

# MADRAS COURIER.



VOLUME XXIV.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1808.

NUMBER 1198.

TO DOCTOR JAMES ANDERSON,  
Physician General.

The Officers at the Naval Hospital, are informed by several Gentlemen of the Medical profession of the great utility and beneficial effects of the Nopal at sea. They beg to present their compliments to Doctor Anderson and will be obliged to him to favor them with a Basket of it, and beg to be informed the method of preserving it at Sea.

From the general information received, they doubt not of its success, and cannot but feel themselves greatly indebted to one whose zeal contributes so much to the health of those at Sea.

We are, Sir,  
Your humble Servants,

T. JAGER,  
W. BAIN,  
JOHN HITCHINGS,

MADRAS, Naval Hospital,  
Monday Morning.

Doctor Anderson returns compliments to the Officers at the Naval Hospital, and has the pleasure to send their Basket filled with Nopals, together with a Pamphlet collated and struck at the Madras Gazette Press—Wherein they will see the attempts that have succeeded in preserving it at Sea, and to assure them, that whatever further supply they may wish for, he will be happy to supply them, either for sea stock, or present use.

GARDEN, Monday Sept. 19, 1808.

TO DOCTOR JAMES ANDERSON, P. G.  
MADRAS.

The many documents which the public papers every week exhibit of the utility of the Nopal, must not only awake the curiosity of every European; but likewise excite in every friend of mankind and well wisher to the poor of this country the ardent desire to contribute something to the propagation of such an excellent Plant.

Being in a situation where I might in that respect offer my mite of public Spirit; and where I have a great deal of conversation with the poor, and where a number of them, along with their Children, look up to me for sustenance and support, I think it a duty of mine to solicit your kindness for a Cooly load of that beneficial growth the Nopal, for to supply their first wants from its produce and to see them enriched with a blessing of God, hitherto unknown in this place.

Hoping you will excuse the liberty I have taken in requesting this favor: I have the honor to assure you of my great esteem and regard and remain

Sir,  
Your most obedient and  
Humble Servant,

J. G. HOLZBERG,  
Protestant Missionary.

Cuddalore, Sept. 16, 1808.

TO THE REV. MR. HOLZBERG, P. M.  
at Cuddalore.

MY DEAR SIR,

In support of your wish to contribute some subsistence in the event of unforeseen scarcity, I have forwarded a Cooly with 300 Nopals by an advance of half his fair to Cuddalore, relying on his receiving the other half from you on his delivery of them.

In case you find a disposition in the people about you to cultivate these Plants, I shall send you a farther supply by Sea conveyance, as soon as the course of the winds permit; heartily wishing you health.

I am with much respect,  
Your very obedient Servant,

JAMES ANDERSON.

MADRAS, Sep. 20, 1808.

P. S. Enclosed is a Journal of the Introduction of Nopal.

## THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1808.

Office of Commissioners for investigating the Debts of their Highnesses the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, Fort St. George, September 17, 1808.

THE Commissioners for investigating the Debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, give Notice, that they intend on Thursday next the 22d Instant, to proceed to the consideration of the following Claims:—

- No. 44 Messrs. Binny and Dennison, tortious to James Sutherland Assignee of Causapet and Heir and personal Representative of Rajah Hookamut Ram deceased, Balance of an Account Current settled between the Nabob Wallajah and the said Rajah Hookamut Ram dated 15th June 1797 for arrears of Salary. Principal, Rupees 22,937 6 0. Aggregate Sterling amount £2,430 15 3.
- 45 Messrs. Sutar and De Monte, Attorneys for Lieut. Colonel Burrows, Administrator to George Burrows Clarke deceased, Claim for arrears of Pay, and refer to the Durbar accounts in proof of the Claim. Principal, Pagodas 1,625 0 0. Aggregate Sterling amount £2,190 5 4.
- 46 John De Monte Executor of the Estate of Captain Blinbeck deceased, Tunka 12th July 1797 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for arrears of Pay. Principal, Pagodas 1,707 23 10. Aggregate Sterling amount £993 9 3.
- 47 Messrs. Parry and Pugh, Attorneys to John Neil, Esq. Mortgagee of Messrs. Tullio, Brodie and Haliburton, Bond 1st January 1788, of the Nabob Wallajah for arrears of Pay, &c. Principal, Pagodas 14,322 0 0. Aggregate Sterling amount £12,044 16 0.
- 48 Messrs. Adrian de Pries and Co. Mortgagees of W. D. Brodie, Esq. Assignee of the Hon. Basil Cochrane, Administrator to the Estate of the late Captain C. C. Klammer, Bond 31st December 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah for arrears of Pay. Principal, Pagodas 3,371 0 0. Aggregate Sterling amount £2,764 2 0.
- 49 Messrs. Adrian, John and Lewis de Pries, Attorneys to Capt. Arthur Owen, Bond 15th March 1779, of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of Pay and Present. Principal, 13,000 0 0. Aggregate Sterling amount £14,222 7 7.
- 50 Messrs. Adrian, John and Lewis de Pries, Attorneys to David Simpson, Assignee of the late James Graham, Bond 1st January 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah for arrears of Pay. Principal, Pagodas 3,000 0 0. Aggregate Sterling amount £2,302 6 8.
- 51 Francis Latour and Co. Mortgagees of Jacob Pascal, Assignee of Pierre Laroche, Bond 1st August 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of Pay. Principal, Pagodas 4,066 0 0. Aggregate Sterling amount £2,983 3 1.
- 52 Francis Latour and Co. Attorneys to Lieut. C. Gordon, constituted Attorney of Mrs. Anne Gordon, Executrix of Dr. Gordon deceased, Bond 30th November 1777 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for arrears of Pay. Principal, Pagodas 6,000 0 0. Aggregate Sterling amount £7,246 16 0.
- 53 Chinnasunoo, Attorney to Annappillay, Son of Sany Serang, Tunka 17th September 1779, of the Nabob Wallajah for arrears of Salary. Principal, Pagodas 269 33 20. Aggregate Sterling amount £302 11 5.
- 54 Condappah Son and Personal Representative of N. Mootiah Mootiah deceased, Debt of the Nabob Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah for arrears of Salary. Principal, Pagodas 719 16 13. Aggregate Sterling amount £538 4 4.
- 55 John Hunter Esq. Executor to the late Reverend Mr. Gerick Executor of Lieutenant Cockwell deceased, Bond 31st December 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah for arrears of pay. Principal, Pagodas 2,435 0 0. Aggregate Sterling amount £1,981 4 0.
- 56 George King Attorney for Lawrence Cuzzo, Debt of the Nabob Wallajah, Amer ul Omrah, and Omdut ul Omrah for Arrears of Pay. Principal, Pagodas 147 0 0. Aggregate Sterling amount £185 15 0.

The Executors Administrators and Agents above named are required to exhibit the original Probates of Wills Letters of Administration and Powers of Attorney under which they act and have signed the Deed of Agreement. It will be likewise necessary that attested copies of the Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration should be produced at the same time to be lodged in the Office for future reference.

W. PARKER.  
S. T. GOAD.  
HENRY RUSSELL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. EDWARD WOODCOCK, fixed Examiner under the Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Judicial Departments.

Mr. THOMAS CHALICAN, do. do. under the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. A. R. McDONELL, Assistant under the Registrar to the Court of Sudder Adawlat and Foudary Adawlat.

Captain Lieutenant LEWIS SCOTT SMITH to be Captain of a company vice RAYN deceased.

Lieutenant THOMAS VINCENT to be Captain Lieutenant and Ensign ARCHIBALD INGLIS, to be Lieutenant.

Ensign EDWARD PIOTT to be Lieutenant, vice Ash deceased.

Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, to be a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment.

Major GEORGE MACGREGOR, of the 5th Regiment, a Native Infantry to command the Garrison of Cuddalore and the Cadet company.

Captain Lieutenant G. CADELL, to be Town Major of Seringapatam, vice Rand deceased; and Lieutenant J. W. MOWBRINE, to be Fort Adjutant at that station.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon MILNE is removed from the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment to the 1st Battalion 16th Regt. Mr. Assistant Surgeon STRACHAN, is removed from the 1st Battalion 21st Regt. to the 2d Battalion 10th Regt.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that Officers Commanding Stations, Corps, or detachments shall not receive any Medical Officer whose appointment to that particular station, corps, or detachment is not announced in General Orders, or, who does not produce a Passport to that effect from the Adjutant General's Office.

The above order is not intended to prevent Officers in command of divisions, Stations, or detachments from exercising the authority they have hitherto possessed of providing for the temporary Medical charge of the troops under their command—subject to the Commander in Chief's confirmation.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon GEORGE MATHER is appointed to the Medical charge of the 2d Battalion 15th regt. vice Napier removed.

The nomination by the Officer Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force of Mr. Assistant Surgeon MILNE to afford Medical aid to the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment from the 1st ultimo, is confirmed.

Mr. CHARLES WILLIAM BLACK, Cadet, attached to 2d Battalion of Artillery, at St. Thomas's Mount.

On Thursday afternoon arrived the Honorable Company's Ship *Phoenix*, J. Ramsden, left Coringa the 7th September 1808.

Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieutenant Colonel Aiskill, Lieut. Duff and Ensign Ainsley.

On Saturday Morning a salute of 17 Guns was fired from the Battery of Fort St. George on the occasion of His Excellency Sir E. Pellew hoisting his Flag, on board His Majesty's Ship *Culloden*, as Vice Admiral of the Blue. This salute was returned by the *Culloden*; after which 17 Guns were fired by each of His Majesty's Ships in the Roads.

W. O. Drury Esq. is promoted from Rear Admiral of the White, to Rear Admiral of the Red.

Extract of a Letter from Vizagapatam, dated the 6th September, 1808.

Yesterday morning came on here, a violent gale of wind, which increased considerably, until towards 6 o'clock in the evening, accompanied with a little rain, it first blew N. W. then N. N. E. N. E. by E. and latterly S. W. when the gale was so considerably increased as to force from their anchorage no less than 20 Pariah vessels, laying in these Roads, loaded with Salt for Bengal, all of which were driven on shore, and went to pieces.

From the Fort to Voltaire, a distance of about 4 miles, the Shore is covered with parts of different Vessels which have been driven on shore, which makes me suppose there must be a number lost at Sea, there has not been, I understand, any lives lost. A vast number of poor people here are ruined—as they purchased the Salt—and were taking it, on their own account to Bengal.

The gale is quite abated, and we have had a great fall of rain.

Extract of a Letter from Bangalore, dated the 11th of September.

Lieutenant General Macdowall arrived at this Station on Saturday the 10th inst. Colonel Davis and his Staff with a troop of H. M. 25th Light Dragoons, met his Excellency about two miles from the Cantonments and escorted him to his Camp, pitched near the Cantonment—The whole line, under the command of Lieut. Col. Rumley, consisting of H. M. 25th Dragoons—H. M. 59th Regt. 2d Batt. 9th Regt. 2d Batt. 14th Regt. 2d Batt. 2d Regt. and 5th Regt. Native Cavalry was drawn out to receive the Commander in Chief—On his approaching the

front, a salute of seventeen guns was fired, and the line presented arms—after which the General rode down the front of the line; the troops were then marched off to their respective barracks.

### MADRAS BIRTH.

On Monday last, the Lady of James Taylor Esq. of a Son.

### MADRAS DEATHS.

At Wallajahabad, on the 28th ultimo, Ensign Alexander Magill, H. M. 1st or Royal Regiment.

On Monday last at Madras, Captain MacDowall, H. M. 33d Regiment.

At Quilon, on the 1d instant, Mrs. Von Geyer.

At Bangalore on the 9th instant, Lieut. J. Forbes Reid, of the 5th Regiment N. C.

On the 7th instant, at the Garden House of James Balfour, Esq. Choultry Plain, the Honorable David Ruthven, of the H. C. Service, Bengal Establishment.

### BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 12th August, at Cawnpore, the Lady of Captain Piercy, of H. M. 53d Regiment of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 21st August Mrs. W. Blanchard, of a Daughter.

On the 23d August, Mrs. Burlini, of a Daughter.

### BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 29th August, John Lavalin Savage, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, most sincerely and deservedly lamented by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, who sensibly feel, and will long regret the loss they have sustained in the death of this worthy young man.

On the 25th August Walter Cary, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, Bengal Establishment.

On the 1st August Mr. George Travers.

On the 28th August Mr. Rice.

On the 23d August Mr. Peter Macfarlane.

On the 23d August at Allipore, Mr. James Allen Boyd.

At Cumbuco, the Daughter of Captain J. Hanna, H. M. 1st Battalion 68th Regiment.

### BOMBAY BIRTH.

On 30th August, the Lady of Charles Joseph Briscoe Esq. of a Daughter.

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. | Remarks. |
|----------|---------|-------|---------|---------|----------|
| Sept. 14 | 82      | 86    | 87      | 83½     |          |
| 15       | 82      | 87    | 86      | 84      |          |
| 16       | 83      | 87    | 89      | 86      |          |
| 17       | 82      | 87    | 88      | 84½     |          |
| 18       | 82      | 86    | 87      | 84      |          |
| 19       | 83      | 87    | 86      | 84      |          |
| 20       | 83½     | 89    | 88      |         |          |

Arrivals.—Colonel Long, from Trichinopoly;—Captain Cookson, H. M. 80th regiment, from Seringapatam;—Lieutenant Duff, Madras European Infantry;—Lieutenant Flint, 7th regiment Native Cavalry, from England;—Ensign W. Ainslie, 2d battalion 25th regiment, from Vizagapatam; and Mr. John Buck, Cadet of Artillery, from England.

### CALCUTTA, —August 31, 1808.

General Hewit arrived and landed at Benares, under a salute of 17 guns, on the morning of the 19th Curt. His Excellency remained at that station, on the 20th.

Late letters from Patna, Berhampore, Keerpoy, &c. give an account of the river having risen to a very unusual height, and, that, in consequence, the bunds in many places, were either overflowed or had given way, and the greater part of the Country was completely under water, by which the whole of the Indigo Plant, that remained upon the ground, in these and the neighbouring districts, had been destroyed.

The River at Bankipore is stated to have risen some inches higher, than in 1798.

Colonel John Fenwick of the Bengal Establishment, Colonel of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, died lately in England.

### TOWN HALL LOTTERY.

Eleven Hundred Tickets now only remain to be drawn. The 14th Drawing will be held tomorrow, and the 15th, or last, on Saturday next.

It is remarkable that in the present Town Hall Lottery a very large proportion, no less than six of the great Capital Prizes, have fallen to the lot either of British Ladies, or to officers of the Army. Mrs. Ricketts and Mrs. Drummond, obtained each a Prize of Twenty-thousand Rupees. Mrs. Wiggins, relict of the late

Captain Higgins, and a fourth Lady, obtained a prize of Ten thousand Rupees. Lieut. Menzies, of the 21<sup>st</sup> Native Infantry, and the Capital of One Lac; and Captain Cumming of Cavalry, gained the first drawn Prize of Half a Lac. A capital of Half a Lac of Rupees, still remains in the Wheel. To what favourite Fair, or to what adventurous Hero, that trophy of Fortune is destined, the 50<sup>th</sup> drawn Number, on Saturday next, will declare.

Impromptu on the above distribution of many of the Capital Prizes in the present Lottery.

Ye Mortals, says Fortune, why thus unkind,  
Why rell me as hood-wink'd and blind?  
My favours by favour are giv'n to true,  
Not by worth or by merit—just so 'tis with you.  
Yet with justice and judgment, for once I'll award  
Here my smiles, both the fair and the Bravest reward.

Letters were received last week, from Benecoolen, of the 7th of July, forwarded via Madras.

It appears by these accounts from Sumatra, that the Enemy's Cruisers, whose depredations, off that Coast, we had lately occasion to notice, had quitted that station; and were supposed to have sailed on their return to the Mauritius. This latter part of the account is given merely as conjecture, all that is certainly known is, that the cruisers have quitted that Coast. As the booty they had captured in that quarter was inconsiderable, it is more probable that, instead of having returned to the Mauritius, they have merely shifted their field of operation.

We are happy to learn that the above accounts from Benecoolen, convey information of the safety of the ship *Duchess of York*, Captain Forrest, of Calcutta, considered as a missing ship for upwards of six months past.

The *Duchess of York* sailed from Calcutta, for Port Jackson, in New South Wales, nearly twenty months ago, and arrived in safety at her destination. Thence she proceeded to the Feejee Islands, in quest of a Cargo of Sandal Wood, which having obtained, she returned to Port Jackson, and again sailed on the same voyage early in January last.

Having completed his second cargo of Sandal Wood, Captain Forrest, sailed from the Feejee Islands, on the 30th of March, and endeavoured to get to China, for which market his sandal wood was intended, by an Eastern route; but from the lateness of the season, after fruitless persevering for nearly three months, he found it necessary to bear up, and to make his passage to China, by the Straits of Malacca. On passing the West Coast of Sumatra, he touched at Benecoolen, and after a very short stay, sailed in prosecution of his voyage to Canton, on the 2d of last month.

Captain Forrest, brings the latest advices yet received from New South Wales. His accounts from Port Jackson, extend to the beginning of January, at which date, the different British Colonies in that quarter, continued in their usual tranquillity and good order.

The Feejee Islands, mentioned in a preceding paragraph, are probably but little known to many of our readers; as it is very recently that they have been brought into notice. Capt. Forrest, is not perhaps the first Englishman, who has visited these Islands, though he is certainly the first of his Countrymen, who has carried thither a British ship, for the purposes of Trade, a fact which certainly reflects credit on Capt. Forrest, and the Owners of the *Duchess of York*; and which we notice with more satisfaction, at the present time, when, from the benumbed and stagnant condition of the East India Country Trade in general, additional value is conferred on every new opening, however circumscribed, of employment for our mercantile ships.

The Feejee Islands are situated to the North East of New Zealand, and immediately to the Eastward of the large group, named the Friendly Islands. They are laid down in some late Charts in about 16° 30' South; and 178° East.

We understand that Mr. Campbell, of Port Jackson, a gentleman connected with very large Commercial Establishments, which, on various occasions have afforded substantial benefit to the British Colonies in Austral Asia, had forwarded by Capt. Forrest, on his second voyage to the Feejee Islands, a valuable Breed of Sheep, and some other Articles as presents, to the two Chiefs of the Islands, by whom they were most graciously received. This mark of attention would tend to confirm the favourable opinion, which these new Acquaintances had formed of the British Character.

General Hewett arrived and landed at Benecoolen, under a salute of 17 guns, on the morning of the 19th inst. His Excellency remained at that station, on the 20th.

## BOMBAY, — SEPTEMBER 3, 1808.

September 1st Arrived the ship *Khufrro*, Captain James Miller from Calcutta and last from Penang, which place she left on the 6th July.

By her we learn that on the 26th July the *Dasher* and convey sailed from Achken Roads, and on the 21st the *Khufrro* obtained permission to part company and make the best of her way to this place.

By private letters from Point de Galle we learn that the *Doris* Frigate was at that place on the 9th inst. and on the same day proceeded on her voyage to Bengal.

We understand that the expedition which lately left Calcutta under the command of Admiral Drury is gone against the Moluccas.

Yesterday there was an incessant fall of rain which lasted the entire day, attended, towards the evening, with a high wind and some thunder. The thermometer fell to 78°. In all probability it is the Elephantia, or periodical storm which precedes the return of the dry season.

## From the MORNING POST.

### NAVAL APPOINTMENTS, — APRIL 7.

Captain Donnelly is appointed to the command of the *Invincible*, of 74 guns, recently launched at Woolwich. Captains Carthew and Fraser are appointed to the respective commands of the *La Gloire* and *La Belle Poule* frigates at Portsmouth.

Admiral Boscawen is to have the Command at the Cape.

### From the LONDON GAZETTE, — April 26.

A letter transmitted from Rear-Admiral Purvis to Vice Admiral the Right Honorable Lord Collingwood.

His Majesty's Ship *Alceste*, in *Shore*, of Cadix, April 4.

SIR, — I have the honour to inform you, that when at anchor to-day with his Majesty's ship *Mercury* and *Grasshopper* brig, Saint Sebastian's lighthouse S. E. distance 3 miles, Wind W. S. W. a large convoy of the enemy was discovered coming close along shore from the northward, under the protection of about 10 gun-boats and a numerous train of flying artillery upon the beach. At 3 P. M. I made the signal to weigh and attack the convoy, and stood directly in for the body of them, then off the town of Rota; at four, the enemy's shot and shells from the gun-boats and batteries going far over us, his Majesty's ships opened their fire, which was kept up with great vivacity until half-past 6, when we had taken 7 of the convoy, and drove a great many others on shore on the surf; compelled the gun-boats to retreat, which they did very reluctantly, and not until two of them were destroyed; and actually silenced the batteries at Rota, which latter service was performed by the extraordinary gallantry and good conduct of Captain Searle, in the *Grasshopper*, who kept it upon the shoal to the southward of the town, so near, as to drive the enemy from the guns with grape from his thirty-two pound cannonades, and at the same time kept in check a division of gun-boats that had come out from Cadix to assist the others engaged by the *Alceste* and *Mercury*. It was a general cry in both ships "only look how nobly the brig behaves!" The situation of our little squadron was rather a critical one, tacking every fifteen minutes, close on the edge of the shoal, with the wind in, and frequently engaged both sides; in the heat of the action, the First Lieutenant, Allen Stewart, volunteered to board the convoy, if I would give him the boats. I was so struck with the gallantry of the offer, that I could not refrain from granting them, although attended with great risk. He went, accompanied with Lieutenant Pipon and Lieutenant Hawky of the Royal Marines, who most handsomely volunteered to go, as their party were chiefly employed working the ship. Mr. Arscott and Mr. Day, Masters' Mates, Messrs. Parker, Adair, Crooker, M'Call, and M'Lean, Midshipmen; they were soon followed by the *Mercury's* Boats, under the command of the First Lieutenant W. O. Pell, accompanied by Lieutenant Gordon, and Lieutenant Whylock, Mr. Ducain, and Mr. M. R. Cummings, Master's Mates. The boats, led by Lieutenant Stewart, pushed on in the most gallant manner, boarded and brought out seven tarantins from under the very muzzles of the enemy's guns, and from under the protection of the barges and pinnaces of the combined fleet, which had, by that time, joined the gun-boats. I was greatly indebted to Lieutenants Hickman and Jervoise, (who both wished to go in the boats) for the spirited and well-directed fire they kept up from the main deck; also to Mr. Westlake, the Master, for his great attention to the steering and working the ship; and I have much pleasure in adding, that the other officers, seamen, and marines, behaved with the utmost bravery and coolness. Captains Gordon and Searle (whose gallantry and excellent conduct might be presumption in an Officer of my standing in the service to comment upon) also report upon the great bravery and coolness of their respective Officers, Seamen, and Marines. It is with much pleasure I have to add, the frigates have received no material damage; the *Mercury*, an anchor shot away, her sails and rigging out, though not much; our sails and rigging in the same way; but the *Grasshopper*, I am sorry to say, is a great deal damaged in the hull, the main topmast shot through, shrouds, sails and running rigging cut almost to pieces; she had one man mortally wounded, the gunner and two others wounded, but not severely.

The captured vessels are all loaded on Government accounts for the arsenal at Cadiz; &c. I am happy to say, there is a very considerable quantity of valuable ship timber.

The zest of this little service was greatly heightened by being performed in the mouth of Cadiz Harbour, and in the teeth of eleven sail of the line. I have, &c.

(Signed) MURRAY MAXWELL,  
Rear-Admiral Purvis, &c. &c.

English Extracts.

APRIL 22.

Upon the subject of Sir John Duckworth's late cruise, we have been favoured with the following interesting extract of a letter from an Officer belonging to the Squadron, dated,

"Causand Bay (Plymouth,) April 18.

"Having run down the Bay of Biscay, and called off Capes Ortegal and Finisterre, and Lisbon, we arrived off Madeira, and found Sir Samuel Hood lying in Finschall Roads, where we remained for two days. On the morning of the 3d February, his Majesty's ship *Comus*, gave us intelligence of her having been chased two days before to the N. W. of Madeira, and it then became obvious that the destination of the French squadron was the West Indies, for which we proceeded with all expedition, and made the Islands of St. Lucia and Martinique in twenty-one days. Off the East end of Martinique we saw six sail of the line; we cleared for action, and formed the line of battle, but, on exchange signals, we found friends instead of enemies; it was Sir Alexander Cochrane, with his squadron, who was waiting to give that enemy a reception which we were in chase of, conceiving that he would take refuge in that port. Finding that his fleet was sufficient to cope with them in those seas, we passed all the Windward Islands, and anchored on the 16th of February in Basseterre Roads, St. Kitt's, where we remained only eighteen hours, just long enough to take in water, but no provisions, nor even linen washed. We then proceeded to St. Domingo, where it was supposed the enemy had proceeded for the purpose of landing troops; but on our arrival there we found no ships. After cruising in the Mona Passage for seven or eight days, we made all dispatch for the coast of America, and arrived off the Chesapeake on the 11th of March. We communicated with the *Stirling* frigate, and found that our Ambassador Mr. Rose, was at Washington for the last time, to determine whether it should be peace or war with England. We should have gone in, but the Yankees would not let us have a Pilot, nor supply us with water or Provisions, which forced us to be content to live upon half our allowance; they would not give us a single Pint of water or a cabbage stock. We left the *Eurydice*, to bring us any intelligence that might occur to Peace or War with America, and quitted the hospitable shores of America for the Western Islands, where we procured all we wanted, after a very long and a very anxious cruise. The Governor of Flores (a Portuguese), came off to us, but not being able to give us any information, the Admiral thought it most expedient to proceed for England, where we arrived this morning, after having been upwards of three months at Sea, and made a complete circuit of the Western and Atlantic Ocean, a journey of upwards of thirteen thousand miles."

Barbadoes Papers to the 8th of March arrived yesterday. The little Island of Marigalante, in the neighbourhood of Guadalupe, has been captured by a detachment of seamen and marines from his Majesty's frigates *Cerberus*, *Circé*, and *Camille*, and *Express* Brig, headed by Captain Pigot, of the *Cercé*. This achievement, we are happy to say, was effected without any loss on our part, the resistance on the part of the enemy being very partial and slight. Marigalante is chiefly important for its situation, which is thus described in an article from Barbadoes:—

"Marigalante is but an inconsiderable Island, of rather a circular form, being about five leagues long and four broad. It is remarkably fertile, producing coffee and cotton in abundance, and some sugar; but more from its local situation, being S. E. of Guadalupe, and contiguous to Point-a-Petre, is any acquisition to be derived from the possession of it, (the most effectual blockade of that port (the chief resort of the enemy's privateers) being now in our power."

It appears that two more French frigates were expected at Martinique from Europe, and it was even supposed, that the Rochefort squadron would touch there and at Guadalupe. The West India speculations with respect to the course taken by this squadron are curious. It is there conjectured to have taken the same circuitous route as *Jerry Bonaparte*: to have steered a southerly course after its arrival off Madeira as far as St. Helena, then to have proceeded to Cayenne, with the intention of going from Cayenne, to Martinique, and from thence to the Havannah to fetch specie.—These speculations, however, are more remarkable for their curiosity than for their sagacity.—Admiral Cochrane had sailed from Barbadoes upon a cruise to the leeward; and should the enemy by any possibility yet reach that quarter, we have sufficient force there successfully to cope with them.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, Feb. 28.

"A few days since the Russian Admiral Si-niavin, received regular advices from St. Petersburg, of the commencement of hostilities between Russia and England. In consequence of these advices, Admiral Greig, the same afternoon struck his flag, and proceeded with the other British Officers, seven in number, overland to St. Petersburg. The Russian Squadron here is in a most deplorable condition; it consists still of nine sail of the line, and one frigate, the names of which are the *St. Raphael*, *St. Helena*, *Florth*, *Salafail*, *Mochemid*, *Scorie*, *Venus*, *Rheichsum*, *Silvay*, and *Garslaf* frigate.

We understand that advices have been received of the combined Toulon and Rochefort squadrons having actually sailed from Toulon on the 11th of February, on which day they were seen by the *Apollo* frigate, standing towards the Hieres Islands in thick weather, and in a gale of wind; and about the latter end of that month they reached the Adriatic. On the 9th of

March, Lord Collingwood, having formed a junction with the squadrons of Admirals Thornborough and Sir R. Strachan, was off Marahino, a small island to the West of Sicily, with the united fleet; and we understand his Lordship had then ascertained the rendezvous of the enemy's squadrons. We sincerely hope this intelligence will prove correct; as, in that case, the enemy, confined to so narrow a sea, cannot possibly escape from thence without a conflict with the British fleet.—To the following article, brought by the Jamaica Mail, little or no credit is attached. If it be at all correct, the enemy must have a far more numerous force at sea than has hitherto been understood:—

"Extract of a Letter from St. Jago de Cuba, dated Feb. 25.—Yesterday we received accounts from the Havannah, by a Government Messenger, that twelve ships of the line, Spanish and French, were arrived from Europe: how true it may be I cannot tell."

The Gazette of last night contains some fresh records of British gallantry, in the successful attacks of two or three of our ships on a number of Spanish vessels of war, some of which were taken and others destroyed, though under cover of the land batteries: and the capture of a 36 gun Dutch frigate in the East Indies. The Gazette is in another respect also very pleasing to us;—it mentions not a single new Bankrupt, and may therefore be considered an Extraordinary Gazette!

## FASHIONS.

It has been said, that a modern beau's head is like a weathercock, and if not a great politician, he may have opportunities of turning his coat without giving offence to either party. Thus we find, there is no security in the revolutionary government of Fashion; in the cut of a garment there can be no solid and permanent arrangement. With regard to place as well as time duration or space, it is ever changing. If, an observation may be allowed, on the fashionable cut of the *Palet* or *Petersham* coat, now the rage among our dashing young men of rank, it is preposterously long in the waist; and we may add, that it is equally as *outré* as the *Campbell* stomacher, worn by certain better of ton. The long lapel has a decided advantage over the short one; it has most assuredly not so tailor-like an appearance, and as it will enable the wearer to dispense with a superfluous waistcoat whenever necessity or economy may render such a sacrifice desirable, it has its advantages. The breeches are no longer made with such an extraordinary latitude, but are made tight to the shape, particularly at the knee. The fashionable colour for coats is either the bronze, dark blue, chestnut, or dark green; but kerseymere for dress breeches. The Austrian-bucket half boot continues to be much worn for undress.

## CURACOA.

On Wednesday last sailed from Falmouth St. James Cockburn and suite for Curacao, where his presence is anxiously expected by the inhabitants, and equally wished for by those merchants who ship goods to that Island; for it appears that, from some cause or other, trade is there at a stand, and the Spaniards have become disinclined to continue the usual intercourse.

We do not pretend to say from what cause this has proceeded, but it is confidently expected that Sir James Cockburn, whose mild and conciliatory manners are so well calculated to restore harmony, will be enabled to re-establish things on the old footing—an object of no small consequence to the mercantile interest of this country, Curacao being now (thanks to the judicious manner in which our Talents managed the affairs of the River de la Plata), the only medium of commercial intercourse with Spanish America.

## SANDWICH ELECTION.

Mr. Robson very handsomely declined the contest for this borough; and his Committee having notified the same to Captain Rainer, the latter sent off expressions in every direction to save the non-resident voters the trouble of coming to Sandwich, as there would be no contest. To the great surprise of the town, however, a Mr. Morgan presented himself as a candidate on the day of election, Tuesday last, and demanded a poll, at the close of which, on the first day, the numbers were:—

For Captain Rainer.....178  
Mr. Morgan.....179

## INTERESTING PAPER, RELATIVE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

Letter from the Honorable TIMOTHY PICKERING, a Senator of the United States from the State of Massachusetts, exhibiting to his Constituents a view of the imminent danger of an unnecessary and ruinous war, addressed to his Excellency JAMES SULLIVAN, Governor of the said State.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1808.  
SIR,—In the even current of ordinary times, an address from a Senator in Congress to his Constituents might be dispensed with. In such times, the proceedings of the Executive and Legislature of the United (Continued after the Poetry.)



## TO MISS L.

On the base shrine of sacred love  
Lay all the gems of India's shore!  
My mind such gifts will never move!  
Give me thy HEART—I ask no more!

Or if thou think'st thy trembling breast  
Would scarce endure a vacant space;  
Ah, set thy fearful HEART at rest;  
I'll give thee MINE, to fill its PLACE.

A. R.

TRICHINOPOLY, Sep. 11, 1808.

## (Continued from the Second Page)

States, exhibited in their public acts, might be sufficient. But the present singular condition of our country, when its most interesting concerns, wrapped up in mystery, excite universal alarm, requires me to be no longer silent. Perhaps I am liable to censure, at such a crisis, for not sooner presenting to you and them, such a view of our national affairs as my official situation has placed in my power. I now address it to you, Sir, as the proper organ of communication to the Legislature.

The attainment of truth is ever desirable: and I cannot permit myself to doubt, that the statement I now make must be acceptable to all who have an interest in directing the affairs, and who are guardians of the interests of our commonwealth, which so materially depend on the measures of the Government of the nation. At the same time, I am aware of the jealousy with which, in these unhappy days of party dissensions, it may be received. Of this I will not complain: while I earnestly wish the same jealousy to be extended towards all public men. Yet I may claim some share of attention and credit; that share which is due to the man who defies the world to point, in the whole course of a long and public life, at one instance of deception; at a single departure from truth.

The Embargo demands the first notice. For perhaps no act of the National Government has ever produced so much solicitude, or spread such universal alarm. Because all naturally conclude, that a measure pregnant with incalculable mischief to all classes of our fellow citizens, would not have been proposed by the President, and adopted by Congress, but for causes deeply affecting the interests and safety of the nation. It must have been under the influence of this opinion that the legislative bodies of some States have expressed their approbation of the embargo, either explicitly or by implication.

The following were all the papers laid by the President before Congress, on the grounds of the embargo:—1. The proclamation of the King of Great Britain requiring the return of his subjects, the seamen especially, from foreign countries, to aid, in this hour of peculiar danger, in the defence of their own. But in being an acknowledged principle, that every nation has a right to the service of its subjects in time of war, that proclamation could not furnish the slightest ground for an embargo.

2. The extract of a letter from the Grand Judge Regier, to the French Attorney General for the Council of prizes. This contained a partial interpretation of the Imperial Decree of November 21, 1806. This decree, indeed, and interpretation, present flagrant violations of our neutral rights, and of the existing treaty between the United States and France: but still, the execution of that decree could not (from the small number of French cruisers) extensively interrupt our trade. These two papers were public.

3. The letter from our Minister, Mr. Armstrong, to Mr. Champagny, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

4. Mr. Champagny's answer. Both these ought, in form or substance, also to have been made public. The latter would have furnished to our nation some idea of the views and expectations of France. But both were withdrawn by the President, to be deposited among other executive secrets; while neither presented any new ground to justify an embargo.

In the Senate, these papers were referred to a committee. The committee quickly reported a Bill for laying an embargo, agreeably to the President's proposal. This was read a first, a second, and a third time, and passed; and all in the short compass of four hours! A little time was repeatedly asked to obtain further information, and to consider a measure of such moment, of such universal concern: but these requests were denied. We were hurried into the passing of the bill, as if there was danger of its being rejected, if we were allowed time to obtain further information, and deliberately consider the subject. For to that time our vessels were freely sailing on foreign voyages; and in a national point of view, the departure of half a dozen or a dozen more, while we were inquiring into the necessity or expediency of the embargo, was of little moment. Or if the danger to our vessels, seamen, and merchandise, had been so extreme as not to admit of one day's delay, ought not that extreme danger to have been exhibited to Congress? The Constitution, which requires the President "to give to Congress information of the state of the union," certainly meant, not partial but complete information on the subject of a communication, so far as he possessed it. And when it enjoins him "to recommend to their consideration such measures as he should judge necessary and expedient," it is certainly intended that those recommendations should be bottomed on information communicated, not on facts withheld, and looked up in the Executive Cabinet. Had the public safety been at stake, or any great public good been presented to our view, but which would be lost by a moment's delay, there would have been some apology for dispatch, though none for acting without due information. In truth the measure appeared to me then, as it still does, and as it appears to the public, without a sufficient motive, without a legitimate object. Hence the general inquiry—"For what is the embargo laid? And I challenge any man, not in the secrets of the Executive to tell. I know, Sir, that the President said the papers above mentioned showed that great and increasing dangers threatened our vessels, our seamen, and our merchandise; but I also know that they exhibited no new dangers; none of which our merchants and seamen had not been well apprized. The British proclamation had many days before been published in the newspapers (the copy laid before us by the President had been out of a newspaper), and so had the substance, if not the words, of Regier's letter. Yet they had excited little concern among merchants and seamen, the preservation of whose persons and property was the professed object of the President's recommendation of an embargo. The merchants and seamen could accurately estimate the dangers of continuing their commercial operations; of which dangers, indeed, the actual premiums of insurance were a satisfaction. These premiums had very little increased by the British Proclamation not a

cent.: and by the French Decree so little as not to stop commercial enterprises. The great numbers of vessels loading or loaded, and prepared for sea; the exertions every where made, on the removal of the embargo, to dispatch them, demand of the President's danger to be imaginary—to be an assumed. Or if great and real dangers, unknown to commercial men were impending, or sure to fall, how desirable was it to have it officially declared and published! This would have produced a voluntary embargo, and prevented every complaint. Besides, the dangers clearly defined and understood, the public mind would not have been disquieted with imaginary fears, the more tormenting, because uncertain.

It is true that a considerable number of vessels were collected in our ports, and many held in suspense; not, however, from any new dangers which appeared, but from the mysterious conduct of our officers, after the attack on the Chesapeake; and from the painful apprehension that the course the President was pursuing would terminate in war. The National Intelligencer usually considered as the Executive Newspaper, gave the alarm, and it was echoed through the United States. War—probable or inevitable war, was the constant theme of the newspapers, and of the conversations, as reported, of persons supposed to be best informed of executive designs. Yet amid this din of war, no adequate preparations were seen making to meet it. The order to detach a hundred thousand militia to fight the British Navy (for there was no appearance of an enemy in any other shape), was so completely absurd, as to excite with reason, and no other emotion, than ridicule. Not the shadow of a reason, that could operate on the mind of a man of common understanding, can be offered in its justification. The refusal of the British officers to receive the frigate Chesapeake as a prize, when tendered by her commander, is a demonstration that the attack upon her was exclusively for the purpose of taking her deserters; and not intended as the commencement of a war between the two nations. The President knew that the British had no invading army to land on our shores; and the detached militia would be useless except against land forces. Why then was this order for the militia given?—The nature of the case, and the actual state of things, authorize the inference, that its immediate, if not its only object, was to increase the public alarm, to aggravate the public resentment against Great Britain, to excite a war passion, and in the height of this excited fever of the public mind, which was to be made known to Great Britain, to renew the demands on her Government for the poor expectation of restoring, in that state of things, concessions of points which she had always considered as her rights, and which at all times, and under all circumstances, she had uniformly refused to relinquish. The result of the subsequent negotiation at London has shown how utterly unfounded was the President's expectation, how perfectly useless all this bluster of war. While no well-informed man doubted that the British Government would make suitable reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake; the President himself, or his Proclamation, had placed the situation of that footing. A rupture between the two nations, said he, "is equally opposed to the interests of both, as it is to assurances of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British Government, in the midst of which this outrage was committed." In this light the subject cannot but present itself to that Government, and strengthen the motives to an honorable reparation for the wrong which has been done." And it is now well known that such reparation might have been promptly obtained in London, had the President's instructions to Mr. Monroe been compatible with such an adjustment. He was required not to negotiate on this single transient act (which when once adjusted was for ever settled), but in connection with another claim of long standing, and to say the least, of doubtful right; to wit, the exemption from impressment of British seamen found on board American merchant vessels. To remedy the evil arising from his exercise, by which our own citizens were sometimes impressed, was the intention of our Government, under every administration, has been exactly engaged; while no man who regards the truth, will question the disposition of the British Government to adopt any arrangement that will secure to Great Britain the service of her own subjects. And now, when the unexampled situation of that country (left alone to maintain the conflict with France and her numerous dependent States—left alone to withstand the power which menaces the liberties of the world, rendered the aid of all her subjects more than ever needed; there was no reasonable ground to expect that she would yield the right to take them when found on board the merchant vessels of any nation. Thus to insist on her yielding this point, and inseparably to connect it with the affair of the Chesapeake, was tantamount to a determination not to negotiate at all.

I write, Sir, with freedom, FOR THE TIMES ARE TOO PERILOUS TO ALLOW THOSE WHO ARE PLACED IN HIGH AND RESPONSIBLE SITUATIONS, TO BE SILENT OR RESERVE. The peace and safety of our country are suspended on a thread. The course we have seen pursued leads on to war—to a war with Great Britain—a war absolutely without necessity—a war, which, whether disastrous or successful, must bring misery and ruin to the United States: misery, by the destruction of our navigation and commerce (perhaps also of our fairest sea-port towns and cities), the loss of markets for our produce, the want of foreign goods and manufactures, and the other evils incident to a state of war; and ruin, by the loss of our liberty and independence. For, with the aid of our arms, Great Britain were subdued—from that moment, though flattered perhaps with the name of Allies, we should become the provinces of France. This is a result so obvious, that I must crave your pardon for noticing it. Some advocates of executive measures admit it. They acknowledge that the navy of Britain is our shield against the overwhelming power of France. Why then do they persist in a course of conduct tending to a rupture with Great Britain?—Will it be believed, that it is principally, or solely, to procure inviolability to the merchant flag of the United States? In other words, to protect all seamen, British subjects, as well as our citizens, on board our merchant vessels? It is a fact, that this has been made the greatest obstacle to an amicable settlement with Great Britain. Yet, I repeat it, it is perfectly well known, that she desires to obtain only her own subjects; and that American citizens, impressed by mistake, are delivered up on duly authenticated proof. The evil we complain of arises from the impossibility of always distinguishing the persons of two nations, who, a few years since, were one people, who exhibit the same manners, speak the same language, and possess similar features. But seeing that we seldom hear complaints in the great navigating States, how happens there to be such extreme sympathy for American seamen at Washington? Especially in Gentlemen from the interior States, which have no seamen, or from those Atlantic States, whose native seamen bear a very small proportion to those of New England? In fact, the causes of complaint are much fewer than are pretended. They rarely occur in the States whose seamen are chiefly natives. The first inquiry about the United States, in answering my late inquiry about British impressments, says, "Since the Chesapeake affair, we have had no cause of complaint. I cannot find one single instance where they have taken one man out of a merchant vessel. I have had more

than twenty vessels arrived in that time, without one instance of a man being taken by them. Three Swedes were taken out by a French frigate. I have made inquiry of all the masters that have arrived in this vicinity, and cannot find any complaint against the British cruisers."

Can Gentlemen of known hostility to foreign commerce in our own vessels—who are even willing to annihilate it—and such there are—can these Gentlemen plead the cause of our seamen because they really wish to protect them? Can those desire to protect our seamen, who, by laying an unnecessary embargo, expose them by thousands to starve or beg? One Gentleman has said (and I believe does not stand alone), that sooner than admit the principle that Great Britain had a right to take her own subjects from our merchant vessels, he would abandon commerce altogether? To what will every man in New England and of the other navigating States, ascribe such a sentiment? A sentiment which to prevent the temporary loss of five men, by impressment, would reduce fifty thousand to beggary? But for the embargo, thousands depending on the ordinary operations of commerce, would now be employed. Even under the restraints of the Orders of the British Government retarding the French Imperial Decree, very large portions of the world remain open to the commerce of the United States. We may yet pursue our trade with the British Decisions, in every part of the globe, with Africa, with China, and with the Colonies of France, Spain, and Holland. And let me ask, whether in the midst of a profound peace, when the powers of Europe, possessing colonies, would, as formerly, confine the trade with them to their own bottoms, or admit us, as foreigners, only under great limitations, we could enjoy a commerce much more extensive than is practicable at this moment, if the embargo were not in the way? Why then should it be continued? Why, rather, was it ever laid? Can those be legitimate reasons for the embargo, which are concealed from Congress, at the moment when they are required to impose it? Are the reasons to be found in the despatches from Paris? These have been moved for; and the motion was quashed by the advocates for the embargo. Why are these despatches withheld by the Executive? When all classes of citizens anxiously inquire "For what is the Embargo laid?" is a satisfactory answer denied? Why is not Congress made acquainted with the actual situation of the United States in relation to France? Why, in this dangerous crisis, are Mr. Armstrong's letters to the Secretary of State absolutely withheld, so that a line of them cannot be seen? Did they contain no information of the demands and intentions of the French Emperor? Did the Revenue sail from England to France, and there wait three or four weeks for despatches of no importance? If so, why, regardless of the public solicitude, are their contents so carefully concealed? If really unimportant, what harm can arise from telling Congress and the Nation officially, that they contain nothing of moment to the safety, the liberty, the honour or the interests of the United States? On the contrary, are they so closely locked up because they will not bear the light? Would their disclosure rouse the spirit of the people, still clumbering in blind confidence in the Executive? Has the French Emperor declared that he will have no neutrals? Has he required that our ports, like those of his vassal States in Europe, be shut against British Commerce? Is the Embargo a substitute—a milder form of compliance with that harsh demand, which, if exhibited in its naked and insulting aspect, the American spirit might yet resent?—Are we still to be kept profoundly ignorant of the declarations and avowed designs of the French Emperor, although these may strike at our liberty and independence? And, in the mean time, are we, by a thousand irritations, by cherishing prejudices, and by exerting fresh restraints, to be kept in the dark, as we were with Great Britain? Why admit the extreme anxiety of the public mind, is it still to be kept on the rack of fearful expectation, by the President's portentous silence respecting his French despatches? In this concealment there is danger. In this concealment must be wrapt up the real cause of the embargo. On any other supposition it is inexplicable.

I am alarmed, Sir, at this perilous state of things; I cannot repress my suspicions; or forbear thus to exhibit to you the grounds on which they rest. The people are advised to repose implicit confidence in the National Government in that unbounded confidence lies our danger. Armed with that confidence, the Executive may procure the adoption of measures which may overwhelm us with ruin, as surely as if he had an army at his heels. By false policy, or by inordinate fears, our country may be betrayed and subjugated to France, as surely as by corruption. I trust, Sir, that no one who knows me will charge to vanity when I say, that I have some knowledge of public men and public affairs; and on that knowledge, and with solemnity, I declare to you, that I have no confidence in the wisdom or correctness of our public measures: that our country is in imminent danger: that it is essential to the public safety that the blind confidence in our rulers should cease; that the State Legislatures should know the facts and reasons on which important general laws are founded; and especially that those States, whose forms are on the ocean, and whose harvests are gathered in every sea, should immediately and seriously consider how to preserve them. In all the branches of Government, commercial information is wanting; and in "this desert" called a city, that want cannot be supplied. Nothing but the sense of the commercial States, clearly and emphatically expressed, will save them from ruin.

Are our thousands of ships and vessels to rot in our harbours? Are our sixty thousand seamen and fishermen to be deprived of employment, and, with their families, reduced to want and beggary? Are our hundreds of thousands of farmers to be compelled to suffer their millions in surplus produce, to perish on their hands; that the President may make an experiment on our patience and fortitude, and on the towering pride, the boundless ambition, and unyielding perseverance of the Conqueror of Europe?

Sir, I have reason to believe that the President comprehends the continuance of the embargo, until the French Emperor repeats his Decrees, violating, as well his treaty with the United States as every neutral right; and until Britain thereupon recalls her retaliating Orders. By that time we may have neither ships nor seamen; and that is precisely the point to which some men wish to reduce us. To see the imprudence of this project to call us by another name, and without advertising to ulterior views, let us look back to former years.

Notwithstanding the well founded complaints of some individuals, and the murmurs of others; notwithstanding the frequent executive declarations of maritime aggressions committed by Great Britain; notwithstanding the outrageous Decrees of France and Spain, and the wanton spoliations practised and executed by their cruizers and tribunals, of which we sometimes hear a faint whisper—the commerce of the United States has hitherto prospered beyond all example. Our citizens have accumulated wealth; and the public revenue, annually increasing, has been the President's annual boast.

The facts demonstrate, that though Great Britain, with her thousand ships of war, could have destroyed our commerce, she has really done it no essential injury; and that the other belligerents, heretofore restrained by some regard to National Law, and limited by the small number of their cruizers have not inflicted upon it any deep wound. Yet in this full tide of our success, our commerce is suddenly ar-

rested: an alarm of war is raised: fearful apprehensions are excited: the merchants in particular, thrown into a state of consternation, are advised, by a voluntary embargo, to keep their vessels at home. And what is the cause of this mighty but mischievous alarm? We know it in its whole extent. It was the unauthorized attack of a British naval officer on the American frigate Chesapeake, to search for and take some deserters known to have been received on board, who have been often demanded, and so often refused to be delivered up. Anwar expected by all considerate men, and by the President himself (as I have before observed), the British Government, on the first information of the unfortunate event (and without waiting for an application) disavowed the act of its officer—disclaimed the principle of searching National armed vessels—and declared its readiness to make suitable reparation, as soon as the state of the case should be fully known.

Under such circumstances, who can justify this alarm of war? An alarm which greatly disquieted the public mind, and occasioned an interruption of commerce extremely injurious to our merchants and seafaring citizens.

I will close this long letter by stating all the existing pretences—for there are no causes for a war with Great Britain.

1. The British Ships of war, agreeably to right claimed and exercised for ages, a right claimed and exercised during the whole of the administration of Washington, Adams and of Jefferson—continue to take some of the British seamen found on board of our merchant vessels, and with them a small number of ours, from the impossibility of always distinguishing Englishmen from citizens of the United States. On this point our Government well know that Great Britain is perfectly willing to adopt any arrangement that can be devised, which will secure to her service the seamen who are her own subjects; and at the same time exempt ours from impressment.

2. The merchant vessels of France, Spain & Holland, being driven from the ocean, or destroyed, the commerce of those countries with one another, and with their colonies, could no longer be carried on by themselves. Here the vessels of neutral nations came in to their aid, and carried on nearly the whole of the commerce of those nations. With their seamen thus liberated from the merchant service, those nations, in the present, and preceding wars, were enabled to man their ships of war; and the neutral vessels and seamen supplying their places, became in fact, thought not in name, auxiliaries of war. The commerce of those nations, without one armed ship on the sea appropriated for its protection, was intended thus to be secured under neutral flags; while the merchant vessels of Great Britain, with its numerous armed ships to guard them, were exposed to occasional captures. Such a course of things Great Britain has resisted, not in the present only, but in former wars, at least as far back as that of 1756. And she has claimed and maintained a right to impose on this commerce some limits and restraints; because it was a commerce of immense value to the subjects of her enemies; and because it filled their treasuries with money to enable them to carry on their wars with Great Britain.

3. The third and only remaining pretence for war with Great Britain, is the unfortunate affair of the Chesapeake, which having been already stated and explained, I will only remark here, that it is not to be believed that the British Government, after being defeated as before mentioned, in its endeavours to make reparations in London, for the wrong done by its servant, would have sent forth a special Envoy to give honourable satisfaction, had from its conscience, desiring to close this wound, if our own Government would suffer it to be healed.

Permit me now to ask, what man impartially viewing the subject, will have the boldness to say there exists any cause for plunging the United States into a war with Great Britain? Who that respects his reputation as a man of common discernment will say it? Who that regards the interest and welfare of his country will say it? Who then can justify, who find an excuse for a course of conduct which has brought our country into its present state of alarm, embarrassment and distress. For myself, Sir, I must declare the opinion, that no free country was ever before so causelessly, and so blindly thrown from the height of prosperity, and plunged into a state of dreadful anxiety and suffering. But from this degraded and wretched situation, it is not yet too late to escape. Let the despatches from our Minister in France be no longer concealed. Let the President perform the duty required of him by the constitution, by giving to Congress full information of the state of the union in respect to foreign nations. Above all, let the union in our actual situation with France—let him tell us what are the demands and proposals of her Ruler—and these President have been eager to disclose them? That they are of an entirely different nature; that they are dishonourable, that they are ruinous to our commercial interest, and dangerous to our liberty and independence, we are left to infer.

I hope, Sir, that the nature and magnitude of the subject will furnish a sufficient apology for the length and style of this letter. Perhaps some may deem it presumptuous thus to question the correctness of the proceedings of our Government. A strong sense of duty, and distressing apprehensions of national ruin, have forced the task upon me. To some, the sentiment which, in the sincerity of my heart, I have expressed, may give offence for often nothing offends so much as TRUTH. Yet do I not desire to offend any man. But when I see the dangerous extent of Executive influence, when I see the Great Council of the Nation called on to enact laws deeply affecting the interests of all classes of citizens, without adequate information of the reason of that call: when I observe the deceptive glosses with which the mischiefs of the Embargo are attempted to be palliated; and posterior events adduced as reasons to justify the measure: when I know that the risks of continuing the measure, which pursues against all known dangers, and will become more accurately calculated by any new dangers to commerce, were more accurately calculated by our merchants than by our Government; when if any new dangers to commerce were impending, of which our merchants were uninformed, but of which the Government obtained the knowledge, through its Minister at Paris, or elsewhere, it is plainly the duty of the Executive to make those dangers known to Congress and the Nation; and since if so much known, the merchants and the seafaring citizens would for their own interests and safety, have taken the precautions to guard against them: and as it hence appears certain that the Embargo was not necessary to the safety of "our seamen, our vessels, or our merchandise," when, Sir, I see and consider these things, and their evil tendency; in a word, when I observe a course of proceeding which to me appears calculated to mislead the public mind to public ruin. I cannot be silent. Regardless, therefore, of personal consequences, I have undertaken to communicate these details, with a view to dissipate dangerous illusions, to give to my constituents correct information; to excite inquiry; and to rouse that vigilant jealousy which is characteristic of REPUBLICANS, and essential to the preservation of their rights, their liberties, and independence.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully,  
Sir, your obedient Servant,  
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

## DEATH OF MR. PAULL, BY SUICIDE.

We are concerned to add to the melancholy Suicides which have lately occurred, that of JAMES PAULL, Esq. the late Candidate for Westminster. His fortune, which was never considerable, had been very much injured by electioneering expenses: his disappointment in his political career preyed upon his spirits, and desperate circumstances drove him to the gambling table, where he risked largely, and became a loser to a large amount. The dreadful act appears to have been meditated for some time, and was effected between four and five o'clock on Friday afternoon. Mr. PAULL possessed great pride, an ardent mind, and his temper was considerably soured by his disappointments, both in public and private life. His expectations appear to have been all disappointed, and his circumstances were, from losses at play, and a liberality approaching to profusion, altogether irreparable, when he rushed into the presence of his Creator, "With all his imperfections on his head."

## THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

An Inquest was held on the body on Saturday evening, before the Coroner of the County of Middlesex, at No. 2, Charles-street, St. James's square, the house of Mr. PAULL.

The first witness called was the butler, Mr. PAULL's confidential servant. He stated, that a very considerable alteration had taken place for several months in the conduct of his master. His orders were frequently contradictory—he was irresolute, fluctuating, and depressed. The change was so great as to be perceived by every one who was acquainted with his master, and he was convinced that he was very much deranged. About half after four on Friday, knowing that Mr. PAULL was engaged to dine out, he went up to his bed room, knocked at the door, and reminded him of the engagement. The answer was, that he should be rung for shortly. Having remained below for some time, he was alarmed by the screams of the servant-maid, who had attended Mr. PAULL in his long illness. He instantly returned to the bed-room, which he entered, and found his master weltering in his blood, reclining upon the bed, with his throat completely severed from ear to ear, a vein opened in his right arm, and another wound in the upper part of the arm. He said Mr. PAULL was left handed. He found near the bed a basin on his dressing-table, nearly two-thirds full of blood, a razor, and a lancet, both of which were bloody. He lost no time in sending for Surgeon BRODIE, who had attended his master during his late illness.

Surgeon BRODIE deposed, that having attended Mr. PAULL in his long illness, he had many opportunities of observing both then and from that time the alteration which had taken place in his mind. He was perfectly convinced that his intellects had undergone a material derangement, and stated, that his death was caused by the wounds, which had been inflicted on Friday. The testimony of Mr. BRODIE, as to the derangement of Mr. PAULL's mind, was fully confirmed by Mr. PAULL's friends, Mr. SLOPER and Mr. BUTLER.

The servant maid, who discovered Mr. PAULL in the dreadful situation described, was next called. She said that, knowing her master was to dine out, she went to call him between four and five. She knocked at the door, and was answered by him in a very faint voice, that he would ring presently. She here described herself as much affected by the tone in which he spoke, and recollected his late alteration in conduct, and more particularly what he had said to her some days before, when expressing his concern for the great trouble he had given her; he added, "an end will be shortly put to it all." She accordingly acquainted the butler with her fears, and determined to go into the bed-chamber by a side door, which opened from a dressing closet. She accordingly went up again, and having entered that way, she found her master in the situation described by the butler, whom she called up by her shrieks and screams.

It appeared that Mr. SLOPER and Mr. BUTLER found a Will made by Mr. PAULL, which they sealed up, and deposited in his secretary, until the arrival of his relatives in town. The Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of *Lunacy*.

It is evident, from the examination of the witnesses, and other circumstances which have transpired, that in consequence of a variety of untoward circumstances, and the excruciating pain occasioned by the wound he received in his duel with Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, which was not healed to the last, that Mr. PAULL's intellects had undergone a most material change, and that his derangement was so marked in the strangeness of his conduct, as to be visible to all his friends and acquaintances. There can be no doubt, that his first design was by opening a vein, to bleed to death but that urged by the importunities of his servants, he had recourse to the razor, with which he perpetrated the fatal deed.

He was frequently incoherent in his conversation, remarking, that "when he died, which would be soon, he trusted that his body would be conveyed back to the East Indies and blown up."

## GENUINE MADEIRA WINE.

## ON PRIVATE SALE.

A FEW Pipes of GENUINE MADEIRA WINE, warranted of the Vintage of 1805, and just imported on the Honorable Company's Ship Northumberland, may be had by application to Mr. HERBERT, at his Shop in St. Thomé Street, Fort—where a Muster may be obtained.  
Price 130 Star Pagodas per Pipe.  
Madras, September 20, 1808.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,

Syed Mahomed Khan Saib,  
vers.

Meer Zynul Aubedeen alias Tippoo Saib.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Thursday the 29th day of September Instant will be sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises between the hours of 4 & 6 in the afternoon in two Lots, A Large Garden with an Elegant and Airy Dwelling House and Sundry buildings erected thereon known by the name of Mr. Thomas Parry's Garden situated at Paramboor bounded on the East by a Road, on West by Mr. Heekke's and Mr. Dobbin's Gardens, & a Nulla on the North by Rowland Branning's Garden and on the South by Dawdah Saib's Garden. The first Lot comprising the House & Ground Measures 2 1/2 Canies or thereabouts, and the second lot consisting of Paddy field Ground, Measures 2 Canies or thereabouts being the property of the above named Defendant, and Seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

## CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per Cent to be paid immediately on the amount of each Purchase, and the Residue in 10 days in default of which the deposit shall be forfeited, the Premises to be resold, & the first Purchasers to be held Responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon and all advantages forfeited.

WILLIAM M'TAGGART,  
SHERIFF.

Madras, September 20, 1808.

## ADMINISTRATIONS.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Mr. ROBERT MEGGISON deceased, late in the Civil Service of the Honorable the East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esquire, as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th Years of His present Majesty, Chapter 79th, Section 21st.—All Persons having claims on the said Estate are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.  
Fort St George, 15th September, 1808.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Mr. JOHN JONES deceased, late a Manufacturer at Vellore (with his Will annexed) having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esquire, as Register of the said Court pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th Years of His present Majesty, Chapter 79th, Section 21st.—All Persons having claims on the said Estate are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the same to him without delay.  
Fort St. George, 15th September, 1808.

## TYPE FOR SALE.

TO be Sold on reasonable terms the Type with which the Courier has been printed until the Date of this Advertisement—A great proportion of it is in very good order, and is worthy the attention of any person who may be in want of such an article.  
For particulars apply to the Editor, at the Courier Office, Fort.

Fort, Sept. 7, 1808.

## CHILDREN'S TONTINE.

IN consequence of the thinness of the Meeting this day at the Exchange, it was resolved to adjourn it till Saturday the 1st October next at 10 o'clock, when it is hoped all those at the Presidency will attend and that those at Out-stations will authorize some person here to Act for them.

MADRAS, 17th September, 1808.

## Patna Table Linen.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Table Cloths and Napkins, warranted new from the Manufactory, is daily expected and will be exposed for Sale, at the Pantheon.

SEPT. 16, 1808.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Franck & Thomson,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On TUESDAY, the 27th Instant,

THE REMAINS OF

AN INVESTMENT,

CONSISTING OF

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPE ARTICLES.

TOGETHER with their entire Stock in Trade, Shop fixtures, Houses, &c. &c. assigned over to Trustees, for the benefit of their Creditors.

Catalogues are now in hand and will be distributed as early as possible.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 22d Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

TWO Sattin Wood Couches, Six do. Chairs, Six Blackwood Chairs, Two Sattin Ward Shade Stands, A Double Camp Cott, A Camp Cott with Top, A Sofa with Chintz Cover, One Teakwood Sideboard, and Sundry other Articles of Furniture.

A Piano Forte, by Broadwood with a few Music Books.

A do. by Kirckman.

A Piano Forte with a Chair.

An Harpsichord.

AND

A large Plate Chest.

ALSO

A large Sea Chest.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

An active young BAY ARAB HORSE, the property of a Gentleman, gone from the Presidency.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 22d Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK;

THE REMAINDER

OF

FURNITURE,

GLASS, China and Queens Ware, Books, A Pipe of Excellent Madeira, &c. &c.

BELONGING TO

Thomas Daniel, Esq.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 22d Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE EFFECTS

OF A

GENTLEMAN

DECEASED,

CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF

Wearing Apparel.

By Order of the Trustees for the Affairs of the late firm of Messrs. CHASE, CHINNERY, M'DOULL and Co.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

ON THE PREMISES,

On SATURDAY, the 24th September,

AT FOUR O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

A HOUSE, No. 17, with Ground, situated in Suncoorunah Street, Blacktown.

ALSO

A House, No. 7, with Ground, situated in Condy Chitty Street, opposite the gate of the Roman Church, Blacktown.

Conditions of Sale as usual.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

On MONDAY, the 26th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK;

AT

J. Stuart Hall Esq.'s

GARDEN,

AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY

CAPTAIN POLLOCK,

THE FURNITURE, PLATE and GLASS, together with a valuable collection of BOOKS, the property of that Gentleman, quitting the Presidency.

Catalogues may be had at J. DOBBIN'S Auction Room this afternoon at four o'clock.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 22d Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK.

THE following Articles remaining, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER COCKBURN, Esquire, viz.,—two silver Soup Tureens and Covers, one silver Butter Bason, one pair Sugar Vases, one Sauce Pan, one Custard Plate, one Cruet Stand, one Epergne, five pair Salt Cellars and Spoons, one pair Muffineers, one Gravy Spoon, two Sauce Spoons, one Salad Fork, two Toasting Forks, twenty-four Table Forks, twenty-four Desert Ditto, one Fish Knife, one dozen silver-blade Desert Knives, six silver-mounted Corks, six plated Skewers, Furniture: one large oval Breakfast Table, one Mahogany Card Table, 1 pair Blackwood Side Tables, 1 dozen Blackwood Arm Chairs, one Mahogany Music Stand, one Harp in a case, one small Punkah, also, one pair of silver-mounted Pistols, a Curricie, and a set of Harness, a second-hand Buggy Harness, a Lady's Side Saddle and Bridle, and a Palanquin lined with Blue Silk, and Blue Silk Bedding, also several uncleaned lots.

## A CARD.

THE Proprietors of the JEWELS in the JEWEL LOTTERY give notice that the Drawing is unavoidably postponed until the 1st of October, by reason of only one half of the Tickets having been sold.

If the remainder of the Tickets are not disposed of by the 1st October, the amount of the money received will be returned, and the LOTTERY abandoned.

By order of the Proprietors.

J. PASCAL.

MADRAS, 20th Sept. 1808.

## Preserved Eggs.

A SMALL quantity in ten Gallon Kegs, which are warranted to keep good from hence to England or for a Voyage of six months, also a small quantity of Orange Juice, Ginger WINE and PICKLES, to be sold on Moderate terms at the NEW NAVY TAVERN.

## TO BE SOLD.



THAT well known Elegant upper roomed Mansion, with excellent Garden, and out Offices, &c. situated at Viperi, late in the occupation of Major-

General Collins, Deceased.

For further particulars Enquire of Messrs. FRANK and THOMSON, Suncaramah street, Black Town.

Heads of Intelligence gained from His Majesty's ship *La Chiffonne*, by His Majesty's ship *Belliqueux*, on the 16th September, 1808, off the Basses.

*La Chiffonne*, Captain John Wainwright, sailed from Portsmouth, having under Convoy the following ships, the *Monarch*, *Earl Spencer*, *Travers*, *Lord Eldon*, and *Caermarthen*, on the 10th of June last, arrived at Madeira on the 24th, and sailed from thence on the 25th of June, where she left the Convoy.—Captured a Spanish Schooner in latitude 9° N. and longitude 20° W. named the *Mosere*, Captain Don Manona, from Bayonne, bound to Buenos Ayres, with dispatches of considerable importance which were thrown overboard, and Captain W. burnt her.

Captain Don Manona said the English had taken Guadalupe.

The *La Chiffonne* has on board £200,000 for the Company and £80,000 for the purchase of Hemp for the Navy.

### EXPECTATION OF PEACE IN LONDON.

Admiral Lord Gambier, has the command of the Channel Fleet.—Sir W. B. Neale, Captain of the Fleet.—Admiral Lord Gardner very ill.—Admiral Domett, at the Admiralty.—Sir James Saumarez, with a squadron of 7 sail of the line up the Baltic, and more going.—No truth in the report of Sir Richard Strachan, having fallen in with the Rochefort squadron.—Sir Edward Pellew promoted to Vice Admiral of the Blue, and a promotion of Captains to Flag Officers down to Thomas Berty, Esq.

The following Captains are Colonels of Marines.

Charles Boyles, Sir Thomas Williams, William Hargood, and William Moorsom.

The Island of Desada, surrendered on the 30th of March to a squadron detached by Rear Admiral Cochrane.—Vice Admiral Brown, died at Bath.—Captain Shipley, of His Majesty's ship *La Nympe*, killed in boarding a Corvette on the Coast of Portugal, and Captain G. E. B. Bettesworth of the *Tartar*, killed in action with 5 Danish Gun Boats.—The Guelderland Dutch Frigate of 36 Guns 250 Men, taken on the 20th of May, by H. M. Ship *Virginia* Captain Edward Bruce, after an action of an hour and a half, the *Virginia* had 1 Man killed, and 2 wounded, and the *Guelderland* 25 Killed, and 47 Wounded.

Sweden and Russia fighting on the Frontiers. Sir J. Moore, commands the English Force in Sweden.

Every thing relative to the Affairs of America remain unsettled.

Vice Admiral Bertie, appointed to the Command of the Cape and left England with convoy early in May.

In the *Aurore*, (May 20th.)

It is said that a positive refusal has been given to the request of Bonaparte to march his Troops towards Turkey.—An event which is likely to involve the Grand Signior in Warfare with the Triple Imperial States.

Gazette of the 7th May.

19th Regiment Lieut. J. P. Fitzgerald to be Captain Vice Velant.—Ditto Lieut. Watts from 59th Regiment by Purchase vice Mudge 66th Regiment. Lieut. Col. Huskinson to be Lieut. Col. without Purchase 66th Regiment. Lieut. R. A. Gordon to be Captain vice Jones deceased.—and a very large Brevet Promotion both in England and the East Indies.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers of the East India Company's Forces to take Rank by Brevet in His Majesty's Army in the East Indies as follows:

Colonels.—G. Roberts, Urban Vigors, Archibald Brown, Robert Croker, G. Wahab, S. Watson, R. Rayne, R. Macan, G. Hardyman, Thomas Lighton, Francis Torrens, G. Lalande, Richard Gore, to be Major Generals.

Lieutenant Colonels.—W. Kirkpatrick, J. Mackentyre, J. Gardiner, Henry de Castro, Bennet Marley, W. Burn, T. Hawkshaw, Dyson Marshall, Daniel Cunningham, J. Garstin, Samuel Bradshaw, George Wood, J. Haynes, Patrick Agnew, W. H. Blackford, C. Boyne, to be Colonels.

Captains.—R. Mauat, James Parlyby, David Lumsden, Peter Grant, T. M. Wegnelin, J. Davidson, George Cruttenden, P. Bradshaw, R. Hodgson, T. N. Smith, J. Wilford, W. Palmer, W. Cuppage, R. Morrell, B. Kellie, Donald Macleod, Joseph O'Halloran, B. L. Grenier, Robert Francis, D. Kerin, W. S. Pryer, J. Ainsley, G. Macmorine, C. W. Lamborne, T. Featherstone, W. G. Maxwell, J. Leathart, J. Delamain, A. Henery, S. Jones, W. Rankin, R. Hay, J. Leslie, W. Franklin, Elliott Voyle, H. W. Kirk, Peter Gascoyne, M. Fitzgerald, J. H. Bradford, Goddard Richard, Martin White, F. French, G. Downie, B. Stewart, T. Pearson, Arnold King, Thomas vans, J. Y. Bird, Davis Sloane, T. Robinson,

J. Drummond, Philip H. Keay, D. M. Holford, S. Carter, Geo. Powell, R. Blackall, J. Johnston, B. R. Mason, to be Majors.

### WAR OFFICE, MAY 7, 1808.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions:—

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.—Edmund Fanning, Henry Johnson, Hon. Henry Edward Fox, John Watson, J. Watson, Lowther Pennington, Francis Edward Gwyn, Francis Lord Heathfield, Thomas Slaughter Stanwix, Sir James Pultney Bart. To be Generals in the Army.

MAJOR GENERALS.—Hon. Robert Taylor, George Marquis of Huntley, George Benson, Hon. Edward Finch, Isaac Gascoyne, G. Lord Southampton, Francis Lord Seaford, B. Truthick Heniker, David Douglas Weymes, Henry John Leslie, Henry Wynyard, Wm. Thornton, Sir John Stuart K. B. and C. Duncan Campbell, Thomas Grosvenor, John Calcraft, Hon. John Hope, Hon. Vere Poulett, Charles Barton, Alexander McKenzie Fraser, Jas. Lord Forbes, Henry Lord Paget, Sir John Doyle Bart. and K. C. Robert Brownrigg, Wm. Knokes claiming the title of the Earl of Banbury, Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. Hon. Edmd. Phipps, Wm. Cartwright Ferdinand Bacon Hompesch: to be Lieutenant Generals of the Army.

COLONELS.—Wm. Carr Beresford, of the 88th foot, Geo. Earl of Dalhousie, of the 2d foot; George Porter, on the half pay of the 117th foot, James Erskine of the 2d dragoon guards, Henry Williams, on the half pay of the late 120th foot, Francis Earl Conyngham, on the half pay of the Londonderry Regiment; Charles Baillie of the Ceylon Regiment Hon. Alexander Hope, of the 5th West India Regiment, John Fraser of the Royal York Rangers; Peter Heron, on the half pay of the 99th foot. Thomas Peter of the Canadian Fencibles: Honourable Montague Matthew, on half pay of the late 114th foot, John Ramsay of the Chasseurs Britanniques, John Delves Broughton, of the 106th foot, on half pay, Wm. Dyott, of the 25th foot, Ronald Craufurd Fergusson, on half pay, of the late 93d foot, Andrew Gonnell, of the 1st Foot-Guards, Robert MacFarlane, of the 72d foot, Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Knt. of the 10th foot, James Thevles, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, John Gustavus Crosbie, on half pay of the 25th foot, Hugh Lyle Carmichael, of the 2d West India Regiment; Hon'ble John Broderick, on the half pay of the 11th Garrison Battalion, Henry Warde, of the 1st Foot Guards, James Durham, on half pay, of the late 6th Garrison Battalion, Honourable David Leslie, of the 48th foot, James Leith, on half pay, of the late Garrison Battalion; John Manners Keer, of the 62d foot, Thomas Scott, of the 94th foot, Wm. Robertson, on half pay, of the late Perth Fencibles, Tompkins Hilgove Turner, of the 3d Foot Guards, John Randall MacKenzie, 72th Foot, Christopher Tilson, of the 44th foot, Hon'ble William Mordaunt Maitland, on half pay, of the late Devon and Cornwall Fencibles; James Campbell of the 61st Foot, Thomas Pictou, 56th foot, John Gordon Cumming, on half pay of the Inverness Fencibles; John Crew, on half pay of the late 126th foot, Hon. George Lowry Cole, of the 27th foot; Sir Grenville Bromhead, Bart. on half pay, of the Lochaber Fencibles, John Quin, Freeman, of the 16th foot, George Earl of Granard, on half pay, of the 108th foot, Stafford Lighthurne, of the 53d foot, John Henry Left, on half pay, of the Independents, Sir William Erskine, Bart. on half pay, of the 14th Garrison Battalion; Francis Moore, on half pay of the late 128th foot, Robert Earl of Erries, on half pay of the late 127th foot, William Henry Clinton, of the 1st foot guards, Honourable William Stewart, of the 95th foot, to be Major-Generals in the Army.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.—Thomas Barrow, of the 5th West India Regiment, John Simon Farley, of the 68th foot, Sir Thomas Saumarez, Knt. Horace Churchill, of the late 1st horse grenadiers, John Jenkinson, on half pay of the late Sheffield Regiment, Thomas Dunbar, of the 3d West India Regiment, William Oliver Grace, of the Queen's German Regiment, on half pay, Campbell Callendar, of the 88th foot, Robert Gordon, of the 44th foot, John Magrath, on half pay of Independents, William Tooke Harwood, on half pay of the 19th light dragoons, Alexander Keith, of the 65th foot, George Stewart, on half pay of the late 9th garrison battalion, John James Layard, of the 54th foot, John Skinner, of the 16th foot, J. Stratford Saunders, of the 61st foot, Lochlan Maclean, on half pay of the 60th foot, David Snank, of the Canadian Fencibles, Aeneas Shaw, on half pay of the Queen's Rangers, Andrew Shaw, of the Royals, John James Barlow, on half pay of the Cheshire Fencibles, William Wallace, of the 80th foot, William Minet, of the 30th foot, Warren Peacocke, of the Coldstream foot guards, Sir William Cockburn, Bart. on half pay of the 4th Waldegrave foot, Pelham Clay, on half pay of the 40th foot, Charles Wale, of the 67th foot, John Le Couteur, Trevor Hull, of the 62d foot, James Kemmis, of the 40th foot, Robert Bourne, of the 36th foot, John Ormsby Vandelaar, of the 19th light dragoons, Charles Pye, of the 3d dragoons, Sir Aylett, on half pay of the 6th garrison battalion, John Rigby Fletcher, of the 6th dragoons, Robert Browne, of the 12th light dragoons, William Patterson, of the New South Wales Corps, Hugh Mackay Gordon, on half pay of the 16th foot, Alexander John Goldie, of the 6th guards, Robert Ballard Long, of the 15th light dragoons, Roger Hall Sheaffe, of the 49th foot, John Hughes, on half pay of the Independents, Alexander Duff, of the 88th foot, George Airey of the 8th foot, Rufane Shaw Donkin, an Assistant in the Quarter Master General's department, Hon. Edward Stopford, of the 3d foot guards, George Cooke, of the 1st foot guards, Thomas Joseph Blackhouse, of the 47th foot, Robert Woode, of the 17th foot, John Wilson, on half pay of the late 5th garrison battalion, W. Eden, of the 24th foot, Francis Gerard Lord Lake, of the 1st foot guards, George Townshend Walker, of the 50th foot, John Agmund Vesey, on half pay of the 29th foot, Richard Stovin, of the 17th foot, Kenneth McKenzie of the 15th foot on half pay, John Dalrymple, of the 3d foot guards, Francis John Wilder, of the 35th foot: to be Colonels in the Army.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.—The Hon. George De Grey, of the 1st dragoons, Samuel Hawker, of the 14th dragoons, to be Aid-de Camps to the King.

MAJORS.—George Herbert Adams, of the 66th foot, Hon. G. A. Chyrl, Statypton of the 6th foot Anth. Salvin, of the 2d Garrison Battalion Anthony Walsh, of the 9th ft John Robertson, of the 53d foot, Henry Johnson, of the 45th foot Jones Fitzherbert, of the 99th foot, Charles Sutcliff, of the Royal Newfoundland fencibles, George Johnstone, of the New South Wales Corps, Robert Johnstone, of the 68th foot, Wm. Wright, of the 30th foot, Ralph

Bruce, of the 57th foot, Fras. Newbury on half pay of the late 23d Light Dragoons, Patrick Dogherty of the 13th Lt. drags. Richard Buckby, of the 58th foot, Archd. Drummond, of the 3d foot, Harry Croft, of the 6th drags. Alex. McGregor Murray of the 67th foot, Lewis Davies, of the 36th foot, Francis Princep Scott, of 25th foot, Wm. Armstrong, on half pay of the recruiting corps, John Kingsbury, of the 2d foot, John Buckland, of the 53d foot, Thomas Lowther Allen, of the 18th Light Dragoons, John Cameron, of the 92d foot, Francis Sherlock, of the 4th dragoons Guards, Dan. Francis Bloomart of the 62d foot, Benjamin Wynne Outley, of the 21st foot, Christopher Clarges, of the 69th foot, Joseph Muter of the 13th light dragoons, Edward Copson, of the 5th, S. Fairclough, of the 63d foot, Edward Blakney, of the 7th foot, Francis Sergison, on half pay of the 62d foot, James Charles Dalbiac, of the 4th dragoons, Henry Craufurd, of the 9th foot, Richard Collins, of the 53d foot.—To be Lieutenant Colonels in the Army.

CAPTAINS.—Edmund Cogan, of the Garrison Battalion, George Hamilton Gordon, of the 18th foot, George Smith, of the 5th dragoon guards, Sir Charles Wyndham Burdett, Bart. of the 30th foot, Shipland Boyce, of the 13th light dragoons, Rowland Heathcote, of the Royal New-foundland fencibles, Thomas Eerton, of the 29th foot, James Grant, of the 60th foot, Charles A. Vigoreux, of the 38th foot, James Palmer, of the 3d garrison Battalion, George Wilkins, of the 85th foot, Richard Thomas Fuller, of the 41st foot, John Hart, of the 45th foot, Whicheott Turner, of the 3d dragoons, Henry Francis Orpen, of the 61st foot, R. G. Elfrington, of the 47th foot, Thomas Deane, of the 64th foot, Hector Munro of the 1st garrison battalion, Philip Hay, of the 13th light dragoons John Slessor of the 35th foot, John Carr, of the 5th garrison battalion, James McDonald, of the 86th foot, Andrew Cogan, of the 45th foot, Charles Massey Baker, of the 14th light dragoons, Patrick McNeight of the 32d foot, Alexander Macdowall of the 33d foot, Robert Nugent Dunbar, of the 92d foot, J. M'Kenzie Scott, of the 57th foot, John Handsaye, of the 23d light dragoons, John Duddinstone, of the 23d foot, William Geddes, of the 83d foot, Henry John, of the 10th foot, William Barstow, of the 69th foot, William Balleley, of the 60th foot, Donald Macdonald, of the 91st foot, Edward Abbott, of the New South Wales Corps, Robert Vincent, of the 84th foot, James Wellington, of the 3d foot, Robert Frederick, of the 54th foot, Jacob Jordan, of the 60th foot, George Fournierett, of the 60th foot, Randall Gossip, of the 3d dragoons, Bryan O'Toole, of the 39th foot, Michael Aylmer, the 24th foot, John Maule, of the New Brunswick Fencibles, Dennis Hogan, of the 23d foot, John Bradshaw, of the 60th foot, George Waddle, of the 39th foot, Robert Coote, of the 32d foot, John Coadley Ashe, of the 48th foot, George Davies, of the 25th light dragoons, Adam Ormsby, of the 49th foot, Andrew Cragh, of the 29th foot, Edward Vincent Eyre, of the 77th foot, Edward Gillman, of the 56th foot, Francis Heaton Thomas, of the 16th foot, John Galiff, of the 60th foot, Henry Aldborough Head, of the 7th dragoon guards, Thomas Walker, of the 2th West India Regiment, William Collis, of the 27th foot, to be Majors in the Army.

### MORNING POST, JUNE 8.

Advices from Gottenburgh to the 31st ult. were received yesterday. They were brought by the Clyde frigate, Captain Owen, which is returned to Yarmouth, after having landed at Gottenburgh 130,000L. for the use of the King of Sweden. Our Expedition was still waiting the return of Colonel Murray, and Admiral Keats was about to remove the Fleet to a greater distance from Gottenburgh, in order to be in readiness to proceed upon any service upon which he might be ordered, without further loss of time. The Snake sloop of war was to sail with a convoy for Leith on the following day, on board of which are the Danish prisoners taken from on board the man of war destroyed by the Stately and Nassau.—Sir James Saumarez, had been indisposed, but was considerably recovered.—The accounts from Finland all agree in stating, that the Russians are in the utmost state of distress, and that in their retreat hundreds of them perish daily through famine and the effects of the general thaw.

An American Messenger arrived yesterday, with despatches for Mr. Pinckney, the contents of which have not yet publicly transpired. The reports upon the subject are very contradictory; but those of a pacific tendency are by far the most entitled to credit.—The vessel which brought these despatches is called the *St. Michael*. She sailed from America the latter end of April, with two Messengers, one of whom she landed at L'Orient, charged with despatches for General Armstrong, at Paris.

We have received no further accounts from Spain; but we continue to look with fond expectation to the patriotic exertions of the people of that country. The Duke D'Infantado, from whose exalted character and noble spirit such fond hopes are formed towards the re-establishment of its independence, is descended from ancestors who may well warrant such expectations. One Duke D'Infantado, in particular, is recorded as a perfect model of that high Castilian honor once so proverbial; it was that Grandee, who, being asked by Charles to lend his house at Madrid for the accommodation of the celebrated Constable De Bourbon, who had deserted from the service of his legal Sovereign, Francis I. of France, answered in the following noble and dignified terms: "I

cannot refuse your Majesty the favour you desire; but you must excuse me, if, when the occasion is over, I raze to the ground a house, which being polluted by the residence of a traitor, will be no longer a fit habitation for a man of honor."—From the character possessed by the present Duke, there is no doubt that the spirit of the progenitor has descended to and animates his posterity. Such a spirit may yet revive the drooping fortunes of that once exalted country, and the example of the deliverance of Europe, commencing where it was least expected, may spread from one oppressed nation to another, till all obey the generous impulse, and combine to overthrow the common oppressor. We cannot dismiss this subject, without remarking upon the conduct of opposition, who, with their wonted consistency have already begun to attack Ministers for not having sent a force to enable the Spaniards to resist the invasion of the enemy. It will be recollected, that the first decisive indication which the Spaniards gave to resist the French was on the 2d of March; the intelligence of that event reached this country not longer than a fortnight since, and yet Ministers are condemned for not having, ere this, sent an efficient force in aid of the exertions of the Spaniards. Such an accusation certainly comes with a good grace from a Faction, who, during the whole of the long campaign in Poland, when the aid of Britain would, in all probability, have completely turned the fortune of the war, refused to send a single man, and thus, by their criminal policy, abandoned the Continent to its fate, and established the tyrant sway of its outrageous and infamous oppressor. But, as a contrast to their reached imbecility, and a complete refutation of their factious insinuations on the present occasion, we have only to restate, that in less than a fortnight after the massacre of Madrid, a considerable force, under the command of General Spencer, arrived off Cadiz, to afford any aid that might be deemed necessary; and if the people of Spain continue to manifest a serious intention of opposing the tyranny of the Corsican, Ministers, it will be found, have taken the necessary measures for affording them prompt and effectual assistance.

The projected expedition to South America, we have reason to believe, is already in a state of forwardness; and we are rejoiced to find that it is intended to be conducted upon such principles as promise to insure its most complete success—an event which, in the present state of European affairs, must prove of the highest importance to Great Britain.

Parliament re-assembled this day, pursuant to adjournment.

Preparations are making for fitting out an expedition at Dover.

His Majesty's birth-day has been celebrated with peculiar splendour at Weymouth and Brighton, at both of which places grand military spectacles were exhibited on the occasion. Our accounts from every part of the kingdom speak of this celebration as excelling every former thing of the kind.

Among the presentations on His Majesty's birth-day, we omitted to notice that of the Hon. Miss Fraser by her mother, Lady Saltoun; and of Miss Campbell, daughter of General Campbell, by Lady Campbell.

In enumerating the dresses at the Drawing Room, we forgot to mention that of Miss Cox, which was extremely admired for its elegance, and simplicity; and if possible added to the interesting appearance of the lovely wearer.

Lady Matilda Stewart's dress was also very elegant. It consisted of green crape, tastefully adorned with white roses, which received additional charms from the lovely wearer.

A certain Prelate, it is said, is to preach a Sermon on the next Anniversary of Mr. Pitt's Birth. His text is to be—"Before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me twice."

Mr. B. Goldmanid hung himself by a Silk Cord to his bed.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—*Lunacy.*

JUNE 9.

The hopes of the public, which had begun to droop in some degree respecting the affairs of Spain, were yesterday re-animated, by the information that very important advices had been brought from that country, by the hands of no ordinary messengers. These are two Spanish Noblemen, Viscount Materosa and Don Diego de la Vega, who are come to solicit the friendship and assistance of Great Britain, particularly for a supply of arms and ammunition; and to point out the most effectual mode of serving them and distressing the enemy. In Catalonia, it is again said, that numbers of the French troops have fallen victims to the patriotic rage of the Spaniards. The French Officers who have been slain on the occasion are estimated at 400.

These are all the particulars of importance which we have been enabled to collect beyond those that were in ordinary circulation last night; a repetition of which we shall now give.

"Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, two Spanish Noblemen, viz. Viscount Materosa,

and Don Diego de la Vega, arrived at the Admiralty, accompanied by Captain Hill, of the *Humber*. These Noblemen landed at Falmouth, from the *Stag* privateer, to which vessel they had made their way in an open boat from Gijon, a sea-port in the province of Asturias, and offered the Captain five hundred guineas to convey them to England. The intelligence which they bring is of the utmost importance, and confirms, in the amplest manner, all the intelligence which has hitherto been published respecting the disposition that prevails throughout almost the whole of Spain, to resist the treacherous invasion of the French. It appears that the whole of the province of Asturias had risen in open resistance, and forty thousand men had been embodied into an army. They had abundance of arms, but ammunition was rather scarce. The same spirit prevailed in Galicia, where the population were rising *en masse*, and Commissioners had been sent there to organize a regular military force. So general was the detestation against the French in these provinces, that even the women were desirous of taking up arms in defence of their country. The inhabitants of St. Andero had manifested their determination not to submit to French usurpation, in the most decisive manner, and had actually issued a formal declaration of war against the French. Mr. Hunter, the British Consul, had been sent by General Murat from Madrid, as prisoner to St. Andero, with directions that he should be detained in close confinement there. As soon, however, as Mr. Hunter's arrival at St. Andero was known, the inhabitants rose instantly, liberated him, and to testify their sentiments in a still stronger manner, they committed the French Consul to prison in his stead. Viscount Materosa and Don Diego de la Vega were both in Madrid during the dreadful scene of slaughter which took place on the 2d of May, and they state, that in their opinion the number of French who were killed did not fall short of 4000 men, among whom were a very large proportion of officers, who were particularly singled out by the inhabitants as objects of vengeance. It was very generally supposed, that the inhabitants of Catalonia and Biscay would follow the noble example which had been set them by those of the Asturias and Galicia; indeed there appeared to be but one sentiment in the minds of the people of Spain with respect to the treacherous and atrocious conduct of the French. Such is the intelligence which Government has received from these Noblemen, who left Gijon in the manner that has been already stated, last Monday week."

No Intelligence has yet been received, from our fleet off Cadiz.

SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY was to leave Town yesterday, to join the Troops now embarking for CORRE.

Admiral TYLER is appointed second in command in the fleet, under SIR C. COTTON, off Lisbon.

Lieut. General McDONALL, is appointed to the command of the 41st foot *vice* Sir THOMAS STIRLING, deceased.

MAY 9.

Lord Strangford and suite, together with the Brazil Convoy, sailed from St. Helen's on Saturday morning.

Gottenburgh Papers to the 30th ult. were received on Saturday, with Intelligence three days later than the Mail, which reached us, on Friday last. The official accounts of the Swedish Army in Norway, come down to the 19th ult. and mention an affair of some importance, with a force consisting of 6000 men on the Glommen, in which the Swedes were successful, and the capture of the Fort of Blackiers. The following is a copy of the report of General Armfeldt, to the King of SWEDEN:—

The enemy, about 6000 men, including the Garrison of Konvinger, is driven beyond Glommen. Here they had intrenched themselves, and taken a very strong position, where they bravely opposed our attack for three hours. This place was so strong, that had I known what force it contained, I would not have attacked it with so small a body of troops as I employed for the purpose. The Chief Adjutant, Baron ANKERSVARD, and Major HARD, of the Upland Regiment, stormed the first redoubt at the moment that the first division of Baron CADESTROM's column appeared on the opposite side to take the enemy in the rear. This column had encountered most serious difficulties, having been marched over floating pieces of ice, sawed asunder by the enemy, and through very deep snow; but Baron Cederstorm's skill and intrepidity overcame all obstacles; and the very excellent conduct of Baron Ankersvard & Major Hard decided the affair, to the honour of your Majesty's troops. Our loss is not inconsiderable, however, it does not exceed 100 men in killed and wounded. We have taken about the same number, and three Officers prisoners, besides numerous armed peasants. Their loss in killed and wounded must have been very great, to judge from those we see left on the field, and in the neighbouring woods. By well concerted preparations for retreat, which the situation of the Fort made very easy, their cannon were carried off; but the stores and ammunition waggons fell into our hands. I shall not fail to lay before your Majesty, as soon as possible, a more circumstantial report, but we

are now all occupied in securing the advantages which this victory has afforded us.

My comrades have not only done their duty, but braved such difficulties of both nature, season, and arms, that I feel it my duty without loss of time to do them justice, and to lay at your Majesty's feet the first laurel gained by your Western Army, after having offered our humble and sincere thanks to the Lord of Hosts. Serjeant Ehlund, who much distinguished himself in the affair, and was slightly wounded, is the bearer of this report.

"G. M. ARMFELDT, commander in Chief of the Western Army. Head-quarters, Lier, upon Glommen, April 19, three A. M.

"P. S. Just as I was about to dispatch the Courier, I heard, my men had found a cannon that had been dug out of the Snow. In this manner they left behind them two more. The report of Lieutenant-Colonel Laugerbring is just come in, with an account of his having taken the fort of Blackiers, and made the commandant prisoner. The fort is in the best condition, and is the very inlet to Christiana, to which place I mean to proceed, over Mangelfjell, when I have secured this position.

"G. M. ARMFELDT.

MAY 2.

Since the publication of our last, Dutch Papers have reached us to the 26th ultimo; and although they contain not any details of importance, they communicate some particulars of an interesting nature. They state, amongst other things, that a number of gun boats and small craft were assembling at Flushing, under an apprehension of invasion; or, as others account have it, for carrying into effect the long meditated threat against England. The first we should consider the true reason for the activity in the Dutch port. An addition of pay has been decreed to the officers and seamen in the service of Holland—the utmost rigour is used towards all persons suspected even of holding intercourse with this country. The Dutch Marshal De Winter has proceeded to the Helder, to accelerate the equipment of the ships in that port. He is to command the Dutch fleet, and is to hoist his flag on board the *Crown Prince*. The Dutch Court went into mourning in the beginning of April for the late King of Denmark: it was to continue for three weeks. Orders were lately issued, forbidding the reception in any Dutch port, of vessels conveying passengers to Holland, though subjects of that country; the officers of the port were ordered not to report even the arrival of any such vessels to Government.

#### EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The First Report of the Select Committee on the affairs of India, has been laid on the table of the House of Commons. The following is a brief statement of the credit and debit account between the Company and the public:—

"The gross demand of the Company on the public, with interest computed to the 1st of March, 1808, amounts, according to the best judgment which the Committee can now form, (several of the items of such demand being stated upon estimate) to the sum of 8461,331l. and the counter demand, on the part of the public, for advances of cash upon account, for disbursements by the Pay Office, and for supplies furnished by the Victualling Office, with interest computed to the same period, amounts to 6,960,912l. leaving a balance due to the company from the public of 1,500,319l. at the present time."

The items of the Government Debt to the Company.

"Expence incurred by the East India Company in India and England for the intended Expedition to the French Islands, and for the Expedition against and supplies to the Cape of Good Hope.

"Expences incurred by the East India Company, for the intended Expedition against Manila.

Expences incurred by the East India Company, for the purchase of vessels for his Majesty's Navy, repairs to King's ships, &c.

Expences incurred by the East India Company, by the capture of the Danish Settlements in India, 1801.

"Extraordinary expences incurred by the East India Company, by the Expedition to Egypt, over and above the charge of the troops in India.

"Ceylon Balance of Property, December 1801, and Remittances from India subsequent to that date; also the expences of the capture of the said island.

"Expences incurred in India on account of the Chinese settlers at Trinidad.

"Expences incurred on account of the Expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, 1805.

"Supplies for the Expedition against Buenos Ayres."

#### PRICE OF STOCKS.—JUNE 9.

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

Three per Cent. Consols, for Op. 70½.

Three per Cent. Red. 69½.

Four per Cent. Consols, 85½.

Omnium, 41½.