MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXIII. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1807. Number 1143

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
Lady William Bentinck,

ON TUESDAY,
SEPTEMBER 1st,
WAS PUBLISHED
No. 8, Vol. III.
OF THE
INDIAN MAGAZINE
AND
EUROPEAN MISCELLANY,

CONTAINING upwards of 150 pages of letter press, on fine paper, and Ornamented with a plate representing,
THE TODDY-MAN.

Price Five Rupees.

A few of the former Numbers may be had. Subscriptions will be received by the Editor, at the Courier Office, Fort St. George—By the Editors of the Mirror, Calcutta,—and of the Govt. Gazette Penang, and by Messrs. Gibbons and Co. Trincomallee.

*** The Work is transmitted to the out-Stations at the rate of Single Postage.

NEW TONTINE.

ALL persons desirous of becoming Subscribers to the New Tontine are requested to send in their names to the Secretary, Fort St. George—And those at the Presidency who have sent in their Names will be pleased, without delay to pay their Subscriptions for July, August and Sept.

Three Months were due on 1st September and Subscribers up the Country will then be pleased to forward their Subscriptions with Interest, agreeably to the Regulations.

For the Regulations,—Vide Courier Supplement July 2d—Any person applying at the Office for a Copy will be Supplied.

*** All Europeans in His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's Service, Gentlemen not in the Service, their wives, and Children, are eligible for Shares in this fund.

Sheriff's Sale.

Codoongore Appoo Pillay,
vers.
Mittaragoondam Veerana Battar, and Tettaury Veerana Battar.

THE Sheriff's Sale of a House and Ground situated in Moottall Pettah, No. 317, Tomboo Chitty Street, Seized in the above Cause is to take Place on the Premises on Thursday the 3d of September next between 4 & 6 in the Afternoon. Measuring in Length from East to West 74 feet and in breadth from North to South at the East end 39 and half feet and at the west end 44 feet or thereabouts.

Condition's of Sale as Usual.

T. Finzgerald Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office. 29th August 1807.

Administrations.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application was this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the Ecclesiastical side, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of William Webb Esq late in the Service of the Honorable the United East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, deceased to be granted to Deputy Venkiah Braminy, as principal Creditor of the said deceased.

GILBERT RICKETTS,
30th August 1807. PROCTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application was this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the Ecclesiastical Side, for Letters of administration to the Estate and Effects of William H. Potter, late a Lieutenant in the Second Battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment of Native Infantry, in the Service of the Honorable the United East India Company on the Madras Establishment deceased, to be granted to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Supreme Court, pursuant to the act of the 39th and 40th Years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th section 21st.

GILBERT RICKETTS,
PROCTOR.

Fort St. George, 26th August, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application was this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the Ecclesiastical Side, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Thomas Martin Rich, late a Writer in the court of Cawnpore, in the Zillah of Mangalore, deceased, to be granted to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Supreme court, pursuant to the act of the 39th and 40th Years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th Section 21st.

GILBERT RICKETTS,
PROCTOR.

Fort St. George, 26th August 1807.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To be had at the Courier Office,

A few numbers of the INDIAN MAGAZINE, (the EUROPEAN MISCELLANY being omitted) containing the most interesting articles of INDIAN HISTORY, the local intelligence of the three presidencies of Madras, Bengal and Bombay, Original Poetry, Chronicle of Events in India and Europe, Births Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. &c. forming a regular series of events which have occurred between the 1st of January and 1st of September 1807.

The whole comprized in 7 Numbers, each ornamented with an Engraving representing VIEWS in the CARNATIC, and the CHARACTERS of the Country.

Price 3 Rupees each Number.

Madras Assembly.

THE Master of the Ceremonies has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that the fifth Subscription Assembly will be held at the Pantheon tomorrow Evening.

Non-Subscribers tickets at three Pagodas each, are ready for delivery at the Pantheon.

MARK ROWORTH, *M. C.*

Madras Theatre.

On THURSDAY, the 10th of September,
WILL BE PERFORMED
The much admired Comedy,
OF
JOHN BULL,
OR
An Englishman's Fire Side.
September 2d, 1807

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY FRANCK & THOMSON.
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY next the 4th Instant,
AT 10 O'CLOCK

ONE Camel, One Horse and Bandy and Harness complete, two Railed Bandies, Black wood chairs, Bureaus and couches, two Casks of ale, Ale in Bottles, Port Wine in Quarts and Pints, Europe Bottled Conise Brandy, Brandy and Gin in ten Gallon Kegs. Lime juice in Qrts. a few Jarrs of Europe Butter and Sundry other Articles. Particulars of which will appear in the Hand Bills.

For Sale,

A HANDSOME CRANE NECKED *EUROPE* PHÆTON,

has been but little used; together with Harness, &c.—May be seen on application to the Printer of this Paper.

PRICE 200 STAR PAGODAS.

Advertisement.

THE MEETING for the Affairs of Messrs. TULLOH, BRODIE, HALYBURTON & CO. assembled pursuant to Advertisement on the 22d Ultimo, having been adjourned until the 5th Instant, then to be held at the Office of the TRUSTEES, in Saint Thomé Street, Fort St. George, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon;—CREDITORS are earnestly requested to be present, or authorise some Person to appear on their behalf.

Madras, 1st September, 1807.

LOST.

ON Monday evening last, a *Masonic Certificate*, between the Fort and Black Town, whoever will bring the same to Mr. John Borden. No. 14, Francisco Jose Street, or to the Office of this Paper, will be rewarded if required.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
This Day WEDNESDAY, the 2d Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,

TEN Pipes of Madeira Wine, in Lots of one Pipe.

By Order of the Administrator,
TO THE ESTATE OF
COL. WILLIAM CULLEN,
DECEASED.
To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON.

On the 1st of OCTOBER, next,

THE Several *Indigo Works* of the deceased, situated in the Southern District of the Arcot Province.

Particular descriptions of the several works and the conditions of Sale, will be published hereafter.

The Premises may be viewed, On application to Mr James Cochrane at Ariacopang, near Pondicherry.

Madras, 15th August 1807.

For Private Sale.

BY J. BRANSON.

ONE Gold Time Keeper by Brookbanks Price 200 Pagodas.

For Private Sale.

BY J. BRANSON,

A LARGE Box Chronometor, by Arnold, No. 37.
PRICE 200 PAGODAS.

J. BRANSON,

HAS FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
Fresh Hyderabad Seeds, viz.

TURNIP,—Carrot,—Lettuce,—Spinage, —Beet,—Parsley,—Radish,—Mustard, —Cresses, and Onion.

J. BRANSON,

HAS received for Sale on Commission a few Baskets of Cape Garden Seeds, landed from the Hebe, now in the Roads, at Seven Pagodas per Basket.

For Sale on Commission.

BY J. BRANSON,

JUST RECEIVED
BENGAL Hessian Boots—Shoes—Vamphides Grain and Wax, and Grain Boot Legs.
EUROPE SPARE SADLERY,

Sets of Heads and Reins,—Cavalry Bridles Plain and Ornamented,—Body Rollers—Holsters —Stirrup Leathers—Plated Curb Chains—Cruppers—sets of Double Plated Chariot and Bandy Harness Furniture, Whips &c.

JOHN BRANSON, has also received for Sale on Commission, a fresh assortment of Europe Pickles; and has excellent Brandy, Gin, Spermaciti Candles, Prime Virginia Hams &c.

To be Sold By Public Auction,

BY JOHN BRANSON.

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On SATURDAY the 6th Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
One Strong Serviceable Camel.

By order of the Administrator.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY, the 7th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT TEN O'CLOCK,

THE effects of the late Mr. William Bell Watch and Clock Maker, consisting of a quantity of new Plate, Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Watchmaking Tools, &c. &c.

Particulars of which will be published in a future paper.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On Thursday the 10th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,

THE Prope[illegible] a Gentleman about go[illegible]ope,
CONS[illegible]ING OF
Plate, [illegible]rniture, Glass and China Ware, Table Lin[illegible], &c. &c.

TO BE SOL[illegible]F PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN.

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY [illegible] the 14th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,

A Large and Valuable Collection of Books, being the property of a Gentleman about going to Europe.

Catalogues will be Published and distributed previous to the day of Sale.

By Orders of the Executors.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN.

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM
Tomorrow the 3d Instant.
AT 11 O'CLOCK.

THE Effects of John Smith, Esq. deceased, late Surgeon of H. M. 94th Regiment.

OLD MADEIRA WINE,

FROM D. OLIVEIRA AND CO.

Messrs. Abbott and Maitland.

HAVE a few Pipes, half Pipes, and Quarter Pipes of the above importation left, which they are retailing, as follows, viz.

Pipes, - - 200 Pags. each.
Half Pipes, 105,
Quarter ditto, 55

Second CHINA GOODS LOTTERY.

PROPOSED FOR
NANKEEN, TEA, & SUGAR CANDY
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Valued at Six Thousand Star Pagodas,
And divided into 1200 Tickets.

At Five Star Pagodas each.

1	Prize 15 Corges Broad Brown Nankeen at 20 Pags. Corge	- -	300
1	Ditto 10 Ditto	at 20 Pags. corge	200
2	Ditto 2 Chests of Hyson Tea each at 40 Pags. Chest	- - -	160
6	Ditto 1 Ditto	at 40 Pags. chest	240
32	Ditto ½ Ditto	Ditto Ditto -	640
32	Ditto 1 corge of broad brown Nankeen each at 20 ditto	- -	640
156	Ditto 1 Tub of Sugar candy each at 10 Pags. Tub.	- - -	1560
452	Ditto ½ Corge of Narrow Nankeen each at 10 Pags. corge	- -	2260
682	Prizes	Star Pagodas	6000.
518	Blanks		
1200	Tickets at 5 Pags. each is Star Pags.		6000

The Delivery of the Articles will take place 20 Days after the drawing of the Lottery without any deduction of Commission, or should any such holder of a prize wish to receive the value of it in Cash, he will be paid on a Deduction of 30 per cent from the above established value of Goods, at the office of Messrs. SETH and GREGORY SAM, where the proceeds from the Sale of Tickets will be deposited.

Tickets will be ready for Sale on the 1st of September next at the Courier Printing Office: [illegible]e Fort; and at No 3, *Armenian Street*, [illegible] the house of

S. M. BABCOM,
Agent.

*** The Drawing of the Lottery will commence on the 1st December next.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1807.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. George Maidman, Commercial Resident at Masulipatam.

Mr. James Fullerton, Ditto Ditto at Maddepollam.

Mr. T. W. Sydenham, Register to the Court of Commissioners for the Recovery of Small Debts.

Mr. T. A. Brown, Coroner of Madras.

Military Intelligence.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, August 11, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders the following Table of Pay and Allowances for a Cadet of Cavalry.

TABLE OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES TO A CADET OF CAVALRY.

	1 Day.	28 Days.	29 Days.	30 Days.	31 Days.	Per Month.
Pay,	0 16 3 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Extra Pay or Gratuity,	0 1 1 16	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Half Batta,	0 19 5 5	7 19 8	7 30 6	8 0 0	8 11 16	0 0 0
Horse Allowance,		13 5 20	13 24 7 5	14 2 10	14 21 2 5	0 0 0
Horse Rent,						0 0 0
					The Amount for any month	5 A 12 B 12

A. To be Mustered as in Regiments of Cavalry.

B. If not provided with public Quarters and when there are no public Quarters vacant.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters—Choultry Plain: Aug. 15, 1807.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Officers are posted to Corps as follows:

ARTILLERY.—1st bat.—Capt.-lieut. Morrison.

2d bat.—Lieut.-col. Scott and Major Dalrymple.

INFANTRY.—2d bat. 6th regt.—Lieut. John Golding, late promotion.

1st bat. 10th regt.—Lieut.-col. Webber, from 2nd regt.

1st bat. 2nd regt.—Lieut.-col Nash, from 10th regt.

Captain Prafer, of the Madras European Regiment, will join the Detachment at Fort St. George, of that Corps, under the command of Captain Andrews.

August 19, 1807.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are allotted to do duty with Corps, and at Stations, as follows.

Assistant Surgeon T. Sutton, to relieve Assistant Surgeon Kellie, on duty with His Majesty's 84th.

Assistant Surgeon Kellie, to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Assistant Surgeon W. S. Anderson, to the Ceded Districts.

Assistant Surgeon J. Norris, with the Madras European Regiment, and to join the Detachment at the Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon Stewart, with H. M. 69th regiment.

Surgeon M. Cordiner, is removed from the 4th regiment Native Infantry, and directed to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon in the Ceded Districts.

Assistant Surgeon Gibbons, from the Madras European Regiment, is appointed to the 2d bat. 4th regt Native Infantry, with which Mr. Cordiner will do duty until Mr. Gibbons joins.

August 22, 1807.

Lieut. Farquharson of the 2d bat. 5th regt. N. I. will join the Detachment of that Corps which is at the Presidency under the command of Lieut. Herbert.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Kellie, who was lately appointed to do duty with H. M. 33d foot, will take Medical charge of the Detachment of that Regiment which is proceeding to Hyderabad.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW,
Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

The Honorable Company's ships Marchioness of Exeter, Captain Nash; Dover Castle, Captain Richardson; and the Lord Melville, Capt. Lennox, were at Saugor, on the 12th Aug. & will be despatched in the course of a few days, for this coast.

His Majesty's Ship Russel Captain Caulfield, sailed from Bombay on the 14th current having the following Ships under convoy, for China.

The Ardeshier, Captain *Ruddock*; Troubridge, *Gourly*; Friendship, *Tulibilch*; Cornwallis, *Elderton*; Alexander, *Robby* Britannia, *Birch*; Mary, *Bayder*; True Briton, *Clark*; Nottingham, *Campbell*; Scalsby Castle, *Loch*, Castle Good Hope, *Fullar*; and Shaw Prarie, Captain *Campbell*.

It is stated in the Asiatic Mirror, that the arrival of the ensuing Fleet of Indiamen from Europe, is not expected before the middle of next Month. It is understood, that the ships of that fleet, would not receive their final dispatches, before the beginning, or, still more probably, the middle of May.

The *Euphrates*, Capt. Blake, is hourly expected from the Persian Gulph. We may perhaps, by the arrival of that Ship, receive late European advices *via* Constantinople, forwarded thence to Bussorah, by native Agents. Although no British Packet, can be allowed to pass through the Turkish Dominions, in the present state of affairs between the two Countries, yet the intercourse between the European and Asiatic Provinces of Turkey, is as unrestrained as formerly, among the subjects of the Porte.

The *Euphrates*, was preparing to leave Bussorah, about the latter end of June.

However alluring the interest excited by wars, Revolutions, and the political operations of contending Nations, which engross so much public attention, they are intrinsically of less importance to mankind, than the advancement of useful discoveries, the improvement and progress of those sciences, which amend and adorn the condition of the human race; they are of far less importance, than the knowledge and diffusion of those improvements, which add to the personal security of individuals, against the danger of disease, and which withdraw from domestic affection, one of the most frequent sources of its sorrow. Among those discoveries, we estimate as the greatest of modern times, the practice of Vaccination, which, if weighed by its beneficial consequences, will turn the scale against every other discovery, whether ancient or modern: And, under the full impression of its importance, we are persuaded that our readers will receive with sympathizing interest, every fact in proof of the extension of the blessings of that invaluable practice. It is, therefore with much pleasure, that we submit the following short extract of a letter, received from Dr. Jenner, by the late arrivals, addressed to John Fleming, Esq. First Member of the Medical Board, &c. &c. at Bengal,

"Since writing the inclosed, a letter has reached me from Russia, conveying information, that an Embassy, of a nature somewhat similar to that sent out by His Catholic Majesty, had been set on foot by the Emperor of Russia. It consisted of several Members of the Faculty, and other appropriate persons. They have already traversed the extensive regions of Siberia and Tartary, and have gone into the Northern parts of China. Vaccination was every where received with gladness."

When it is considered that in the British Islands alone, the number of lives that might be annually saved, by the universal practice of the vaccine, amounts to no less than 40,000, callous and unenviable must be the mind that does not glow, with sympathetic gladness in reflecting on the blessings arising from the successful introduction of this practice, to the most populous regions of the Universe.

From an American Paper of 27th April.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

BALTIMORE, *April* 25. Arrived, the ship Carlisle, Gibson, 40 days from London. April 20th, lat. 37, long 67, 30, spoke the brig Wealthy Ann, captain Bunker, 14 days from Liverpool bound to Norfolk: captain B. informed, that THE FRENCH ARMY HAD BEEN COMPLETELY DEFEATED BY THE RUSSIANS: blowing hard could learn no further particulars. This brig came into the Capes the eighteenth day after leaving Liverpool. She arrived at the Capes in 14 days. Off Scilly, was boarded by an officer from a British frigate, and informed, that 5 days before, he spoke the ship Pigou, of Philadelphia, for London from Rio de la Plata, all well.

[*Commercial Register.*

Arrivals.]—The Reverend Mr. M. C Vos, —Surgeon William Ingledew,—Assistant Surgeon W. Mackenzie,—Captain Burn, 2d bat. 2d regt. —Lieutenants Robert Bryant, 7th Cavalry,—Byan, 1st bat. 6th regt.—Lindsay, Artillery,—R. West, 13th regt.—R. Utterson, M. E. R. —Cole, H. M. 12th regt.—Griffenhooffe, 1st bat. 9th regt.—James Tagg, 2d bat. 3d regt.

Departures.]—Captain J. Hay, 18th regiment, Hyderabad,—Reverend Mr. Vos, Tranquebar.

SIR GEORGE BARLOW *Bart.*

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
AUGUST 13, 1807.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 13, 1807.

Yesterday the 12th instant, being the day appointed by the Right Hon. the Governor General for the public investiture of Sir George Hilaro Barlow, baronet, with the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, at the hour of seven in the morning, the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, Mr. Lumsden, the Provincial Commander in Chief, Major General Macdonald, the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, the Members of the boards of Trade & Revenue, and all the principal Civil and Military Officers at the presidency, assembled at the Government House.

At the same hour a Deputation consisting of the Governor General's Private and Military Secretaries, and the Town Major of Fort William, proceeded in the Governor General's Carriages, escorted by the Body Guard under the Command of Captain Gall, to the Residence of Sir George Barlow, for the purpose of conducting him to the Government House.

On His arrival at the Northern Gate of the area of the Government House, Sir George Barlow received the salute of the Troops under Arms consisting of the Flank Companies of His Majesty's 67th Regiment and the Stationary guard of the Governor General, which formed a Street extending from the Northern Stair Case Government House, the Band of the Regiment stationed in the portico, accompanying the Salute with the Music of "God Save the King."

On alighting from His Carriage, Sir George Barlow was received by a Second Deputation, consisting of Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, Major General Macdonald, and the Commandants of Artillery and Engineers.

At the head of the Stair leading to the Upper Floor of the Government House, Sir George Barlow was received by a Third Deputation, consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, and the Secretaries in the Political, Judicial Military and Persian Departments.

The Right Honorable the Governor General having previously taken his Seat in a Chair of State under a splendid Canopy erected at the upper end of the Grand Saloon, and the Chief Civil and Military Authorities being ranged on each side agreeably to their respective ranks, Sir Geo. Barlow, attended by the Members of the several Deputations, and preceded by the Secretary in the Political Department, bearing on a Velvet Cushion the Insignia of the Order of the Bath, advanced through the centre door of the Grand Saloon to the front of the Canopy.

The Governor General then arose, and communicated to Sir George Barlow the Commands which His Lordship had received from His Majesty for investing Sir George Barlow with the most Honorable Order of the Bath, in the following words:

"SIR GEORGE HILARO BARLOW,

"I am honored with His Majesty's Commands to invest you with the Insignia of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; and he has been pleased to add a special instruction that the ceremony shall be performed in the most honorable and distinguished manner.

"The order of the Bath, of which, without solicitation and of His Majesty's own princely Grace, you have been appointed a Knight Companion, has ever been ranked by His Majesty among the highest distinctions he can bestow, on such of his subjects as have rendered signal service to their country; and amongst the most exalted rewards of public virtue and exertion. These honorable badges therefore, which, in obedience to his Command and in his Royal name, I am about to have the satisfaction of presenting to you, are not to be viewed merely as splendid ornaments to the person, but rather as displaying the more noble and more gratifying decoration of your Royal Master's approbation and esteem, as a constant, public, and visible manifestation of the gracious favor with which the Sovereign of the British Empire, has regarded the uniform zeal, application, wisdom, purity, firmness, energy, and success, which have characterized through a series of years, every hour of your long, faithful and distinguished services.

"Such are the sentiments, also, which have been consigned by our Honorable Masters the East India Company, in every volume of their Records, and I will venture to assure you that they are re-echoed from the hearts and bosoms of your country.

"For myself, it has been my fortune more than once to represent my Gracious Master on solemn and important occasions but never I assure you, Sir, with more entire and more cordial personal gratification than on this day. It is indeed natural that I should feel peculiar satisfaction, at finding myself the humble instrument by which this just and honourable homage is paid to eminent qualities and endowments, from which I am about to experience so much benefit and comfort, and from which I am sure to derive such essential aid in the discharge of the arduous and momentous duties, in which I have the honour and the happiness to be associated with you."

The Chief Secretary to Government having then read the documents connected with the Appointment of Sir George Barlow to be one of the Knights Companions of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, the Governor General proceeded to invest Sir George Barlow with the Insignia of that Order in the usual form, by placing the Red Ribbon over the Right Shoulder, surmounting it with the Collar of the Order, and fixing the Star on the left Breast.

Sir George Barlow then delivered a short speech, expressive of the high sense he entertained of the Honor, which had been graciously conferred on him by His Majesty, and of his acknowledgements for the distinguished manner in which the Investiture had been conducted, and for the flattering sentiments which His Lordship had been pleased to express on that occasion.

At the conclusion of Sir George Barlow's speech, a salute of 17 guns was fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, in honor of the occasion.

The Governor General, attended by Sir George Barlow, and the Company assembled, then proceeded to Breakfast, which was prepared in the Marble Hall.

After Breakfast, Sir George Barlow took his leave, and was attended to his Carriage by the General Officers and Commandants of Artillery and Engineers.

Sir George Barlow returned to his House, accompanied by the members of the first Deputation, and the Governor General's Body Guard, and was saluted as he passed by the Troops under arms.

The company invited to be present at the Investiture re-assembled in the Evening at a Dinner, given by the Governor General to Sir George Barlow, in honor of this distinguished Ceremonial.

By Order of the Right Honorable
The Governor General in Council.
THO. BROWN.
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Calcutta,—August 13, 1807.

APPOINTMENTS.

AUGUST 4, 1807.

The Honorable J. E. Elliot, Private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor General.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 4, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions.

6th Regiment Native Cavalry.

Captain Robert Swinton, to be Major.

Captain Lieutenant Robert Fry, to be Captain of a Troop.

Lieutenant Humphry Howarth, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Cornet Charles Fitzgerald, to be Lieutenant,

Infantry.

Senior Major George Hanbury Pine, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Senior Major William Bedell, to be Lieutenant Colonel

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Charles Stewart, to be Major.

Captain Lieutenant Patrick Byres, to be Captain,

Lieutenant James Robertson to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign William Hill Squire, to be Lieutenant.

27th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain William Sheppey Greene, to be Major.

Captain Lieutenant Michael Keating, to be Captain.

Lieutenant Hugh Augustus Boscawen, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign Hamilton Ann Montgomerie, to be Lieutenant.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant Gabriel Richard Penny, to be captain of a Company.

Lieutenant Nathaniel P. Grant, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign Charles Smith, to be Lieutenant.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rank is assigned to the undermentioned Surgeons as follows.

Mr. Robert Lowe to rank from 27th November 1806.

Mr. Richard Samuel Richardson to rank from 18th December 1806.

Mr. Michael Cheese to rank from 19th December 1806.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Mr. John Law, to be Surgeon.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Mr. David Nesbit to be Surgeon

Senior Assistant Surgeon Mr. Robert Robertson, to be Surgeon.

August 4, 1807.

The following Cadets and Assistant Surgeons having arrived at the Presidency, and produced the Certificates and Counterpart Covenant of their respective Appointments, they are admitted to the service accordingly.

Cadet for the Artillery or Engineers.

Mr. William Owen Bernard,

CAVALRY.

Messrs. Robert Wood Smith, Frederick Benett, Geo. John Shadwell, and John Lane.

INFANTRY.

Messrs. Peter Johnstone, John Grant, Nicholas Penny, James Johnston, Richard Tapley, John Cockburn, William Jover, Thomas Bowman Shute, John Armstrong Currie, John Corse Wotherspoon, John Peter Allamand, Walter Hodges, Anthony Lumber Swanton, Charles R. Wm. Lane, James Richard Colnet, Gilbert Cowper, John Harris, William White, Robert Pringle, George Pemkyle, Adonijah Smith, Richard Windsor Foster, John Charles Hatchett, Alexander McMahe, Robert Graham Forester, Robert Chalmers, John Jackson, James Harrison, and Douglas Hughes Hepinstal.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Mr. James Jamieson, Gilbert Mc aken, Jehosaphat Castell, and A. R. B. Goldie.

The Cadets of Infantry are promoted to the rank of Ensigns, the Cadet of Artillery to Lieutenant Fire-worker, and those of the Cavalry to Cornets of their dates of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

On Mon[illegible]ning, the 10th current, the Right Hon[illegible]overnor G[illegible]neral, held his firſt Levee in [illegible], which was very fully attended. Such Gentlemen as had not been previouſly introduced, were preſented by his Lordſhip, by Lieutenant Colonel Richard[illegible]n, and Captain Archibald Campbell, Aides de Camp.

Public notice has been given, by hand-bills, circulated at the Preſidency, that the Governor General will hold a Levee, every Monday fortnight, and give private Audience, every Thurſday, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Althea, Captain Richardſon, for China, left the Pilot on the 8th curt. with a favourable breeze.

Mr. Meik, Mr. Ord, and two Meſſrs. Barretto's, were paſſengers, with the Althea.

Yeſterday morning arrived the ſhip Kelvine Grove Captain Dundas, from Penang, whence ſhe ſailed on the 12th ult.—Brings no news.

The *Show Byramgore*, Captain Bowen, from Madras, arrived in the river on Saturday laſt.

On Friday afternoon, accounts were received in town, of the arrival in the river of the American ſhips *Silenus*, Captain Cartwright, and *True American*, Captain Iſaacs, both from Madras, the former left that port on the 31ſt, the latter on the 28th ultimo.

Paſſengers, per Silenus :—Captain Barry, 1ſt Ceylon Regiment; Mr. M. Anderſon, late ſecond officer of the ſhip Arran; and Mr. J. Baldwin, Mariner.

The American ſhip Silenus, Captain Cartwright, on his return from Madras, received on board his Pilot in the roads and met with the gale a little below Saugor. The ſhip parted, and was driven towards a Sand, upon which there were 3 or 4 feet leſs water than the draught of the Silenus, on an even keel. In this dangerous predicament the top-ſails were immediately propoſed to be ſet, in the hope of leading the ſhip from the danger. The top-ſails were no ſooner looſened, than they were blown from the yards, by the violence of the gale. Thus hopeleſsly circumſtanced, Captain Cartwright hurried forward with a few of his beſt hands, and ſucceeded in ſetting the fore-ſail; when he immediately laid his ſhip's ſide to the wind, and bringing 3 or 4 ſtreaks of her deck to leeward, underwater, carried her ſafely over the Sand; as in conſequence of being thus laid nearly on her beam ends, ſhe drew ſeveral feet leſs water, than had ſhe been on an even keel. By this happy expedient, the Silenus and the people on board were reſcued from deſtruction.

By the Honorable Company's ſhips which lately arrived in Bengal, there have been imported ten uncommonly fine Engliſh Horſes, bred at the Honorable Company's Stud, at Padnalls, in England; and ſent out to Bengal, on account of the Company, and deſtined for the ſervice of the Pooſa Stud. All theſe Colts, are three years Old :—ſeven of them by the Sire, Aſcham, and 3 by the Arabian. They are beautiful Animals; and preſent fine ſpecimens of an improved Engliſh breed. Conſidering the length of the voyage which they have juſt completed, they are in very fine order. They are at preſent ſtanding at Mr. De L'Etang's Repoſitory, and have attracted a great number of Viſitors.

TEMPESTUOUS WEATHER.

The tempeſtuous weather of the 1ſt and 2d curt. which we particularly noticed in our laſt number, as having occaſioned ſome loſſes in the neighbourhood of the Preſidency, proves to have had a wider ſcene, and to have raged with more deſtructive effect, at the entrance of the river, and northern parts of the Bay than had been apprehended. A melancholy liſt of diſaſters, of ſhips loſt and ſtranded, has already come to hand and apprehenſions are naturally excited for the ſafety of many other veſſels, ſuppoſed to have been expoſed to the vi lence of the gale.

Two ſhips, names not exactly aſcertained, ſuppoſed to be the Reſource and the Perſeverance were driven out to ſea from below Saugor Sand, on the 1ſt curt. and from their diſtreſſed ſituation when laſt ſeen, and no ſubſequent account of them received, it is dreaded that they have both foundered, and that the whole of the people who were on board have periſhed.

The Marchioneſs of Wellesley, with a rich cargo for China, was overt ken with the gale, in the attempt to paſs from Kedgeree to Saugor, and in conſequence of having all laced or injured her rudder, endeavoured to return to Diamond Harbour, but in the paſſage up, ſhe was driven on ſhore near Culpee, where ſhe was abandoned by her officers and crew. Expectations, however, are indulged that both ſhip and cargo may be ſaved : aſſiſtance for that purpoſe has been deſpatched from Calcutta, and under the continuance of the preſent mild weather, the hopes of floating off the ſhip, and ſaving her cargo are likely to be realized.

The Matilda, Captain Roſs, experienced all the fury of the gale in Saugor Roads. From the loſs of anchors and cables, and ſome injury to her rudder, Capt[illegible]n Roſs was compelled to return to Diamond arbour, where the Matilda is now ſafely moo[illegible]

The Caro[illegible]e, Captain Engleſtone, with a grain cargo [illegible] Madras, quitted the Pilot on the 1ſt curt. a[illegible]ſon, under a gentle breeze from the Northward. Early in the following night, the wind veered [illegible]ind, and ſet in from the Southward, blowing hard with a hollow dangerous ſ[illegible]l, in which the ſhip was ſtruck by a heavy S[illegible]hat ſtove is many of [illegible] bulk heads, and thr[illegible]wo or three feet of w[illegible]er between decks. A qua[illegible]v of rice was thro[illegible]n overboard with all ex[illegible]on, in order to li[illegible]en the ſhip, but the ga[illegible]reaſing and frequen[illegible]was being ſhipped, ſhe [illegible]ound, notwithſtan[illegible]g the utmoſt exertions [illegible] the pumps, to be [illegible]s in the water; and their ſituation became ſo evidently critical, that [illegible] of the laſcars, conſid[illegible]ing the ſhip as loſt, were equi[illegible]themſel[illegible]s in their beſt clothes, and preparing to ſeek their ſafety in the boats.

Captain Engleſtone, who had been anxiouſly intent on ſecuring the maſts, getting the ſails handed, and repairing ſuch loſſes as had been ſuſtained in the early part of the night, was ſuddenly alarmed with this appearance of deſpondency in a part of his crew—the contagion of deſpair was quickly ſpreading, and ſo loſt to all hope were many of his people, that they had laid themſelves down, paſſively to wait the approach of death; while others were preparing to cut away the boats, to leave the ſhip to her fate, and to commit themſelves to certain and immediate death, by crowding into two open boats, in a gale of wind, and in a ſea in which no undecked veſſel could have ſurvived even for a few minutes.

In this trying ſituation, Capt. Engleſtone called upon his men, and endeavoured to rouſe them to a ſenſe of their duty. He exhorted them to diſmiſs from their minds every unmanly fear, which alone could endanger their ſafety—he urged them to exert themſelves as ſeamen; that their alarm was groundleſs and that the ſafety of their lives depended on themſelves.—By the co-operation of perſuaſion and threats, and from the example of Captain Engleſtone and his officers, the laſcars recovered themſelves, and proceeded to work with ſuch animation, that in the courſe of half an hour, they had got up from the hold and thrown overboard, about 800 bags of rice, which had the effect of relieving the ſhip ſo conſiderably, that it was unneceſſary to throw overboard any further quantity; and in conſequence of being thus lightened, and kept before the wind, the water ſhe made was ſo much reduced, that one pump was ſufficient to keep it under. They continued to b ar up, and the ſhip was brought to Diamond Harbour, without further loſs, than that of her ſails, a part of her cargo, and having damaged the remainder, from the quantity of ſalt water that found its way into the hold.

The danger of the Caroline was particularly imminent; and her ſafety doubtful. Had the ſhip ſed one more Sea, She would probably have gone down upon the inſtant; or, had the work of throwing overboard cargo been delayed ten minutes longer, not a man on board would have eſcaped to tell her fate.

A brig, name unknown, and the Kitty, Captain Raper, were ſeen in the roads on Sunday, the 2d inſtant. and as neither have been ſince heard of, apprehenſions are entertained for their ſafety.

Since the account in the foregoing part of this paper was written, we have learned that the *Reſource*, ſuppoſed to have been totally loſt, has returned to the River.

The Hunter, Captain Williams, had got pretty well down the Bay, on his paſſage to Madras, when he was forced to bear up for Bengal—the particulars are communicated in the following letter from Captain Williams.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE MIRROR.

"SIR,

"I beg to tranſmit to you, for inſertion in the next number of your paper, a detail of the leading circumſtances, under which the ſhip Hunter, was compelled to abandon her intended voyage to Madras, and to return to this Port.

"On the 26th ultimo, at 6 P. M. Ganjam Flag-Staff bearing N. N. W. diſtant 2 leagues, we tacked to the Southward, with the wind at S. W. the weather gloomy and unſettled, with a heavy ſwell from the Southward. Towards midnight, the wind veered to the Weſt, with much lightning and thunder. We continued ſtanding to the Southward, till 2 next morning, when the ſhip was taken aback, and a heavy gale at W. S. W. ſet in, with a tremendous Sea. From the alarming appearance of the weather on the preceding night, we had clewed up all our ſails; and, by ſix o'clock, the ſhip was lying too under a mizen courſe, in an increaſing gale, with a croſs, harraſſing, Sea. Soon afterwards a heavy ſurge ſtruck the ſhip on the ſtar-board quarter, with ſuch extraordinary violence, that it ſhifted part of the cargo in the gun-room, and the ſhip ſallying ſuddenly forward, under the weight and impetuoſity of the ſea, ſprung the mizen Maſt, cloſe by the deck and the jib-boom. —the larboard bower anchor, which had been ſtowed for ſea, was in an inſtant torn from the bows.

"The mizen maſt was prevented falling overboard by applying guys, with which we ſucceeded in ſecuring it. The larboard anchor having dropped under the bows, and being ſtill attached to the cable, ſtruck occaſionally with ſuch force againſt the ſhip, that it was judged proper to cut the cable at the bitts, to prevent the injury threatened by the throes of the anchor againſt the bows. The ſea had now greatly increaſed, and the wind blew with ſuch violence, that it was with difficulty we could keep the deck. The ſhip, from the ſevere ſtraining, was making ſo much w[illegible] that both pumps were kept at work. [illegible]ary water gaining upon us; we found [illegible]ary to throw overboard a part of the carg[illegible] in order to lighten the ſhip; and we had the ſ[illegible]isfaction to find, that as the night ſet in, w[illegible]d keep her free with one pump. The ſa[illegible]had been clewed up; but it was for ſ[illegible]e the ſafety of the ſhip, during the whole [illegible]me morning, that the working of the pumps ſhould ſuffer no intermiſſion, that the hands could not be ſpared to furl them; and we had the mortification to ſee the greater part of the ſails, particularly the fore ſail, the main, and main topſail, blown to pieces.—The jib-boom, which had been taken away by the cap, lay ſo heavy upon the bowſprit that it was found neceſſary to cut away the wreck.

"Next morning the gale had ſomewhat abated. —Wore ſhip; and ſet the fore and main topſails, cloſe reefed, with the ſtorm ſtay ſail, which was rendered neceſſary as the ſea was breaking in every direction. On this tack we continued till the morning of the 29th, when the gale re-commenced with more than its former violence. In a few hours we found 3 feet water in the hold, beſide a large quantity between decks. We ſtill endeavoured to keep the ſea, but found it impoſſible with any hope of ſafety. The crew, from inceſſant and long continued fatigue, were exhauſted, and the water rapidly gaining on both pumps, our ſituation became alarming, inſomuch that we had again recourſe to the expedient of throwing overboard a futher part of the cargo. The water ſtill continuing to gain upon the pumps, and the people more and more exhauſted, it became ultimately neceſſary to bear up for the River Hooghly.

"On the evening of the 30th we anchored in Balaſore Roads, but not meeting with a Pilot Schooner, and our ſituation admiting of no delay, next morning got under weigh and ran towards Saugor Roads. Being in the channel, we got a Pilot on board about 2 o'clock, and the ſame evening anchored above the Reef Buoy.

"The next day, Saturday, the 1ſt of Auguſt, the wind veered a little to the W. S. W. which fortunately brought us to the South part of Saugor Roads, where, ſoon after anchoring, another gale commenced at W. N. W. and Weſt, with heavy rain and violent guſts of wind. Next morning it blew ſtill more furiouſly, the Sea breaking over the *Hunter* with a heavy ſurf, as if ſhe had been immoveably fixed. The ſtays of our maſts, though made of new rope, were blown away by the inteniſy of the wind. Our larboard bower cable was ſtranded, at a ſhort diſtance from the bows, & our ſafety now depended on the ſtarboard cable, which was v ered out to its end; the maſts were cut away to prevent, as much as poſſible, our driving on ſhore.—As we were in the act of cutting away the maſts, the larboard cable parted. Fortunately we ſoon cleared away the wreck of the maſts, though of the Laſcars, who were completely worn down with fatigue, not a man could be prevailed on to work; and the only aſſiſtance I had, was afforded by my Officers and the Pilot, whoſe zeal and exertions increaſed with every difficulty.

"The Ship had now five feet water in the hold but the gale moderating we got her free in a few hours.—Availing ourſelves in the evening of the ebb tide, we were enabled with the ſurther aſſiſtance of ſuch ſails, as we could ſet on the ſtumps of our maſts, to get off a lee-ſhore, and had the good fortune to anchor off MudPoint in the night; and on the following day arrived at Diamond Harbour.

"I may add, for the ſatisfaction of parties concerned, that on the evening of the 29th ult. 10 or 15 miles to the Southward of Jagernaut Pagodas I paſſed a ſhip ſtanding to the Weſtward, which from her appearance I believe was the *Tay*. On the 30th, I was overtaken by the *Perſeverence*, of this Port, on her return from Madras. In the evening we anchored in company in Balaſore Roads, and I there left her at anchor, on the morning of the 31ſt.

"I am, "SIR,
"Your moſt obedient humble Servant.
"J. WILLIAMS,
"*Commander of the Ship Hunter.*

"CALCUTTA, Aug. 11, 1807.

Bombay,—Auguſt 19, 1807.

Thurſday, 13th Auguſt 1807.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Concil is pleaſed to admit Mr. Taylor, as a temporary Aſſiſtant Surgeon on this Eſtabliſhment, ſubject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors; and to appoint acting Aſſiſtant Surgeon Taylor to the medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Teignmouth.

The Governor in Council is further pleaſed to remove Lieutenant McIntoſh from the office of Barrack Maſter at Goa, and to appoint Lieutenant Marſhall, of the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment to that ſituation.

Wedneſday laſt being the anniverſary of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales birth, it was obſerved by the uſual ſolemnities, at ſun riſe the colours were diſplayed at the Caſtle, and at noon a royal ſalute was fired from the battery, in honor of the occaſion.

On Sunday morning anchored in the harbour the Honorable Company's cruiſer Mornington, captain Robert Budden, laſt from Kiſhim, from whence ſhe ſailed on the 1ſt Inſt. They ſaw the Euphrates, Captain Benjamin Blake, at Ormus, from Buſſora; bound to Bengal :—in running in for Bombay harbour, from the weſtward, the experienced freſh breezes from W. S. W. with heavy ſwell from the ſame quarter.

Ceylon—Auguſt 21.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

His Excellency the Governor having reaſon to imagine that in ſome inſtances Money levied in Execution has not been paid in due time to the Individuals entitled to the ſame; Notice is hereby given that all Individuals having claims of this nature on the Provincial Court of Matura or Galle and Mitura are to deliver in the ſame in form of Petition ſtating the facts upon which they ground their claim to J. W. Carrington Eſq. or the Acting Provincial Judge of Matura for the time being on or before the 1ſt of September next, after which period all ſuch claims as may be preſented will be conſidered by Government to be null and void ſave and except when the Individual preferring ſuch claim may prove before a competent court that he was from the diſtance of ſituation or other unavoidable accident incapable of complying with the terms of this advertiſement.

MATURA, Auguſt [illegible] 1807.

By His Excellency's Command.
(Signed) JOHN DEANE,
Sec. to Govt.

Prince of Wales' Iſland Government Gazette,

ARRIVALS.

July 6. Ship *Caroline*, Scott, Pedier; Ship *Philip Dundas*, J. Dundas, Malacca, 4th inſt. 9. Brig *Kelvine Grove*, D. Dundas, Bencoolen, 22d May.

Paſſengers, Malacca.

Lieutenant Yates, Meſſrs Mc. Gee and Dixon.

DEPARTURES.

July 7. Ships *Swallow*, J. Tate, and *Dundee*, H. Roſs, to the coaſt of Pedier. 9. the China Fleet under convoy of H. M. Ship *Lion* Captain Rolles, bound to England. 10, Daniſh Brig *Ter Veaner*, M. Birch, Pedier, and the American Ship *Pennſylvania* packet, E. Boden, ditto.

Paſſengers by the Fleet.

Per *Arniſton* : Mrs. Oliphant and children.
Per *Glatton* : Mrs. Heriot, Mrs. and Miſs. Pereie.
Per *Cirencester*: Mrs. Captain Robinſon of Eng.

From the American Papers, to the 28th April.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

NEW ADMINISTRATION.—On Wedneſday, before his majeſty left town, a meſſage was tranſmitted to lords Eldon and Hawkeſbury, commanding their attendance at Windſor yeſterday morning. Their lordſhips attended his majeſty, and upon their return they waited upon the duke of Portland, who with the before mentioned lords, and lords Lowther and Melville, were to frame a new adminiſtration. As ſoon as a liſt of the new miniſtry has been prepared, it will be laid before his majeſty, but the arrangements are not expected to be completed before the end of next week—His majeſty will then cauſe it to be intimated to the preſent miniſters, that he has no occaſion for their further ſervices—for they give out openly that they are determined not to reſign—but to remain in till they are turned out. The king having conſented to a partial indulgence to Catholics by extending the Iriſh act of 1793 to Great Britain, miniſters made uſe of this conſent to ſurprize the king's conſcience into a total repeal of the Teſt Laws, as far as the army and navy are concerned. Papiſts were to be our generals on the ſtaff; our maſters-general of the ordnance; our commanders in chief; the captains and admirals of our fleet; in ſhort they were to be truſted with the full power of the ſword. His majeſty having gained information of this attempt to (windle his conſent to a repeal of the teſt laws, expreſſed his diſpleaſure and his determination to reſiſt this diſhoneſt attack upon his conſcience.—Miniſters being thus detected and expoſed, propoſe to his majeſty the retractation of their meaſure, to which his majeſty, with the utmoſt condeſcenſion and forgiveneſs, conſents, provided they will agree not to force the meaſure upon him again, or make a ſecond attempt to ſurprize his conſcience. To this ſtipulation miniſters refuſe to conſent, and acquaint the public they have taken their line; they ſhall not reſign, his majeſty may turn them out if he pleaſes.

"The change, therefore, which ſome ſuppoſed would be partial, keeping in the Sidmouths who are known to be adverſe to the catholic queſtion, and even the Prince's friends, will be complete. The Sidmouths will go out as well as the Grenvilles and the Foxites.

A letter from Rotterdam of the date of Wedneſday laſt, ſtates, that Bonaparte was daily expected at Paris, having left the command of the army to Maſſena—his Imperial Majeſty is ſaid to be ſeverely indiſpoſed. A report alſo prevailed at Rotterdam, that an Auſtrian army was in full march towards Saxony.

The *admirers* of Mr. Jefferſon's gunboat ſyſtem, muſt be *highly gratified* by the diſpatch of capt. Rainier, extracted from one of our Calcutta papers.

To the Editor.

SIR,

By inferting the following Enigma in your Paper you will oblige.

Sir,

Your moft humble Servant,

SPHINX.

Proteus like under different forms I appear,
But as unto him, to me 'tis not given
To aſſume the garb of deformity;
In every ſhape I take I am lovely and ſure to pleaſe.
Deprived of my head I am a ſource of contention
In which the quickeſt will ſurely overcome.
Of my body alſo, then ſtraightway is diſcovered
The head of one of four families
Who uſually by day live in ſtricteſt unity,
But oft at night engage in fierce contention:
All their members by turns play a traitor's part,
Change their ſides, to them return again,
Until at laſt victory is gained—which
By neither family can be claimed.

Continued from The 3d Page.

LONDON MARCH 22.

The duke of Portland, who at his majeſty's command, has undertaken to form a new adminiſtration, continue occupied in that important, and we incline to think, arduous arrangement. Lord Howicke yeſterday attended his majeſty at Windſor; and in the evening, a meeting of the new cabinet took place at Burlington houſe, to receive the further communication of the royal pleaſure.

It has been attempted to reconcile the diſcordant feelings of Lords Sidmouth and Melville; and we underſtand lord Eldon, in communicating to the king the difficulty which occurred on this head, enquired if this majeſty was deſirous that Lord Sidmouth ſhould continue in the cabinet. The reply is ſtated to have been, "It is matter of perfect indifference to me." We have reaſon to believe that the duke of Portland has in conſequence made his election of Lord Melville, and that the admiralty is again to have the benefit of his Lordſhip's active and liberal adminiſtration.

MARCH 20.

No mails have yet arrived from the continent, but ſome accounts have been brought by ſhips from the coaſt of Holland, which ſtate, that a few days ſince, a report prevailed at Rotterdam, of a great battle having been fought on the 26th of February, in which the Ruſſians were repulſed with great loſs; but that, to ſecure the repoſe of the French army during the remainder of the bad weather, the cantonments have been conſiderably withdrawn from their advanced poſition, as being too much expoſed to the repeated, though fruitleſs attacks of the "barbarians"—This rumour of a battle on the 26th, perhaps relates to that of the 16th, the French account of which has already appeared. Of the retreat of the enemy we have little doubt.

BATTLE OF EYLAN.

The following ſhort and General Bulletin, received by the laſt mail from Hamburgh, is ſaid to be a French ſtatement:—

The battle of Eylan was a ſcene of carnage which laſted from morning until night. It was the Ruſſians, at 7 o'clock in the morning, who attacked three French diviſions, all of which would have been deſtroyed, if Soult and Ney had not come to their aſſiſtance after mid-day. Napoleon, in a grey riding coat, and Poliſh bonnet, placing himſelf at the head of his guards, led on the attack. The bullets whiſtled around him, and a ſhell burſt a few paces from him. Augereau's arm was broken, and he has ſet out for Paris. Laſnes is wounded, but not ſeverely, and is gone to Warſaw, his diviſion had no ſhare in the battle. The Ruſſians were immoveable. A French officer who was preſent, eſtimates the loſs of the French at 10,000 men; from the 8th to the 12th, the day on which Capt. Dovillers ſet off from the ſcene of action, there had been no fighting.

Inſurrection ſeems to be gaining ground rapidly in Sileſia, and between the Viſtula and the Oder. For ſome time the communication between Frankfort on the Oder and Poſen was cut off. The ſucceſſes of the Ruſſians, will of courſe, give additional vigour and ſpirit to the inſurgents.

Letters have been received from a perſon of conſideration at St. Peterſburgh, which contain ſome farther particulars of the battle of Eylau than have yet been publiſhed in this country. Bonaparte's guards, it is known were amongſt the troops that attacked the centre of the Ruſſians. They went into a battle about 1200 ſtrong, and only one Officer and thirteen men remained after the action. The French reſerve was ordered to advance to the attack of the Ruſſian centre: they refuſed and were ordered to be fired upon by one of the French diviſions. They returned the fire, and ſeveral were killed on both ſides.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL BENNINGSEN.

The addreſs of General Benningſen, has produced a very ſtrong ſenſation in Germany, where notwithſtanding the vigilance and ſeverity of the French police, it has been circulated with uncommon induſtry and ſucceſs. The ſentiments contained, and the principles avowed in it, have confirmed the people of Germany in that rooted antipathy which they are known to entertain towards the enemy, even in thoſe States which are in the cloſeſt alliance with France. It is the terror alone of French arms which holds all the countries in their rear in ſubjection. From the Rhine to the Viſtula, the population of all the intervening diſtricts is againſt them. What ſtronger proof can be required of this, than the ſeverity of their daily proclamations againſt the circulations of intelligence? They are fearful that the people in their rear ſhould hear of their diſaſters, and act upon the principles recommended by the Ruſſian commander.

We have received by this opportunity, a circumſtantial and official account of the battle of Pultuſk. Though the intereſt of that important event (for ſuch we may call a battle, in which the career of Bonaparte was checked for the firſt time for ſome years) be ſomewhat diminiſhed, yet the particulars of ſo brilliant an achievement muſt always excite a conſiderable degree of attention. It is the only detailed report of that engagement which has yet reached this country, and affords a ſtriking contraſt to the inconſiſtency and ſtudied obſcurity of the French bulletins.

SIR HOME POPHAM.

The following is a copy of the ſentence of the court martial on Sir Home Popham: "The court is of opinion, that the charges have been proved againſt the ſaid Sir Home Popham: That the withdrawing, without orders ſo to do, the whole of any naval force from the place where it is directed to be employed, and the employing it, in diſtant operations againſt the enemy, more eſpecially if the ſucceſs of ſuch operations ſhould be likely to prevent its ſpeedy return, may be attended with the moſt ſerious inconvenience to the public ſervice; as the ſucceſs of any plan formed by his majeſty's miniſters for operations againſt the enemy, in which ſuch naval force might be included may, by ſuch removal be entirely prevented. And the court is further of opinion, that the conduct of the ſaid Captain Sir Home Popham, in the withdrawing the whole of the naval force under his command from the Cape of Good Hope, the proceeding, therewith to the Rio de la Plata, was highly cenſurable; but, in conſideration of circumſtances, doth adjudge him to be only ſeverely reprimanded, and he is accordingly ſeverely reprimanded."

MARCH 21.

It is obvious that Bonaparte has ſmarted under the effects of a protracted war; in order therefore to put an end to a ſyſtem that confounded his proviſions, and afforded the Ruſſians ſo many advantages, he reſolved no doubt to make one deſperate effort to meaſure his arms at once with the allied army—Every preparation appears to have been made by the enemy, to carry this reſolution into effect on the 8th of February. On that day Bonaparte commanded in perſon—yet what was the reſult even if the French accounts ſhould be credited to their fulleſt extent? We ſhall give it in the words of the 58th bulletin:—"The plan of the enemy (the Ruſſians) which had for its object to extend themſelves towards Thorn, and to turn our left wing has completely miſcarried. Having defeated this enterprize of the enemy, and driven them 100 miles from the viſtula, the army has returned to its cantonments, and is going to winter quarters again."—Is this the grand winding up of a ſeries of engagements, in which the French are repreſented as having performed prodigies of valour, led on by the grand duke, Devouſt, Ney, Soult, Augereau, Lannes, &c. and all the experienced commanders that could be collected? It ſhould ſeem, from the words "returned to cantonments," that the French have retrograded to the Bug and the Narew; if ſo, it amounts to a proof, that the affair of the 8th, terminated in what is called a drawn battle, for if it had been as deciſive as it is ſtated in the bulletin, the enemy would have preſſed forward to Koningſberg, the poſſeſſion of which was one of their favorite objects and of which they ſeemed to have been ſo certain, that the Prince of Neufchatel, on the 6th of February, wrote a letter from Great Gladau, to the Empreſs Joſephine, in which he ſays—"We ſhall be at Koningſberg to-morrow."

The French ſoldiers, in all likelihood, begin to find, that they were dragged from home, merely to waſte their blood for the gratification of an ambitious tyrant, or at beſt in conflicts that will ultimately thin their numbers, and lead to nothing deciſive in the end. Bonaparte ſeems to be of this opinion himſelf, for after a pompous enumeration of priſoners, ſtandards, cannon, &c. taken, as he pretends, on the 8th, he cries out—"Theſe trophies have been too dearly purchaſed, however, by the blood of ſo many brave warriors." This exclamation will make a deep impreſſion on every French ſoldier in Poland, as well as on the conſcripts whoare marching to the grave of thouſands of their countrymen.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

6th Bulletin of grand Army.

Oſterode 22d March 1807

The city of Elbing furniſhed great reſources to the army. There was found in it a greater quantity of wine and brandy. The country of the lower Viſtula is very fertile.

The ambaſſadors of Conſtantinople and of Perſia, have entered Poland and approach Warſaw.

After the battle of Eylau, the emperor paſſed every day ſeveral hours on the field of battle. A horrid ſpectacle, but duty rendered it neceſſary. It required much labor to bury all the dead. A great number of bodies of Ruſſian officers were found with their decorations.—It appears there was among them a Prince Repnin. Forty-eight hours after the battle, more than 500 wounded Ruſſians remained on the ground that they had not been able to carry off. Brandy and Bread was brought them, and they were ſucceſſively tranſported to the hoſpitals.

Let one figure to himſelf upon the ſurface of a ſquare league 9 or 10,000 dead bodies, 4 or 5000 horſes ſlain, lines of Ruſſian knapſack, pieces of muſkets and ſwords, the earth covered with bullets, howitzers, twenty-four pieces of cannon near which were the bodies of the conductors killed at the moment they were making efforts to drag them off, all which appeared more forcibly upon a ground of ſnow—A ſpectacle calculated to inſpire Princes with the love of peace and the horror of war.

The 5000 that we had wounded have been all filed off or ſent to Thorn, and our Hoſpitals on the left bank of the Viſtula upon ſledges. The Surgeons have remarked with ſurpriſe that the fatigue of this conveyance has not injured the wounded.

Here are ſome details of the battle of Braunsberg. Gen. Dupont marched againſt the enemy in two columns. General Brayare, who commanded the right column, met the enemy at Ragern, and forced him in the river, which runs in front of this village. The left column puſhed the enemy upon Willenberg, and the whole of the diviſion did not delay ſallying out of the wood. The enemy driven from his firſt poſition, was obliged to fall back upon the river which covers the city of Branſberg; at firſt he ſtood firm, but gen. Dupont marched up to him—overſet him by a briſk charge, and entered with him into the city, which was ſtrewed with the Ruſſian dead.

The 9th of light infantry, 32d, and the 9th of the line which compoſed this diviſion, have ſignalized themſelves. General Barrois, Lahoreſlaye, Colonel Semele of the 24th of the line—Colonel Meunier of the 9th of light infantry.—The chief of battalion Bouge of the 32d of the line, and the chief of a ſquadron Hubinet of the 9th of huſſars, have merited particular eulogiums.

Since the arrival of the French army on the Viſtula, we have taken from the Ruſſians in the affairs of Pultuſk & of Golymin 89 pieces of cannon, at the battle of Bregfreid 4 pieces; at the retreat of D'Allenſtein 5 pieces; at the battle of Deppen 16 pieces; at the battle of Holf 12 pieces; at the battle of Elan 24 pieces; at the battle of Braunſberg. 16 pieces; at the battle of Oſtrolenk 9 pieces total 175 pieces of cannon.

The remark has been made on this ſubject that the emperor has never loſt, any cannon in the armies which he has commanded when in the firſt campaigns of Italy and of Egypt, or in thoſe of the army of reſerve, neither in thoſe of Auſtria and Moravia or in thoſe of Pruſſia and Poland.

PRESBURG, FEB. 1.

The laſt letters from Wallachia confirm the report that the Ruſſians continue their march through Bulgaria to Albania. They have already an army of 40,000 men in Bulgaria. Paſwan Oglou, in an attempt to oppoſe them, has been compelled to fall back.

An inſurrection has broken out at Niſſa, on the Bulgaria ſide; it has taken a very ſerious turn. The inſurgents, after the manner of the Servians, form themſelves into corps of 1000 men each. They have already defeated the Turks, and we expect to ſee much the ſame ſcenes repeated there as have been exhibited in Servia.

AARON BURR.

We underſtand that the marſhal of Virginia has ſent on ſubpoenas to both ſides of the Ohio, in the neighbourhood of Blannerhaſſet's iſland, to collect ſuch teſtimony as relates to the armed aſſociation of men, which is ſaid to have taken place on that iſland. If it be obtained, it will no doubt be exhibited before the next term of the federal court of this diſtrict, on the trial of Aaron Burr.

It is alſo underſtood that blank ſubpoenas have been ſent on to Waſhington, to ſummon ſuch other witneſſes as may reſide beyond the limits of this diſtrict. That this proceſs will be ſerved on general Eaton, commodore Truxton, and every other witneſs, who lives within the Atlantic ſtates, and can be here at the time of the trial, there can be little doubt. But it is for the ſame reaſon uncertain, whether the ſummons can embrace general Wilkinſon and the other witneſſes, who are now at New-Orleans and on the weſtern waters.

THE LONDON SHOEMAKER.

See you that elegant thing! not which, in rapid flight, ſkims like a ſwallow the ſurface of the ſtreet? Who do you think thus drives along in this daſhing ſtyle and equipage? It is a celebrated Shoemaker, an all-accompliſhed ſon of Criſpin, a man of faſhion and elegance, a paragon of taſte—who makes ladies ſhoes, of a colouring, quality, brilliancy, eloquence, and poetry, beyond all competition or deſcription. He never ſpeaks but in numbers—he breathes his amorous ſongs, takes his meaſures as zephyrs gather roſes; the Anacreon of his trade, the Tibullus of the buſkin, the Ovid of the laſt. This arbiter of pedal taſte and ornament, barely expends 1500l. a year. Is it not then an irreſiſtible proof of the excellent order of things, when the ſcale of conditions is ſo well maintained, that a Shoemaker can drive, full ſpeed in his carriage, through the weſtern ſtreets and ſquares of the metropolis, to receive the ladies' orders for ſhoes and ſandals, from 20s. to 30s. a pair? Our Shoemaker is a man untivalled for his preſence of mind, and no man more eminently poſſeſſes the art of reminding a well formed woman of her own importance.

A lady of the firſt rank and quality, ſaw in the houſe of a devotee to faſhion, ſome elegant ſhoes of various, ſhapes, and decorations, and of a phyſiognomy intereſting beyond deſcription. "Oh Lud!" ſhe exclaimed to her friend, "I am delighted with your exquiſite taſte in the article of ſhoes—I am in an extacy at the ſight,—What a beautiful pair of ſhoes are thoſe fawn-coloured kid, laced on the inſtep with ſilvered leather, elaſtic ſoles and heels—And how delightfully handſome thoſe gloſſy white ſatin ſlippers and ſilver ſpangles."—The inimitable Shoemaker is ſent for, and attends—He is honoured with an introduction—aſſumes the man of faſhion, and excels the courtier in politeneſs. "Your Ladyſhip has the moſt elegant foot and ancle in the univerſe, and it will be my pride to embelliſh the triumphant excellencies of your majeſtic ſtep." The ſhoes are ordered for the ſame evening. In two hours they are brought home, and introduced as the moſt elegant pink ſatin gala ſhoes, with gold roſettes, whoſe appearance in the ball-room will raviſh the ſenſes. The price only 24 ſhillings. They arrived at ſix o'Clock, were admired till eight, put on at nine, worn until bed time, and laid aſide in the morning by the maid. Enchanted with her purchaſe, the lady is anxious again to appear in them. She calls for her maid, and is told the ſhoes are uſeleſs, having been worn out when they were taken off.—"Amazement! diſtraction! ſhocking! Run to his houſe, and let me hear the loſs is not irreparable." The poliſhed ſhoemaker arrives.—"Madam!—"Oh Sir, ſuch an accident! it is diſtreſſing beyond endurance! my ſhoes torn to pieces unfit for uſe."—"Impoſſible—let me ſee—Ah, bleſs me! torn ſure enough, and only to be replaced by a new pair! But how has it happened? 'Tis beyond my conception."—"Oh Sir," the lady replies, "conſider my loſs."—"Conſider, conſider, why, Madam, they ſurely have been ill uſed. How long did you wear them?"—I walked in them but two hours.—"*Walked* in them, Madam, *walked!* Oh then, it is not to be wondered at; why, Madam, thoſe ſhoes were made only to *wear*, and not to *walk* in

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

Date	A M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.
Aug. 26	82	85	86	85
27	82	85	84	83½
28	82	83	80	80
29	80	82	83	80
30	81	83	84	82
31	82	83	84	83
Sept. 1	83	85	83	84

28th Hard rain at 3 P. M. and again at Midnight.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

At the Cape of Good Hope, in June laſt, Henry Palliſter, Eſq. Agent Victualler, to Miſs Elmore.

On the 23d auguſt, at Negapatam by the Rev. Mr. Voſt of Tranquebar, Capt. James McEwen to Mrs. C. Swartz relict of Mr. D. Swartz, formerly Engineer in the Dutch Service.

MADRAS BIRTH.

On the 27th ultimo, Mrs. Anna Eleonora Sykes, of a Daughter.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Camp at Seroor, on the 19th inſtant, captain Garrick Read of the Cavalry, he had been only ill two days, and had juſt returned from a hunting excurſion.

Lately at Vizagapatam regretted by his numerous friends, John Dennis, Eſq. Maſter Attendant of that place.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inſtant, Mr. James Murray, of the H. C. Marine, to Miſs Sarah Hume.

Thurſday evening, by the Reverend Paul Limrick, at the Houſe of Colonel Richardſon, Ruſſapulah, Lieutenant John Moir, of H M. 67th Regt. to Miſs M. Thompſon.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

Lately, in Fort William, the Lady of Captain Curry, of H. M. 67th Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 12th Auguſt, the Lady of Captain G. Rochfort of H. M. 67th Regiment, of a daughter.

BOMBAY MARRIAGE.

On the 16th inſtant, by the Reverend Nicolas Wade, Lieutenant William Jones, of the Madras Military eſtabliſhment, to Mrs. Maria Bell.

Madras:—PRINTED BY GEORGE STONE, FORT, OPPOSITE ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

*** *It is requeſted that thoſe* SUBSCRIBERS *to the* COURIER *who are occaſionally changing their reſidence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the* PRINTER *who is ill pay attention to their orders, any Subſcribers at the Preſidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requeſted to give information of the ſame in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

FRIDAY,—SEPTEMBER 4, 1807.

Madras, —September

By advices from Calcutta, dated the [illegible] August, is stated that a report is in circulation, or advices having been received from Bushire, via Bombay, that the Turks had made Peace with Ruſſia, and of their united forces having attacked and totally deſtroyed the French army, which was advancing to the aſſiſtance of the Turks before the change in the Politics of the Porte had taken place. It is added, that Auſtria had declared in favor of the Confederacy againſt France, and that the Arch-Duke Charles had taken the field, with a numerous and well appointed Army;—50,000 men, it is ſaid, were immediately to embark for the Continent, under Lord Moira, to aid this grand Confederacy.

No advices of the above import are mentioned in the Bombay Paper of 22d Auguſt, received at Madras.

Extracts from the American Papers.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

CATHOLICS.

Lord Howick roſe, for the purpoſe, he ſaid, of bringing in a bill; purſuant to the notice he had given, for ſecuring to all claſſes of his majeſty's ſubjects the privilege of ſerving in the navy and army, and the free exerciſe of their religion while therein employed. The only condition which he ſhould propoſe to be annexed to this, was the ſecurity of an oath; and thus protected, he could not imagine that any objection could be made to the meaſure he intended to ſubmit to the Houſe. The object of the bill, in ſhort, which he meant to propoſe, was to unite the whole of the empire in its defence, and to prevent any portion of its population from being excluded from that honorable privilege, at a time when we were liable to be attacked by a power which had overwhelmed the greateſt part of Europe. It was not his buſineſs or intention, at preſent, to diſcuſs the propriety of the laws which excluded numerous claſſes of the ſubjects of this realm from certain places of truſt and profit, or to queſtion the right of every government to enact ſuch laws. The ſubject would always be a queſtion of expediency. It was generally ſuppoſed that religious and political opinions were identified with each other, and it was upon this miſtaken notion that the principle of excluſion had been ſo long juſtified. It was up n this principle that it was ſupported by Doctor Paley, than whom perhaps there never exiſted a more enlightened man, or one whoſe opinions were more liberal in other reſpects. If, however, it ſhould be found that this identification of religious and political opinion had long ſince ceaſed to exiſt, he truſted the houſe would agree with him that it was time the reſtriction to which the exiſtence or ſuſpicion of it had given riſe, ſhould be done away. If what he ſtated ſhou'd be made out to the ſatisfaction of the houſe, as he truſted it would, this conſequence would follow, that it would be highly unjuſt to exclude the Catholics of Ireland and England, who contributed one fourth of the population of the empire, from the privilege of ſerving it. He was relieved from much of the difficulty incidental to this ſubject, by circumſtances which he would ſtate to the houſe. A majority of the army and navy, and particularly of the latter, was at this very moment compoſed of catholics. At this moment, too, by a law paſſed in the Iriſh parliament, in 1793, catholics have a privilege of holding commiſſions in that country. The object of the bill which he meant to propoſe was, to extend this privilege generally, and to perſons of all religious perſuaſions, ſubject to the oath which he ſhould annex to it. The attention of his majeſty's government was firſt drawn to this ſubject, by the extreme hardſhip of the caſe, and the ſtrange anomaly of a law having force in one part of the empire, which was not recognized in the other. By the act of 1793, perſons of the catholic perſuaſion were at liberty to enter into the army, to advance and obtain rank in it, ſubject only to the following reſtrictions, that they could neither fill the office of commander in chief, maſter general of the ordnance, or general on the ſtaff. To all other military employments and offices whatever they were eligible. This act gave riſe to one of the moſt ſtriking incongruities which could occur in any country. By this act, an officer could head his battalion or regiment in Ireland, but if an invaſion of this country, a rebellion, or any other circumſtance ſhould render it neceſſary for him to come to this country, the moment that he ſet his foot on Britiſh ground he became diſqualified: he muſt either renounce his profeſſion and his rank, the ſcanty renomeration for hard and various ſervice, or remain in it, ſubject to the anxiety and uneaſineſs to which he muſt continue expoſed as long as the preſent prohibitory law was in force. He was perſuaded that he had only to mention this difficulty to the houſe to induce it to correct the inconvenience produced by it. This abſurdity was ſtrongly felt in Ireland at the time, and the then Secretary of ſtate in that county (Lord Buckinghamſhire) pledged himſelf in the commons, as did Lord Clarke in the Iriſh houſe of Lords, that a bill ſhould be brought into the Engliſh parliament to remove this inconſiſtency. It was for the purpoſe of putting an end to anomaly and redeeming that pledge, that he would offer to the houſe the bill which he had given notice. He wiſhed the act to extend to the principle of it, to be extended to this part of the empire. This was not the proper time for him to expatiate on the merits of the Catholic officers, or to lay before the houſe the eminent ſervices which they had rendered to their country on the ſhores of Egypt and Calabria. In another ſtage of the bill, he would have much to ſay on the gallantry, the ſkill, the loyalty, and the ſpirit which they diſplayed every where, and on every ſervice in which they had been employed. Theſe would be the ſubject of the approbation and gratitude not of him alone, but he truſted of every man in the houſe capable of appreciating eminent ſervices rendered to his country. His object was to do that generally for perſons of all religious perſuaſions, which was at preſent permitted in Ireland, and to extend to every one the privilege of defending his country. To this, as far as the general feeling of this country went, he thought there could be no objection. *(Hear, Hear!)* The difference between the Iriſh act, and the bill which he intended to offer to the houſe, was this. In the Iriſh act, this privilege, or right, as he ſhould rather call it, was applicable to the army alone, and for this reaſon, that Ireland had no navy. The preſent bill would allow perſons of all religions to ſerve both in the army and navy. In the propriety of this, he was perſuaded the houſe would agree with him. If catholics were allowed to ſerve in the army, he was at a loſs to diſcover any reaſonable grounds for objecting to their ſerving in the navy alſo. If any poſſible danger could ariſe from allowing catholics to ſerve in the army, that danger muſt be greateſt when they were ſerving in a catholic country; and yet, by a ſtrange inconſiſtency, they were allowed to ſerve in Ireland, where there were 3,000,000 of catholic population, and they were prohibited from ſerving in England, where the perſons profeſſing the catholic religion did not conſtitute a greater proportion than one in twenty of the other religious perſuaſions. In the bill which he ſhould propoſe, it was not his intention to continue the reſtrictions of the Iriſh act. He ſaw no good reaſon why an officer, profeſſing the catholic religion, ſhould not be eligible to the office from which he was excluded by the proviſions of that act. For his part, he ſaw no danger in it. He would propoſe that they ſhould be admitted generally, and without reſtriction, both into the army and navy. This he would propoſe on the ſame principle that the laws of both countries were aſſimilated. It was unneceſſary for him to point out to the houſe the inconvenience ariſing from the exiſting reſtriction. As the law ſtood at preſent, an officer might ſerve with diſtinction and pre-eminence as a Major or a Colonel, but the moment he attained to a higher rank, his country became deprived of the benefit of his ſervices. The reſtriction was a diſadvantage to the country and the ſervice. As a ſecurity no perſon could ſuppoſe for a moment, that it was worth any thing. It would always be in the diſcretion of the executive government to employ whom it pleaſed. The reſtriction, in fact, could tend to no good effect whatever, and might poſſibly give riſe to much diſcontent. It would be the object of the bill, not only to open the army and navy to perſons of all religions, but to ſecure to thoſe who were already employed the ſame privilege. It might be objected to him, that proviſion might be made for this in another way. He would be told, perhaps, that this free exerciſe of religion practically exiſts. To this, he would anſwer, that he was afraid it was not always ſo. He had become acquainted with ſome inſtances, in which no liberality of this kind was diſplayed. The effects of theſe inſtances was to excite diſcontent, to prevent people from engaging in the army and navy, and to diffuſe general ſuſpicion & apprehenſion of inſecurity. To prevent the poſſibility of the recurrence of any ſuch vexations for the future, was a chief motive with him for bringing in the preſent bill. He did not ſuppoſe, that much objection could be made to it in the firſt ſtage, particularly when its object was of ſo liberal a nature, as to provide that diſſenters of any kind ſhall not be interrupted in the exerciſe of their religion. It would, perhaps, be a ſatisfaction to thoſe who might not be very cordial in their approbation of the principle of this bill, to learn, that it was not intended that any religious eſtabliſhment ſhould be connected with it. It would require neither prieſts nor chaplains. He hoped, when the ſubject was coolly and diſpaſſionately conſidered, that there would be no objection to the bill. He would not enter further into the queſtion at preſent, but reſerve himſelf for the arguments which might be offered againſt. His Lordſhip concluded with moving, for leave to bring in a bill to allow perſons of all religions perſuaſions to enter into the army and navy, and to ſecure to them the free exerciſe of their religion, &c. &c.

MARCH 19.

Lord Howick.—Mr. Speaker, ſince I had the honor of introducing to this houſe a bill for enabling his Majeſty to avail himſelf of the ſervices of all his liege ſubjects, in his naval and military forces, circumſtances have occurred which induced me twice to poſtpone the ſecond reading of the bill. The ſecond reading was fixed for to-morrow, it is my duty now to ſtate to the houſe, that thoſe circumſtances ſtill continue, and that I ſhall not to-morrow move for the ſecond reading of that Bill. It is alſo my duty to ſtate, that I cannot preciſely ſay when I can make that motion. I am perfectly aware, Sir, that the ſtatement I have made may excite much general obſervation, and cannot ſatisfy it.

It is not for me, however, to explain that ſtatement. I rely confidently upon the indulgence of the houſe, and am ſure that that indulgence will not prejudge it. I could not enter into that explanation without being authoriſed, the houſe will think me juſtified in withholding it. I can only ſay ſir, that when the opportunity ſhall arriſe, I ſhall willingly embrace it, in the hope of giving to the houſe that ſatisfaction and deciſive commun on, which urgent neceſſity, in the preſent inſtance compels me to with-hold.

LONDON—MARCH 21.

A French ſquadron, conſiſting of 3 ſail of line & a frigate, which, for ſome time, had been lying in the outward harbour of Breaſt ready for ſea, appears, by letters which reached town from Plymouth, to have eſcaped thro' the paſſage Du Raz. It is conjectured that they are bound to America, to relieve the two ſhips blockaded there by the Britiſh cruizers. The facility with which the French ſhips have of late arrived at Breſt, or ſailed from thence, proves one of two things —either that the project of blockading that harbor is abſurd, or that there is criminal neglect in the execution of it.

The blockade of Trieſte has been raiſed for the preſent, in conſequence of a conference between the governor and the Britiſh commodore; the port, however, continues ſhut againſt the Engliſh and Ruſſian veſſels, and if that unwarrantable ſyſtem of excluſion is ſtill perſiſted in, the blockade will be of courſe reſumed.

Berthier's promiſe of being at Konigſberg to-morrow (the 8th February), and to-morrow bringing an order to the French, not to advance to Konigſberg, but to fall back to their former cantonments, reminds us of a circumſtance that happened to the Great Frederick.—At the battle of Cunersdorf he made ſo ſure of gaining the victory, that without waiting for the final event, he wrote to the Queen, and ſaid "We have driven the Ruſſians from their entrenchments—expect within two hours to hear of a glorious victory."—In a few hours afterwards, having loſt the battle, he wrote a ſecond note to the Queen." "Remove from Berlin with the royal family—Let the archives be carried to Potzdam. The town may make conditions with the enemy."

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY.

By the Commander in Chief of the Imperial Ruſſian Army.

By a long ſeries of the utmoſt unfortunate events, your country has become a prey to the moſt cruel and inſolent of foes. The manifold ſuffering to which you have been ſubjected are known to the Emperor my moſt gracious Sovereign; and his Majeſty is ſo much the more diſpoſed to take the warmeſt intereſt therein, as he himſelf has ſprung from German blood; and mindful of the intimate ties which exiſt between his Imperial houſe and many of the German Princes, he has never ceaſed to entertain with regard to the German Nation, all that eſteem to which a people, ſo numerous, enlightened and virtuous are juſtly entitled. With this ſentiment of the warmeſt intereſt in the fate of Germany, are naturally and inſeparably conjoined his Majeſty's wiſhes to deliver this Empire from its oppreſſors, and reſtore it to its juſt freedom and independence.—His Majeſty will think no exertion too laborious to attain this great object.

Inhabitants of Germany! the whole Ruſſian army fights for your intereſts! Under theſe circumſtances ſo favourable, ſhall you alone remain inactive?—Shall you be ſo blinded, as in the preſent ſtate of things to do nothing for yourſelves?

The enemy is at a great diſtance from his frontiers, in territories, and at a ſeaſon of the year, which not only do not afford him ſufficient means of ſupply, but alſo impede all his operations. Will you voluntarily contribute to his relief? Will you act againſt your own intereſts? Forget not that you have all poſſible aid to expect from the brave army entruſted to my command. I truſt that I ſhall victoriouſly drive back the common enemy of Europe, and convince him that there ſtill remains a people, who, faithful to their country and their monarch, have both the inclination and the power to reſiſt the impoſition of his iron yoke. But however probable this ſucceſs may be, his majeſty will ſtill regard it as incomplete ſo long as the foe ſhall not be driven back beyond his natural boundaries; and as this is the only means of reſtoring the independence of your country, and obtaining a general peace upon ſecure foundations, his imperial majeſty relies with the fulleſt confidence, that at this fatally deciſive criſis, the inhabitants of Germany will not only lend no kind of ſupport to the common foe, but, on the contrary, that they will [illegible] reſiſtance, render his further ſtay in Germany impracticable, and throw every poſſible difficulty in the way of his retreat towards his own frontiers.

In intimate union of the whole Ruſſian army all the means of the German empire, the object may be obtained, and peace, ſo deſired, be once more reſtored to ſufferi

Take courage then, brave and vir mans. Reflect on the immortal renow anceſtors, who in former ages, maint independance with the moſt ſignal brav yourſelves under the colours of ſu Princes, in whom the unfortunate eve times have not yet extinguiſhed a ſenſ and of their own dignity. To this noble purpoſe of delivering your coun foreign yoke, ſacrifice every pr va every conſideration of internal diſco d, ſhall you compoſe a formidable whol not only of diſputing every inch of gr the common enemy, but alſo of u timi quiſhing and repelling him for ever natural frontier.

"In your efforts to attain ſo glorio ject, may rely with the fulleſt on the powerful and continued aſſiſta Emperor, my moſt gracious ſovere univerſally acknowledged principles of al majeſty afford you a guarantee, o will his Majeſty not abandon y preſent ſtruggle, but that on the happ nation thereof, he will particularly attention to the reſtoration of your which for a ſucceſſion of centuries re forefathers the happieſt people on the earth, and which could only be the domineering ambition of an makes no ſcruple of treating und ſacred treaties.

"Given at the Imperial Ruſſia...

(Signed) BARON VON BENNI

General of Cavalry, Military G Lithuania, &c. &c."

The following Addreſs has been circ the out poſts of the French army:

Soldiers of France; formerly, when armies meditated the conqueſt of your and came even in the boſom of your la rank you, you repulſed them with a va perſeverance which the whole world The report of your brilliant exploits even us. Your courage, your loyal known to us, and the ſoldiers of France the objects of our eſteem. But it is n your country which demands your eff war foreign to your intereſts tears y your families, your friends, your home. ſon, whoſe inſatiable ambition knows no ſtops you in no diſtant climates, and i blood of Frenchmen, that he may beſtow upon his relations. He forces you to againſt people who are ready to offer yo es of their ancient affection, but who w he laſt drop of their blood in the ſacred their country.

(Signed) BENIN

PARIS, MARCH 22.

The memorable battle of Eylau has co the attempts made by the Ruſſians to di winter quarters; and the battles of the 2 and 6th Feb. have ſerved entirely to di their projects. H. S. H. arch chancello of the empire has embraced the occaſion fortunate ſucceſſes to ſupplicate H. M. and queen to approve of a feſtival which condeſcended to accept of. This feſtiv take place to-morrow 22th at the palace great elector, that her majeſty the queen ples has kindly ceded for that purpoſe.

Several French who were in Ruſſia ha ted that empire to avoid the vexations tions preſcribed by the ukaſe relative to Already, many paſſed by Nantz, in their Paris. M. Marten French conſul in Mo has alſo paſſed through the ſame city retur Paris.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE

Bank of the Elbe, 25th Feb.—The atter politicians is directed with earneſtneſs and ty towards Auſtria. From the papers un dominion of France do not ſcruple to ſtare her armies are in motion; and that the is ſti going her frontier in Galicia, Sohenburge Moravia. The vigorous reſiſtance of Ru Poland, and her formidable aſpect in T place her ſo nearly upon an equality with F that Auſtria may again breathe freely, a ſpite of her ſevere calamities, feel the is power. "Whom the Gods mean to de they firſt deprive of reaſon;" is an ancient ſa and to an infatuation of this kind the ſtrike deplorable ſtate of Pruſſia is to be aſcribed the madneſs of Auſtria, ſhould ſhe heſitate critical moment to enter the field, would be flagrant than that of Pruſſia before the batt Auſterlitz, and the peace of Preſburg. Th tle of Auſterlitz has been renewed, but no of Preſburg has followed; and while Ruſ mains at war, Auſtria will retain ſomethi her power.

The interference of Auſtria, at this mo would be rendered more ſignificant, fro ſtate of the public ſentiment in Germany. is no doubt that, as ſoon as any conſiderabl ceſſes ſhould have been gained by the allie ſurrections would ariſe in every province o North. In Heſſia, the rebellion was ſoon led, merely for want of a leader. As Bona

forced to scatter his forces thinly over sive provinces in the North, the first delay sustain, will compel him to concentrate force; and every vacancy which his forleave, will instantly become hostile. ustria enter Saxony, it remains to be ther the new king by compulsion, *le roi* ni, and his cousins the dukes, would conties imposed by necessity as morally

From private letters I learn that the Weimar is gone to Warsaw, by command the emperor Napoleon; in the mean the Saxon contingent is marching or is march, under the command of their late ; while the French, in spite of the late f peace, continue in military possession of

It was thus the Romans acted towards lies, forcing them to fight the still unsubtions abroad, while the Roman legions d in repose in the country of the allies, o punish rebellion, or take revenge for delity on their part.

OPINION

OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

he United States, vers. Aaron Burr,

On a motion for committ

required on the part of the attorney for ited States, to commit the accused on two

—For setting on foot and providing the for an expedition against the territories of on at peace with the United

—For committing high treason against the d States,

an application of this kind, I certainly not require that proof which would be ry to convict the person to be committed, ll in chief; nor should I even require ch should absolutely convince my own e guilt of the accused; but I ought to d I should require that probable cause ews, and I understand probable cause to be made out by proof, furnishing good reason lieve that the crime alledged, has been comd by the person charged with having comd it.

think this opinion entirely reconcilable with quoted from judge Blackstone. When that ied and accurate commentator says, that "if an enquiry, it manifestly appears that no crime has been committed, or that the suspicion entertained of the prisoner, was wholly indirect; in such cases only, it is lawful to to discharge him; otherwise he must be mitted to prison or give bail." I do not erstand him as meaning to say, that the hand malignity may grasp any individual against om its rage may be directed, or whom it may ficiously seize, charge him with some secret me, and put him on the proof of his innocence. I understand that the foundation of the proceedings, must be a probable cause for believing re is guilty, which probable cause is only to done away in the manner stated by Blackstone. e total failure of proof on the part of the accuser would be considered by that writer as being tself a legal manifestation of the innocence of accused.

n enquiring, therefore, into the charges exhibited against Aaron Burr, I hold myself bound consider how far those charges are supported probable cause.

The first charge stands upon the testimony of eral Eaton and gener l Wilkinson.

The witness first named, proves that among ir projects which were more criminal, Colonel rr meditated an expedition against the Mexican minions of Spain. This deposition may be considered as introductory to the affidavit of General ilkinson, and as explanatory of the objects of y military preparations which may have been ade.

I proceed then to that affidavit.

To make the testimony of General Wilkinson ear on Colonel Burr, it is necessary to consider genuine the letter stated by the former to be, nearly as he can make it, an interpr a ion f one received in cypher from the latter. Exlude this letter and nothing remains in the testiony which can in the most remote degree affect olonel Burr.—That there are the admissibility f this part of the affidavit, great and obvious bjections, need not be stated to those who know with how much caution proceedings in criminal ases ought to be instituted, and who know that the highest tribunal of the united States has been divided on them.—When this question came before the supreme court, I felt the full force of these objections, although I did not yield to them. On weighing in my own mind, the reasons for and against acting, in this stage of the business, on that part of the affidavit, those in favour of doing so appeared to me to preponderate, and as this opinion was not over-ruled, I hold myself still at liberty to conform to it.

That the original letter, or a true copy of it, accompanied by the cypher, would have been much more satisfactory, is not to be denied; but I thought, and I still think that, upon a mere question, whether the accused shall be brought to trial or not, upon an enquiry, not into guilt, but into the probable cause, the omission of a circumstance which is indeed important, but which does not directly prove the positive allegations of an affidavit, ought not to induce its rejection, or its absolute dissolver, when the maker of the affidavit is at two great a distance to repair the fault. I could not in this stage of the prosecution, absolutely discredit the affidavit, because the material facts, alledged, may very well be within the knowledge of the witness, although he has failed to state explicitly all the means by which this knowledge is obtained.

Thus general Wilkinson states that this letter was received from colonel Burr, but does not say that it was in his hand writing, nor does he state the evidence which supports this affirmation. But, in addition to the circumstance that the positive assertion of the fact ought not, perhaps, in this stage of the enquiry to be disregarded, the nature of the case furnishes that evidence.

The letter was in cypher. General Wilkinson, it is true, does not say that a cypher had been previously settled between colonel Burr and himself, in which they might correspond on subjects which though innocent, yet her of them might wish to subject to the calumnies of a transportation from the Atlantic to the Mississippi; but when we perceive, that colonel Burr has written in cypher and that general Wilkinson is able to decypher the letter, we must either presume that the bearer of the letter was also the bearer of its key, or that the key was previously in possession of the person to whom the letter was addressed. In stating particularly the circumstances attending the delivery of this letter, general Wilkinson does not say that it was accompanied by the key, or that he felt any surprise at its being in cypher. For this reason, as well because there is not much more security in sending a letter in cypher accompanied by its key, than there is in sending a letter not in cypher, I think it more reasonable to suppose that the key was previously in the possession of Wilkinson. If this was the fact, the letter being written in a cypher previously settled between himself and colonel Burr, is, in this stage of the enquiry at least, a circumstance which sufficiently supports that the letter was written by colonel Burr.

The enterprize described in this letter is obviously a military enterprize, and must have been intended either against the united states, or against the territories of some other power on the continent, with all of whom the united states were at peace.

The expressions of this letter must be admitted to furnish at least probable cause for believing that the means for the contemplated expedition were provided. In every part of it we find declarations indicating that he was providing the means for the expedition; and as these means might be provided in secret, I do not think that further testimony ought to be required to satisfy my mind that there is probable cause for committing the prisoner on this charge.

Since it will be entirely in the power of the attorney general to prefer an indictment against the prisoner for any other offence which he shall think himself possessed of testimony to support, it is in fact immaterial whether the second charge be expressed in the warrant of commitment or not; but, as I hold it my duty to insert every charge alledged on the part of the united states, in support of which there is probable cause is shewn, and to insert none in support of which probable cause is not shewn, I am bound to proceed in the enquiry.

The second charge exhibited against the prisoner, is high treason against the united states, in levying war against them.

As this is the most atrocious offence which can be committed against the political body, so is it a charge which is most capable of being employed as the instrument of those malignant and vindictive passions which may rage in the bosoms of contending factions struggling for power. It is that of which the people of America has been most jealous; and, therefore, while other crimes are denounced, they have refused to trust the national legislature with the definition of this; but have themselves declared in their constitution that "treason shall consist only in levying war against the United States or in adhering to their enemies giving them aid and comfort."—This high crime consists of overt acts, which must be proved by two witnesses, or by the confession of the party in open court.

Under the control of this constitutional regulation, I am to enquire whether the testimony laid before me furnishes probable cause in support of this charge. The charge is that the fact itself has been committed; and the testimony to support it must furnish probable cause for believing that it has been actually committed; or it is insufficient for the purpose for which it is adduced.

Upon this point too, the testimony of general Eaton is first to be considered. That part of his deposition which bears upon this charge, is the plan disclosed by the prisoner for seizing upon New Orleans, and revolutionizing the western states.

That this plan, if consummated by overt acts, would amount to treason, no man will controvert. But it is equally clear that an intention to commit treason is no offence entirely distinct from the actual commission of that crime.—War can only be levied by the employment of actual force. Troops must be embodied, men must be assembled, in order to levy war, if Colonel Burr had been apprehended on making these communications to General Eaton, could it have been alledged that he had gone further than to meditate the crime? Could it have been said that he had actually collected force, and had actually levied war?—Most certainly it could not. The crime really completed was a conspiracy to commit treason, not an actual commission of treason.

If these communications were not treason at the instant they were made, no lapse of time can make them so. They are not in themselves an act.

They may serve to explain the intention with which acts were committed, but they cannot supply those *acts*, if they be not proved.

The next testimony is the deposition of General Wilkinson, which consists of the letter already noticed, and of the communications made by the bearer of that letter.

This letter has already been considered by the supreme court of the United States, and has been declared to import, taken by itself, or in connection with Eaton's deposition, rather an expedition against the territories of Spain than the United States. By that decision I am bound, whether I concurred in it or not. But I did concur in it—On this point the court was unanimous.

It is, however, urged that the declarations of Swartwout may be connected with the letter, and used against colonel Burr.

Although the confession of one man cannot criminate another, yet I am inclined to think that, on a mere enquiry into probable cause, the declarations of Swartwout, made on this particular occasion, may be used against colonel Burr. My reason for thinking so is that colonel Burr's letter authorises Mr. Swartwout to speak for his name. He empowers Mrs. Swartwout to make to general Wilkinson verbal communications explanatory of the plans and designs of Burr, which Burr adopts as his own explanations. However inadmissible, therefore, this testimony may be on trial in chief, I am inclined to admit it on this enquiry.

Upon this point too, it appears that the supreme court was divided. I therefore hold myself at liberty to pursue my own opinion, which was that the words "this territory must be revolutionized," did not so clearly apply to a foreign territory, as to reject that sense which would make them applicable to a territory of the United States, at least so far as to admit of further enquiry into their meaning; and, if a further territory of the United States, was to be revolutionized, though only as a mean for an expedition against a foreign power, the act would be treason.

This reasoning leads to the conclusion that there is probable cause for the allegation that treasonable designs were entertained by the prisoner so late as July last when this letter was written.

It remains to enquire whether there is also probable cause to believe that these designs have been ripened into the crime itself actually levying war against the United States.

It has been already observed, that to constitute this crime, troops must be embodied, men must be actually assembled; and these are facts which cannot remain invisible. Treason may be machinated in secret; but it can be perpetrated only in open day, and in the eye of the world. Testimony of a fact which in its own nature is notorious ought to be unexceptionable. The testimony now offered has been laid before the supreme court of the United States; and has been determined, in the case of Bollman and Swartwout, not to furnish a probable cause for the opinion that war had been actually levied. Whatever might have been the inclination of my own mind in that case, I should feel much difficulty in departing from the decision then solemnly, this case could be clearly distinguished from it. I will however, briefly review the arguments which have been urged, and the facts now before me, in order to shew more easily the particular operation they have on my own judgement.

The fact to be established is, that in pursuance of these designs previously entertained, men have been actually assembled for the purpose of making war against the united states; and on the shewing of probable cause that this fact has been committed, depends the issue of the present enquiry. The first piece of testimony to be relied, on to render this fact probable, is the declaration of Mr. Swartwout, that "Colonel Burr was levying an armed body of 7000 men from the state of New-York, and the western states and territories, with a view to carry on an expedition against the Mexican provinces." The term "*levying*" has been said according to the explanation of the Lexicons to mean the embodying of troops, and therefore to prove what is required. Although I do not suppose that Mr. Swartwout had consulted a dictionary, I have looked into Johnson for the terms and find his first signification to be "to raise;" his second, "to bring together." In common parlance it may signify the one or the other. But its sense is certainly decided by the fact. If when Mr. Swartwout left Colonel Burr, which must be supposed to have been in June, he was actually embodying men from New-York to the western states, what could veil his troops from human sight. An invisible army is not the instrument of war, and had these troops been visible, some testimony relative to them could have been adduced. I take the real sense then in which this term was used to be, that Colonel Burr was raising, or in other words, engaging or enlisting men throughout the country described, for the enterprize he meditated. The utmost point to which this testimony can be extended, is that it denotes a future embodying of men which is more particularly mentioned in the letter itself, and that it affords probable cause to believe that the troops did actually embody at the period designated for their assembling, which is sufficient to induce the justice to whom the application is made to commit for trial.

I shall readily avow my opinion that the strength of the presumption arising from this testimony, ought to depend greatly on the time at which the application is made. If soon after the period at which the troops were to assemble, when full time had not elapsed to ascertain the fact, these circumstances had been urged as the ground for a commitment on the charge of treason, I should have thought them entitled to great consideration. I will not deny that in the cases of Bollman and Swartwout, I was not perfectly satisfied that they did not warrant an enquiry into the fact. But I think every person must admit, that the weight of these circumstances daily diminishes. Suspicion may deserve great attention, when the means of ascertaining its real grounds are not yet possessed, but when those means are or may have been acquired, if facts to support suspicion be not shewn, every person I think must admit, that the ministers of justice at least ought not officially to entertain it. This I think must be conceded by all, but whether it be conceded by others or not, it is the dictate of my own judgment, and in the performance of my duty I can know no other guide.

The fact to be proved in this case, is an act of public notoriety. It must exist to the view of the world, or it cannot exist at all. The assembling of forces to levy war is a visible transaction, and numbers must witness it. It is therefore capable of proof; and when time to collect this proof has been given, it ought to be adduced, or the suspicion becomes ground too weak to stand upon.

Several months have elapsed since this fact did occur, if it ever occurred. More than five weeks have elapsed since the opinion of the supreme court has declared the necessity of proving the fact if it exists. Why is it not proved?

To the executive government is entrusted the important power of prosecuting those whose crimes may disturb the public repose, or endanger its safety. It would be easy, in much less time than has intervened, since Colonel Burr has been alledged to have assembled his troops, to procure affidavits establishing the fact. If in November or December last, a body of troops had been assembled on the Ohio, it is impossible to suppose that affidavits establishing the fact could not have been obtained by the last of March. I ought not to believe, and I do not believe, that there has been any remissness on the part of those who prosecute, on this important and interesting subject; and consequently, when at this late period, no evidence that troops have been actually embodied is given, I must say that the suspicion, which, in the first instance might have been created, ought not to be continued, unless the want of proof can be in some manner accounted for.

It is stated by the attorney for the United States that affidavits can only be voluntary, the difficulty of obtaining them accounts for the absence of proof.

I cannot admit this position. On the evidence furnished by the very transaction of the attachment left by our Western for their Eastern brethren, we justly felicitate ourselves. How inconsistent with this fact is the idea that no man could be found who would voluntarily depose that body of troops had actually assembled, whose object must be understood to be hostile to the Union, and whose object was defeated and defeated by the very people who could give the requisite information.

I cannot doubt that means to obtain information have been taken on the part of the prosecution; if it existed I cannot doubt the practicability of obtaining it, and its non production at this late hour does not, in my opinion, leave me at liberty to give to those suspicions which grow out of other circumstances, that weight to which an earlier day they might have been entitled.

I shall not therefore infer in the commitment the charge of high treason. I repeat that this is the less important, because it detracts nothing from the right of the attorney to prefer an indictment for high treason should he be furnished with the necessary testimony.

CHARLESTON, *April* 8. The British sloop of war Favourite, captured on the coast of Africa by com. L'Hermite's squadron, has been recaptured off Surinam, by the frigate captain Cochrane.—She has resumed her station in the British navy, and is now commanded by Lieut. Baller.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—We are authorised to state, for the information of merchants and others trading to the province of Caracas, on the Spanish Main, that Augustin Madiz, at La Guira, is not to be considered as holding, at this time, any Consular or Commercial Agency from the government of the United States.

Extracts from late English Papers.

This day a Meeting of the Royal Society will be held, to vote a new Secretary, in place of the late Dr. Gray, when it is generally supposed Mr. Davy will be unanimously elected.—Another and more serious object will also engross them—the cancelling the whole of their proceedings, which announced the name of the *soidisant King of Brentford*, viz. Wirtemberg and Bavaria, as made by Bonaparte, and to substitute their proper and generally acknowledged titles in their place.

Countess Temple's dress was the most admired on the Birth-day, for richness, elegance, and taste. She wore *three yards diamonds*, valued at 90,000l. on her dress, besides those on her head and neck.

A number of women have attended within these few days at Earl Spencer's Office, to request permission to accompany their husbands to Botany Bay, who are Convicts. The Noble Earl has granted permission to a number of them to go.

A Rear-Admiral in the French service, and who has been upwards of a year and a half a prisoner of war on board the Sandwich, is an eloquent monument of French *fanfaronading*. During the short interval of Peace, in the Addington Administration, that Officer declared, *publickly* in presence of several of the most respectable naval and military characters of this country, that in the event of his being attacked by even a very superior force, (*he supposed Six to One*) he would not strike to the British; and he further insisted, that when a French ship of war struck, the Captain must be a *coward* by *inference!* All this, however, was nothing but *theoretical sneers*, for his 74 struck without firing a single gun to a British *frigate!!!*