but cannot be described."

THEATRES.—Ought not the late melancholy accident at *Sadler's Wells* most urgently to recommend that banners may be constantly kept in all the Theatres, with the words—"False, Alarm!"—"No Fire!"—"No Danger!"—or some such laconic expression, inscribed, in very conspicuous characters, which, being exhibited on the first appearance of alarm, may attract the attention of the audience, when the voice, though aided by a speaking trumpet, is lost in the tumult!

DISINTERESTED PRY.—A gentleman who employs a great number of hands in a manufactory in the West of England, in order to encourage his work people in a due attendance at church, on a late Fast day, told them, that "if they went to church, they should receive their wages for that day, in the same manner as if they had been at work." Upon which a deputation was appointed to acquaint their employer, that "if he would pay them for *over hours* they would attend likewise at the Methodist chapel in the evening!"

Sheriff's Sale.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.
Chittalore Yegambara Moodelliar.

Toolucanna Chitty, Arconagery Chitty and
Tavarlinga Chitty.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Thursday the 9th day of June next will be sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, One House and Ground situated in Peddo Naicks Pettah No. 72 Raulfash Chitty Street, Measuring in Length from East to West, on the North Side 302 feet and on the South Side 31 feet, and in breadth from North to South at the East end 25 feet and at the West end 25 feet, together with a Piece of Ground Adjoining Measuring in Length from North to South on the East Side 80 5/8ths feet and on the West Side 80 feet, and in breadth from East to West at the North end 34 7/8ths feet and at the South end 35 feet or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendants and Seized by Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale, 10 per cent to be paid immediately on the amount of Purchase and the residue in ten days in default of which the deposit shall be forfeited the Premises to be re-sold and the first purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon and all advantages forfeited.

W. M. TAGGART,
Sheriff.

MADRAS, 31st May, 1808.

A Card.**W. HOPE**

IN acquainting his Friends and the Public with his intention of retiring from business on the 1st day of July next, is at a loss for language sufficiently strong to express a due sense of the many obligations he feels himself under for the very liberal patronage and support he has been favored with, during the twenty-one years he has been in trade, in Madras, which will ever be remembered with gratitude.

W. HOPE takes this opportunity of most earnestly soliciting a continuation of that patronage and preference, he has experienced to his remaining Partners and successors, who he pledges himself by the strictest integrity, assiduity and attention will render themselves worthy thereof.

MADRAS May 26, 1808.

Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler.

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public that in consequence of Mr. HOPE's retiring from Trade on the first day of July next, their Partnership will be dissolved on that day, and the business in future will be conducted on their present Plan by RICHARD GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM WHEELER, JOHN GRIFFITHS, and CHARLES JOHN COOK, under the firm of

Griffiths, Wheeler, Cook & Co.

who most respectfully solicit the favor of that patronage and preference their concern has been honored with for a series of years past; and on their part no pains or endeavours will be spared to deserve it.

MADRAS May 26, 1808.

IN consequence of Mr. HOPE's retiring from business, and intention of returning shortly to England, he will be much obliged by an early adjustment of the outstanding balances due to the firm of HOPE, GRIFFITHS and WHEELER.

MADRAS May 26, 1808.

Messrs. Hope Griffiths & Wheeler,
HAVE FOR SALE
A SMALL QUANTITY
OF

RHENISH WINE,
PRICE PER DOZEN

SIX PAGODAS,
LIKEWISE SOME OF THE
REAL SELTZER,

OR
SPA WATER.

FORBES BROADWAY,
May 24, 1808.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This day WEDNESDAY the 1st of June,

Sale to Commence,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

FOUR HUNDRED BOXES OF
GENUINE PEARL OYSTERS

FROM THE

CONDATCHEE FISHERY

AT MANAR.

A CERTIFICATE, with the signatures of the fitting Magistrate and other respectable persons, certifying the Oysters to prove them having been packed in the Boxes fresh and in their genuine state from the present Pearl Fishery.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The amount to be paid and the Boxes to be cleared away within three days after the Sale, in default of which they will be put up and re-sold at the loss and expense of the first purchaser with all advantages forfeited.

By the late very novel importation of Boxes, containing Pearl Oysters, at this Presidency, from the Manar Pearl Fishery, Commerce has introduced a new and a curious article of Trade to her already inexhaustible source—The 400 Boxes now advertised for sale will no doubt sufficiently excite the curiosity of the public to try their luck in the wheel of fortune, whilst the Coriolo, the gallant, the fascinating Charmer and the speculator will have an opportunity of gratifying, each, its particular inclinations and seek fortune in the hopes of finding a Pearl, as large as that of Cleopatra's, or that in the Crown of the Emperor of China.

The avidity with which these boxes have been bought up at Calcutta, Colombo, and other places, will no doubt be excited in as great degree at Madras, as also at Bombay, Penang and China to which they have also been consigned.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 2d June,

Sale to Commence

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

FORTY CANDLES OF RED DYE-
ING ROOT.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

On SATURDAY next, the 4th June,

Sale to Commence

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

AT THE HOUSE

NOW OCCUPIED BY

Messrs. Waddel, Stevens & Jack,

A FURTHER PART OF

THE REMAINDER OF
Their Valuable Stock in Trade.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

ON THE BEACH

Near to the North Station of the Black Town.

This day WEDNESDAY, the 1st of June,

AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE Remainder of Timber, lately Advertised—Consisting of Shimbams, Aiters, Gun Carriage Pieces, Bond Pieces, Duggies, Sheathing Boards, and Pipe Staves.

Conditions of Sale as Usual.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

BY T. BIRTLES,

(At the Stables late Mr. Josiah Webb's and adjoining those of the Body Guard's)

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
BY PRIVATE SALE

On TUESDAY next, the 7th June,

Sale to Commence

AT 4 PAST 10 O'CLOCK.

THE choice and valuable Stud of English and Arabian Horses, the property of General Malcolm and Captain General Lister, as follows:

No. 1. The famous Irish Bay Horse Hibernia a well known racer and a capital charger.

No. 2. A highbred Grey Arab Sultan Aged; measuring 14 hands and a half.

No. 3. The well known half-bred Bay English Horse, Marquils.

No. 4. A highbred Iron Grey Arab, a Maiden Horse of immense bone and equal to the ten Stone—measuring 14 and a half hands and only four years old.

No. 5. A Dark Grey thorough bred Arab, a Maiden Horse of great strength and equal to the ten Stone—measuring 14 and a half hands, Six years old.

No. 6. A Light Grey Arab, Aged; measuring 14 hands 3 Inches.

No. 7. A Nutmeg Grey Arab, a fine figure, 5 years old measuring, 13 hands 3 and a half Inches.

No. 8. A Bay Horse got by a famous Yorkshire Hunter, at the Ganjam Stud—measuring 15 hands 1 Inch, Five years old.

No. 9. A Bay Arab, 6 years old measuring 14 hands 1 and a half Inches.

No. 10. A Brown Arab, Aged; measuring 14 hands.

No. 11. A Bay Arab, has been rode by a Lady, measuring 13 hands 2 Inches, Six years old.

No. 12. A Chestnut Arab, Five years old measuring 13 hands 3 & 3/8ths Inches.

No. 13. A Do. Do. Six years old measuring 14 hands 1 and a quarter Inches.

No. 14. A Do. Egyptian Horse Aged; measuring 13 hands 3 and a half Inches.

No. 15. Two very fine Persian Mules, will be sold separately or together.

ALSO

Several other Horses, &c. &c.

A Person will attend the Stables daily to show the Horses

31st May 1808.

THOMAS BIRLES.

A Card.

STOLEN out of a Tank on the Night of the 26th Inst. a Gold Watch, makers name Richard Gregg, London, and numbered 396.

Whoever will bring the above to the Courier Office, or give such information whereby its restoration may be effected, will be adequately rewarded for their trouble.

MADRAS, 31st May, 1808.

A Card.

JOHN BRANSON being anxious to close the Sales and Accounts of several Investments, that have been entrusted to his charge for Sale on Commission, previous to the arrival of the ships of the season from England, respectfully solicits those, who may stand indebted to him, to favor him with early payments, that he may be enabled to make good his engagements to his employers—he begs to return his most grateful thanks to the public, for the very liberal support he has received, since his recommencing business, and trusts by unremitted attention, to all orders he may receive, (accompanied with references for payment at 2 months) he will merit a continuation thereof.

J. B. has for Sale on Commission, a large and Choice Assortment of Europe Goods—Brandy, Madeira, Gin, Tea, Sugar Candy, &c.

MADRAS, May 28, 1808.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By FRANCK and THOMSON

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On TUESDAY, the 7th June ensuing,

Sale to Commence

Nos. 2930 2453 9884 10700 11403 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 5978 5061 7500 7890 7623 9799 10811 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

18 29 85 113 125 157 220 310

642 685 670 808 892 1746 1078 1754

1117 1504 1125 1113 1047 1245 1446 2798

2898 2280 2099 2969 2355 2436 2523 2066

2999 3798 3441 3125 3514 3266 4238 4438

4408 4923 4652 4245 4290 4387 4429 4801

4650 5465 5366 5412 5862 5922 5565 5671

6734 6174 6789 6594 6137 6528 6395 7658

7462 7275 7881 7333 7629 7463 8567 8232

8628 8704 8390 8401 8780 8043 8175 8063

8315 9805 9264 9769 9159 9970 9205 9843

9147 9428 9101 9664 9628 9122 10008 10356

10042 10632 10853 10920 10027 10359 10067

10876 11973 11719 11445 11805 11367 11938.

Fifteenth Day's Drawing.

IN THE SECOND CLASS

MONDAY, 30th MAY, 1808.

No. 2408 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 10197 11091 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 3533 5615 6720 10459 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

100 249 370 702 720 584 541 493

405 883 1360 1233 1605 1462 1480 1441

1732 1431 1001 1370 1876 2966 2634 2343

2601 2957 2741 3154 3460 3685 3816 3313

4351 4122 4725 4500 4128 4520 4078 4224

4682 4973 4553 4627 5356 5629 5874 5258

5743 5192 5159 5375 5585 5602 5148 6604

6945 6446 6717 6513 7508 7779 7490 7426

7307 7796 7141 7039 7874 7624 7944 8617

8722 8051 8405 8949 8415 8876 8152 9762

9778 9966 9252 9423 9308 9132 10883

10442 10694 10111 10408 10630 10740 10079

10086 10686 10931 10895 10054 10458 10302

11932 11871 11357 11474.

HEEFKE & SON, AGENTS.

Madras.—Printed By WILLIAM SMITH, 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.



EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, — JUNE 1, 1808.

This morning arrived H. M. sloop Barracoula Capt. George Harris, from London 9th February and Cape of Good Hope 15th April 1808.

Heads of Intelligence.

The Emperor of Russia issued a declaration against England.

An Embargo is laid on all Russian ships.

The King has issued a Declaration in reply to that of the Emperor of Russia.

The Portuguese Fleet of 40 sail with the Prince Regent and his Family accompanied by the British ships is on its passage to the Brazils—The French army entered Lisbon immediately after its departure.

A decree of Napoleon declares any vessel touching at an English Port or submitting to be searched to be deemed a lawful Prize.

A report of the Committee of the house of Assembly in the Island of Jamaica is full of Insolent Remarks on the acts of the Imperial Parliament.

The New York papers contain the clauses of an act to prohibit the importation of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, principally with a view to England.

The Protestant Noblemen Gentlemen and Freeholders of the country of Tipperary have signed and published Resolutions in favor of the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics.

Bonaparte has returned from Italy to Paris.

Some accounts say he was driven from Milan by an insurrection of the Populace.

Admiral Cochrane and General Bowyer sailed from Barbadoes the beginning of Nov. against the Danish Islands.

Talleyrand has arrived in Holland, and it is supposed he is to act as Viceroy of that Kingdom.

H. M. Frigate Anson was lost in a Gale off the coast of France 24th Dec.—Captain Lidiard, the 1st Lieut. and 150 of the crew were drowned.

The Sessions of Parliament was opened 21st Jan. by Commission.

The speech justifies his Majesty's measures towards Portugal, states that there is neither pretence nor justification for the hostility of Prussia, Austria, and Russia—Laments that the influence of France had hitherto prevented the fulfilment of his Majesty's endeavours to terminate the war with the Porte. That the King of Sweden remained firm in his alliance with England—That the Treaty concluded on the 31st Dec. 1806 between his Majesty's Ministers and the American Commissioners had not been ratified by the President of the United States. That immediate & spontaneous reparation had been offered for an unauthorized act of force against an American Ship of war—His Majesty still hoped all differences with America would be adjusted. His Majesty was determined to uphold the honor of his Crown and the interests of his people.

A French Fleet consisting of 5 sail of the line, and a frigate had escaped from Rochefort—An English Squadron was in pursuit.

No change appears to have taken place in Administration at the date of our latest advices, which come down to the 5th Feb.

THE MORNING POST, — JAN. 12, 1808.

A circular letter has been issued in Ireland by Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated Dublin Castle, 21st December, calling upon the Officers of Yeomanry Corps to appoint fixed days of exercise in each month for each respective corps, and urging them to complete each to its establishment with men fit for active service, and of approved loyalty.

JANUARY 16.

CORK, Jan. 11.—“Your ship arrived here in safety last night (Sunday), after a passage of ten days. She left Cadiz on the 31st ult. Before the Captain came away, he saw letters from Lisbon of the 17th of December, stating, that an insurrection had taken place there on the 12th at night.—The populace surprised the guards, a very severe conflict ensued, and many on both sides were killed. On the 13th, many of the leaders of the populace were shot, by the order of General Junot, which so incensed the inhabitants, that they rose again on the night of the 15th, when the slaughter was dreadful: above 5000 persons on both sides were killed. The accounts add, that the inhabitants were dreadfully ill off for provisions. The greater part of the wealthy had entirely forsaken the City. The French colours had been hoisted on board the ships of war and on the forts. When the accounts left Lisbon, peace and quietness had not been entirely restored, and it was thought that famine would rid the country of the French and Spanish soldiery. The Captain of the ship, who is the bearer of this information, threw all his papers overboard, having been chased by three privateers.”

So complicated and extensive is the nature and scene of the present war, that the attention of no British Government was ever before called to such a variety of points. A strong reinforcement is immediately to proceed to Halifax, under Sir George Prevost; and we have reason to believe that Sir John Moore is on the eve of proceeding on an expedition that promises to add to the glory of our arms, and the extension of our commercial intercourse and prosperity.

Though Prince Starhenberg has demanded his passports, he is not expected to take his departure for some days. He waits, we believe, for an answer to the despatches of which M. Mier was the bearer to Count Metternich, the Austrian Minister at Paris.

Mr. Sansom, the Chairman of the Committee of American Merchants, yesterday waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to know whether licences would be granted for the protection of cargoes destined for America. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he saw no occasion for such licences, as we were not at war with America; but he did not think there could be any objection to grant them, to satisfy those who might think it necessary to apply for them.

JANUARY 18.

Accounts just received from Peterburgh confirm those which came to hand some time since, relative to the march of a formidable army against Sweden. The following interesting communication is from a person of distinction at Peterburgh, and was brought by a vessel direct from that place:

“St. Peterburgh, Nov. 10, (O. S.)

“Our troops are marching towards Sweden. There is already a Russian army of 35,000 men destined for Swedish Finland.—There are to be joined by 5000 more, who have this day received

ed orders to march. They are to be joined by the Guards. This assault is effected by French influence. It is already understood that French troops are to be allowed to come here, to facilitate their passage into Sweden. Our Emperor is amusing himself in contriving gaudy uniforms and helmets, to be in future worn by his Officers; he takes for his pattern those of General Savary.—This is the way in which the King of Prussia amused himself at Berlin, while France was undermining him, and where is he now? The same scene will be witnessed here in less twelve months, unless a complete alteration takes place in His Imperial Majesty's Councils.

The late insurrections at Lisbon afford a new proof of the attachment of the Portuguese to Great Britain, and of their inveterate hatred against the French and Spaniards. It is an important fact, that wherever the French have penetrated, whether in Switzerland, in Italy, or in Germany, their name is held in detestation. A time will come—and may it not be far distant—when the oppressed inhabitants of these countries will be enabled to redeem themselves from thralldom, and to take vengeance for the injuries they have suffered!

His Majesty's ship *Salsette* sailed from Madras on 29th of September last, touched at St. Helena the 5th of December, sailed from thence on the 6th, and arrived at Portsmouth on the 14th January.

JANUARY 19.

Advers of so late a date as the 29th ult. were yesterday received from Barcelona. They were brought by Captain Willis, of the American ship *Sally*, of New York, arrived at Plymouth from that place.—They state, in positive terms, that an army of not less than 140,000 French and Spanish troops, destined to attack Gibraltar, was then in full march, accompanied by several corps of miners; and the whole were expected to commence their operations against that fortress in the course of a few weeks.

Our letters from Liverpool, by yesterday's post, state, that accounts had reached that place from Derry, in Ireland, of the Arrival there of a ship from America, after a very short passage; and that at her departure every thing wore a very warlike appearance. Another vessel is arrived at Liverpool, which left New York the 18th ult. The only intelligence she brings is, that at her departure, the Non-Importation Act had been carried into effect.

It was yesterday reported, on the authority of private letters, that a serious misunderstanding lately took place at St. Petersburg, between Count Meerfeldt, the Austrian Ambassador, and General Savary. The dispute originated from the insertion of a paragraph in the *Moniteur*, which the former conceived to reflect on the Emperor of Austria. General Savary defended the offensive article, and a duel was the consequence, in which General Savary was killed on the first fire.

JANUARY 20.

Three American ships, which left Holland, on the 16th, passed down Channel yesterday, and landed a passenger at Dover, who was the Captain of a vessel lately stranded near Helvoet. He brings neither letters nor papers, but states, that American ships are now allowed to enter the Dutch ports, and to proceed to the discharge of their cargoes without interruption. An embargo had been laid on all vessels at Antwerp, and the adjacent ports, and it was supposed that some measure of importance was in contemplation. A very valuable ship was lately lost near Helvoet, called the *Sultana*, bound from America to Rotterdam; her cargo is estimated at 50,000l.

Another flag of truce is arrived at Dover from France. She brought over an Austrian Messenger of the name of Herzigle. The despatches of which he was the bearer contain precatory orders for the immediate departure of Prince Starhemberg from this country, whose diplomatic functions have of course entirely ceased; and Austria, now domineered over by the Tyrant of the Continent, is become a reluctant confederate of France against her old and best Ally.—The worthy and respected Prince Starhemberg takes a painful farewell of us in the course of the present day. He returns to Vienna via Paris, for the purpose chiefly of meeting his Princess, who, we understand, has been permitted to repair to that city from Flanders.

Government, we understand, mean to afford every facility to such of the inhabitants of Portugal as are disposed to follow their Sovereign to the Brazils. Vessels have been ordered for that purpose, and we have no doubt that great numbers of the Portuguese will eagerly avail themselves of an opportunity to escape from the oppression and tyranny under which they now labour.

BREAD.—Yesterday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of bread to be continued at 11d. the quarters loaf wheaten, and 9½d. household.

On Saturday afternoon December 26th, the un-
dermentioned intelligence was received at the East
India House by Capt. Manwaring, of the *Bombay*
Mercho who came passenger in the ship *Traver-*
ser. Captain Collins, from Bombay, viz.

The *Traverser* arrived at Cork the 17th inst. with
the *Margolis* of Ely, from China; left Bombay
the 3d August, with the *Carmarthen*, R. & S.; Sir
Stephen Lushington, Gray and Earl Spencer, Her-
ning; sailed from the Cape the beginning of Oc-
tober, wherethey left the Sir Stephen Lushington;
left St. Helena between the 8th and 12th Novem-
ber; with the following ships, under convoy of
his Majesty's ships *Lion* and *St. Alban's*, viz.

Royal *Charlotte*, Capt. Patterson; *Perseve-*
rance, *Tweedale*; *Neptune*, *Buchanan*; *Thais*,
Riches; *Arncliffe*, *Wedderburn*; *Cirencester*,
Halkett; *Glaston*, *Haliburton*; *Marquis* of
Ely, *Dalrymple*; *Albion*, *Richardson*; *Fort*
William, country ship, from China.—*Carmar-*
then, *Ross*; *Earl Spencer*, *Fleming*; and a
Spanish Frigate (prize) from Bombay.

The *Traverser* and *Marquis* of Ely parted
from the fleet on the 10th inst. of the Western
Islands.

Foreign Intelligence.

PORTUGAL—ARMY OF ESTRAMADURA.

General Orders of the 1st December.

Ferocity is not valour, it is always the proof
of barbarism and generally of cowardice. The
greatest honour the King can do one of his subjects
is to place arms in his hand; they are consecrated
to the preserving of his Kingdom, the upholding
of Religion and the Laws, the defence of his
People, and the protection of his Friends. While
the Portuguese Government gives us their friend-
ship, & receives us into their territories, it would
be unworthy the Spanish character, and wanting
in every law to make enemies of those we come
to protect. War has its right and laws, all
which are framed by the Chiefs of Government.
We who are subjects, are not authorised to in-
fringe on them, except by the voice of our Chiefs.
—It would otherwise be assassination—and the
punishment of the coward who would so far dis-
grace humanity, belongs to divine justice. En-
trusted with an important Expedition, we will
go and fulfil the wishes of our Sovereign. Proud
of the confidence with which he honours us, we
will not disappoint him. Nor will we consent
that there remains amongst us any who would de-
prive us of that honour, and disgrace the good
name of the whole army. No; I will not suffer
it. Any insult indeed by word or deed, or any
provocation to renew old and disgraceful preju-
dices, shall be severely punished, not only by the
due course of law, but as circumstances demand
it, by immediate infliction on the spot—such con-
duct being disgraceful, disobedient to our So-
vereign and dishonourable to the Spanish name.

The Soldier shall be provided for. In the e-
vent of wanting provisions, all will know how
to suffer momentary privations, in exchange for
a good name, and the honour of completing a
great object. The Chiefs of Division in army
are known to me. With all of you Soldiers, I
am personally acquainted—you have not come
with me from Andalusia, to disobey the King and
dishonour the Nation.

Head Quarters at Badajoz, 30th Nov. 1807

(Signed) MARQUIS-DU SOUVERAIN.

PROCLAMATION.

INHABITANTS OF LISBON.

My Army is about entering your walls; it
was coming for the purpose of rescuing your ports
and your Prince from the influence of England.

But this Prince, so respectable by his virtues,
has allowed himself to be hurried away by the
counsels of some wicked men who surrounded
him, and he has gone to fling himself into the
arms of his enemies. He has been made to feel
apprehensive for his personal safety, his subjects
have been counted for nothing, and his interests
sacrificed to the base cowardice of some Courtiers.

Inhabitants of Lisbon, remain quiet within
your houses; fear neither me nor my army; we
are formidable only to the enemy and to the wicked.
The great Napoleon, my master sends me
to protect you.

(Signed) JUNOT.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At Egham, Kent, Frederick Reade, Esq. of Carbur-
well Surrey, to Miss Lewin, daughter of Richard L.
Esq. of the former place.

On the 4th January, at Weymouth, Captain F. R.
Franklin, of the Honourable East India Company's Ser-
vice, to the eldest daughter of John Butler Butler Esq.

On the 2d January Captain James Sharp, Bengal Ser-
vice, to Miss Clarissa Darrell, youngest daughter of the
late Sir Lionel Darrell Bart.

EUROPE BIRTH.

On 24 January the Right Hon. Lady George Stewart
of a Son.

EUROPE DEATH.

At Paris 24th Dec. Madame La Fayette,

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

FRIDAY—JUNE 3, 1808.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

DOWNING STREET—JAN. 20.

Capt. Murphy, of the 88th Regiment, Brigade Major to his Majesty's Forces at Madeira, has arrived at the Office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with a Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract from Major-General Bessford, dated Madeira, Dec. 29, 1807.

Extract of a Dispatch from Major General Bessford to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Madeira, Funchal, Dec. 29, 1807.

I have the satisfaction to communicate to your Lordship the surrender of the Island of Madeira, on the 24th Instant, to his Majesty's arms.

We had, previous to the ships coming to anchor, sent to the Governor to surrender the Island to his Britannic Majesty, offering the terms we were authorized, which were acceded to. The troops were immediately landed; and before dark were in possession of all the Forts, and had the 3d and 11th Regiments encamped, with their field pieces, a little to the west of the town. In regard to unanimity and cordial co-operation it is sufficient to say, it was Sir Samuel Hood I had to act with; and the object, the service of his country. His ardent zeal communicated to all the same sentiments, and the utmost unanimity prevailed. I had the fullest reason to be satisfied with the zeal and ardour of all the Officers and troops under my orders.

I have the honour to inclose the Articles of Capitulation which have been agreed upon. Capt. Murphy, of the 88th Regiment, Brigade Major to the Forces, will be the bearer, and can communicate any further particulars your Lordship may be desirous of knowing; and I humbly recommend him to his Majesty's most gracious consideration.

(By the Articles of Capitulation, the island is to be held in full possession by his Britannic Majesty; but it is agreed, that it shall be evacuated, and re-delivered to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, or to his heirs and successors, when the free ingress and egress to the parts of Portugal and its colonies shall be re-established as heretofore; and when the Sovereignty of Portugal shall be emancipated from the controul or influence of France.)

(Sir S. Hood's dispatch is to the same effect.)

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—JAN. 21.

The Session of Parliament was opened this day by Commission. The Commissioners were—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Camden (President of the Council), Lord Aylesford (Lord High Steward), and Lord Dartmouth (Lord Chamberlain).

At three o'clock the Lords Commissioners took their seats; and the Commons, pursuant to Message, having attended, with their Speaker, at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed them that his Majesty had been pleased to direct his Commission to certain Lords, therein named, to open the Session; which Commission they should bear read; and afterwards his Majesty's most gracious Speech.

The Commission was then read by the Clerk at the Table; after which the Lord Chancellor read the following Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen.

"We have received his Majesty's commands to assure you that in calling you together at this important juncture of affairs he entertains the most perfect conviction, that he shall find in you the same determination with which his Majesty himself is animated, to uphold the honour of his Crown, and the just rights and interests of his People.

We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that no sooner had the result of the Negotiations at Tilsit confirmed the influence and controul of France over the Powers of the Continent than his Majesty was apprized of the intention of the enemy to combine those Powers in one general Confederacy, to be directed either to the entire subjugation of this kingdom, or to the imposing upon his Majesty an insecure and ignominious Peace.

That for this purpose, it was determined to force into hostility against his Majesty's States which had hitherto been allowed by France to maintain or to purchase their neutrality; and to bring to bear against different points of his Majesty's dominions, the whole of the Naval force of Europe, and specifically the fleets of Portugal and Denmark.

To place these fleets out of the power of such a Confederacy, became therefore the indispensable duty of his Majesty.

In the execution of this duty, so far as related to the Danish fleet, his Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that it was with the deepest reluctance that his Majesty found himself compelled, after his earnest endeavours to open a negotiation with the Danish Government had failed, to authorize his Commanders to resort to the extremity of force; but that he has the greatest satisfaction in congratulating you upon the successful execution of this painful, but necessary service.

We are commanded further to acquaint you, that the course which his Majesty had to pursue with respect to Portugal, was happily of a nature more congenial to his Majesty's feelings: that the timely and unreserved com-

munication by the Court of Lisbon of the demands and designs of France, while it confirmed to his Majesty the authenticity of the advices which he had received from other quarters, entitled that Court to his Majesty's confidence in the sincerity of the assurances by which that communication was accompanied.

The fleet of Portugal was destined by France to be employed as an instrument of vengeance against Great Britain. That fleet has been secured from the grasp of France, and is now employed in conveying to its American dominions the hopes and fortunes of the Portuguese Monarchy. His Majesty implores the protection of Divine Providence upon that enterprise, rejoicing in the preservation of a Power so long the friend and Ally of Great Britain, and in the prospect of its establishment in the New World with augmented strength and splendour.

We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that the determination of the enemy to excite hostilities between his Majesty and his late Allies, the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, has been but too successful; and that the Ministers from those Powers have demanded and received their passports.

This measure, on the part of Russia, has been attempted to be justified by a statement of wrongs and grievances which have no real foundation. The Emperor of Russia had, indeed, professed his mediation between his Majesty and France. His Majesty did not refuse that mediation; but he is confident, he will feel the propriety of its not having been accepted, until his Majesty should have been enabled to ascertain that Russia was in a condition to mediate impartially, and until the principles of the basis on which France was ready to negotiate were made known to his Majesty.

No pretence of justification can be alleged for the hostile conduct of the Emperor of Austria, or for that of his Prussian Majesty. His Majesty has not given the slightest ground of complaint to either of those Sovereigns; not even at the moment when they have respectively withdrawn their Ministers, have they assigned to his Majesty any distinct cause for that proceeding.

His Majesty has directed, that copies of the Official Notes which passed between his Majesty's Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, pending the Negotiations at Tilsit, as well as of the Official Note of the Russian Minister at this Court, which contain the offer of his Imperial Majesty's Mediation, and of the answer returned to that Note by his Majesty's command; and also copies of the Official Notes of the Austrian Ministers at this Court, and of the answers which his Majesty commanded to be returned to them, shall be laid before you.

It is with concern that his Majesty commands us to inform you, that notwithstanding his earnest wishes to terminate the war in which he is engaged with the Ottoman Porte, his Majesty's endeavours, unhappily for the Turkish Empire, have been defeated by the machinations of France, not less the enemy of the Porte than of Great Britain.

But while the influence of France has been thus unfortunately successful in preventing the termination of existing hostilities, and in exciting new wars against this country, his Majesty commands us to inform you, that the King of Sweden has refused every attempt to induce him to abandon his alliance with Great Britain; and that his Majesty entertains no doubt that you will feel with him the sacredness of the duty which the firmness and fidelity of the King of Sweden impose upon his Majesty, and that you will concur in enabling his Majesty to discharge it in a manner worthy of this country.

According to his Majesty's commands, to state to you, that the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between his Majesty and the United States of America, which was concluded and signed by Commissioners duly authorized for that purpose, on the 3d of December, 1806, has not taken effect, in consequence of the refusal of the President of the United States to ratify that instrument.

For an unauthorized act of force committed against an American ship of war, his Majesty did not hesitate to offer immediate and spontaneous reparation. But an attempt has been made by the American Government to connect with the question which has arisen of this act, pretensions inconsistent with the maritime rights of Great Britain; such pretensions his Majesty is determined never to admit. His Majesty, nevertheless, hopes that the American Government will be seduced by the same desire to preserve the relations of peace and friendship between the two countries which has ever influenced his Majesty's conduct, and that any difficulties in the discussion now depending may be effectually removed.

His Majesty has commanded us to state to you, that in consequence of the decree by which France declared the whole of his Majesty's dominions to be in a state of blockade, and subjected to seizure and confiscation the produce and manufactures of his kingdom, his Majesty resorted, in the first instance, to a measure of mitigated retaliation; and that this measure having proved ineffectual for its object, his Majesty has since found it necessary to adopt others of greater rigour, which he commands us to state to you, will require the aid of Parliament to give them complete and effectual operation.

His Majesty has directed copies of the Orders which he has issued, with the advice of his Privy Council, upon this subject, to be laid before you, and he commands us to recommend them to your early attention.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, His Majesty has directed the estimates for the year, to be laid before you, in the fullest confidence that your loyalty and public spirit will induce you to make such provision for the public service as the urgency of affairs may require.

His Majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that notwithstanding the difficulties which the enemy has endeavoured to impose upon the commerce of his subjects, and upon their intercourse with other nations, the resources of the country have continued in the last year to be so abundant, as to have produced, both from the permanent and temporary revenues, a receipt considerably larger than that of the preceding year.

The satisfaction which his Majesty feels assured you will derive, in common with his Majesty, from this proof of the solidity of these resources, cannot but be greatly increased, if, as his Majesty confidently hopes, it shall be found possible to raise the necessary supplies for the present year, without any material addition to the public burthens.

My Lords and Gentlemen, We are especially commanded to say to you, in the name of his Majesty, that, if ever there was a just and national war, it is that which his Majesty is now compelled to prosecute. This war is in its principle purely defensive. His Majesty looks but to the attainment of a secure and honourable Peace; but such a peace can only be negotiated upon a footing of perfect equality.

"The eyes of Europe and of the world are fixed upon the British Parliament.

"If, as his Majesty confidently trusts, you display in this crisis of the fate of the country the characteristic spirit of the British Nation, and face, unappalled, the unnatural combination which is gathered around us, his Majesty bids us to assure you of his firm persuasion, that under the blessing of Divine Providence, the struggle will prove ultimately successful and glorious to Great Britain.

"We are, lastly, commanded to assure you, that in this awful and momentous contest, you may rely upon the firmness of his Majesty, who has no cause but that of his People, and that his Majesty reciprocally relies on the wisdom, the constancy, and the affectionate support of his Parliament."

The Earl of Galloway then rose, to move an Address to his Majesty, and delivered himself nearly as follows:—

My Lords—After the Speech which your Lordships have just heard delivered by His Majesty's command, it is expected that some Member of this House should present himself to your notice, to solicit that attention which the importance of the subject demands; and by endeavouring to obtain your cordial concurrence in an Address to his Majesty, for his gracious communication, to mark your approval of the sentiments it contains. I can assure your Lordships I am perfectly aware of the inadequacy of my abilities to open subjects of the magnitude and importance of those now offered for your discussion; but you will separate the Advocate from the cause, and I trust be disposed to extend to the former that indulgence which it is your Lordships' invariable practice to do, at the same time doing ample justice to the serious imports of the other. I must claim also your Lordships' indulgence in consideration of my habits and pursuits, which have differed widely from those which are requisite to qualify me to make an adequate appeal to an assembly like this; but again I trust this deficiency on my part will in some measure be supplied by the goodness of the cause I have to advance. I will not consume more of your Lordships' time by a longer preamble, being sensible many Noble Lords will be extremely anxious to deliver their opinions also; I shall therefore proceed to animadvert shortly upon the prominent features of the Speech, leaving to others the detail, who will be better able to do justice to the same. In the first place, my Lords, we are informed in the Speech, that soon after the Treaty of Tilsit had announced the declaration of Russia to the cause he had espoused, His Majesty's Ministers received the most clear and positive information, that it was the intention of the enemy to compel the Courts of Denmark and Portugal to subscribe their navies to a general Confederacy about to be formed against this country, &c. with a promptitude and decision that does them infinite credit, they immediately resolved to frustrate so formidable a combination. It is known to your Lordships, that this has been effected, with respect to Denmark, by force of arms. The hostile sentiments of that Court evinced in many ways during some years past, rendered fruitless every other mode of proceeding. It was an unfortunate circumstance, my Lords, that the Danish fleet, the only object of our solicitude, should be encircled by the walls of the capital, thereby causing misfortune, which every humane mind would wish to have avoided; but it is creditable to the arms of this country, and meritorious in the Officers commanding the Expedition, that every attempt was made to prevent a loss that was inevitable. As soon as success, my Lords, enabled you to judge for yourselves, you found verified every prediction of the Government; an arsenal over supplied with every material of equipment, magazines replete with stores, ascertained to have been purchased by the Agents of France, and those demonstrations which could not escape the eye of being fitted out. The result, I need not add, that fleet is now safe and secure in the harbours of England, ready, if necessary, to be employed in her defence; and by so many ships of the line of which it is composed, by so many degrees do I consider the liberties of this envied Country more secure. My Lords, it is justly said in the speech, "That to place out of the reach of this Confederacy the Fleets of Portugal and Denmark, was the indispensable duty of his Majesty. And yet, my Lords, I have heard it rumoured, that a difference of opinion exists upon this subject (not in the Country), but with some Members of your Lordships' House. If that is the case, I own I am curious to learn the argument that is to be advanced. Is it possible, my Lords, that any candid and impartial person can doubt the paramount necessity of this expedition? Permit me, my Lords, to put the case the other way, and to suppose that His Majesty's Ministers confiding in what is termed the faith of treaties, and refusing all other evidence, had neglected to avail themselves of the naval superiority of this country to secure the Danish Fleet, what would have been the result? Will any man doubt that the Speech would now direct us to prepare against a naval confederacy composed of a force equal to forty sail of the line, from supposing the indepen-

gent Monarch of Sweden had been able to remain a quiet spectator, and that this force was destined against the most vulnerable parts of the Empire. My Lords, would not indignation have swelled the breast of every man in this country against a Government so deficient and remiss; and would not then have been appropriate; at present I cannot admit it to be so; if the idea does exist. It is gratifying my Lords to reflect upon the means employed to secure the navy of Portugal from the grasp of France, by recommending to the Court to transfer the fleet of their Govt. of Europe & to prefer emigration to submission to France. My Lords, I consider that event (next to securing the Danish fleet), the most consequential that has occurred since the commencement of this eventful war, and provided a strict friendship and liberal policy is pursued by both nations, the most beneficial results are likely to be seen. It is gratifying also to reflect, my Lords, that at the very moment when our Merchants are deprived of their trade with Russia, so large a portion of the Continent of America is thrown open to their enterprise. Upon our late transactions with Russia, my Lords, I do not mean to dwell; every one of your Lordships must have read His Majesty's reply to the aspersions of the Court of Petersburg; and every candid and impartial mind must be satisfied that the conduct of England is justified in a manner as honorable for the nation, as creditable to those who framed that State Paper; but, my Lords, I am anxious to extract some good out of this evil, and I forebode a benefit to arise to this country even from the dereliction of Russia; I hope, my Lords, we shall become independent of her for ever. If the Legislature of this kingdom will grant a liberal bounty to encourage the cultivation of hemp and flax, both at home and in the British Colonies, we may yet live to greet the day of our quarrel with Russia, and even hail with satisfaction the inauspicious Treaty of Tilsit. With respect to the other Powers of Europe, my Lords, with the single exception of Sweden, they are prostrate at the feet of France, and until national energy and spirit returns, they must obey the mandates of their domineering master. But the conduct and spirit of the independent Monarch of Sweden merits every eulogium; may he be successful to the last, and may we grant him all that a so pointedly recommended by His Majesty, and which such constancy and courage deserves. I trust, my Lords, a British force will aid him in the Baltic, to defy his enemies, and the British gratitude will compensate any loss he may be obliged to suffer, by transferring to him some of those Colonies we can so well spare, and must soon take from our joint foes. My Lords I wish it was possible to animadvert with satisfaction upon the conduct of the United States of America; local knowledge, obtained by me at the early periods of the French Revolution, enables me to form a very decided opinion with respect to that country, and I am sorry to say, my Lords, I cannot form a flattering one. I am, however, happy to learn, by the tenor of the Speech, that it is not the intention of his Majesty's Government to concede one point more to that illiberal and prejudiced people. My Lords, we must make a stand somewhere; and where can we do it better than in defence of our seamen and our trade, which they unequivocally demand. If America prefers French alliance to British connection, it is not in your Lordships power to controul her choice; nor can you prevent that war, which I do not wish to see take place; but which, if it does take place, my Lords, I am confident if pursued by us with judgment and reference to the American character and situation, no man need fear. With respect to the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, my Lords, as a naval officer I may be permitted to be a little prejudiced, and to hold an opinion in a small degree differing, perhaps, from his Majesty's Government. It is not, however, my intention to dispute the accuracy of their proclamation lately issued, nor the principle of respect which is due to national ships of war, as applicable to the Governments and Nations of Europe; but as merited by America, if all the details of that transaction was before your Lordships, I am inclined to think you yourselves would question. However, my Lords, while the American Navy is confined to a few frigates, the compensation that has been made may not be of material import; how far it may affect us hereafter, time only can shew.—But, my Lords, our chief concern is with France, with whom some individuals would make a peace. I have taken the liberty, my Lords, to write down some of her sentiments upon this subject, as described, in what we may call her Official Paper, and where, in the information you, conformably to her practice since the earliest periods of her Revolution, of the conduct she means to pursue, and from which she has never varied, but from necessity alone. She proclaims, my Lords, "That she will not only not lay down her arms, but will augment her force, until she has conquered the liberties of the seas, the first right of all nations." Her recommending to us an armed truce, which she calls a peace, says, "It shall endure until she chooses to proclaim anew the principles of her Armed Neutrality, when she permits you to proclaim your principles of maritime law."—Now, my Lords, is this that which you are willing to accept as your peace? Have we already forgot the Peace of Amiens? Do we wish to see her seamen all restored, and the pendants of her

ships going up, when ours will necessarily be coming down? Never will I believe that the good sense of this country will entertain the idea of peace, until moderation marks the conduct of the enemy, for his professions are not worthy of reflection. I am glad to see a great commercial city think like me, and I hope her opinions and example will be imitated by others. My Lords although the arms of Europe may appear on the side of France, I cannot believe their hearts are against this country. If we remain firm and unappalled, as recommended by His Majesty and exemplified by himself, some balance may yet be preserved in Europe; if we yield, no man can see the consequences. Having now, my Lords, though in a very inadequate manner, animadverted upon the prominent features of the Speech, I shall conclude my address to your Lordships, in what may be termed a trite and common manner; but it is neither, on that account, the less appropriate nor required. I allude, my Lords, to my hopes, that I may receive the unanimous concurrence of your Lordships to the Address I am about to propose. Parliament was never assembled, my Lords, at a period when the example of unanimity would be so beneficial; I therefore solicit it. To mark to the enemy we are unanimous in our opposition to him; to manifest to the people of this country we are unanimous, when their first and most essential interests are concerned; and to shew to his Majesty that undiminished respect and a attachment so much his due: to do our duty, my Lords, in imitation of him, who through a long, arduous, but a glorious reign, has so conspicuously done his.

His Lordship concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, which, as usual, echoed the sentiments of the Speech.

Lord Kenyon seconded the Address.—He touched on the topics of the Speech, as had been done by the Noble Mover, but he dwelt chiefly on that passage which related to the emigration of the Court of Portugal to the Brazils, which he considered as a measure likely to produce the most beneficial effect to this country. He also adverted to our dispute with America, and applauded the spirit with which Ministers had conducted themselves in not surrendering the naval rights of the country to the claims of that people; and he concluded by hoping that the House by unanimously voting the Address, would shew to the common enemy that they could hope nothing from a division in our domestic opinions.

The Duke of Norfolk said he had hoped that the proposed Address would have been so framed that it might have met the unanimous support of the House. He lamented that Ministers had not done that, which upon the present occasion was so easy to have done, but that they had stepped out of their way to claim an unequalled approbation from the House of all they had done. With much he could bring himself to agree to the Address as it stood, there was one part which he must object to support in the form in which it now stood. He meant that part of it which went in answer to His Majesty's Speech relative to the expedition to Copenhagen. He gave one qualified approbation of the measure. It was not his intention to say at present it was wrong: he would wait until they had the documents before the House which might enable him to judge of the propriety of it. If Denmark had entered into a hostile confederacy against us, in might have been very right and he wished not to intimate, in the remotest degree, that the measure might not hereafter be justified, but at present they had no information before them on which they could decide; and therefore he objected to be called upon, while they remained in complete ignorance of the merits of the measure, to vote an unqualified approbation of it in the present stage. He should therefore move an amendment, which would be by leaving out the words in the Address relative to the subject. With respect to the other topics of the Speech, it was not his intention to say any thing upon them at present, not meaning to pledge himself to an approbation of the measures of Administration, by the vote he should give that night:—he should reserve to himself the right of future discussion and examination, when they should separately come before the House.

Lord Sidmouth rose, and expressed his approbation of the Amendment proposed by the Noble Duke. In common with him, he lamented that in a case, where Ministers might have passed an Address which could have been unanimously voted, they had departed from that obvious line of policy, and called upon the House absolutely to vote what they must know some of their Lordships conscientiously could not support. It might easily be supposed, that he alluded to the Expedition to Copenhagen.

His Lordship then adverted to other topics, and dwelt chiefly on the relative state of this country and America; he declared he did not think a war with America so trivial a matter as was generally supposed; he trusted it would yet be averted, and he approved of the conduct of Government in giving up the right of search of ships of war; but he wished to know, why it was not disclaimed in the first instance, since it was more than probable, that many naval officers would act on the precedent of Admiral Berkeley, unless they knew that Government had disclaimed that unauthorized act. With respect to the question of peace, however desirable it might be, he was of opinion with a Noble Lord (Milton), who had truly said, it was not to be obtained

by talking:—they must be prepared for war; and in his opinion, a large efficient force both for peace and war ought to be in readiness. He could wish that some measures should be adopted, by which the country might be put into a state, that at all times, in his opinion, required some such measure of vigour: with that we might hope to attain a desirable peace. His Lordship having treated on these topics at length, sat down, expressing his approbation of the Amendment proposed by the Noble Duke.

The Earl of Aberdeen supported the Address, in a short speech, in which he took a brief review of the several circumstances mentioned in the Address from the Throne and applauded the wisdom and vigour by which the recent acts of Government had been distinguished.

Lord Grenville spoke for more than two hours; but the lateness of the hour, and the press of matter from both houses of Parliament, scarcely allow us room even for a short sketch of his Lordship's speech, or of those that followed. His Lordship agreed in the terms of the King's Speech, that we were "in the crisis of the fate of the Country, and that the eyes of the world were fixed upon the British Parliament;" for upon their wisdom at the present moment depended the existence of the British Empire, which had stood a thousand years, and of the British constitution, the pride and boast of human wisdom both had ripened and grown together, and could only be maintained and preserved by the prudence of the measures which Parliament were now about to adopt. The points alluded to in the speech were those on which Parliament were called upon to decide before any information was submitted to them that could enlighten their judgment and guide their decision. Of these points, the seizure of the Danish fleet and the bombardment of Copenhagen were far the most prominent. On the justice and necessity of that measure it was difficult for him to pronounce because he was ignorant of the grounds upon which it was to be justified. He had first to complain, that the assertions made in the Declaration in the name of His Majesty, and those contained in the speech of this day, were wholly at variance. Even that Declaration was not laid before the House. The Declaration supposed the existence of secret articles entered into at Tilsit, by virtue of which a general confederacy was to be formed against this country. These articles are the acts of hostility that are set up as a justification of our conduct towards Denmark: Where are these secret articles? The enemy denies their existence, and calls on us to prove it. What does the speech say;—we see nothing in it of those secret articles and arrangements—it speaks only of information as to the designs of the enemy to raise a confederacy against us. Was Denmark a party to the secret articles, were some plan or treaty entered into between the same grounds? But the House has only the assertions of Ministers that such were the sentiments of Denmark, such the forward state of preparation of her fleet. It is not enough to prove that France meditated such hostile intentions against us; it should likewise be proved, that she had the means of executing her designs. It is said Denmark had not the means of resisting France; and France once in possession of Holstein, must soon be in possession of Zealand; and therefore, of Copenhagen, and of the Danish Fleet. But is not Zealand an Island? Is that Island not secured by two branches of the sea? one of 6 miles broad, the other of 16 miles.—The channel that divides England from France is only five miles broader. God forbid it could therefore be said, that because the French were in possession of Calais they would soon have possession of England. In heart and conscience we cannot justify the measure on the grounds laid before us. It were to be wished that a better case were made out; and if it can, let it be submitted to Parliament for its opinion and acquiescence. The Noble Lord then proceeded to touch upon other topics of the Speech; he disapproved of the rejection of the mediation of Russia, on the grounds upon which it was rejected. He never would admit the doctrine, that in order to be a proper mediator, the mediating power must be perfectly impartial: The language of the speech on the subject of peace, was also inconsistent. In one place the speech said His Majesty was ready to negotiate on safe and honourable terms, and immediately after, that peace could only be negotiated upon a footing of perfect equality. Never could he wish that England should proceed to negotiate but on the footing of equality; but this perfect equality might be too nicely weighed;—and in the present state of Europe, the door should not be shut against peace upon honourable terms. The Noble Lord next adverted to our dispute with America, and the orders of Council restricting the trade of Neutrals. He contended that the latter would involve us in a war with America: that France had assured America she would never put her decrees in force against American ships; and by that declaration we are placed in the light in which France would have stood, if the late Orders in Council had not been issued. France has not the means of putting in force her own decrees; it is England that has now lent her the aid of the British Navy to give them full effect, and thereby to annoy and distress British commerce.—As to Portugal, what have we done? we are excluded from the two most important ports in Europe; and the only change is, that the Brazils are now governed by the

Prince Regent of Portugal instead of being governed by his Viceroy. Does that advantage compensate the great losses which we otherwise sustain by the fate that has fallen upon Portugal, and which we had no means to prevent.—His Lordship concluded by blaming Ministers for not having done something to promote unanimity in Ireland, and expressing himself in terms of dissatisfaction at the whole of their conduct.

Lord Hawkesbury made a very able reply. Respecting the information received by Government of the arrangements entered into at Tilfit, Government could not entertain the slightest doubt. Surely it could not be expected that Ministers should explain the precise quarter and channel from which they received them. There would then be an end to all such information: for who would communicate it, if their lives were to be exposed by divulging it; and if information of that sort were ever valuable, surely it was at a moment like the present, when we were excluded from the Continent, and when France exercised such an unmeasured dominion over all the Powers of Europe? But even if Ministers entertained any doubt of the accuracy of that information, all that doubt must long since have vanished, and the information be confirmed by a variety of corroborating circumstances. The information received through the channel he alluded to, was corroborated by a variety of other channels wholly unconnected with each other. It was corroborated by the testimony of the Government of Portugal, to whom it was proposed to make common cause with the Continent against England, and to unite their fleet with that of Spain, of France, and of Denmark, to enable the confederacy to make a general attack upon these Islands. It was corroborated by the testimony of different persons in Ireland, where strange to say, all the designs and projects of the enemy were most speedily known, and where it was promised that the Combined Fleets of Spain, Portugal, and Denmark, would make a descent both on Ireland and this country, but the chief one on Ireland.—Nay, what is more, not only were these means pointed out to the disaffected in Ireland, but they were moreover made acquainted with the period of time when the design was to be carried into execution. As to the intentions of Denmark towards this country, as little doubt could be entertained. It is now well known that Denmark upon a comparison of the inconveniences that would result from a rupture with this country, and with France, was of opinion that the disadvantages of a war with France would far overbalance those of a war with England; and as to the late forward preparation of her fleet, certain circumstances appeared to naval officers, which proved to them that the fleet was intended soon to be put to sea.

Not as to the question whether we should attack the Russian fleet, there are abundant reasons. It is wished that we should have proceeded to blockade and seize the Russian Fleet, while we left the Danish fleet of 16 sail of the line behind us. The Russian fleet besides was not so ready for sea, nor so well calculated in any respect as the Danish fleet to carry the designs of the enemy into execution. Moreover, there were many circumstances in the Treaty of Tilfit which indisposed the people of Russia against that treaty, and even at the time the seizure of the Danish fleet was known at Petersburg, the Emperor of Russia seemed more disposed than before to renew his relations with this country.—As to all that was urged against the orders in Council, and against the treatment of America, those were questions he should not now enter into. While Negotiation with America was pending, it was doubtless better to abstain from any discussion that would only tend more to inflame the mind of the two countries. He lamented the uncalled for mention of the state of Ireland.—The concessions alluded to by the Noble Baron could not now be thought of. Indeed even if these concessions were made, still more would be called for, and there would be no end to such demands. He had made it his business to trace the evil in Ireland to its remotest sources; and he was convinced that no such concessions would be of force to cure it.

Lord Buckinghamshire spoke precisely to the same effect as Lord Sidmouth; and was followed by Lord Lauderdale, to whom Lord Mulgrave replied.

The Amendment was then negatived without a division.

Lord Grenville proposed another amendment, declaratory of the propriety of not giving any opinion relative to the rejection of the Russian mediation, till the necessary Papers were before the House.

This amendment was also negatived without a division.

The address was then agreed to, and ordered to be presented.

Adjourned at three o'clock this morning, till Wednesday.

THE PILOT, — FEBRUARY 1.

The accounts of the sailing of the Brest fleet, are said, in some of the Morning Papers, to be confirmed, by reports brought by the Spencer, 74, arrived at Torbay. But our Plymouth letter of to-day, mentions, that the Infolent gun-brig, which arrived there on the 30th ult, left

from Brest, had looked into the enemy's harbour, immediately previous to her leaving that station; and, at that time, the number of the ships in harbour, were the same as when they were last counted by our cruisers.

No authentic accounts have yet been received of the destination of the Rochefort Squadron—but we have the following correct communication of its force, which appears to be

Le-Majesteux, formerly La Republicaine

Le Magnanime	120 guns.
Le Suffrein	80 guns.
Le Lion	74 guns.
Le Gemappe	74 guns.
Calcutta, formerly British, taken by the same Squadron	54 guns.
One Frigate	40 guns.
One Corvette	13 guns.

The Isis, which sailed with the outward-bound East Indiamen from Plymouth, on Tuesday last as we mentioned in a former Paper, has been obliged, by the prevalence of westerly winds, to put back, with her convoy, to Torbay.

The Fly, bound to the Cape of Good Hope, has been obliged to put in at Plymouth, from the loss of her foremast and bowsprit, by running foul of the Essex Indiaman.

Government, it is said, will only require ten millions for the Loan of the ensuing year. This sum is to be borrowed in the 3 per cents, and to be paid off at 80. The Property Tax produced last year 14 millions, and the Sinking Fund two millions, the Short Annuities falling in. These circumstances will enable the Minister to borrow the ten millions without imposing any new taxes.

Bonaparte is making arrangements for the improvement of his dock-yards; there are to be 18 companies of about 277 men each, and to be divided in sub-divisions of 18.

It is in contemplation, in France, to plant and cultivate the Cotton-tree in the Southern provinces of that country.

The Prince Royal of Denmark has given three thousand, and the Princess his wife, has given two thousand six-hundred, in aid of the persons whose houses were burned by the attack on Copenhagen.

It is intended to extend the fortifications of Copenhagen. This, it is stated, has considerably lowered the prices of houses in the Fauxbourg.

A Turkish courier has arrived at Kiel, with a firman from the Grand Seigneur, by which the Sultan Mustafa acquaints the King of Denmark, of his elevation to the throne.

The Russian fleet is fitting at Cronstadt with great activity; 306 row-galleys are to follow it when it sails for Copenhagen; there are numerous corps of troops to be embarked for that place.

Strong batteries are erecting in the front of the harbours of Revel and Cronstadt.

The Captains of the Navy gave on Friday night a very gay Ball and Supper at the Crown Inn, Portsmouth, to Lord and Lady Keith, Admiral Lordes Montague, Sir George and Lady Prevost, and all the fashionables of the neighbourhood.

MORNING POST, — JANUARY 15.

The Commissioners of Military Inquiry have at length concluded their investigations of the concerns of the Army Medical Department, and their Report on that subject was presented by Col. Drinkwater to His Majesty at the Levee on Wednesday last.—The Commissioners are now occupied in examining into the mode of conducting business in the War Office.

General Liniers, who commanded the Spaniards at Buenos Ayres, is fond of reading the English Papers, (which he endeavours to obtain as often as possible,) and is pretty well informed on their general topics. The following conversation actually took place between him and one of our Officers:—

LINIER.—"Is this M. Crawford the same Gentleman who made so much noise in your Parliament against the Volunteers?"

ENG. GEN.—"The same."

LIN.—"I think it very extraordinary he should come so far to be defeated by exactly the same description of people in this country!"

The next packet from the Leeward Islands is expected to bring intelligence, that the Danish Islands are in our possession. Letters of the 1st ult. from St. Thomas's, give a deplorable account of the state of that island, for want of provisions.

Lord Henry Petty is about to take one of the best steps he has ever performed in his life. He takes a partner for life, the amiable and elegant Lady Louisa Strangeways, sister to the Earl of Mcheller, and happiness cannot fail attending such a union.

SCOTCH PUN.—A Scotch Gentleman, arguing for the expediency of the Portuguese Emigration, observed, that people might say what they pleased about it, but the Portuguese would nevertheless have a *Bragu-zuel* for English merchandize.

LOUIS XVIII. and the whole of the French Princes, visited the Marquis of Buckingham, at Stowe, on Wednesday last. The King was received at the North-entrance of Stowe House by the Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Temple, and Lord George Grenville, at the foot of the steps leading, thereto, in their full Yeomanry uniform.

The Marquis conducted the King to the North Hall, where he presented him to the Marchioness, and his daughter Lady Mary Grenville, and then severally to the Ladies who were there assembled. After which the whole Company proceeded to the magnificent Saloon (the boast and wonder of the country), where they were received by music, a grand band of which gave "God Save the King", in the best style, and with the most admirable effect.

When the Marquis drank after dinner, "The Illustrious House of Bourbon," the music gave the well-known air of "Oh! Richard! Oh! Mon Roi," &c.; the feelings which this occasioned may be conceived, but cannot be expressed. "The King, and prosperity to Great Britain," was then toasted by His Majesty; and "The Ladies at Mittan," (the Queen and the Comptess D'Angouleme) were afterwards drank.

In the evening there were music and dancing, after which the company sat down to an elegant supper.

JANUARY 22.

The Debates in both Houses of Parliament last night, were very interesting; but their extreme length prevents us at present from offering any observations upon them. Suffice it to say, that the opposition did not deem it prudent to venture upon a division in either house, and that the wife and vigorous measures of Ministers have now received the decided approbation of Parliament, as well as of the Country. The King's Speech, the subject of the Debate, is a masterly production in all its parts, and will prove not the less acceptable to the public, from the confident hope it expresses, that notwithstanding the necessary provisions to be made, the Supplies for the present year will be raised without any material addition to the public burdens.

JANUARY 23.

We Yesterday received, Hamburgh and Altona Papers to the 9th instant. The enemy are stated to have taken possession of the whole of the Portugal, and it is boasted by them, that they found in the arsenals ample supplies of all sorts of naval stores. This statement, however, we know to be false.—The Russian fleet still remains in the Tagus; and an article from Frankfort states, that up to the 14th ult. Sir Sidney Smith had made no attempt upon the harbour. Switzerland, according to letters from Paris, is to be converted into a kingdom, of which the Prince Neuchateau (G. A. Berthier), will be the nominal Sovereign. The Republic of Ragusa, it is said, is to be incorporated with the kingdom of Italy. A reform is about to take place in the Catholic Church, by which the salary of the Clergy will be dispensed with.—The greatest distress continues to prevail in that small portion of territory in possession of his Prussian Majesty. This is not the only part of the Continent suffering under these varieties of the successful ambition of France; and the consequence is, that a general spirit of emigration pervades the countries which have fallen beneath her power. The inhabitants of Prussia, Venice, Hanover, and other places, endeavour to obtain an asylum in the States of Austria, who, adopting an extraordinary kind of policy, shuts her doors against the unfortunate victims of the tyranny of the Corsican. All the Austrian cordons lately formed on the frontiers, are immediately to be reinforced.

Portsmouth Jan. 21.—Sailed his Majesty's ship Isis, with the following ships under convoy for the East Indies, viz. the Winchester, M. Hat Elphinstone, Craige, Essex, N. Brit, P. Comx, Codd; Walmer, Cattle, Ramsden, and Phoenix storeship; for India; Camperdown Packet, for St. Helena; Fly, Aspinall, and the Lady Sinclair, Jackson, for the Cape of Good Hope.—Wind Northerly.

JANUARY 24.

On Tuesday last, the sum of 100,000*l.* in specie, was put on board the *Survailante*, which is to proceed directly to the Brazils, this sum being designed as a loan to the Queen of Portugal, in aid of her new Trans-Atlantic Government.

We last night heard that the *Reefers* Squadron, consisting of six sail of the line, had sailed, and Sir Richard Strachan is in pursuit of them.

The East India fleet, under a convoy of the Isis, sailed from Portsmouth on Thursday the 22d Jan.

A reconciliation between an illustrious Prince and his long so taken Consort, is mentioned as an event likely to take place. We sincerely hope that this expectation may be soon verified.

JANUARY 25.

Yesterday we received the French Papers to the 20th inst. They contain another Decree by Bonaparte, in respect to Neutral Vessels entering ports of France, or those of any country occupied by her arms, which may have come from the ports of Britain or her Colonies, or have been visited on their voyage by our cruisers. By a former Decree such vessels and their cargoes were ordered to be confiscated; the present increases the rigour of that Decree; and, as an inducement to the sailors to betray their employers, it not to commit perjury for gain, one third of the net produce of the sale of such ship and cargoes is to be given to such of the crews as shall give information of the desired fact.—This measure affords an additional instance of the outrageous infamy of the man with whom we have to contend, and respecting whom we are called upon to act, as if he respected all the ties of justice and morality.—The King of Spain has issued an edict by which he adopts all the principles of Bonaparte's Decree of blockade against this country. The

measure was not only to be expected, but in his present state of thralldom to the Corsican, became inevitable on the part of his Catholic Majesty. The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia is shortly expected at Paris. The Governor of Riga has been dismissed, for the leniency evinced by him towards the English.

JANUARY 26.

We have this day given some further extracts from the Paris Papers to the 21st inst. which arrived on Sunday. It appears by these, that the differences between America and Algiers have been adjusted, by the payment on the part of the former of the usual annual contribution. The French ship *Patriot*, which effected her escape from the *Chesapeake* about the middle of December, is arrived at Aix.—The orders for the seizure of British merchandise are rigorously executed throughout Russia.

Four Gttenburgh Mails arrived yesterday. An article from Frankfort states, that several corps of Austrian troops have been ordered to the Turkish frontiers. The fate of that unhappy empire we have long considered as decided upon by the Powers of Austria, Russia, and France. The King of Sweden has positively rejected the propositions made to him by Bonaparte for breaking off all communication with Great Britain. This honorable and spirited young Monarch is entitled to every support that Great Britain is capable of affording him; and we doubt not but due attention will be paid to his interests.

Private letters from Petersburg state, that the ancient Nobility still continue their aversion to the new system of Russian politics; and that the Liquidation Commissioners had requested that two English Merchants should be added to their number, which request had been complied with by the Emperor.

Mr. Jefferson's pleadings for resigning the American Presidency may be *special*, but they are not such as are likely to obtain a favourable verdict for him.—The fact is, that it is his popularity, and not his health, which is on the decline.

The Americans object to one of the Candidates for the Presidency by cause of his name; and their aversion to have a King at the head of their Government.

The Swedish army consists, at this moment, of 45,000 infantry, 8000 cavalry, and 3700 artillery—in all, 56,000 men, without reckoning officers and others employed.

There are expected to be four Candidates for the American Presidency, viz. Messrs. King, Munro, Madison, and Clinton.

JANUARY 27.

The State Papers relative to Austria and Russia promised in His Majesty's Speech to be laid before Parliament, were last night presented. Though relating to events of which the Public are already informed, they, nevertheless, contain much interesting information, & are well worthy of an attentive perusal. The papers relative to Austria consist of ten Notes between Mr. Secretary Canning and Prince Starhemberg. The first is dated so far back as the 18th of April last, and contains an offer on the part of the Emperor of Austria to mediate between Great Britain and France for the restoration of peace. In Note 2, Mr. Canning, in reply, expresses His Majesty's readiness to accept the offer of the Emperor Francis, subject only to the condition of a like acceptance of the proffered mediation on the part of all the powers then at war.—This answer is dated the 25th of April, and here the Court of Vienna appears to have dropped the subject for the present; as nothing more was heard respecting it, till the 20th of November, when a Note was presented by Prince Starhemberg, expressive of the most anxious and earnest desire of his Imperial Master, that his Britannic Majesty should declare his intentions in respect to the conclusion of a maritime peace. This request is contained in No. 3.—No. 4 is Mr. Canning's Note in reply. In this the Hon. Secretary very naturally expresses some surprise at an application for a renewal of the declaration of His Britannic Majesty's sentiments, of which the Court of Vienna had been so long and so formally in possession; but at the same time adds, that His Majesty was prepared to enter into Negotiation for the conclusion of such a Peace as should settle, on equal terms, the respective interests of the Powers engaged in the War. An answer at once applicable and proper, appears to have reduced both France and Austria to a dilemma; for the answer of Prince Starhemberg (No. 5), delivered upwards of five weeks after, instead of entering into any explanation whatever, is little more than an abrupt proposal to our Government to send Plenipotentiaries to Paris to treat of Peace with the French Ministry.—Mr. Secretary Canning, treating this proposal as it merited, observes (in No. 6), not only upon the indefinite nature of it, but upon its extending only to the Powers combined with France, and not to the allies of Great Britain. When Austria professed to speak in the name of another Power, the statement of some precise authority, and the production of some specific and authentic document could alone justify the Court to which she addressed herself, in founding a public and important measure upon such a communication; but above all, the proposal to send Plenipotentiaries to Paris was unaccompanied by any corresponding sentiment on the part of the French; and without the slightest intimation of the basis on which it was proposed that such a negotiation should be founded. The readiness

of His Majesty to send Plenipotentiaries to treat of Peace as soon as the necessary explanations should be obtained, is however, explicitly repeated; but from the inconveniences attending the negotiation at Paris, it was proposed that some other place than a hostile capital should be appointed as the seat of the proposed negotiation. From this answer it is evident that our Government met the proposal with all due inclination to avail themselves of it, as far as it could possibly lead to the institution of a treaty for the attainment of an equitable and honourable peace. The pacific manifestation was however in vain, and the solemn mockery of the enemy was in four days after brought to a close. Mr. Secretary Canning's note is dated the 28th of January; and on the 12th (as appears by No. 7.) Baron Starhemberg demanded his passports, obviously without waiting for any fresh instructions; for the Messenger Neukman, who was the bearer of the last dispatches to his Excellency, did not arrive till the night of the 13th. The Notes 8 and 9 are mere question and answer, with respect to the departure of the British Minister from Vienna, in consequence of an intimation from the Austrian Government. No. 10, which closes the correspondence, accompanied the passports, and merely contains the expressions of Mr. Secretary Canning's regret, that the orders of the Imperial Court should have imposed on the Prince the necessity of demanding them.—Upon the whole it is evident that on this occasion, peace with Great Britain was never seriously in the contemplation of the enemy; while the British Ministry evinced at once, a due sense of the dignity of their country, and a becoming attention to the attainment, if possible, of an equitable and honourable peace.

The Papers relative to Russia consist of five Notes. The first is from Bunsberg, the Russian Prime minister; to Lord G. L. Gower, announcing the conclusion of an armistice between Russia and France; the second is his Lordship's answer, in which he expresses a hope, that any negotiation which might ensue would not be partial, but embrace the general interests of the Allies. To this General Durborg replied by a series of accusations against the British Government (our late Ministers), whose conduct in disappoining all the expectations of the Emperor Alexander with respect to necessary co-operation had compelled him to look to his own safety. Not only had the promised diversion in his favour not been made, but even pecuniary succours had been denied to him. We are distinctly charged with declining to facilitate the loan intended to have been negotiated in London, and when our late Ministers at length offered some subsidy to the Continental Powers, the sum destined for that purpose (80,000*l.*) so far from meeting the exigencies of the Allies, would not have even covered the impromptu expenses of Prussia. Our ill-judged Expedition from Sicily are most pointedly condemned, as employing our forces in unnecessary enterprise, instead of effecting a diversion in some quarter which, by compelling his opponents to divide their force, would besides other important advantages, have enabled Russia to have brought a more formidable force to act against the enemy in Poland.—No. IV. is a Note from M. Alopous, the Russian Ambassador, to Mr. Canning, announcing the conclusion of the Treaty of Tilsit, and his Imperial Majesty's tender of Mediation to effect a Peace between Great Britain and France.—Mr. Canning's Answer announces the conditional acceptance of the proposed Mediation, requesting, at the same time communication of the Articles of the Treaty, and of the statement of the equitable and honourable principles upon which his Imperial Majesty expressed his belief that France was desirous of concluding a Peace with Great Britain.

Such is the substance of the Papers laid before Parliament by order of His Majesty. Our limits will not at present permit us to observe further upon the subject, than that they make out a most satisfactory and triumphant case in regard to the conduct of His Majesty's present Ministers but with respect to that of their predecessors, we regret to say, that Russia has very extensive and firm ground of accusation against them. The Continence, it cannot be denied, was by them abandoned to its sad fate, and to there imbecility and misconduct may justly be imputed, a considerable share, at least, of the miseries which inflict, and the oppression which has laid prostrate so great a portion of Europe at the feet of the common enemy.

Yesterday afternoon the Purser of the *Sir Stephen Lushington*, Captain Gray, arrived at the East India House, with intelligence of that ships safe arrival off the life of Wight the 25th instant; under convoy of his Majesty's ships *Agincourt* and *Westwinds*, with six transports, and the Star Whaler.—Sailed from St. Helena the 28th December. No ships left there at their departure.

AMERICA—New York, Dec. 25. The following Letter brings intelligence two hours after the closing of the Mail on Monday evening.

Havre de Grace Dec. 22. 1807.

"I was yesterday at one of the Public Offices and there heard one of the Heads of the Departments say, in terms, that he considered war inevitable, but it was yet uncertain whether it would be with England or with France and Spain. Mr. Munroe reached Washington last evening at half past eight o'clock."

Extract of another Letter From a member of Congress.

Monday Evening at 8 o'clock.

"The Dispatches by the *Revenge* have, I assure you, given a very serious aspect indeed to our affairs with France. It is not in my power to disclose the business of the closed doors. One thing, however, I venture to say with confidence which is, that it has now become a general opinion here that our affairs with England may be amicably settled to our entire satisfaction," &c.

Another Letter says—"So general is the belief that an Embargo will be laid, that all the shipping at Alexandria have cleared out and dropped down the river."

JANUARY 28.

No further advice of the Rochefort Squadron has yet reached the Admiralty. The *Phoenix* frigate, we understand, was chased near Bourdeaux by this force. It then consisted of five sail of the line, *Le Majestueux*, the largest ship, having it is supposed, put back disabled, to some French port. The *Phoenix* shortly after fell in with Sir Richard Strachan, who, on receiving the information, proceeded immediately in pursuit of the enemy. Sir Richard's Squadron is finely equipped, and amply provisioned; and we therefore continue to indulge in the fond hope of another splendid page being shortly added, to the proud records of British naval glory.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

List of the Portuguese Fleet that came out of the Tagus, Nov. 29.

Principe Real, 84 guns; Rainha de Portugal, 74; Conde Henrique, 74; Meduza, 74; Alfonso de Albuquerque, 64; D. Joao de Castro, 64; Principe de Brazil, 74; Martino de Freitas, 64.—Frigates: Minerva, 44 guns; Goffinho, 36; Uruana, 39; and one other, name as yet unknown.—Brig: Voador, 22 guns; Vinganea, 20; Lebre, 22.—Schooner: Curioza, 12 guns. J. J. M. Forbes, Major General. W. Sidney Smith.

List of the Portuguese Ships that remained in Lisbon.

S. Sebastiao, of 64 guns, unserviceable without a thorough repair. Maria Prima, 74, unserviceable, ordered to be made into a floating battery, but not yet fitted. Vasco de Gama, 74, under repair and nearly ready. Princess Beira, 64, condemned; ordered to be sold out as a floating battery.

Frigates: Phoenix, of 44 guns, in need of thorough repair. Amazon, 44, in need of ditto. Perola, 44, in need of ditto. Triton, 40, past repair. Venus, 22, past repair. W. Sidney Smith.

ADDRESSES TO THE THRONE.

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, of Edinburgh; following the loyal and patriotic example of the City of Glasgow, have unanimously voted an Address to his Majesty on the present situation of public affairs. The Magistrates of Greenock have called a Meeting of the Merchants, and other inhabitants for the same purpose, as appears by the following notice:—

"The Magistrates request the Merchants, Ship Owners, and other Inhabitants of Greenock, to meet in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 29th Instant, at twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of expressing to his Majesty, at this eventful crisis, their firm determination to support, by every means in their power, the just rights of his Majesty and the British Empire, and those measures his Majesty may adopt for the preservation of our inviolable privileges."

MARRIAGES IN NOVEMBER.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, T. C. Bovey, Esq. son of Sir T. Crawley Bart of Flixley abbey, co. Gloucester, to Miss A. Page, daughter of Sir T. H. P. knight of the Royal Engineers.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, Lord Monson, to Lady Sarah Saville, daughter of the Earl of Mexborough.

MARRIAGE IN DECEMBER.

At Walford, Somerset, Charles March-Phillips, Esq. eldest son of T. M. P. Esq. of Garendon park, co. Leicester, to Harriet, youngest sister of Philip Ducarel, Esq. of Walford-house.

BIRTHS IN NOVEMBER.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Admiral Duddingston, of a daughter.

In George Street, the Marchioness of Waterford, of a daughter.

In Manchester Street, the wife of T. B. Ricketts, Esq. of a son and heir.

In Queen's-square, the Lady of Sir William Frazer, baronet, of a daughter.

DEATHS IN DECEMBER.

At his house, in Coleman-Street-buildings, aged 87, the Rev. John Newton, rector of the United Parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth, and St. Mary Mountchurch, Haws of which parishes he had been rector 28 years. His unblemished life, his amiable character, both as a man and as a Minister, and his able writings, are too well known to need any comment.

At Chisford Lodge, Epping Forest, in his 69th year, Mr. John Hamilton Moore, late teacher of Navigation on Tower-hill, author of Moore's Navigation, Seaman's Daily Assistant, the Monitor, &c.

At Norwich, aged 77, Mr. John Snell, commonly called Dr. Snell, much celebrated in that city as a fortune teller, and formerly of Bury, where he practised quackery of the very lowest kind.