# MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXIV. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1808. NUMBER 1190.


To JAMES ANDERSON, Esq.
*Physician General &c. &c.*

DEAR SIR,

Being about to set out to join my Regiment at Masulipatam, and being entirely convinced from the information which I have received since my arrival in this country, of the very great benefit to be derived from the Nopal, both as an antiscorbutic and wholesome food, I considered that as Masulipatam is a sea port town, inestimable benefit would accrue from its introduction into that place, both to the seafaring and landed interest.

I therefore will esteem it a favor if you will accommodate me with a few baskets, the cultivation of which I shall extend to the utmost of my power.

I have already consulted Captain Torrick of the Jupiter brig, with whom I have taken my passage with regard to the carriage of it, who assured me that nothing would give him so much pleasure as to take of so valuable a vegetable, whatever quantity might be necessary, without fee or reward.

I remain your obedient Servant,
JAMES SHADFORTH,
*Assistant Surgeon, M. E. R.*

MADRAS, *October* 2, 1808.

To MR. SHADFORTH,

MY DEAR SIR,

As Captain Torrick has been so liberal, he will excuse my embracing so favorable an opportunity of Storing Masulipatam with Nopals, and herewith send four baskets filled with 1,200.

The Tuna being a very thorny kind of Opuntia, has prevented my sending much of it to the Ships; but those who will take the trouble to remove the thorns, will find it a very palatable, substantial, and wholesome vegetable; as indeed all the varieties of this class of Plants are; and therefore I send the same number of them for the purposes you have mentioned.

Your's truly,
JAMES ANDERSON.

GARDEN, *October* 2, 1808.

To DR. JAMES ANDERSON,
*Physician General, Fort St. George.*

SIR,

Having observed in every late Madras Paper, the unrivalled efficacy of your invaluable discovery of the Nopal—permit me to request you will have the goodness to supply me, with what quantity you may think requisite for Fifty or Sixty Invalids, about to proceed, under my charge by the next fleet to England—And I shall esteem it, an additional favor of your mentioning the mode you would wish it to be administered.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
JAMES COOKSON,
*Captain H. M. 80th Reg.*

At Mr. Sherwoods, near Fort St. George, Oct. 2, 1808.

To CAPTAIN COOKSON,

MY DEAR SIR,

In answer to your letter of this date, I have the pleasure to inclose a printed Journal of the Nopal, for the last six months, whereby you will be enabled to calculate, in consultation with the commander of the ship in which you are to sail; the amount of Nopals it may be expedient to take on board; which I shall immediately supply, whenever you may think proper to send for them.

You will therein likewise see the modes adopted on Shipboard, as well as such remarks as I have thought necessary to render them most useful.

And am with esteem and regard,
My dear Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
JAMES ANDERSON.

GARDEN, *October* 2, 1808.

To DR. JAMES ANDERSON, P. G.
*Madras.*

MY DEAR SIR,

As the Cooly has delivered the Nopals in the most perfect state, several of which had shooted out, I do myself not only the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of them but beg also leave to return you my sincerest thanks for your kind compliance with my request.

I have distributed already more than 100 Plants to well-minded people here, and you may rely on my endeavour, to make the use of it known to every kind of Natives in this place.

Wishing you success and prosperity in every branch of your philanthropic undertakings, I remain with sincere esteem and regard,
My dear Sir,
Your most obedient and
Humble Servant,
J. G. HOLZBERG,
*P. M.*

CUDDALORE, *Sept.* 28, 1808.

*Extract of a letter from Mr. J. Wise, Surgeon, Verdatchellam, dated 27th Sept.* 1808.

"If you will send me a Cooly load of Nopal, "I will take care to spread its cultivation "here, where the numerous Poor may in time "derive advantage from it."

# THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1808.

*PROMOTIONS, &c.*

Lieutenant HENRY HARVEY to be Assistant under the Agent for Public Cattle.

Lieutenant LEWIS to proceed to sea on sick certificate.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JAMES HALLETT, Esq. Judge and Majistrate at Tannah, vice HAWES deceased,

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq. Secretary to the Military Board, vice HALLETT.

W. NEWNHAM, 1st Assistant to the Military Board, vice WILLIAMS.

Friday last arrived, the Honorable Company's Ship *Indus*, Captain George Weltdon, from Portsmouth 7th May, Madeira 2d June, and the Cape 17th August.

*PASSENGERS:*

Mrs. H. Skipp,—Miss Sophia Eade,—William Hawkins, Esquire;—W. Moorcroft, Esquire; —Major W. A. Thompson,—Lieutenants Brett and Peach, of His Majesty's 8th Regiment of Light Dragoons;—Lieutenant J. W. Fast,—Cornet Tomkinson, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons;—Messrs. G. H. S. Skipp, Kelly, A. Farquharson, Lionel Trotter, Samuel A. Rete, Samuel Leighton, and J. G. Festing, Cadets;—and Messrs. W. A. Robertson and Archibald Campbell, Assistant Surgeons.

Additional Passengers from England by the Honorable Company's Ship *Harriett*.

Lieutenant J. B. Whannell, His Majesty's 12th Foot, and Ensign G. Barrs, His Majesty's 80th Foot.

*Extract of a letter from Travancore, 23th October.*

The 22d of October being the Anniversary of the Coronation of our most Gracious Sovereign, a Solemn Te Deum in honour of the day was chaunted, under repeated salvos of Artillery, at the Cathedral Church of Verapoli in Travancore —The Reverend Bishop of that See, assisted by the Clergy of his Diocess, officiated in person, and celebrated in a splendid manner, to the extent of his means, that interesting service of the Church, accompanying the solemnity with every possible demonstration of reverence, gratitude and Joy.

*Extract of a Letter from Bangalore, dated 16th September*, 1808.

The Commander-in-Chief has reviewed the whole of the Troops at this station.—On Monday morning His Excellency reviewed His Majesty's 25th Light Dragoons, the Regiment went through a variety of evolutions of attack and retreat, and concluded with the sword exercise and the attack and defence; which was performed in a very expert manner.—The same evening at five o'clock, His Majesty's 59th Regiment was reviewed, this fine Corps went through a most perfect field day, its movements and changes of position, which were made with great rapidity and accuracy, were calculated for the practical operations of real service;—several formations were made in double quick time. The Light Infantry and guns (in the management and exercise of which the men attached to them are very expert) covered the front and flanks, and occupied advanced and detached positions.—The review was not finished till it became quite dark.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Commanding the 25th Dragoons, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, Commanding the 59th Regiment, received at the head of their respective Corps the thanks and approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, and His Excellency commended in very handsome terms, the zeal, ability and attention of themselves and their Officers, so apparent in the very high state of discipline of those two excellent Regiments.

On Tuesday morning, the 5th Regiment Native Cavalry was reviewed, and the same evening, the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, on Wednesday morning, the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, and in the evening, the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment.—Each of these Corps went through a regular review, & the performance of each, was perfectly satisfactory, several of the movement were in double quick time, protected and covered by Ligh Infantry. The uncommonly correct and steady march of the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment to a flank in Echellons for a very considerable distance and on broken ground, (a difficult manœuvre) was particularly noticed and approved.—To Lieutenant-Colonel Rumley, Commanding the 5th Cavalry, Major Richardson, Captain Keasbury, and Captain Smith, the Commanding Officers of the Infantry Corps—the Commander-in-Chief, signified his entire satisfaction at the appearance and state of their respective Corps, which the united skill and exertions of themselves and Officers had brought into such high discipline and order.—The whole of the Infantry were reviewed in Brigade on Friday morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs Commanded the Brigade as senior Officer.—The movements were few and simple, marching and retiring in line, in Echellon of battalions, and two or three changes of positions to a flank. —Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs was thanked, for the attention he had bestowed on the exercise of the Brigade, which proved the several Corps, were equally perfect in combined movements, as in individual Battalion exercise.

The Cavalry have been ordered in future to exercise and act with the Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief, quitted the Cantonments on Saturday morning.

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary's Church, on Saturday last, by the Reverend E. VAUGHAN, POWNALL B. PELLEW, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship *Culloden*, eldest Son of His Excellency Sir EDWARD PELLEW, Bt. Vice Admiral of the Blue, to Miss BARLOW, eldest Daughter of the Honorable Sir G. H. BARLOW, Bt. & K. B. GOVERNOR of this Presidency.

Yesterday morning, at the same place, Captain HART, of the Royal Navy, to Miss WILLIAMS.

On Wednesday last at St. Mary's Church, by the Reverend E. Vaughan, Captain W. Macpherson of his Majesty's 12th Regiment of Infantry, and Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to Mrs. Elizabeth Barbut, second daughter of the late Major General Sir Eccles Nixon.

At Negapatam, E. Woods, Esq. of His Majesty's Service, to Mrs. Mary Eillay.

At Vizagapatam, on the 17th instant, George Paske, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Vizagapatam, to Miss Miller.

MADRAS DEATH.

On Saturday last, Lieut. Wade, of H. M. 25th Light Dragoons.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Negapatam, on the 27th September, Mrs. Hunt, of a Son.

At Cuddalore, on the 22d instant, the Lady of John G. Ravenshaw, Esq. of a daughter.

At Tranquebar on the 16th Instant, the Lady of E. W. Stevenson, Esq. of a Son.

Lately at Pondicherry, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Lieutenant Henry Dixon, 2d Battalion 19th N. Regt. to Miss Henrietta Adams.

On the 17th ultimo. Mrs. Sherman, of a Son.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 12th September, the Lady of John Dickens, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 10th September, the Lady of Samuel Ludlow, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 8th September, at Berhampore, the Lady of Captain J. Canning, Commanding the Provincial Battalion of Moorshedebad, of a Daughter.

At Byram Ghaut, on the 20th August, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Lewis Thomas, of a Son.

BENGAL DEATHS.

At Dinapore, on the 27th August, Lieut. Thomson, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment of Foot.

Lately, at Purneah, W. E. Wynch, Esq. Acting Collector at that station.

On the 2d September, Mr. Charles Atkinson.

On the 4th September, at Pultah, Mr. James Watson,

On the 6th September, Mr. Thomas Johnson, Pensioner.

On the 7th September, Miss Matilda Cook.

On the 8th September, Master John O'Donald.

On the same day, Mr. William Kilburn.

On the 9th September, Mr. William Gillen, aged 38 Years.

At Fort William, on the 10th September, the Lady of Captain James Grant, of H. M. 17th Light Dragoons.

At Ballygunge, on the 10th September, Mrs. Hannah Irwin, wife of Serjeant Major Maxwell Irvin, of the Governor General's Body Guard.

BOMBAY MARRIAGE.

On Thursday last Mr. T. Howe, to Miss Sophia Pancutt.

BOMBAY BIRTH.

On Thursday last the Lady of P. Hadow, Esq. of a Daughter.

CEYLON MARRIAGE.

At Jaffnapatam, on the 3d of Sept. Captain Truter of the 2d Ceylon Regt. to Mrs. Brunette.

CEYLON BIRTH.

At Colombo, on Monday the 5th Sept. the Lady of Major Edwards, Military Secretary, of a Son.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

H. J. Shepherd, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to the Right Hon. Lady Mary Primrose.

At Bloxholm, Lincolnshire, Robert Ferguson, Esq. of Nottingham-place, to Mary, only Daughter of Wm. Hamilton Nisbet, Esq. of Dirleton.

At Mapleton, in Holderness, Mr. William Stanfast, Chimney-sweeper, who stands three feet four inches high, to Miss Elizabeth Cranswick, a stout blooming girl, of that place.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On Wednesday the 13th inst. at Moira House, Dublin, Elizabeth Dowager Countess of Moira.

Dowager Lady Frankland, widow of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland Bart, and mother of the present Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. of Thickleby Park, in the county of York.

Mr. Hull, the Actor—On Friday afternoon, at his house, near Dean's Yard, Westminster, this respectable actor and truly estimable man closed his earthly career. He was in the eightieth year of his age.

On the 12th inst. at Whatley, near Frome, Farmer William Truman, who had nearly completed his 104th year.

On the 20th ult. at Biynhill, Staffordshire, in the 80th year of his age, John Brotherton, Labourer, a native of that parish. During eighteen years of his youth, he faithfully served his country in the grenadier company of the 37th regiment, and fought with that corps in the battle of Minden. Immed ately on his leaving his native cottage to enter the army, Brotherton took with him a small Bible, determining to make it the constant companion of his marches. Previous to an engagement, he put the book upon his breast, between his coat and waistcoat, a practice to which he once owed the preservation of his life.

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. |
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| Sep. 28 | 79 | 82 | 83 | 81 | Rain at night. |
| 29 | 78½ | 80 | 81½ | 80 | Hard Rain in the morning. |
| 30 | 79 | 83 | 84 | 81 | Fair. |
| Oct. 1 | 80 | 85 | 85 | 81 | Hard Rain in the Night. |
| 2 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 79½ | Do. till Noon. |
| 3 | 79 | 81 | 82 | 80 | Rain in the Evening. |
| 4 | 80 | 83 | 83 | 79½ | Fair. |

*Arrivals.*—Lieut. Hugh Munro, 2d Battalion Royals,—Ensign Moberly, 2d Battalion 8th Regiment,—Lieutenant Colonel Huddleston, 7th Regiment N. C.—Captain H. Mason, 5th Regiment N. C.—Ensign W. L. Austin, 1st Battalion 19th Regiment.—Ensign H. Green, 11th Regiment,—Ensign Samuel Hughes, 20th Regiment,—Captain James Grant, Body Guard, —Captain T. H. E. M'Gregor, 67th Regiment, —G. E. Russell, Esq.—Surgeon Alexander Watson, Superintending,—M. T. A. Oakes, Esq.——— Young, Esq.—W. K. Robertson, Esq.—Major W. A. Thompson, 4th Regiment Bengal Infantry,—W. Moorcroft, Esq.—Revd J. Dunsterville, Chaplain.—J. Hamilton, Esq

*Departures.*—Lieutenant Napier, 2d Battalion 15th Regiment,—Assistant Surgeon Mather, 2d Battalion 15th Regiment,—Assistant Surgeon J. Wyllie, and Assistant Surgeon James Strachan.

CALCUTTA,—SEPTEMBER 14, 1808.

On Saturday last, the 10th September, the Honorable Sir HENRY RUSSELL, Chief Justice of Bengal, took his Seat on the Bench as Commissary of the Court of Vice Admiralty, established in Bengal, by His Majesty's Commission, bearing date the 21st of January, 1808.

Proclamation being made, the Commission under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty, was produced in Court, read, and formally published, when a Royal Salute was fired from His Majesty's Ship *For*, and from the Ramparts of Fort William, in honour of the Commission.

A separate Commission from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, directed to and requiring His Majesty's Court of Vice Admiralty in Bengal, to take cognizance and judicially to proceed upon all captures, prizes, &c and to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods, as shall belong to the French Republic, or to the subjects, or inhabitants of the French Republic, was also read and proclaimed in Court.—Separate Commissions to the same effect, respecting the ships, vessels, and goods, of the Batavian Republic, and all the other States at War with Great Britain, were also read and published in open Court.

The Commissions being read, Sir HENRY RUSSELL, took the oaths of Office, the oaths of supremacy and abjuration, upon which a salute of 17 guns was fired from the Ramparts of the Fort, in honour of his Lordship's installation.

Sir HENRY RUSSELL, then made the following Appointments in the Court of Vice Admiralty:

*William Blackstone, Esq. Register,*
*Walter Ewer, Esq. Marshall,*
*Edward Strettell, Esq. King's Counsel,*
*Charles Whalley, Esq. King's Proctor.*

All the Barristers of the Supreme Court, except the Advocate General, who was absent from indisposition, were at the same time admitted and sworn in as Advocates of the Court of Vice Admiralty.

All the Attornies of the Supreme, and Mr. I. H. Thomas, were admitted and sworn in Proctors of the Court of Vice Admiralty.

The Court was then adjourned till the 21st of October next.

Captains Cochrane, Gordon, Sneyd, and Groube, of the Royal Navy, several other Naval Officers, and a party of Seamen and Marines, attended the ceremony of opening the Court.

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We lately noticed the increased price of Bengal Silk in the English Market. A letter from London dated the 12th April, furnishes an Account Sales of 36 bales which sold, at from 24 to 29 shillings and seven pence, per pound.

[ASIAT. MIRROR.

## BOMBAY,—SEPTEMBER 19.

Yesterday evening anchored in the Harbour the Hon'ble Company's Ships the Earl St. Vincent, Captain J. Samson and the Huddart, Captain Wm. Nesbitt.

These Ships left England on the 8th May, in company with the Lady Jane Dundas, Harriet and Indus for Madras and Bengal: Jane Duchess of Gordon and Bengal for Ceylon and Bengal, and the Streatham; under convoy of the Leopard 50, guns Captain Humphreys, having on board the Flag of Admiral Bertie, proceeding to take upon him the command of His Majesty's Ships at the Cape of Good Hope.

They arrived at Madeira on the 30th May and left it on the 2d June.

*List of Passengers in the Hon. Company's Ship Huddart.*

Mrs. King, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Kennet, Capt. Kennet, H. C. Native Infantry;—Mr. Wooler. Mr. Shrapnell, Lieut Flanery, Bombay Marine; —Lieut. Campbell, Bombay Marine Battalion; —Mr. Yeates, Assistant Surgeon;—Mr. Sylvester, do.—Mr. Mitchell, do.—Mr. Wager Charter Party Passenger—Mr. Naylor, Cadet,—Mr. Grimaldi, do.—Shaick Mahomet, Charter Party Passenger—Manoel do.

*Passengers by the St. Vincent:*—Misses Jones, F. Jones and Bridgman,—Colonel Smith, 65th Regiment,—Captain Harrison, 56th do.—Captain Warren, 65th do.—Lieuts. Cairns, Nelson, and Arthur, 56th do.—Lieut. E. T. Stannus, Bombay Establishment,—Messrs. Forbes, Babington and Henderson, Writers,—Messrs. Sharman, Baynes, Soppett, Page, Prince, Sandes, Macdonald, Robertson, Little, Wilkinson, Baker, Waddington, Ambrose, Clunes, Seymour, Sutherland and Falconer, Cadets,—Mr. S. Thomas, Assistant Surgeon,—Mr. Tanner, H. C. Marine,—Messrs. Tovey and Movatt, Free Mariners.

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September 12th arrived the Nancy Grab, Captain Earl from Bengal on the 12th May and Penang the 4th July, parted from the Dasher and convoy in thick weather on the night of the 19th August in lat. 8° S. and long. 85° East.

Passengers.—Four Commissioned Officers, with a detachment of the Honorable Company's 20th Regiment.

14th. the Honorable Company's Ship Alexander, Captain Price, anchored in the harbour.

Passengers.—Mrs. Mackenzie,—Mrs. Auge, —Mr. William Hall,—Mr. Walter Key,—Mr. James Greenfell Moyle,—Mr. Charls Dowdey, —Francis Rodrigues.

The Alexander left England 15th April, and Madeira 10th May.

15th Arrived the ship Marchioness of Wellesley, Captain Robert Dickie, from Calcutta May 12th, and Penang 20th June.

Passengers:—Major General Champagne,—Captain Stannay,—Capt. Elliot,—Capt. Porteous,—Lieuts. Southern and Smith,—Assistant Surgeons Sealy and Barnes, and Ensign R. Robertson.

Ditto the Ship Thomas Henchman, Captain William Hodges from Bengal.

Passengers:—Major Shuldham,—Captain Grant,—Lieut. Vincent,—Ensign Crooke,—Mrs. Shuldham and Son,—Mrs. Hamilton and Daughter and Miss Beck.

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A very striking effect of the Spanish Revolution is the admission of two of our ships into their ports and a renunciation of Bonaparte's desperate decree of universal blockade.

The Salsette has been so highly approved as a specimen of Anglo-Indian Ship building that there is little doubt of the docks of this country contributing hereafter very largely to the safety and glory of the British Empire.

[BOMB. GAZ.

## *INSURRECTIONS IN SPAIN.*

We are happy in being able to communicate to the public the following very interesting and important intelligence which we have received from unquestionable authority.

Accounts from Spain had been received at Gibraltar on the 10th May 1808, which relate that on the first or second of that month General Murat (Grand Duke of Berg) entered Madrid and intimated to the Infant Don Antonio that his presence was necessary at Bayonne to assist at the conference which was to take place between Bonaparte and the King; in the mean time it was expected he would publish a Proclamation declaring Murat Regent during his absence.

The Infant answered that he had received the Regency from the King his Nephew into whose hands only he would resign it; and that as the duties of Regent of Spain were incompatible with a journey to Bayonne he should remain in Madrid.

The French Gen. finding the Infant immoveable in his determination ordered a large body of troops which he had a few days before withdrawn from Madrid to re-enter the town with the intention as it is supposed of seizing the person of the Infant and declaring himself Regent. However the inhabitant's having got some news of the affair and being alarmed at seeing the French troops return collected in the streets and attacked the French troops with vigor and resolution, seized their cannon which they turned upon them and drove them out of the town. Every thing was in the utmost confusion, when these accounts came away and no further particulars were known; it is supposed that this affair has cost about 10,000 lives between the French and Spaniards; the accounts state that rivulets of blood ran in the streets.

In addition to the above Intelligence, which was communicated to the fleet by a Packet from the Mediterranean and from off Cadiz which the fleet fell in with on the 18th of May, and confirmed by more recent Intelligence received at Madeira by Major General Beresford, accounts had been received at Madeira which stated that a general rising of the Spaniards against the French had taken place; that they had boarded the French men of war in Cadiz and put to death their Crews, and that it was hourly expected that Rear Admiral Purvis would be invited to take the British Squadron into Cadiz to assist them against the French.

The French force in Cadiz consists we understand of four sail of the line and some Frigates.

Certain Intelligence had been received of the Rochefort Squadron having arrived at Toulon and of its having sailed again with the Toulon Squadron for Corfu where it had arrived and thrown in supplies. The Packet which communicated this Intelligence to the fleet had spoken Lord Collingwood on the 22d April who was then off Maritimo in quest of the French and left Admiral Purvis off Cadiz on the 12th May.

[BOMB. COUR.

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The following copy of a Proclamation issued by Sir Charles Cotton, and addressed to the People of Portugal, will shew the extreme misery to which the rigorous Blockade of its Ports had reduced the Inhabitants of that kingdom.

TRANSLATION OF A PROCLAMATION BY SIR CHARLES COTTON, BART. ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE, AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF, &c OFF LISBON.

This is to make known in answer to the repeated complaints which have come to me from different quarters of the great dearness of grain and other articles of the first necessity throughout the whole kingdom of Portugal, and of the daily augmentation of calamities inseparable from such scarcity, that the blockade of the ports of Portugal is not for the purpose of destroying with hunger the unfortunate inhabitants of that kingdom, but is the inevitable consequence of the necessary operations of war; for the city of Lisbon being still occupied by the enemies of His Britannic Majesty, it is under the circumstance of a port where the enemy may prepare an expedition against the dominions of His Majesty, and consequently a rigorous blockade is indispensable for the security of his own dominions

Considering however the great loss and misery to which the people of Portugal find themselves reduced, humanity demanded that I should state my sentiments on this subject to his Britannic Majesty's Government; and which having done, I have an answer from that benign Government authorising me to offer the most generous terms for a maritime capitulation by which the blockade may be raised, and the misfortunes which threaten the unfortunate people alleviated. Influenced with the desire to alleviate them, and in consequence of the compassion with which his Britannic Majesty confiders the misfortunes of a people already fufficiently unhappy, I am ready to send copies of the forementioned referred to terms to those at present exercising supreme authority in Lisbon, as soon as the communication which has been in all times practised between civilised nations by means of *Flags of Truce* shall be admitted into the Tagus. It now depends upon the decision of the actual Governors of this kingdom to alleviate the miseries of the people, since if they choose to accede to the generous terms I offer them, I will raise the blockade to admit into all the ports of Portugal all articles of the first necessity. However in case this offer shall be refused, I shall be under the necessity of augmenting the rigour of the blockade to the greatest extent."

Given under my hand on board His Majesty's Ship Hibernia, off Lisbon &c.

C. COTTON.

We have not learnt the particulars of the terms which Sir C. Cotton was authorised to offer.

## *From the* LONDON GAZETTE,

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 19, 1808.

His Majesty's ship Stately, off Zealands Odde, March 25, 1808.

Sir,—It is with much satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint you with the capture and destruction of the Danish ship of the line Prince Christian Frederick, of 74 guns.

Proceeding towards the Great Belt, in company with his Majesty's ship Nassau, at two *p. m.* on the 22d instant, we observed a strange sail; and the signal being made to chace, at four *p. m.* Greenall, on the coast of Jutland, bearing N. W. by N. distant ten miles, we discovered that it was an enemy, and at five *p. m.* ascertained the chace to be a Danish ship of the line. I now saw that it was evidently the intention of the enemy to run his ship on shore; and as the night was approaching he might hope that, in our pursuit of him in the dark, we would have the same fate. This, I have since been assured, was his design. At 45 minutes past seven *p. m.* Captain Campbell, in the Nassau, got up with the enemy, and commenced the action, and in a few minutes after the Stately closed; a running fight was now maintained for a considerable time, the enemy fighting with great obstinacy, until we succeeded in getting very near, and gave some close broadsides, on which he struck about half past nine *p. m.* At this moment the ships were within two cables length of the shore of Zealand; and before my first Lieutenant, who took possession of the Danish ships, could cut away her anchor, she grounded. Fortunately this ship and the Nassau brought up near to her. During the remainder part of the night we were employed in taking out the prisoners, and at daylight of the 23d it was found impossible to get the captured ship afloat, the wind blowing strong on the shore, and that therefore the only course I could follow was to destroy her. The necessity for doing this and for placing our own ships out of danger, soon became apparent, as the Danes were preparing their artillery on the coast, and as our ships were at anchor only two cables' length from the beach, they would have done us great injury. After removing the prisoners and wounded, in doing which we experienced much difficulty from the wind blowing strong, and a good deal of sea running, the enemy's ship was set on fire in the evening of the 23d, and in a short time blew up.

I am happy to say our loss has been small. It is trifling indeed when compared with the enemy, where the slaughter was great, he having 55 killed and 88 wounded. We have however received considerable damage in our masts and rigging.

The Prince Christian Frederick was a very fine ship, copperbolted, commanded by Captain Jayson, with a complement of 620 men, and had 576 on board.

I feel much indebted to Captain Campbell, for his zeal and ability, in the commencement and during the action, and to the officers, ship's company, and royal marines of his ship. My warmest gratitude and praise is due to the officers and seamen, and the officers and privates of royal marines of this ship, for their brave and gallant conduct during the action, displaying throughout the cool intrepidity of British seamen. The same spirit animated both ships.

I beg leave to recommend in the strongest manner to the patronage of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Mr. David Sloan, my First Lieutenant, to whom I am greatly indebted, not only for his brave and spirited conduct in the action, but also for his unwearied exertion in removing the prisoners and wounded from the Danish ship, and setting her on fire. He possesses, in an eminent degree, every quality requisite to form the officers and seamen.

Herewith you will receive a return of the killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. PARKER.

*To Vice Admiral Russell, &c. &c.*

*List of the Killed and Wounded.*

Stately—2 Seamen, 2 Marines, killed; 26 Seamen, 2 Marines, wounded.—Total 32.

Nassau—1 Seaman, killed; 11 Seamen, 5 Marines, wounded; 1 Seaman, missing.—Total 17.

*Officers Wounded.*

Stately—Lieutenant Cole, slightly; Mr. Lemon, boatswain, severely; Mr. Davis, master's mate, slightly.

Nassau—Mr. Edward J. Johnson, volunteer first class, slightly. (Signed) G. P.

[This Gazette also contains a letter of Capt. Pellew, (transmitted by Sir Edward Pellew) stating the capture of some Dutch vessels in Samarang Bay, Java.]

## *English Extracts.*

JUNE 5.

Consols were, we understand, done yesterday for the account, at 69¼. There were two rumours afloat to account for this rise, to neither of which are we disposed to attach any credit. It was stated, that the Russian Ambassador had left Paris: the cause assigned for his abrupt departure was the proceedings of Bonaparte in Spain. This seems extremely improbable, for intelligence of those proceedings could not have been communicated in due time, to those from whom the Ambassador could alone derive authority to take such a decided step. Bonaparte is not in the habit of treating other powers so respectfully, as to apprize or consult them upon any course he means to pursue. Most probably the Court of Russia is not yet acquainted of Bonaparte's conduct in Spain; and unless it had some intimation of that conduct, it seems absurd to suppose that the Russian Ambassador could have been directed to leave Paris, at least, upon the ground stated.

On the 13th ult. Bonaparte was taking his military amusements at Bayonne, after having sent off the Royal Family of Spain to the several residences assigned to them. The intelligence from Madrid is of the 13th, when the Grand Duke of Berg appears to have been carrying on the Office of Government in the Royal Palace, without incurring any opposition; and the Citizens of Madrid were looking forward with anxiety to the *nominal* Sovereign who was to be placed over them.

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On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the ships Asia and Walthamstow were taken up for India this season, to be afloat the 24th of June, sail to Gravesend the 7th of July, stay there thirty days, and be in the Downs the 13th of August. The ships Sir Stephen Lushington, Ocean, Devaynes, General Stewart, Tottenham, and Union, were ordered to be afloat on the 7th of July, and sail from Gravesend on the 7th of August. The ship, building in the room of the Warren Hastings, Captain Larkins, was ordered to be ready to proceed with the Bombay and China ships of next season. Captain M'Taggart was sworn into the command of the ship Ocean, consigned to Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.

## *BELL's WEEKLY MESSENGER.*

MAY 2.

The Gazette of Saturday contains the appointment of the Dukes of Cumberland, Cambridge, and Gloucester, to be Generals in the Army, together with a very extensive promotion of Staff and other Officers.

The Gazette likewise contains a Proclamation, for pardoning such Seamen and Marines, as have deserted, and shall return into His Majesty's service on or before the 31st day of December next.

The new gun-boats prepared for the Baltic, are about 80 tons admeasurement, sloop rigged, row 28 oars, carry an 18-pounder aft on a traversing carriage, and draw three feet nine inches water.

APRIL 17.

There has been much interesting matter in the House of Commons during the last week. —The new Taxes have been proposed, and in our usual political article will be found an examination of some parts of the Budget—Some of the new arrangements of the Stamp Duties are much to be commended; but the new tax upon Policies of Life Insurance is unwise and oppressive in the extreme.—The tax upon Places in Public Offices, and under Government, is a mere,—and very miserable catch at popularity.—It comes with an indifferent grace from the present Ministers.

The tax upon Patents of Peerage, and Titles of Honor, is another miserable catch for applause—It is meant to carry a shew that all must contribute equally, HIGH as well as LOW. —What is ten or twenty pounds additional duty upon being made a Lord or a Baronet! Nothing at all—And what will it produce in the year? A mere nothing. What is it then but a mere bait thrown out for delusion, and for the purpose of spunging on the popular feeling—If, instead of paying ten pounds more for their Stars and Garters, their St. Georges, and their Thistles, their St. Andrews, and St. Patricks, they were assessed a little more equally on their Incomes; if the scale of taxation rose as it ascended, and became more craving where its object became more sufficient; and if it decreased in its downward ratio, as it descended from the curtailing of comforts to the abridgment of absolute necessities, then indeed, and not till then, might the high and low of society be said to contribute equally.—But what a shameless fallacy is it to pretend this, and to look at the Income Tax.

Lord Castlereagh has made his annual Military arrangements:—There is novelty here. Mr. Windham's Training system is to be laid aside, and a kind of Supplementary Militia is to be formed; to be exercised for 28 days in the year, a few miles from their own homes, in which no substitution, but upon rare emergencies, will be allowed.—This body of men therefore will be something between Volunteers and Regular Militia men. The option and independence of the Volunteers will be taken away, but all their vague and useless disci-

pline will be retained. Their Militia characteristic will be that of coercion, with few or any of its benefits to the State. But it will be another source of army patronage.—It must be officered; and this is a new stepping stone to interest.—It will produce, perhaps, many *embrio Whitelocks.*

The following is a complete List of the ships of the Line, Frigates, and Gun Brigs, sent to the Baltic :—

*Ships of the Line.*—Victory, Centaur, Implacable, Mars, Salsette, Vanguard, Minotaur, Orion, Dictator, Polyphemus, Goliah, Nassau, Stately. *Frigates,*—Daphne, Quebec, Falcon, Lynx, Kite, Cruizer. *Fire ship.*—Prometheus. *Gun Brigs.*—Constant, Tickler, Exertion, Snipe, Charger, Forward.

The late King of Sweden, a few hours previous to his demise, ordered that a large collection of papers in his own hand-writing, should be deposited in an iron chest, under three keys, and placed in a certain department in the University of Upsal, with a strict injunction that the chest should not be opened till the end of twenty years after his death. It is supposed these papers contain some very interesting articles on the state of Europe at the time that Prince died.

The Caledonia, of 130 guns, is nearly ready for launching at Plymouth, and will be off the stocks the last tide in June. She carries on each deck the following number of guns :—

| | |
|---|---|
| On the lower gun deck | 30 |
| Middle gun deck | 36 |
| Upper gun deck | 36 |
| On the forecastle | 6 |
| On the quarter deck | 16 |
| On the poop | 6 |
| Total — | 130 |

April 24.

We last night received the following information respecting Mr. Rose's Mission. The affair of the Chesapeake, we understand, has been adjusted —The Embargo in America, however, is to be continued. But the American Government, we hear, declared to Mr. Rose, that its continuance was to be attributed to the present situation of Europe, and not to any particular hostility towards this Country.

April 25,

It was yesterday said, that our Government hailed it as a grand event for the cause of Europe.—And that they believed it to be totally free from all concert with France, On the other hand it was alledged, that the Prince of Peace having discovered a negociation between the French and certain Nobles to dethrone the King, had endeavoured to save the Monarch and himself from the snare, by flight to America, but that he was prevented, as the public have seen, from executing his project, and that the pretended ignorance of Murat—the passive deporement of his army—the dispatch to Napoleon, who is probably at Bayonne ready to receive it, are all stratagems of finesse to pay court to the pride of the Spaniards, that the revolution may appear to be their own act. But the end of it is to be the marriage of the new King with Mademoiselle Pagerie, the niece of the Empress Josephine.

By the last Naval Returns there appears to be at sea—93 sail of the line, nine fifties, 133 frigates, and 329 smaller vessels. The total number of ships in commission amount to 157 sail of the line, 23 fifties, 178 frigates, 214 sloops, and 226 gun-brigs, &c. There are also in ordinary and repairing for service, 47 sail of the line, and 51 sail of the line building, making in all 255 sail of the line.

Agriculture.—The following is the Monthly Report for April :—

Sowing the Lent corn may now be said to be generally finished, excepting the late sown barley; never was the business of the spring more successfully performed in all or most respects, nor have the fallows ever worked better, or the lands displayed a finer tilth.

Corn and crops of every description look well, shewing the want of nothing but rain and warm weather, the former of which has been, it is supposed, universal within the last few days.

In the great scarcity of cattle-food experienced this season, the thousand headed-cabbage, mentioned in the last report, has been of inexpressible service wherever used. This plant has produced heads upwards of a yard in diameter, and of great weight. They were introduced from the South of France by Mr. Gibbs, of Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, seedsman to the Board of Agriculture. In North Britain the distress for food for their stock has been this year beyond all late precedent, and as the thousand-headed cabbage resists the severest parts, in all probability it would there be a most valuable article in addition to their turnips.

Both fat and lean stock in vast plenty; pigs in plenty at present; but it is judged that fat meat will be scarce in summer, from the backwardness of the grass. In Yorkshire, cattle are cheaper than has been known for some years, which is also materially the case in Scotland, not more from the scarcity of keep than the vast extension of the breed of all kinds. The same cause also subsists in Wales.

Smithfield.—Beef, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d. Mutton, do. Veal 4s. to 7s. Lamb, 6s. to 8s. Pork, 5s. to 6s. 6d. Bacon, 6s. to 6s. 2d. Irish do. 5s. 2d. Fat, 4s. 8d. Skins, 12s. to 20s.

## *Foreign Intelligence.*

Paris, April 28.—From Algiers the following official Report has been received :—

"The measures pursued by the Dey of Algiers towards the Europeans become every day more violent. The Dey having scarcely the Government in his hands, not being assured of the fidelity of his troops, and even the confirmation of his office from the Grand Signior, his Sovereign, not being arrived, and being involved in a bloody war with the Dey of Tunis, thought he might, in spite of the difficulties of his situation, levy tribute upon all nations.

"On the 22d instant, he made a demand of the Swedish, Danish, and Dutch Consuls, that they should bring him their presents; and he required of the Consul of America 18,000 double piastres, in order to indemnify him for the loss of nine Algerines taken in an American vessel. The Consul pretended, that the crew of the vessel had thrown the men overboard, as they were on the point of being boarded by one of his cruizers.

"The Consul of Sweden immediately agreed to the present.

"On the 23d, the three Consuls of Denmark, Holland, and America were summoned to the Palace.

"The Consul of Holland said, he expected instructions from his Government; and that he could not, till he received those instructions, make any present. On this the Dey caused it to be intimated to him, that unless he instantly, on the arrival of his messenger, received his present, he should put his children into irons and send them to labour.

"The Consul of America had not yet received official tidings of the fact of which the Dey had complained, and thought that he could not, without the order of his Government, pay the 18,000 piastres.

"The Dey answered him, that unless he should pay the sum within four days he should cast him in irons, or he must deliver to him nine Americans, whom he would hang up at the gate of Bab Azouw.

"Mr. Ulrich, Consul of Denmark, making a representation of the state of his country, said, that the vessel which contained his presents had been seized by the English and confiscated, and that the English Agent at Algiers himself would testify this: the Consul solicited time of the Government; but the Dey paying no respect to the character of an Agent, speaking in the name of his master, caused him to be seized by the Officers of Justice in the midst of the Palace, and taken to prison instantly, amidst the shouts of a barbarous populace.

"Those who could enter into this horrid prison saw this worthy man among the slaves, in his official dress, and loaded with a chain of sixty pounds weight, which Mr. Ulrich bore with fortitude and courage; he merely recommended to his friends the care of his wife and five children.

"At length the Dey resolved, on the earnest entreaties of all the European Consuls, to set the Danish Consul at liberty; and while [illegible] occupied working with all the slaves, [illegible] and took off his chain.

"All the slaves here are treated with the most horrid cruelty: 450 Portuguese are shut up in prison. The Court of Lisbon delayed sending the tribute. The Government has not sent them any relief, and they are in extreme wretchedness. The Officers, as well as sailors, are condemned to labour, and loaded with ignominy.

"A great number of Neapolitans, also slaves, are not in a less pitiable situation; and the Dey, who expects to conquer Tunis in the first campaign, hopes to make a booty of 3000 more European slaves, whose ransom he will fix very high. Since he has been forced to give up all slaves, who were subjects of the Emperor Napoleon, it seems he is resolved to make his system of robbery press harder upon the other foreigners."

### *PROTEST OF CHARLES THE IV.*

oo——oo

Charles the IV. by the Grace of God, King of Spain and the Indies, &c. &c. &c. to my most beloved and Loyal Subjects. Be it known that your living Father and King, Charles IV. to whom you have for the space of 20 Years given so many Proofs of Affection and Loyalty; again resumes the Throne in which he was placed by Divine Providence. It is full time, Generous Spaniards, that I put an end to the Intrigues that have been fomented to alienate you, from your Lawful Sovereign and your Duty, that I bring to a conclusion so destructive a ferment, the certain presage of new calamities. Under date the 17th Instant, I communicated my Sovereign wishes to the Council of Government presided over by my beloved Brother, the Infanto Don Antonio. I have directed that its Members should continue their functions, and I have confirmed all the Appointments Civil and Military since the 19th Ultimo.—In that unhappy period which I look back upon with much regret, since which I had the mortification of finding myself surrounded by factions & epraged subjects, my Paternal anxiety for the welfare of my People made me suppose, that the best means of preventing the most dreadful consequences, and dissipating the awful storm which threatened the Monarchy, was, by abdicating my Crown into the hands of my eldest Son, Prince Fernando. I was at the same time fully persuaded, that as soon as tranquillity should be re-established that dutiful Son would hasten to return to his Father and King a writing extorted by the pressure of circumstances, or, that he would at all events have made a point of ascertaining my further determination.—But this assurance has the more deceived me as it was flattering at first. Some ambitious Persons impatient of governing under the Sanction of my Son's Name, have Induced him without delay to place my Crown upon his head.—I found myself almost at the same moment abandoned, and consigned to retirement, with guards in sight, whilst my Son using every diligence to establish himself upon the Throne, hastened to present himself in my Capital: this is not what most distracts me, but that of seeing the Prince carried away from imprudence to imprudence (by wicked advisers,) forgetting that Revenge and vexation infallibly occasions retaliation, which insensibly precipitates a Nation into a wide and fatal series of Revolutions.—Under such circumstances I have lost no time in protesting against the sacrifice which was exacted from me, by the violence of the storm, and still more so against the abuse which my Son has made of that determination, to which I was forced.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy has heard with horror, the accounts of the dreadful occurrences at Aranjeux. *The restorer of Thrones and the reformer of Nations* has given ear to the solicitations and protests of a King his faithful Ally and Friend. His sense of Justice does not hesitate between a Father reduced to the extremity of complaining, and of a Son, anxious to grasp at a Sceptre before the Period appointed by Divine Providence, and therefore his Imperial Majesty and King recognizes only Charles the IV. as your King. Generous Spaniards, your fidelity and his declaration has tranquillized me, and I am convinced not without feelings of paternal affection towards you, that this Solemn Proclamation will satisfy you, that I still remain your King and Father. Hasten therefore to confirm the Oath of Allegiance which you have made me. The Almighty will of his Eternal Wisdom do the rest that is needful: restore again your rights to the esteem and value of all Europe, and let the Nation continue as it has always done, a model of Loyalty, fidelity and attachment to its Princes. Listen!—I swear to you to devote myself with unusual and indefatigable diligence to your happiness, and the Glory of the Country. I forgive all past offences, I forget them even from this hour, and I will only punish obstinate perseverance.—Aware of the advantage taken of my situation, it is my intention for ever to remove from my Person those Servants who have abused my Authority. Believe your good King when he offers and assures you, that every Person who has incurred your hatred, and ill will shall never again be restored to his favor.

Let all the constituted authorities continue to act in my name, let my beloved subjects live secure and in Tranquillity, and let perfect harmony subsist between my troops, and those of my August Ally. My Love and Confidence in your Loyalty, makes me hope every thing, Generous Spaniards.

Be persuaded in time that England, our most implacable Enemy, keeps a watchful Eye over the disturbances which distract us, with the view of propagating and fomenting discord, and that we ought with one accord to destroy the Intrigues and malicious Schemes which their Agents are underhand sedulously endeavouring to propagate, to get possession of our ships, our Ports, and our Colonies.

Given in our Palace of St. Lorenzo, 20th April, 1808.

(Signed) *I THE KING.*

*Letter from His Imperial Majesty of France, and King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Austurias.*

My Brother,

I have received your Royal Highnesses Letter. From the Papers in possession of your Father, you must be fully convinced of the regard which I have had for him, under present circumstances. Your Royal Highness will permit me to address you with candour and sincerity. I expected upon my arrival at Madrid, to have induced my illustrious friend to adopt some necessary reforms throughout his dominions, and that he should make some sacrifice to the public opinion. It appeared to me a matter of absolute necessity that the Prince of Peace should be removed, for his happiness and that of his country. The success in the North have protracted my journey. The occurrences at Aranjeux have in the mean time taken place. I do not arrogate the right to judge of what has happened, nor of the conduct of the Prince of Peace—but of this I am fully persuaded, that Kings ought never to accustom their subjects to spill blood, by taking the law into their own hands. I hope in God, that your Royal Highness may never experience such an event. It cannot be consistent with the Interest of Spain to persecute a Prince united to a Princess of the Royal Family, and who has for so many years governed the Kingdom. He has now no friends. Your Royal Highness will lose them also, should you ever fall under misfortune. The People take advantage of such reverses to make amends for the submission which they have shewn. Nor can the Prince of Peace be arraigned without accusing the King and Queen his Parents? Such a suit would furnish hatred and sedition, and the results would prove fatal to your Crown. Your Royal Highness has no other right to it, than what you derive through your Mother. Should the prosecution varnish her honour, it will also destroy your right. Do not listen to weak and perfidious advisers You cannot judge the Prince of Peace. His crimes, if such can be imputed to him, ought to be buried in the Privileges of the Crown. I have repeatedly expressed my wish that the Prince of Peace should retire from public business, and if I have not been more pressing on that subject, it was owing to my Friendship for King Charles, and wishing to appear ignorant of his weakness and partiality. O! miserable frailty, debility and error, how contracted are our perceptions. A Remedy may yet be found for every thing; let the Prince of Peace be banished from Spain, in which case I offer him an Asylum in France.—The abdication of Charles the IV. having taken place whilst my armies were in possession of Spain, the powers in Europe and posterity may conclude that my only object in sending such a force, was with the view of destroying the throne of my Ally and Friend. As a neighbouring Sovereign, it became my duty to make strict enquiry before I acknowledged such abdication. it is for that reason my particular wish to have a conference with your Royal Highness—The watchfulness with which I have hitherto observed these matters, must convince you of the support which you will find in me, should faction of any kind disturb your Throne. When King Charles communicated to me the occurrences of last October, I felt greatly distressed, and I flatter myself with having contributed by my Advice to their Favourable termination. Your Royal Highness was not a little to blame, of which the Letter you wrote me, (and which I have endeavoured to forget,) is more than sufficient proof. Being myself a King, I knew how sacred were the rights of a Throne. Every measure taken by a Presumptive Prince against his Sovereign, is criminal. Your Royal Highness must be aware of the consequences of popular disturbance; it may be possible to assassinate by surprize some of my scattered Soldiers, but such a measure can only tend to hasten the downfall of Spain. I have observed with Sorrow the circulation of Letters at Madrid from the Captain General of Catalonia, of a tendency to exasperate the minds of the People. Your Royal Highness is acquainted with every wish of my heart, and you must be sensible of the difficulty which I experience in forming a just conclusion. You may rest assured that I shall nevertheless conduct myself towards you, as I have hitherto done to your Father; be satisfied of my anxious wishes to bring about a reconciliation of every thing, and to embrace every opportunity of giving you proofs of my attachment and sincere good-will.—I therefore Pray God, &c. (Signed) *NAPOLEON.*

oo——oo

*Copy of an Official Papex addressed by Mons. De Champagny, Minister of Foreign affairs in France, to the Prince of Austrias.*

The undersigned Minister of Foreign Affairs has communicated to the King the Emperor, the full powers granted to Mons. Labrader, and the substance of what he has expressed. His Majesty has directed him to lay before M. Labrader, the actual state of matters, imparting to him in the first place, King Charles's Letter to his Majesty the Emperor and King—2dly, The Protest of that Monarch declaring his abdication on the 19th of March invalid and extorted from him by force. Protest of King Charles to the Council of Government, sitting at Madrid, which they consented to participate to the Prince of Austurias. His Majesty does not doubt that when His Royal Highness the Prince of Asturias has fully considered these documents, he will be fully satisfied of the impossibility in which his Majesty is placed, of acknowledging him in the capacity of King of Spain, and the necessity of the reasoning which must have convinced the Prince of the fatal consequences to himself, should he endeavour to fix himself upon a Throne, against the consent of his August Father, and in despite of his protest. The conduct of his Majesty on this occasion cannot be supposed to have varied. King Charles having at his solicitation alone, withdrawn the charges against the Prince of Asturias in Oct. last, altho' the facts were established by proofs in the possession of the Emperor. The undersigned has the honour of transmitting to M. Labrader the two documents mentioned in the present address and offers his high consideration, &c. (Signed) DE CHAMPAGNY.

*Bayonne, 30th April,* 1808.

Borough Court.—A case came on lately when Mrs. Jackson, a Lady Abbess, was Plaintiff, and a Mrs. C. said to be the wife of an eminent merchant at Bristol, Defendant.—The action was brought to recover 9l. 7s. part for lodging, and money laid out for her use, and two guineas lent.—The trial disclosed a most romantic correspondence from Mr. C. to his dear Harriet, and placed the Lady's conduct in a point of view not very favourable. All her remittances were expended in the company of "the dear Dragoon officers."—The debt was proved, and as no coverture was pleaded, a verdict was taken for the Plaintiff's whole demand.

## ADMINISTRATIONS.

TAKE Notice, that Application was this day made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, for Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels which were of WILLIAM KINGSLEY, deceased, late a Captain in the 1st Battalion of Artillery on the Madras Establishment, to be granted to JAMES WADDEL, of Madras, Merchant, as a Creditor of the said Deceased.

W. LIGHT,
*Proctor.*

MADRAS, 3 *October*, 1808.

TAKE Notice, that Application was this day made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, for Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels which were of JAMES FORBES REID, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the 5th Regiment Native Cavalry on the Madras Establishment, to be granted to JAMES WADDEL, of Madras Merchant, as a Bond Creditor of the said deceased,

W. LIGHT,
*Proctor.*

MADRAS, 3 *October*, 1808.

## A CARD.

## R. MARRISON,

BEGS most Respectfully to Inform the LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of the SETTLEMENT and its DEPENDENCIES, that he has received a Consignment of the Following, and which are now exposed for SALE at his SHOP, on the MOUNT ROAD.

LADIES Patent Net half Vail Handkerchiefs with Vandyke Borders, Ditto Square Vails, Ditto Shawl Vails, Ditto Bracelets, Ditto Long and Short Worked Sleeves, Silk Hose, Long & Short Black Silk Mits, Full Dress Flowers and Roses, Crapes, &c. Very Handsome Cut Glass Hookah Bottoms, Plated Wall Shades, 2 Boxes of Shells, A Treasurer's Chest Lined with Iron, fitted with a Tilt and Divisions, to Screw to a Bench, with Three Patent Locks.

The above are in high PRESERVATION, and to be SOLD on Moderate Terms, for Ready MONEY.

## FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME BLACK ARAB BANDY HORSE, with a full BODIED BANDY and EUROPE HARNESS, Nearly NEW, the HORSE is a fast TROTTER, and Perfectly quiet in HARNESS; the whole to be SOLD for 425 PAGODAS, which may be seen every day, from the hours of 10 to 12, at THOMAS BIRTLES *Livery Stables*, on the MOUNT ROAD.

MADRAS, 3d *October*, 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.

## FOR SALE.

AND MAY BE SEEN,
*BETWEEN THE HOURS*
OF
10 UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK,
*AT*

## J. GRAVES
## LIVERY STABLES.

A pair of strong DARK BROWN CURRICLE HORSES, with CURRICLE and HARNESS complete, they are remarkable fast Trotters, and well worth the attention of any Gentleman, who is in want of such a Conveyance.

MOUNT ROAD, 4th *October*, 1808.

## Madras Theatre.

THE COMEDY of the ROAD TO RUIN announced for Representation on THURSDAY the 13th, is unavoidably POSTPONED to SATURDAY, the 15th Instant.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

To

*The Proprietors of the late ASIATIC BANK.*

YOUR Attendance is particularly requested at 11 o'Clock, on Saturday the 15th Instant, at the Exchange, to take into Consideration, a Letter received from MR. TASWELL, to examine the Statement of the Affairs of the late Asiatic Bank, and to take into Consideration, other Subjects of Importance.

W. ABBOTT.

MADRAS, 4th *October*, 1808.

## WANTS A SITUATION,

AS Servant to a single Gentleman, or to take care of Children about proceeding to Europe.

For particulars enquire at this Office.

## 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 8th 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, 17*th September*, 1808.

## PREPARED LIMES

AND

## *LIME JUICE*

QUITE fresh in Bottles, or in 5, 10 or 20 Gallon Kegs, may be had of Mr. EGLAN.

N. B. The Limes will be as fresh at six months hence, as from the Trees.

## FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A HANDSOME Light, Pannelled BANDY, with a Capital Fast Trotting ACHEEN HORSE, sound and tractable, with Harness to fit. Price 235 Pagodas.

ALSO

A Handsome BAY HORSE, who goes well and quietly in Harness, and has been rode in Saddle. Price 100 Pagodas.

The BANDY, and two HORSES will be parted with together, for 325 Pagodas.

For Particulars, Enquire at the Office of this Paper.

## FOR SALE.

AT THE

## COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Wills,—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney,—Bills of Lading,—Respondentia Bonds, Judgment Bonds—Pass Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

*ORDERS FOR PRINTING,*

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and despatch. Also, Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and visiting Cards &c. engrrved.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

*To be sold by Public Auction,*

## By James Dobbin,

ON THE PREMISES,

*To-morrow THURSDAY, the 6th October,*

Between the Hours of 4 and 6, in the Afternoon.

A HOUSE No. 17, situated in Suncooramah Chitty Street, the Ground measuring in Length from East to West, 60 feet, and in breadth from North to South, 23 feet, and three quarters.

ALSO

A HOUSE No. 7, situated in Condi Chitty Street, the Ground containing in Length from East to West, 60 feet, and in breadth from North to South, 16 feet.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

N. B. The two above Houses, will be Sold in one Lot.

*To be Sold by Public Auction,*

## By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

*To-morrow THURSDAY the 6th October.*

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK.

AN INVOICE OF

## SADLERY,

CONSISTING OF

BEST MILITARY SADDLES & BRIDLES with Holsters &c. Complete, Buggy Harnesses, Head Stalls and Reins, Martingales, Horse Rollers, Saddle Cloths, Watering Bridles, Horse Cloth, Curry Combs, Sadlers Needles, &c. &c. &c.

*To be sold by Public Auction,*

## By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

*To-morrow THURSDAY, the 6th October,*

AT 11 O'CLOCK;

AN INVOICE OF

## [S]ADLERY,

CONSISTING OF

BEST HUNTING SADDLES Complete, with Bridles, &c. &c. Head Stalls & Reins, Spare Stirrup Leathers, Girths, Curry Combs & Brushes. &c. &c. &c.

*To be sold by Public Auction,*

## By James Dobbin,

*AT THE GARDEN HOUSE*

ON THE MOUNT ROAD,

OPPOSITE TO THE

## *Rev. Mr. Vaughan's*

GARDEN,

AND ADJOINING TO

## *Mr. W. Hogg's*

COACH MANUFACTORY,

*On THURSDAY, the 13th Day of October next,*

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK;

*THE PROERTY OF A*

## GENTLEMAN

RETURNING TO EUROPE,

CATALOGUES of which will be published & distributed previous to the Day of Sale.

## Madras Lottery.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,
*IN THE FIRST CLASS,*
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1808.

No. 2289 a Prize of 3600 Star Pagodas.

No. 5056 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 547 1038 10200 Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 2008 8381 11253 11908 Prizes of 250 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 71 6532 10602 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 246 491 426 169 41 1884 1790 2717 2366 3085
3118 3540 3767 3693 4671 4200 4886 4395 5779 5309
6711 6255 6517 7719 7904 8541 8182 9784 9179 9389
10029 10678 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 546 750 162 556 1193 1817 2534 2181 2521 2261
2569 2769 2543 2634 2033 2077 2458 3092 3657 3975
3399 3089 4082 4816 4877 5334 5750 5052 5215 6258
7524 7121 7802 7573 7494 7242 8861 8915 9348 9829
9518 10746 10786 10958 10216 11334 11511 Prizes of
40 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas each.

40 63 75 99 145 345 774 186 895 272
542 536 800 894 324 909 271 144 895 608
299 965 507 922 139 403 866 852 910 757
710 846 513 605 926 479 82 1775 1327 1374
1330 1765 1466 1202 1361 1017 1454 1770 1626 1744
1921 1089 1120 1996 2148 2151 2473 2524 2506 2190
2620 2575 2119 2804 2248 2468 2214 2571 2434 2751
2434 2751 2459 2096 2683 2381 2549 2552 2075 2427
2199 5590 2855 2748 2030 2176 2861 2483 3358 3918
3219 3848 3548 3691 3233 3026 3909 3250 3388 3606
3135 3874 3900 3159 3739 3596 3545 3572 3125 3911
3151 3655 3107 3064 3611 3895 3648 3511 3149 3669
3206 3714 3075 3943 3432 3794 3087 3051 3713 4042
4693 4047 4481 4498 4819 4447 4085 4767 4095 4127
4158 4573 4177 4277 4779 4573 4942 4110 4035 4410
4412 4521 4834 4313 4698 4359 4308 4076 4982 4317
4583 4403 4752 4833 4813 5093 5031 5548 5564 5966
5896 5482 5012 5901 5292 5941 5754 5942 5910 5017
5324 5079 5697 5499 5547 5285 5053 5225 5474 5136
5832 5812 5279 5571 5024 5996 5970 5770 6067 6980
6361 6639 6797 6535 6736 6011 6747 6302 6175 6745
6749 6306 6634 6072 6565 6167 6411 6351 6585 6633
6504 6687 6058 6003 6884 7560 7746 7585 7711 7489
7773 7549 7697 7902 7437 7295 7720 7506 7921 7226
7532 7097 7431 7123 7602 7212 7765 7458 7092 7977
7119 7139 7686 7309 7146 7958 7881 7683 7537 7858
7505 7033 7202 7662 8571 8417 8944 8128 8446 8579
8313 8415 8730 8732 8173 8062 8211 8896 8587 8944
8059 8322 8916 8706 8105 8688 8885 8479 8519 8501
8905 8547 8324 9365 9110 9730 9090 9684 9884 9412
9298 9790 9043 9230 9126 9998 9546 9983 9289 9428
9326 9330 9437 9789 9390 9644 9845 9231 9477 9028
9787 9035 9075 9311 9379 9329 9419 9387 9619 9630
9246 9567 9005 9236 9198 9696 10745 10110 10651
10916 10392 10399 10704 10309 10919 10915 10153
10412 10244 10766 10669 10352 10978 10605 10400
10013 10755 10203 10084 10347 10341 10828 10742
10465 10141 10955 10511 10290 10243 10931 10065
10480 10911 10512 11008 11537 11935 11854 11410
11221 11227 11489 11535 11956 11653 11073 11941
11283 11339 11543 11070 11536 11806 11717 11890
11297 11210 11376 11648 11120 11067 11555 11922
11829 11853 11445 11231 11464 11343 11941 11831.

SIXTH AND LAST DAY'S DRAWING,
*IN THE FIRST CLASS,*
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1808.

No. 3330 a Prize of 20 Star Pagodas, as being the last Day and last Drawn Ticket, is entitled to 1700 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 4008 9335 Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 1599 9752 11106 Prizes of 250 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 496 988 2225 4963 5572 5916 6259 7261 10094
Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 1345 1068 2156 3832 4244 4202 4958 5882 5778
5398 5512 5895 6995 7509 7631 8332 8262 8441 8387
9554 9242 9372 10174 10702 10827 11837 11127 Prizes
of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 395 948 545 678 1356 1209 1019 2382 2213 2934
2622 2912 3039 3660 3649 3012 3186 4646 4320 4691
4062 4845 4457 5578 5378 5346 5654 6516 6660 6552
6945 7610 7191 7382 8814 8976 9482 9673 9450 10386
10568 10431 10493 11273 11362 11763 11383 11361
Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas each.
Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas each.

52 80 455 95 921 798 902 661 596 111
100 784 414 383 890 953 93 536 274 684
387 224 998 170 744 291 432 478 920 977
594 851 398 538 330 611 702 128 257 1885
1647 1295 1362 1453 1698 1045 1772 1207 1851 1378
1786 1595 1876 1860 1317 1911 1000 1159 1928 1167
1083 1482 1047 1972 1563 1580 1670 1430 1404 1422
1841 2235 2816 2528 2653 2003 2877 2720 2788 2925
2560 2407 2937 2474 2417 2659 2338 2017 2189 2318
2494 2106 2094 2764 2900 2281 2082 2765 2630 2511
2279 2323 3032 3054 3020 3254 3636 3361 3617 3128
3267 3354 3110 3150 3871 3272 3749 3283 3057 3675
3100 3089 3350 3876 3677 3372 3597 3142 3497 4174
4001 4183 4048 4485 4388 4201 4312 4772 4596 4495
4144 4117 4274 4180 4787 4278 4494 4954 4063 4133
4893 4965 4992 4666 4765 4925 4034 4841 4837 4084
4922 4989 4892 4443 4885 4901 4628 4129 4002 4866
4900 4626 4229 5651 5775 5821 5293 5292 5374 5554
5537 5382 5367 5530 5849 5329 5261 5642 5401 5453
5332 5451 5398 5759 5883 5047 5519 5786 5150 5302
5714 5715 5547 5787 6050 6102 6710 6373 6014 6006
6126 6166 6668 6705 6627 6390 6965 6866 6936 6944
6601 6349 6087 6860 6598 6247 6592 6751 6002 6759
7639 7528 7643 7394 7381 7250 7215 7075 7550 7810
7644 7357 7542 7322 7148 7411 7601 7766 7089 7725
7274 7592 7926 7625 7836 7900 7408 7124 7475 7291
7292 7409 7530 7669 7112 8548 8318 8374 8090 8977
8497 8838 8076 8802 8290 8368 8394 8121 8397 8491
8532 8770 8816 8136 8246 8955 8759 8368 8823 8772
8990 8517 8952 8908 8398 8555 8145 8254 8142 8018
8215 8610 8271 9692 9935 9063 9822 9534 9202 9642
9293 9919 9931 9863 9755 9519 9753 9646 9044 9018
9656 9239 9892 9634 9154 9767 9261 9490 9663 9514
9270 9182 9299 9084 9636 9650 9697 9145 9099 9112
9040 9578 9924 9146 10517 10811 10396 10079 10769
10508 10192 10255 10390 10297 10045 10822 10185
10648 10448 10227 10181 10106 10080 10405 10888
10679 10814 10310 10688 10368 10554 10821 10959
10439 10594 10904 10032 11505 11553 11133 11695
11918 11767 11981 11037 11918 11429 11875 11605
11888 11155 11461 11819 11835 11821 11975 11438
11497 11786 11880 11503 11066 11770 11652 11643
11544 11181 11077 11847 11607

HEEFKE AND SON,
AGENTS.

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