MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXIII. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1807. Number 1145.

PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Honorable the Governor will receive all Gentlemen who may arrive at the Presidency, and such as have particular business with him, in the Government House in the Fort after Council, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

JOHN WARREN,
Aid-de Camp.

Fort St. George,
13th September, 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.

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 JAMES COX, late a Lieutenant in the First Battalion of the Sixteenth 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 Registrar 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, 2d September, 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 CHARLES JOHN RICAUD, deceased late a Lieutenant in the Second Battalion of the twenty-second Regiment of Native Infantry, in the Service of the Honorable the United East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, to be granted to him as Registrar 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, 12th September, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the day of the date hereof, application was made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, for Letters of administration of the Goods and Chattles which were of Charles Barnett deceased, who was late a Store Serjeant in His Majesty's 12th Regt. of Foot serving in India, to be granted to Eleanor Barnett as the widow and relict of the said deceased.

Wm. LIGHT, PROCTOR.

Fort St. George, 2d September 1807.

Navy Bills.

NOTICE is hereby given that Specie is required for the use of His Majesty's Squadron in India, for Bills upon the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy London, at Ninety Days sight, Tenders are to be delivered in to my Office on or before Wednesday the 25th Instant, on the envelope to my address must be Written" Tenders for Supplying Cash upon Navy Bills at Ninety Days Sight."

His Majesty's Naval Office
Madras 11th September 1807. } HENRY HALL
Acting Naval Officer.

For Sale

AN Elegant Open Carriage with a Pair of Elegant Horses. &c. complete.

The whole are warranted in every respect. Enquire at the Courier Press Office.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT THE GOVERNMENT GARDENS
On MONDAY the 28th Instant,
Sale to Commence
AT 1 PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
Being the Property of the Right Honorable
Lord W. C. BENTINCK,
VIZ.

A Large assortment of PLATE.
A Desert Service of WORCESTER WARE.
A Collection of BOOKS.
Old MADEIRA in Pipts and Bottles.
Chests of English CLARET from Sneyd, Newton and Carbonell.
HOCK and Different Liqueurs.
Two Pair of Strong Carriage HORSES.
Three Arabian Saddle HORSES.
An Arabian MARE.
A Europe Built COACH.
A Do. Do. CHAISE.
A Do. Do. SOCIABLE.
A Do. Do. CURRICLE.
A BUGGY.
A Sett of four Horse HARNESS.
A Do. of Carriage Do.
A Do. of Curricle Do.
Three Bengal PALANQUEENS.
AND
VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES.

** Catalogues will be distributed with as little delay as possible.*

N. B. J. DOBBIN begs to state, that no Articles can possibly be delivered, unless previously paid for, even to those Gentlemen with whom he has running Accounts, as the particular engagement, he has made of paying be Proper by, three days after the Sale, cannot admit of his giving credit.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN.

THE ELEGANT
PLATE,
FURNITURE,
Glass, China and Queen's Ware,
&c. &c. &c.
AND
A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION
OF
BOOKS,
BELONGING TO
His Excellency Lieutenant General
SIR JOHN CRADOCK, K. B.

CATALOGUES of which will be published and distributed.—Timely notice will be given when and where the Sale will take place.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow, Thursday, the 17th Sept.
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,
A LARGE
AND
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
BOOKS.
BEING THE PROPERTY OF
A GENTLEMAN,
ABOUT GOING TO EUROPE.

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

For Private Sale.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

THREE Strong Serviceable Camels.

For Sale

A Bay Pegue Horse with a New Canebodied Bandy on Horizontal Springs, & lined with grey Cloth—The Horse is a fast trotter—For Further particulars enquire of the printer of this Paper.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
This Day WEDNESDAY, the 16th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10 O'CLOCK,

A QUANTITY of Bengal Boot Leathers,—a quantity of Europe Boot Leathers, Soles &c.

A very handsome plated Tiffin Tray with Cruets &c. complete.

A Patent Organ in good order, a fine Toned Instrument with 4 Barrels, Drum and Triangle.

AND OTHER ARTICLES.

By Order of the Administrator,
TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
COL. WILLIAM CULLEN
DECEASED.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON.

On the 1st of OCTOBER, next,

THE Several *Indigo Works* the property of the deceased:

The Works are situated at Mulalore near Porronovo —Wnolchimoli near Cuddalore,—Ariapopa g,—Valvanore and Porcum.

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remainder on the 1st of December next; when the purchaser will be put in possession.

J. BRANSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public at large, that he will as soon for Sale on Monday the 21st Instant. The undermentioned Choice Selection of Europe Articles, brought on the Honorable Company's ships URIAH, by J. A. Cumberlege, Esq. Commander, and Mr. Stuart, Purser of the said ship.

Ale and Porter in Casks from Hodgson.
Port Wine from Gledstanes and Nisbet.
Rum Shrub from Harper.
Cyder and Perry from Stone. Lloyd and Co.
Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, Jams and Jellies and Tart Fruits from Hoffman.
Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar, Tongues Salted & Spiced Salmon &c. from Gordon and Dumont.
Bloom Raisins, French Plumbs,—Currants,—Scotch & Pearl Barley,—Oatmeal,—Chocolate, Cocoa, Macaroni, Turkey Figs, and Jordan Almonds from Robertson.
Essence of Spruce from Ward.
A genteel Assortment of Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew and Bristow and Motley.
A large assortment of Stationary from Longman and Co.
Gentlemen's Stout Leather Gloves, from Morris and Henderson.
Ladies and Gentlemens Silk and Cotton Hose, from Axe and Cox
Gentlemens Opera and Round Hats,—Youths, Boys and Childrens Hats from Barradaile and Co
An assortment of Superfine Colored Cloths from Clementson.
Billiard Cloth from do.
Hunting Saddles, Ladies Side Saddles, Chariot, Curricle and Bandy Harnesses, Watering Snaffle Bridles, Body Rollers, Bandy and Jockey Whips from Gibbon.
A large assortment of Queens Ware from Nash.
A choice collection of Books from Longman & Co.
Mogul Cards from Greenhill.
Harp and Violin Strings from Elias.
Boxes of Reeve's Colours.
Berrand Phial Corks from Freeman.
Hams, Pine, Glofter, Berkly and Bath Loaf Cheefes from Tye and Pearce and W. Evitt.
Bitters from Wryght and Co.
Boots and Shoes from Stunt.
Flannell from Morris and Henderson.

J. BRANSON, begs to add, that as he deals solely on Commission, it is out of his power to allow of custom to servants.

For Private Sale.

A Strong Iron Grey NUDGDA ARABIAN, of a Beautiful figure, he is Young, Warranted found and Quiet, together with a Fashionable BUGGY on TELEGRAPH SPRINGS, with Hood and Harness Complete, Price 480 Star Pags.

Enquire of the Printer of this Paper.

By order of the Executor.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN.

ON THE PREMISES,
On MONDAY the 21st Instant,
Between the hours of four and six in the Afternoon

ALL the Grounds and Buildings belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. THOMAS UMFREVILLE, situated in Popham's Street and Stringer's Street, which may be viewed, and further particulars known on application at J. DOBBIN'S AUCTION-ROOM.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY FRANCK & THOMSON.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY the 25th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A LACKERED Work Furniture, Plate, Glass and Earthen Ware, Brandy and Gin in 10 Gallon Kegs—Bottled Ale, Europe Bottled Coniac Brandy, Europe Butter in Jars, each containing 44 lbs. Gin in Small casks, Europe Bottled French Claret, Bengal Muslins, a few remaining candies of Bordawan Sugar, and several other Articles, the particulars of which will be mentioned in hand Bills.

MADRAS ASSEMBLY

THE Master of the Ceremonies, has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that the Sixth Subscription Assembly, will be held at the Pantheon, on Monday the 21st instant.

MARK ROWORTH, *M. C.*

September 11, 1807.

BOWYER'S LOTTERY

For the most Splendid Works
IN EUROPE.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Calcutta are informed that the few Tickets remaining on hand of Mr. Bowyer's popular Lottery may be had of Messrs. HOPE and CO, who are authorized and enabled to warrant that the Lottery would be drawn on the 14th April last; and of course that an account of the fate of the Tickets which may be purchased at Madras will very shortly arrive in India.

Not a day is therefore to be lost by those who would wish to possess the most splendid Book ever published in the World, and on which Book alone above 80 Thousand pounds have been expended.

Lottery of China Goods.

UTTRE OF ROSES
AND
TIMBER.

THE Commencement of the Drawing of the Second Class of the above Lottery is postponed from Thursday ensuing until Monday next the 21st Instant, in order that a regular drawing thereof, should begin and continue on Mondays and Thursdays in the Week until concluded. The Tickets left undrawn in the first Class, if not renewed in the Second, prior to the Drawing thereof, will consequently be precluded from any beneficial chance in such Second class.

A few Tickets of the above Lottery remaining unsold, may be had at the Office No. 109 Armenian Church Street.

J. J. SIMONS, AGENT.

MADRAS, *Sept.* 16, 1807.

For Sale on Commission,

BY R. MARRISON.

A Strong Arabian Horse, fast trotter, with a Neat light Bandy, Hood, and Harness Complete. For particulars apply to R. Marrison, Mount Road.

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

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1807.

Judicial Appointment.

Mr. I. B. G. P. Paske, Assistant to the Register in the Zillah Court of Vizagapatam.

Military Intelligence,

BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, August 26, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following promotions shall take place.

2d Regiment of Native Cavalry.

Lieut. M. Moncrieff, to be Captain Lieutenant vice Read deceased. & Cornet Edmund Wallace, to be Lieut. vice Moncrieff promoted—date of rank 15th August 1807

7th Regiment of Native Infantry.

[illegible] date of rank the 13th August 1807.

8th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Enfign George Ridley to be Lieutenant—date of rank 18th August 1805.

10th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Enfign Shirwood Walthy, to be Lieutenant—date of rank the 9th February 1807.

12th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Enfign S. W Steel, to be Lieutenant—date of rank 12th September 1806.

16th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Enfign J. E. Bolton, to be Lieutenant—date of rank 4th May 1806.

His Lordfhip in Council is pleafed to appoint Lieutenant Fair, of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry to act as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion of that Corps until further orders.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleafed to permit Lieutenant Colonel A. Cuppage, of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe in compliance with his requeft

Auguft 29, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleafed to direct that the following appointments fhall take place.

Captain Cotgrave, of Engineers, to be Superintending Engineer in the Northern Divifion of the Army, vice Norris removed.

Lieutenant Ravenfhaw, to be Engineer in Malabar and Canara, vice Cotgrave.

Lieutenant Cleghorn, to be Engineer at Vellore, Arcot, Chittoor and their dependencies.

Captain J. W. [illegible] 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Major of Brigade, to the Troops in Cantonment at Bangalore.

Lieutenant Cunningham, of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be deputy Judge Advocate in the Southern divifion of the Army, vice Whyte,

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY, SEC. to GOV.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

September 4, 1807

In purfuance of the Order of the Government under date the 1ft of November 1806, the following arrangement and diftribution to Stations of the Invalid Companies confidered as attached to Battalions of Native Infantry, is ordered to take place from the 1ft of October next.

STATIONS of COMPANIES.	Number of Companies at each Stations.	Battalions of Native Infantry to which the Companies are confidered as Attached.	REMARKS.
Arnee,	1	2d Battalion 14th Regt. Nat. Inf.	
Bangalore,	1	1ft do. 18th do. do.	
Coodapilly,	1	2d do. 8th do. do.	
Cuddalore,	1	2d do. 10th do. do.	
Cuddapah and Gurrumcondah,	1	2d do. 5th do. do.	
Chicacole,	3	1ft do. 11th do. do. 2d do. 17th do. do. 2d do. 21ft do. do.	
Chingleput,	1	1ft do. 12th do. do.	
Dindigul,	1	1ft do. 14th do. do.	
Ellore,	3	2d do. 9th do. do. 2d do. 19th do. do. 1ft do. 24th do. do.	
Guntoor,	1	1ft do. 17th do. do.	
Ganjam and Itchapore,	1	1ft do. 10th do. do.	
Gooty and Bellary,	1	2d do. 18th do. do.	
Kiftnagherry and Sankerry droog,	1	2d do. 4th do. do.	
Maſulipatam,	2	2d do. 7th do. do. 1ft do. 15th do. do.	
Madura and Ramnad,	2	1ft do. 7th do. do. 2d do. 16th do. do.	
Madras	3	2d do. 20th do. do. 1ft do. 25th do. do. 2d do. 25th do. do.	
Nagapatam,	1	1ft do. 20th do. do.	
Nellore,	1	1ft do. 22d do. do.	
Nundydroog,	1	1ft do. 5th do. do.	
Ongole and Cummum,	1	2d do. 15th do. do.	
Pallamacottah and Tinnevelly,	2	2d do. 3d do. do. 2d do. 6th do. do.	
Permacoil,	1	1ft do. 3d do. do.	
Poonamalee,	1	2d do. 2d do. do.	
Rajahmundry	1	2d do. 11th do. do.	
Samulcotta,	1	1ft do. 9th do. do.	
Seringapatam	1	1ft do. 2d do. do.	
Tanjore,	2	2d do. 13th do. do. 2d do. 24th do. do.	
Trichinopoly.	4	1ft do. 6th do. do. 1ft do. 13th do. do. 1ft do. 16th do. do.	
Vellore and Amboor,	2	2d do. 22d do. do. 1ft do. 4th do. do.	
Vizzagapatam,	1	2d do. 12th do. do.	
Vizianagram and Caſſimcottah,	1	1ft do. 19th do. do.	
Wallajahbad,	1	1ft do. 21ft do. do.	
TOTAL	46	1ft do. 8th do. do.	

The Officers Commanding Garrifons and Poſts in the ſeveral diviſions of the Army, at which Infantry Invalid are Stationed, are authorized to grant Paſſports to Individuals of the Native Infantry Invalid Eſtabliſhment, attaching them to the Companies or Stations they may ſeverally prefer of the above enumeration from the 1ſt of October next;—granting at the ſame time to each Individual a Certificate of the Pay he has received—a ſeparate Certificate of the period for which he has received Clothing or Compenſation in lieu of Clothing—and on each Certificate particularizing the Company and Station to which each Individual was attached prior to the tranſfer now authorized.

Rolls to be ſent to the Adjutant General's Office from each Station, ſpecifying the Names, Rank, Deſcription, former Company and Company to which each Individual has been tranſferred, under the preſent Order,—as ſoon as the allotment has been completed.

Signed J P, A, AGNEW, ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY,

[*Govt. Gaz.*

The Gentlemen of the Honorable Company's Service and Inhabitants of Madras attended at the Parade in Fort St. George on Saturday Morning laſt, at half paſt 6 o' clock; where the Chief Secretary to Government read the reſolution of the Honorable the Court of Directors for the Appointment of the Hon. WILLIAM PETRIE, Eſq. to the Proviſional Government of Fort St. George.

The event was then announced by a ſalute of 19 Guns from the Batteries, and three rounds of Muſquetry from the Troops of the Garriſon, aſſembled on the Parade in honor of the occaſion.

On Saturday laſt, a ſalute of 17 Guns was fired from the Ramparts of Fort St. George on the Arrival at the Preſidency of Lieutenant General M'Dowall, commanding the Center Diviſion of the Army.

Yeſterday evening, his Excellency Lieut. General Hewitt, Family, and Suite, proceeded through the Sea Gate to embark on board the Walpole, Indiaman, for Calcutta, —a ſalute of 17 guns was fired on the occaſion, from the ſaluting battery and from the ſhip, on his arrival on board.

We are happy to announce the capture of the Jaſeur French Brig Corvette of 14 guns, commanded by Lieutenant Balin, off the Nicobahs, on the 12th of July, by H. Majeſty's Ship BOMBAY, Capt. *Lye*.

Captain Lye diſpatched his prize for Penang, at which port ſhe has arrived.

On Monday 25 Augt arrived at Calcutta the American ſhip Telemachus, Captain Birchmore, from Rotterdam, the 15th of April.

Captain Birchmore confirms the late accounts of the defeat of Bonaparte.

The Ruſſians and Pruſſians, according to the lateſt intelligence received in Holland, were completely triumphant over the French Army, in Eaſt Pruſſia.

In one engagement fought the latter end of March, the French were ſtated to be defeated with great loſs, they were driven off the field of battle with the loſs of their Artillery, Camp Equipage, &c. &c. cloſely purſued by the Ruſſians during a retreat of three days.

Bonaparte was deſirous of continuing in winter quarters; but he was ſo much harraſſed by the Ruſſians, that he was every where obliged to fall back.

Captain Birchmore underſtood that the Emperor of Ruſſia had taken the field in perſon

Two Dutch frigates with about 600 troops on board, had eſcaped from the Texel, and made a deſcent upon the Shetland Iſland, and had poſſeſſed themſelves of the principal Iſland.

After keeping poſſeſſion of the Iſland for a ſhort time, it was re-captured by Volunteers from the Main land. Both frigates were ſtranded and ultimately deſtroyed.

It appears that the landing on the Shetland Iſlands was entirely accidental. One of the frigates got on ſhore, and was wrecked, when the ſeamen and troops made the beſt of their condition, landed and made themſelves maſters of one of the Iſlands without oppoſition.

Captain Birchmore declares that no newspapers or any political publications were allowed to be publiſhed at, and for ſome ſhort time preceding, the date of his departure, A ſtrong preſumptive proof of the diſaſtrous train of the affairs of Bonaparte in the field.

The Telemachus was embargoed at Rotterdam from the 1ſt of December till the 27th of February.—A number of Americans were thrown into priſon and others confined on board their ſhips.

The ſevere reſtrictions, the total annihilation of the trade of the Dutch, and the deſpotiſm of their new Goverment, had excited a general ſpirit of diſſatisfaction throughout the late United Provinces.

The Telemachus touched at Porta Praya in May, where they found a Britiſh fleet of 70 ſail of Tranſports, with an immenſe number of Troops on board, bound to the River Plate.

This arrival brings no Engliſh News—Captain Birchmore, ſpoke no other Engliſh Veſſels on his paſſage, except thoſe in Porta Praya Bay,

Off the Black Pagoda the Telemachus fell in with a large ſhip, ſuppoſed to be an Indiaman; and which fired a ſhot at the Telemachus—Captain Birchmore immediately bore down to her, and hoiſted his colours; after getting nearly along ſide of the ſuppoſed Indiman, ſhe fired ſeveral ſhots at the Telemachus, which dropped very near her; and then bore away.

We underſtand that Mr. Vanſittersz the Son of the late reſpected Governor of Chinſurah, is a paſſenger on board the Telemachus.

Captain Birchmore further ſtates, that during his reſidence at Rotterdam, a period of nearly four months, there was no commercial operation of any conſequence on foot—Coffee was the only article of Colonial produce at all in demand.—One ſhip of the line and two frigates, were the only Naval force at Rotterdam.

The embargo, which we mentioned to have been laid upon the ſhipping at Rotterdam, was ordered in conſequence of the ſmall expedition of 2 frigates, with troops. It was ſuppoſed that they were deſtined for the Weſt Indies.

King Louis is reported to be perſonally eſteemed by the Dutch. He is an unambitious Man;—amiable in private life, and in the adminiſtration of his Government, endeavours to ſoften the rigorous ſyſtem preſcribed by Bonaparte.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, April 18, 1807.

"I have enclofed the Sentence of a Court Martial which ended here yeſterday; it has excited much converſation here; ſix priſoners were examined for the proſecution, who came purpoſely from America, on which account the trial was delayed ſeveral months."

At a Court Martial aſſembled on board the Ship Gladiator, in Portſmouth Harbour, on the 16th and 17th of April, 1807.

PRESENT

Admiral Montagu,—Rear-admiral Sir Iſaac Coffin, Bt.
Captain Lawford, Captain Linzee Gower,
—— Irwin, —— Boyle,
—— James Briſbane, —— Reginald Baker,
—— Somerville, —— Nefham,
—— Bettefworth, —— Daniel M'Leod,

to enquire into the conduct of Captain Henry Whitby, late of H. M. Ship Leander, who by order of Captain John P. Beresford of H. M. Ship Cambrian, about April laſt, then Commander of H. M. Ships and Veſſels on the Halifax ſtation, was directed to cruize off New York, for the purpoſe of gaining information, and who by a letter dated the 6th of May laſt, to Capt. Beresford repreſented, that on the 26th of the preceding month ſeveral Veſſels were coming down for the Light-houſe, near New York, and as they obſtinately perſiſted, in not attending to the firſt ſhot fired from the Leander, and endeavoured to haul from her, when cloſely purſued, ſeveral of the ſaid Veſſels were boarded, and among the number that did not bring to, was a Coaſting Sloop, on board which it appeared by various letters and papers tranſmitted by Capt. Berresford to the Admiralty, an American Seaman was unfortunately killed, by a ſhot fired from the Leander or from ſome other of H. M. Ships and Veſſels, then under the orders of Captain Whitby, the Court having enquired into the conduct of Captain Whitby, for violating the Neutrality of a ſtate in Amity with His Majeſty, and for having on the 25th of April laſt, within the Waters and Juriſdiction of the United States of America, unlawfully, wilfully and of malice aforethought, cauſed a ſhot to be fired from H. M. Ship Leander, into a ſhip or veſſel then being and ſailing within the ſaid Waters and Juriſdiction of the ſaid States of America, whereby one John Pearce, a Citizen of America, then being on board the ſaid Ship was feloniouſly killed and murdered, and having heard the Evidence in ſupport of the Charge, and by Captain Whitby in his defence, and having maturely conſidered the whole, were of opinion that the charge had not been proved and that Captain Whitby *was acquitted.*

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

"Banks of the Elbe, April 1.

"We ſtill remain in entire ignorance concerning the more recent operations of the armies in Pruſſia. Our lateſt accounts direct our attention to the ſiege of Dantzic, which is the more important, as this city contains immenſe ſtores of proviſions, and to the diviſion of the Great Army under Maſſena, which had aſſumed a threatening poſture.

"In the mean while our intereſt is divided, and turned to the Eaſt, by the news from Conſtantinople. Unleſs we are again deceived by falſe intelligence, the Engliſh Miniſtry have at length rendered moſt important ſervice to the good cauſe, far beyond what ſubſidies and blockades can effect, by detaching Turkey from the ſide of France, and leaving Ruſſia free to diſpoſe of all its force in Poland.

"I refer here to the intelligence in the *Altona Mercury*, and *L'Abeille du Nord*.

"The Hamburgh Correſpondenten caſts diſcredit on the news, by obſerving that it is not confirmed by the *Vienna Gazette*; but it is believed by the Engliſh diplomacy in this neighbourhood.

"There is no news of importance, except what is ſaid to come from Conſtantinople.

"One of our Journals ſays, that the laſt intelligence from Gjacka is, that on the invitation of the French commiſſaries to the Emperor of China, to make war on Ruſſia, after a conſultation and deliberation of ſix days, he gave for anſwer, 'We maintain ourſelf honeſtly, and ſtay at home.'

"What a ſatire on our manners that this ſhould appear ridiculous!

"P. S. I have ſince been aſſured, that the intelligence from Conſtantinople was brought by a courier to the Engliſh Reſident in Holſtein, and that the information is already tranſmitted to England.

"I ſhould not forget to obſerve, that the partizans of the French do not fail to ſpread reports of negociations for peace being now pending in Eaſt Pruſſia. There are not wanting perſons who credit this, and who thus account for the inactivity of the armies; but it is not the general opinion."

Extract of a private Letter from Altona dated March 17.

The ſituation of affairs in Poland and Eaſt Pruſſia has aſſumed a more favourable aſpect. The French have found it neceſſary to retreat, and are ſeeking ſafety in Brandenburgh and Berlin, where the head-quarters of Napoleon are ſaid to be tranſferred. If report ſpeaks true, in the memorable battle of Eylau, Bonaparte was wounded in the back; and, although his head-quarters were pretended to be at Oſterode on the 8th, there are perſons here who actually ſaw him at Thorn. He is ſaid to be at variance with moſt of his General Officers, ſeveral of whom have left the army in diſguſt with his proceedings. On the night of the 9th inſt. a cloſe carriage paſſed through Magdeburg, which, it is reported, contained a Field Marſhal (Bernadotte) whom the Emperor Napoleon has accuſed of traiterous practices with the Auſtrian Genera, Baron Vincent.

...ening private letters have been re... ...ceived, with the ...flame that the Russians have their ...ed, with the ...ar Warsaw, and that the French ...ad ...ceed pu... have been completely defeated near Thorn, by the combined Prussian and Russian army: the latters is said now to consist of 100,000 men.

"It is reported, on the authority of private accounts from Berlin, that Gen. Ondinot, commanding a corps of Grenadiers, has gone over to the Russians, near Ostrolenka, with 5000 grenadiers, having been peremptorily ordered by Buonaparte to make an attack at a time when neither he nor his corps had any subsistance for 36 hours.

"The Russian army has, since the battle of Eylau, been encreased to near 300,000."

CAPTURE OF MONTE VIDEO.

We are indebted to a Correspondent on the spot for the following communication :—

"After the breach was entered, the troops had to leap down 15 or 16 feet. However, part of the 95th or Rifle Regiment, took possession of the chapel, mounted the roof, and ran up the Citadel. In the church there was great slaughter, as a number of Spaniards had taken refuge there, after firing upon our troops.

"Every faction spirit prevailed in the place. The Viceroy was rapidly advancing with 4000 Cavalry, and was accompanied by the French Minister, who was his Chief Counsellor. The Governor was also advised by a Frenchman named Modelle, who, on account of his having lost an arm, was better known by the name of 'Manco.' These persons, and some renegadoes, were the rulers of two factions. Sir Samuel Achmuty sent in a flag of truce, or rather endeavoured to send one in, on the evening previous to the storm; but, with the utmost insolence, it was not allowed to be received. After the storm however, the Governor endeavoured to procure terms, but was answered by our General in a manner becoming the character of the British nation. It is said, we lost four hundred men, killed and wounded, in the storm. Indeed, when we consider the breach, the difficulties of approach, and, even when the summit was gained, the great depth of the descent, it cannot be wondered at. Poor Colonel Vassel, who died on the 7th, was universally lamented. Most of the Spanish troops whom I have seen, appear a squalid set of wretches, old and infirm; and many of the Officers, who are men of 60, 70, and even of 80 years of age, are volunteers.

"Never were more zeal and bravery shewn than by our forces, nor did a greater cordiality ever subsist between the Army and Navy. The highest praise is due to the latter, for their exertions in carrying materials for forming batteries, dragging guns through heavy, deep, sandy roads; as well as their being formed into a brigade, and armed with pikes and cutlasses and working the batteries under the immediate direction of Captain Donelly, of his Majesty's ship *Ardent*, whose indefatigable exertions, skill, and judgment, were of the utmost utility in overcoming every difficulties. He must have been of infinite service to Sir S. Auchmuty, with whom he constantly remained at head-quarters.

"The general conduct of the Spaniards is highly inimical to the British. Their antipathy is universal; and nothing could shew this disposition more strongly, than the horrid treatment of our wounded, on the 20th of January, the day of the sortie: many of them, were afterwards hacked and mangled with knives; but some of our seamen are recovering from wounds inflicted in this manner.

"The treacherous villains, however, after the capitulation or cessation of firing, set fire to a remarkably fine frigate, and two gun-brigs, in the harbour, which blew up. They were soon prevented from doing any more mischief, by the strenuous exertions of the Officers of the Navy, who dashed with their boats into the harbour. The utmost endeavours are making to send an expedition against Buenos Ayres: but it is doubtful whether operations will commence prior to the arrival of Colonel Craufurd, who is daily expected from England.

"It would be unjustful not to mention the laudable exertion of the battalion of Royal Marines, under Captain Lolington, attached to the brigade of Seamen, or Royal Blues, under the immediate command of Captain Donnelly, who used every endeavour to preserve the distinguished character they possessed. The most lively marks of regret were visible throughout the whole of the squadron, on finding that, notwithstanding every means was adopted which could be divised, the ships, nay, not even the gun-brigs, could approach the shore sufficiently close to be of any annoyance to the enemy, or support to the Army.

"Our Cavalry are daily procuring horses; but, in general, they are poor, half-starved, weak animals. However, it is to be hoped we shall have a respectable force. Indeed, it is imagined that our Cavalry, and Left Brigade, will proceed by land to Colonia de Sacramento, and drive away any of the enemy's force skulking in that quarter. The naval arrangements are not yet known; but with heartfelt pleasure I can assure you, our force, naval and military, is in the highest state of health, and the climate is most salubrious, and provisions are in vast abundance.

"Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, of the 40th Regiment, who was killed on the first landing of the troops in Carnbas Bay, was a most gallant Officer. In the last moments of his existence, surrounded by some of his brave but fad companions, he was heard to exclaim, '*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*'

"The 87th Regiment, which was posted near the North Gate of Monte Video, and scaled the walls, were the troops which entered the breach when the gate, was chiefly, if not altogether composed of very young men, who had been lately fed, and never before were in action. Animated, however, by their brave Commander, Lieut. Colonel Butler, they were soon taught to despise all danger, and distinguished themselves in the most ... manner.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, of the 11th and Lieutenant-Colonel Vassal, of the 38th, were mortally wounded while they were gallantly leading the troops to the assault. They were both carried to the same house. Lieut.-Colonel Vassal, who was in another room, died the first. On his corpse being brought through the chamber in which Colonel Brownrigg lay, and who had then but a few minutes to live, he exclaimed "There goes a brave soldier, and I shall soon follow him.

List of PRIZES *taken at Monte Video, 3d of Feb.* 1807.

La Paula, a King's ship, of 22 guns, very old, and badly stored.—El Principe de la paz, an Indiaman, mounting 20 guns, very old, unrigged, has a few stores; fitted as a prison ship, 650 tons.—La Princessa, an Indiaman of 650 tons, pierced for 28 guns, not rigged, no over-head.—La Fuerte, a King's ship, pierced for 28 guns, about six years old, has been blown down on one side, and is ready to be blown down on the other; under the well found.—La Heroi, a brig of war, of 20 guns, about six years old, well fitted, and in tolerably good condition; her sails and rigging on shore.—Los Dolores, a King's schooner, pierced for 10 guns, is about five years old, and tolerably well found.—La Paz, a King's schooner, pierced for 10 guns, about three years old, sails on shore; is coppered, and pretty well found.—Name unknown, a merchant brow, about 300 tons.—Name unknown, a merchant brig, about 180 tons.—Nelly, a ship of about 400 tons, nearly new.—Jelly Tar, a brig of war pierced for 14 guns.—Name unknown, a flout built snow, of about 200 tons, laden with salt.—Merchant schooner, new, of about 60 tons, laden with spirits and sundry merchandize.—Name unknown, ship of 22 guns, new, of about 400 tons.—Name unknown, ship of 24 guns, of about 350 tons.—Name unknown, ship of about 350 tons, three years old, well found.—Princess of Monill, Ship of about 1000 tons, very old.—La Flor del Mar, a Merchant Ship, of about 270 tons.

Arrivals,—Lt. Cols. Long, 3d Regt. N. I. and Gibbs, of H. M. 59th Regt.—Captains Lenthart, 25th Lt. Dragoons, John Campbell, 59th regt. Conran, 25th Lt. Dragoons, M'epherton, 12th regt. and Keith, 83d regt.—Lieutenants Seclonah, 80th regt. Hay, 34th regt. Moore, 1st bat. 13th regt. I. P. Knott, 1st bat. 21st reg. J. Wahab, 17th regt. Kennedy, 25th Dragoons, & J. Scott, 2d bat. 15th regt. Cornet Mafell, 25th Lt. Dragoons, and Mr. John Alexander, Cadet.

Departures.—Lieutenant Moore, 1st bat 13th regt. Trichinopoly; and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Spears.

Calcutta.—August 27.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. E. Barnett, Assistant to the Collector of Dacca.

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

The Right Honorable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Captain Barry, of His Majesty's First Ceylon Regiment, and Lieutenant Phillips, of the 1st Battalion 26th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be his Aides de-Camp.

R PARRY,
ec. Mil. Dep.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Madras and Europe, on the Honorable Company's ships Marchioness of Exeter and Dover Castle.

Per Marchioness of Exeter, CAPT. NASH.

To Fort St. George :—Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Johnston,—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Marriott, of the Madras Establishment, Capt. Anderson, of the 94th Regiment, Mr. Conductor King.

To Europe :—Mr. W. P. Multon, Assistant Surgeon of the 23th Native Infantry,—Mr. T. Horriett, Second Lieut. of the Bombay Marine, Mr. Alexander Gordon.

CHILDREN :—Miss Hester Maria Harington; Miss Charlotte Harington; Miss Elizabeth Smith; Miss Eliza Frances Anstey; Miss Anne Middleship; Miss Christiana Gordon Rogers; —Master James Eliot, and Master John Jervis Anstey.

Per Dover Castle, CAPT. RICHARDSON.

To Fort St. George :—Lieutenant Roberts, of the Madras Establishment, Lieutenant Gloster, of His Majesty's 12th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant James Goulthawke, of the 94th Regiment, Mr. Thomas Archer, Assistant Surgeon of the Madras Establishment, Mr. Dean.

To Europe :—Mrs. Mc. Innes, Mrs. Jones, Lieutenant and Adjutant D. Mc. Innes, of His Majesty's 22d Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant J. B. Glew, of H. M. 53d Regiment of Foot, Lieut. Martin Sayer, of H. M. 53d Regiment of Foot, Mr. Edward Burnett, Conductor of Ordnance, Mr. George Smith, Children :—Miss Nancy Mc. Innes, and Master William Nelson Hedger.

Extract of a letter from Jessore, dated August 15.

"We have seen appearance of a plentiful crop of Indigo; though was district on account of the river not rising at its usual time; we are much later than in general. Last ... this letter, the Country was all under water; we this year it is at least six feet within its banks."

Bombay,—August 28, 1807.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Thomas T Roberts to the situation of Linguist, in the Hindostannee and Mahratta Languages to the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment of Native Infantry,

The Governor in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieutenant Andrew C. H. Lamb, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment of N. I. Linguist, in the Hindostannee Language to that Corps.

ROBERT GORDON,
Adj. General.

On Wednesday last a salute of nineteen guns was fired on the receipt of the intelligence that Lord MINTO had arrived at Calcutta and taken his seat as Governor General of India.

SEPTEMBER 2

Yesterday morning an hored in the harbour, the Honorable Company's ships Devonshire, captain James Murray, and Charlton, captain Wood, direct from England without having touched at any intermediate Port. They sailed from Portsmouth on the 18th of April last, under convoy of His Majesty's ship Jupiter of 50 guns, captain Baker, in company with the Steady Man of War Brig, seven transports with troops on board, a whaler, a merchant ship and schooner.

On the 15th June, in latitude 5. 3 S. longitude 22. 30 W. the Airly Castle and Hawkesbury, Indiamen, took leave of the fleet for St. Helena. The Surat Castle, Indiaman, the Whaler, the Merchant ship and one of the transports, and convoy of the Steady Brig, also left the fleet—the Surat Castle, for Rio de Janeiro, in consequence of having sprung a leak—the Whaler &c. for Rio de la Plata.

On the 13th July, in latitude 34. 50 S. longitude 8. 14 E. The remaining six transports quitted the fleet for the Cape of Good Hope.

On the 17th August, the Devonshire and Charlton parted from the fleet in latitude 5. 14 S. longitude 59 40 E. and proceeded their voyage to this port.

BY THE DEVONSHIRE.

Colonel Oakes, Mrs. Oakes, Miss Oakes *child*, Mrs. Smith, Master Smith Miss Sandwith, Miss Capon, Miss Johnson, Mr. Shewbrick, *Senior Merchant*, Messrs. Williams, Marriott, & Bird, *Writers*, Messrs. Bayley, W. F. Robertson, Waite Frafer, and Collis, *Cadets*, Mr. Whigham, *Assistant Surgeon*, Messrs. Harwood, Blackar, Partelon, Walker, *Free Mariners*, Mr. John Turing, Captain Maclean, H. M. 78th Regiment, Lieut. Cameron, H. M. 78th do. Ensign Dale, H. M. 84th Regiment.

BY THE CHARLETON.

Major H. Orme, *Bombay European Regiment*; Lieutenant J. Hill, *B. N. I.* David Miller, *Free Mariner*; Mrs. S. Hill; Miss A. Whightman.

Extract of a letter dated on board his Majesty's ship Grampus, Captain Tait, off Cape Comorin August 10th, 1807.

"We experienced more difficulty in getting an offing off Bombay than I ever met with before, it was noon the day after we sailed before we got into thirteen fathoms water.

The Carnathem and Taptee, we left sight of in the night which must have proceeded from a bad look out on their part, as the Grampus fired guns, & burnt blue lights or rockets every hour after dark; and the two following days we stood to the Northward the whole of the ebb tide, in hopes of falling in with them; the other two ships I suppose owing to being badly manned, manage very indifferently and fall miserably heavy, particularly the Lushington, the ship we were led to believe a prime sailer in a squall the night before last the Spencer lost her mizen mast and jib boom, the Lushington her foretopmast and mainstop gallant mast, and the Anna her mizen topmast, and mainstop gallant mast.

The Metcalf and Grampus were the only ships that escaped without receiving any injury. It is but justice to Captain Hines, to say that the Metcalf is remarkably well managed, and they are in every respect exceedingly attentive.

I shall forward this by the Metcalf with whom we part Company off Point de Galle—we are now in sight of the land above Cape Comorin and have the Lushington, Spencer, Bombay Anna and Metcalf with us, and the American that left Bombay at the same time is in sight.

Extract of a letter dated on board the Honorable Company's ship Travers off Point de Galle, 12th August 1809.

There is a ship now in sight supposed to be the Metcalf we have not seen the Grampus since we left Bombay, nor any of the other ships except the Carnathen, which is now in company. We are all well on board."

The night after leaving Bombay we were obliged to anchor, and in consequence we lost one of our anchors, for fear of missing the tide."

Ceylon—2d Sept. 1807.

CEYLON INTELLIGENCE.

Columbo, 2d September 1807.

POINT DE GALLE, August 25th—Passed H. M. Ship *Kassel*, having under her Convoy the Bombay Fleet for China, consisting of 8 Country Ships, and the H. C. Ships *True Briton*, *Britannia*, *Nottingham* and *Scaleby Castle*.—This Fleet left Bombay on the 14th ultimo and brings no news.

August 26th H. M. Ship *Dedoigneuse* B. Proctor Esq. Captain, left Mocha about July 20th, at which place there was a Report current of the English having landed in Egypt and in possession of Alexandria, that they had several Skirmishes with the Turks—This intelligence came from Suez via Judda to the English Banians.

TRINCOMALE—Arrived August the 13th, His Majesty's Ship *Powerful* Captain R. Plampin from a cruize.

THE TIMES—APRIL 17.

We have received Dutch Papers to the 14th, Paris to the 9th, and Hamburgh to the 4th instant. They furnish many interesting and important articles; among the rest, the sixty seventh Bulletin, and a Message of Buonaparte to the Senate.

The Bulletin is dated Osterode, March 25, at which time no general engagement had taken place. The investment of Dantzic was completed on the 20th ult. when the communication between that city and the sea was cut off. A Prussian outpost was surprised and routed, with the loss of several prisoners. In the evening, a strong crops from the garrison attempted but unsuccessfully, to retake the post from which they had been expelled in the morning. In this effort, according to the French account, the Prussians lost several hundred prisoners, and some artillery. There is nothing of greater interest in the Bulletin. The French boast of the formidable state of the works which have been thrown up on the Narew and Vistula for the protection of the army.

The Message of Buonaparte, dated from Osterode the 20th ult. and laid before the Senate on the 4th inst. contains unforgetable proofs of the immense losses which his armies have sustained, and of the difficulties in which he is involved. Before the first three months of 1807 are expired, he finds himself under the necessity of calling out the conscription for the year 1808. The ostensible motives for this tyrannical and vexatious proceeding are developed in his Message, the Address of the Arch-Chancellor, and the Report of Berthier, the Minister at War. The real causes are to be sought in the losses of the French army, the encreasing danger to which it is exposed, and the determination, perhaps, of Buonaparte, to contend for the Sovereignty of the continent on the Banks of the Vistula. It is evident, that he is apprehensive of some unpleasant consequences from the rigorous execution of this odious measure. Hence the extraordinary indulgence with which the youthful victims of his wild and insatiable ambition are to be treated at the outset. Instead of immediate exposure to toilsome and tedious marches, like the sacrifices of the present year, they are to be subjected to no greater hardships than that of learning the necessary discipline in their own fields and habitations. It is by such deceptions and sophistry that a veil is endeavoured to be cast over the tyrannical character of a proceeding which, we make no doubt, has created universal consternation throughout France, and struck more terror into its trembling population, than an irruption of the Cossacks, of whose ferocity they have heard so much, would produce.

Among other reasons for having recourse to the conscription, we had an extraordinary levy of two hundred thousand men in this country mentioned, alluding, we suppose, to the persons who are to be called out and disciplined under the training Act. We scarcely expected, after expressing such a perfect contempt for the volunteer army of this country, Buonaparte would become alarmed by our partial *levy en masse*.

What relates to the re-establishment of peace is the most important part of this message. Buonaparte, who is become wonderfully pacific of a sudden, thanks to the valour of the Russians, and the skill of their commander, offers peace to England and Russia upon the conditions which they lately rejected. It seems he is even disposed "to restore tranquillity to the eight millions of people he has conquered, and to replace the King of Prussia in his capital." We suppose there is some allusion in this to the terms lately offered to his Prussian Majesty, and which he is said to have rejected.

The intelligence from various quarters, respecting the passage of the Dardanelles, confirms the account as inserted in this Paper yesterday, that it was made with scarcely any loss on our part. The English squadron, consisting of the Royal George, Windsor Castle, Canopus, Pompee, Repulse, Thunderer, and Standard, men of war, four frigates, and several fire ships and bomb vessels, passed through on the 18th of February, with a strong breeze from the South, overwhelming the Turkish fleet, of one sail of the line and six frigates, which attempted to dispute the passage, and came to an anchor within cannon shot of the Seraglio, on the evening of the 20th. Negociations immediately commenced, which were continued until the 3d of March, without being brought, according to the Paris news of the 8th instant, to a successful issue. The Porte was making some shew of defence, but the consternation in the capital was excessive. A Russian Squadron was in the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Canal, through which it was expected to pass, for the purpose of forming a junction with the British squadron, as soon as intelligence of its arrival off Constantinople should be received. Some light vessels, it appears, were sent forward for that purpose as soon as our squadron came to anchor.

(Continued after Poetry.)

RECIPE TO MAKE A FRENCH LEGION OF HONOUR.

Select some fit tools
From Philosophy's schools.
Well vers'd in the laws of *Sabinism*;
Who can chatter, read, write,
Turn black into white,
Cheat, flatter, cajole, and petition;
Take Mountebanks, preacers,
Fops, fiddlers, and dancers,
So volatile, verfatile, nimble;
Pimps, parasites, spyers,
Apostates, rogues, liars,
State coblers, and knights of the thimble.
Take impious bravadoes,
Malvert renegadoes,
Who laugh at religion so hearty;
Take infidel priests,
Half men and half beasts,
But staunch friends to great Bonaparte.
Take pomp, pride, and puff,
With tinsel enough,
To gild, and to make them go down;
Take treachery, Knavery,
Poverty, slavery,
Rape, murder, and warlike renown.
When thus you have done,
Take folly and sun,
Treville, Ganthemore, and Arthur O'Connor;
Blend all in a mass,
And the *mixture* will pass
For a modern French Legion of Honour!

(continued from the 3d page.)

The French head quarters continued at Osterode so late as the 28th ult.; nothing of importance had occurred between that time and the publication of the Bulletin.

On Thursday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a Message arrived at Windsor, with despatches for his Majesty, from Ministers. The Messenger travelled with the greatest speed possible, with four horses, and the chaise entered the town of Windsor with such great velocity, that one of the wheels came off, and the chaise was overturned. The Messenger was got out without any material injury.

Government, we are assured, are determined to give all possible support to our brave Allies, who have hitherto been left unencouraged by *"all the Talents,"* in fighting the battles of Europe.

MORNING POST—APRIL 17.

The Thanks of both Houses of Parliament were last night unanimously voted to our brave Countrymen in arms, who so finally distinguished themselves in the assault and capture of Monte Video. The merit of the victors, great as it was, must be viewed as materially enhanced, when the circumstances attending the enterprize are taken into consideration. In few instances have "*All the talents*" shewn themselves more entitled to that mixture of detestation and contempt with which they are now generally treated, than in the shocking proof of negligence and incapacity recorded of them in the *Extraordinary Gazette* upon this subject. An expedition has been sent from Great Britain *to seek its fortune* in countries beyond the Atlantic Ocean, without a supply of ammunition sufficient for a seige of a few days! Such a circumstance, before our hopeful "*Broad Bottoms*" became seated in power, would have been considered impossible. If such absurdity were quite harmless, it would be perfectly ridiculous; but the dreadful catastrophe of which it has in this instance been the immediate cause, admits of no emotion short of the liveliest indignation. Near 500 British soldiers, and a constellation of gallant officers, have been the victims of this unparalled conduct of *The Talents* in the War Department. How long shall we have to rue the effects of their misconduct in every department! The brave Sir S. Achmuty simply tells us, that many reasons induced him not to delay the assault, though he was aware the troops would be exposed to a very heavy fire in approaching and mounting the breach; and these reasons are amply explained by the gallant Admiral, his colleague, who states, that the ammunition, including what some *merchantmen* had for sale, would not have furnished a further consumption for more than two days! This requires no comment. On the one hand, the certainty of a great sacrifice of blood for the immediate capture of the place; and on the other, the inevitable failure of the expedition, if the seige should be protracted *only two days!* These were the evils which the folly of the Government left to the choice of our gallant Commanders! They resolved and acted like Britons, and we come off with the loss of *five hundred men only!*—If the attack had not succeeded, the dreadful consequences, the entire destruction of our army, or its necessary flight, might, indeed, have exaggerated our sufferings or our disappointment, but could have added nothing to the guilt of the late Ministers. Lord Grenville, in reply to Lord Galloway, said he should not shrink from inquiry upon this subject.

LONDON—APRIL 15.

Important Intelligence from the Continent.

Yesterday morning Lieutenant Von Peterdorff arrived at Mr. Secretary Canning's office, with dispatches from the head-quarters of the Russian army. He left Memel on the 24th ult. arrived at Gottenburgh on the evening of the 29th, and sailed the morning following, in the *Lord Nelson* packet. We understand he has brought the important intelligence, that the enemy, as the date of the last accounts, were retreating across the Vistula, while the greater part of the Russian army had advanced beyond the Passage.—Several smart actions had taken place between the advanced corps of the hostile armies, invariably terminating to the disadvantage of the harrassed and dispirited enemy, but no result of substantive importance had been attained.

M. Burin, a Swedish Officer, also arrived yesterday, at the Office of Mr. Secretary Canning. He was the bearer of Dispatches, which, although the contain no military intelligence, are understood to be of considerable importance.

Lord Grenville Leveson Gower, who negociated the former treaty with the Court of Russia, wear happy to find, is appointed to succeed the Marquis Douglas, as his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Petersburgh.

The 1st Battalion of the 6th Regiment, 1200 strong; the 12th, and the 1st Battalion of the 16th Regiment, and now in Deal Barracks, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation early in the ensuing month.

The 7th Battalion of the King's German Legion, at Ramsgate, and the 8th, at Margate; the two corps of German Cavalry, at Canterbury; and, in fact, all the divisions of the Legion have received orders to prepare for Continental duty.

The 2d Battalion of the 2d Regiment of Guards and the 1st Battalion of the 3d, now at Chatham; the 1st Battalion of the 43d, now at Hythe; the 12th, 13th, and 14th Light Dragoons, with the Blues, Greys, Bays, and Inniskillens are amongst the Corps under orders for that continent.

To-morrow the 2d Battalion of the 90th Regiment, will leave Hortham for Portsmouth, there to embark.

The 2d Battalions of the Scotch Royals, 34th and 56th Regiments, with reinforcements for the Regiments in India, are under orders of embarkation.

The Transport Board is in treaty for transports for the conveyance of troops to the Cape, the West Indies, and Halifax, as well as to the continent.

Letters and Papers from Holland to the 8th instant have been received. They make no mention of the reported defeat of the Russian army on the 23d or 24th ults. and we are, therefore, inclined to hope that the rumour will prove entirely void of foundation. A letter from Rotterdam states, that between the 1st and 17th of last month 37,000 French Troops crossed the Vistula, to reinforce the Grand Army, and that a decree was issued on the 19th, by Bonaparte, at Osterode, imposing a duty on the importation of certain articles of colonial produce.

Accounts from the Prince of Wales's Island reached a merchant House of great respectability in the city, stating the capture of a Spanish register ship, with upwards of a million of dollars on board, by the *Phaeton* frigate.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, it is said is among the most indignant at the factious attack of the late Ministers on his Majesty's Prerogative, and is resolved to give every support in his power to his Majesty's present Government.

Another considerable draft from the Militia is said to be in the contemplation of Ministers.

COPY OF THE CORONATION OATH.

"Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this kingdom of England, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same?"

"I solemnly promise so to do."

"Will you, to the utmost of your power, cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?"

"I will."

"Will you, in the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the *Protestant Reformed Religion*, established by the Law? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and clergy of this Realm, and to the Churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain unto them, or any of them?"

"All this I promise to do."

The ceremony of the distribution of the insignia of the Dutch Order of Merit, took place at the Hague, on the 16th ult. A tripod, in the form of an alter, supporting the Bible was erected at the foot of the throne; each person who was to receive the order, on being called by the grand Chancellor of the Order, advanced to it, and kneeling, placed his hand on the bible, saying at the same time "I swear it." He then rose, and advancing to the second step of the throne, received from the King the insignia of the Order.

ARRIVALS FROM FRANCE.

An English Cartel arrived at Plymouth on Friday, with twenty-three passengers, who have been liberated from French prisons. Amongst the number are—

From *Brest*—Captain Robinson, of the merchant service.

From *Verdun*—Mrs. Wilson, of Exeter; Mrs. M'Mullen, Mrs. Robertson and two children; Mrs. Shields and child; Mrs. Gerratt three children, and a servant; Mrs. White, and Mrs. Mount and daughter.

From *Arras*—Mr. A. Knowd, of Tottenham Court Road; and Mrs. M. Barrett, of the Hotwells Road, Bristol.

Some of the passengers report, that before they quitted Morlaix, they were searched, and every letter or paper taken from them.

The Ladies from Verdun, and Captain Robinson say, the Gens d'Armes were the only Soldiers they saw on the road, all the regular troops in France having been ordered to the army.

The people in France are greatly dissatisfied with Bonaparte; the reverses which he has experienced on the Vistula were freely spoken of, and wholly imputed to his want of conduct and discretion. The recent levy of one in seven has disgusted all ranks.

There are in prison at Arras, two hundred British Seamen, 400 boys, and 135 Officers, passengers and masters of ships, on their parole.

The crew of the *Blanche* frigate were met on their route to Arras; the officers of that ship are ordered to Verdun.

PARIS, *April* 4.—The inhabitants of Moscow having a great confidence in General Kamensky, and his recal having excited murmurs amongst them, the Emperor Alexander ordered his Minister, M. De Budberg, to write the following letter to the Governor of that city, which was there published:—

Copy of the letter from M. Budberg, Minister of his Imperial Majesty, to M. the Governor of Moscow.

"MONSIEUR, "Petersburgh, Jan. 20

"His Majesty the Emperor has ordered me to transmit to you the news of the melancholy events which befel our army during the time that General Kamensky commanded it, in order that the public may be informed of them. His Majesty having appointed him General in Chief of the army against the French, conformed himself in that respect to public opinion, by placing all his hope in the valour and experience of that General. At his departure from hence, he was entrusted with the necessary authority, such as the confidence reposed in him required. At his arrival at the army on the 20th of December, Count Kamensky, knowing that the enemy had made preparations to attack him in full force, changed, all of a sudden, the position chosen by General Benningsen, and by so doing, exposed the army to frequent attacks on its march. General Buxhoeden had received orders to advance with his whole corps to the support of the right wing; but at almost the same moment, General Kamensky ordered him to retire, with every possible expedition, to our frontiers, even abandoning his cannon. After that, when Benningsen's army had gained a victory over the enemy, General Kamensky accused General Buxhoeden for not coming up to his assistance. The circumstance, however, which created the greatest astonishment, was, that having drawn up his army in line the evening before the battle, General Kamensky then gave up the command of it to the oldest General, informing General Benningsen of his departure on account of his wounds, and ordering him to retire to the frontiers. He then set out for Grodno.

"Such unexpected conduct at the commencement of the campaign, which, with better dispositions, might have covered our army with laurels, and given a turn more fortunate to the interests of our country, have forced his Majesty the Emperor to recal General Kamensky, and to give the command of the army to General Benningsen. He has also recalled General Buxhoeden.

"In short, I have to apprise you, with the greatest possible regret, that it is only the confidence of our soldiers in their Generals, and the skilful dispositions of General Benningsen, which have saved our army in the presence of an enemy much more numerous.

"In this manner, the expectation of His Majesty, and of all the nation, has vanished in a few days, by the inconceivable conduct of Gen. Kamensky."

A letter from Barbadoes says, "The only thing engaging the attention of the inhabitants here just now, is a Portuguese Guineaman, of 250 tons, which left the coast with seven hundred negroes, and came to this place in distress, having thrown overboard 200 of her slaves to prevent the others from starving. She was from Angola to Para.

The King's eye sight, we are rejoiced to find, is considerably improved. Indeed his Majesty has of late sufficiently evinced that his sight is perfectly *clear*, and that he can *see* into the *designs of his enemies*, however artfully they may be laid.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

ENGLISH COSTUME

A HALF DRESS.—As prepared for the Duchess of Roxburgh, under the immediate direction of her Grace.—A petticoat and tunic of the clearest French Cambric, vandyked all round with the same; the tunic cut in the form of a crescent in front, closed on the left side with a tassel, and continued in a point nearly to reach the Bottom of the petticoat, where it finishes with a tassel as above. Long sleeves, vandkyed at the wrist, with full tops terminated with a band of openhems, or lace; front of the waist wrapt to the left side, where the tunic closes. Imperial chip hat, of a light lead-colour, turned up in the form of an arch over the left eye; a band of shaded velvet, with waving brush feather of correspondent hues. Necklace of pearl, linked with dead gold. The unique, and much admired muff and tipper, formed entirely of shaded Turkish feathers, patronized and adopted by the princesses, and now the distinguishing appendage of all Ladies of rank and elegance.

A LADY IN HER OPERA BOX.—Her dress a round robe of pliant white sattin, made to fit close to the form; trimmed round the bottom, hosom, and sleeves, with gold brocade ribband. The Curacoa turban, of white sattin embroidered in spots of raised gold; confined on the forehead with an indian bandeau of the same composition. Necklace, one row of fine brilliants, from whence is suspended a most curious Egyptian amulet. Earrings and bracelets to correspond. Hair closely confined under the turban behind, and worn in irregular curls in front divided over the left eyebrow, so as to discover the temple. Rose-wood Opera fan, with mount composed of military trophies in transparencies. White kid gloves and shoes.

Gold Mine in India.—The sand of the rivers of Poniacer, Palaur, and Cargoory, in India, has long been celebrated for the quantity of gold found in it, so abundant in fact, that after heavy floods, grains of gold were constantly found in the ears of paddy, on the banks of the rivers:—Representation on the subject having recently been made to the Madras Government, they sent Captain J. Warren to Ootcotta, to survey that district, and the result has been the discovery of a tract about forty-five miles in length, along the Yena Batterine Conda Hills, abounding with gold.

PRICE OF STOCKS—LONDON, 17th APRIL.

3 per cent consols at 62½

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Letter signed an ANTI-REVOLUTIONIST has been received, but a press of intelligence obliges us to postpone its insertion.

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.
Sept. 9	85	87	88	85
10	84½	86½	86	86
11	84	87	88	85
12	86	87	86	85
13	84	85	84	83
14	84	85	84	83
15	83	83	83	82

10th, Slight rain in the Evening.
14th, Hard rain in the Night.
15th, Hard rain in the Forenoon & Evening.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

At Tutacorin, on the 11th Instant, Lieut. Geo. Moor, to Miss H. Dieman

MADRAS BIRTHS.

On the 11th instant, the Lady of Alexander Anstruth, Esq. of a Son.

On the 6th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Palin, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst. Mrs. Hope, of a daughter

At Pondicherry on the 26th Ult. the Lady of John Campbell, Esq. of a son.

BENGAL MARRIAGE.

On the 25th August Captain James Miller, to Miss P. A. Scott.

BENGAL BIRTH.

On Wednesday the 12th Augt, at Kissengunge, the Lady of Lieutenant Gwatkin, of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 13th Augt. Mrs. Brooks, of a Daughter.

Lately at Benares the Lady of Samuel Ludlow, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of that Station, of a Daughter.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On Monday evening, the 24th instant, William Jackson, Esq. Register of the Supreme Court of Judicature, one of the Attornies of the said Court and Attorney to the Honorable East India Company. A gentleman esteemed for the strictest honour and integrity, both in public and private life.

On the 26 Augt. Mrs Sarah Dixon, Sister of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Hardwicke.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 2nd of March Countess Dowager of Dalhousie.

On the 11th—Vice Admiral Inglis.

On the 13th—Pelwan Oglan, the noted Turkish Rebel.

On the 3d of April Earl Cadogan.

At her father's house, Marine Parade, Brighton, in the full bloom of youth and beauty, Miss Harriott Paff (Niece of the late Col. Parr of Madras); she possessed, in a superior degree, those accomplishments, which embellish the manners, and every virtue, and goodness, that adorn the mind, were hers.

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* PAINTER *who will 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.

Madras,—September 16, 1807.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *April* 14.

WHITEHALL, April 14.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Sir Thomas Manners Sutton Knight, one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Manners, of Foston, in the county of Lincoln.

April 3, 1807.

Baron Rehausen, his Swedish Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at this Court, has this day delivered to the Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Note announcing the Blockade of the River Peene by the Naval Forces of his Swedish Majesty.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE.

Galatea, Coast of Caracca's, Jan 22, 1807.

SIR,

Yesterday morning we discovered, from the masthead, a sail in the S. E. steering from La Guira, and soon compelled her to another course for Barcelona; about noon, it was mostly calm, when she appeared to be a man of war, and, by her manœuvre, an enemy: she had now the advantage of us by a breeze, and with her lofty flying sails and sweeps, was leaving us fast. At two o'clock her top-gallant sails were scarcely above the horizon, but in a situation between the ship and the coast, that still afforded me hopes of her, by co-operation of the boats; they pushed off, under the direction of the first Lieutenant, William Coombe, manned with five officers, fifty seamen, and twenty marines; and, after rowing twelve leagues in eight hours, (part of the time under a burning sun,) they came up with her, going with a light land breeze about two knots. Having first hailed her, our brave fellows instantly attempted to board on both quarters, but by the fire of her guns, which had been all trailed aft in readiness, and having to combat under every disadvantage, with more than double their numbers, were twice repulsed by them. The boats now dropped, and poured through her stern and quarter ports a destructive fire of musquetoons and small arms, that cleared the deck of many of the enemy, who were all crowded aft; when, after an arduous struggle (*third time*) for footing, our men rushed aboard, and in a few minutes drove all before them; the bowsprit and jib-boom were covered; some flew aloft, and others below; the captain and most of his officers were lying wounded on the deck, leaving the remainder of this handful of men in proud possession of the French Imperial corvette, Le Lynx, of fourteen 24-pounder carronades, and two long nine-pounders, chasers, pierced for fifteen guns, and manned with one hundred and sixty-one men commanded by Monsieur Jean Yarquest, with dispatches from Guadaloupe to the Caracca's: she is two years old, and a well equipped fine vessel, in all respects, for his Majesty's service.

At the head of our invaluable men's names, who fell in this quarter of an hour's sharp contest, stands that of the Second Lieutenant, Harry Walker, of his third wound; of the Officers commanding our five boats, only Lieutenant Gibson was unhurt. It may be unnecessary to add Lieutenant Coombe's report, that every man did his duty—I am satisfied they did.

(Signed) GEO. SAYER.

To Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir A Cochrane K. B.

A List of killed and wounded Officers, Seamen and Marines, on board the Galatea and Le Lynx.

Killed on board the Galatea.—Harry Walker, second lieutenant; George Vincent, seaman; John Muldron, ditto; Thomas Whetridge, ditto; Robert M'Cann, ditto; Frederick Plank, ditto; James David Nicholls, ditto.

Severely wounded on board the Galatea.—William Coombe, first lieutenant; Barry Sar field, master's mate; Robert Jodbie, petty officer; William Cock, seamen; John Fox, ditto; William Weir, ditto; Robert Haynes, ditto; William Mills, ditto; Richard Bartlein, private of marines; Henry Thompson, ditto; David Jones, ditto.

Slightly wounded on board the Galatea.—John Green, master's mate; R. Berry, petty officer; Rober Bailey, seaman; Thomas Whitaker, ditto; George Griffiths, ditto; Thomas Jones, ditto; James Bog, ditto; John Chapmen, ditto; John Norris, ditto; John Lewis, ditto; Thomas Gordon, private of marines.

Total, 9 killed and 22 wounded—31.

Killed on board Le Lynx.—The Third Lieutenant, 15 Petty Officers, seamen, and soldiers.

Wounded on board Le Lynx.—The Commander Mons M. Yarquett, and the First Lieutenant, (both badly); 4 officers; and 14 seamen and soldiers.

Total—14 killed and 20 wounded (most of them badly)—34.

(Signed) GEO. SAYER.

Foreign Intelligence.

Sixty-seventh Bulletin of the Grand Army.

"Osterode, March 25.

"On the 23d instant, at three in the afternoon, the general of division Gudin, taking advantage of a fog, made a sortie with his division and infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and six pieces of cannon, in order to carry a redoubt thrown up by General Dupas. This redoubt, which was open, without palisades and without cannon, was defended by a company of Voltigeurs, of the 55th Regiment of the line. The immense superiority of the enemy had no effect upon these brave men; being reinforced by a company of Voltigeurs of the 4th of the line (Light Infantry), under Captain Barral, they repulsed all the attempts of the Swedish Brigade. Fifteen Swedish soldiers reached the parapet, but there found their death. All the enemy's attempts were equally fruitless. Sixty two dead bodies of the Swedes were buried at the foot of the redoubt. It is supposed that 120 were wounded, and 50 were made prisoners, though there were not more than 150 men in the redoubt. Several Swedish Officers were found among the dead, distinguished by their military decorations. This instance of bravery has attracted the Emperor's attention. His Majesty has sent three Orders of the Legion of Honour for the companies engaged. Captain Drivet, who commanded on this weak redoubt, highly distinguished himself.

"On the 20th, Marshal Lefevre ordered the Brigade under General Schramm to cross over from the Island of Nogat, in the Frisch Haff, in order to cut off the communication between Dantzic and Weichselmunde. These orders were carried into execution at three in the morning. The Prussians were routed, and 3800 of them fell into our hands.

"At six in the evening, the garrison of Dantzic sent out a detachment of 4000 men to retake the post; but they were repulsed, with the loss of some hundreds of prisoners, and one piece of cannon. General Schramm had under his command the 2d Battalion of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, and several Saxon Battalions; who distinguished themselves. The Emperor has sent three Orders of the Legion of Honour to be distributed among the Saxon Officers; and three more for the privates, Subalterns, and to the Major who commanded them.

"In Silesia, the garrison of Niess has made a sortie, but fell into an ambuscade. A regiment of Wirtemberg cavalry took these troops in flank, killed 50, and made 60 prisoners.

"The winter in Poland seems to have resembled the winter at Paris, that is to say, variable. It freezes and thaws in alternate succession: However, we have the good fortune not to have any sick in the army. On the contrary, all accounts agree that the Russians have a great number of sick. The army remains tranquil in its cantonments. The works which compose the *tete du pont* of Sierock, Modlin, Prag, Marienburg, and Marienwerder, are every day becoming more formidable; and the magazines are organized, and are every where receiving provisions. Three hundred thousand bottles of Bourdeaux wine were found at Elbing; and though each bottle cost 4 francs, the Emperor paid that price to the merchants, and ordered the wine to be distributed among the army.

"The Emperor has sent the Prince Borghese upon a mission to Warsaw."

Sixty eighth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

"Osterode, March 29.

"On the 17th of March, at three o'clock in the morning, the General of Brigade Lefevre, Aide-de-Camp to Prince Jerome, posted near Glatz, in his way to Wunchelsburg, with three squadrons of light horse and the Taxis regiment of light infantry, when 1500 men, with two pieces of cannon, made a sortie from the place. Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard immediately attacked and drove them back into Glatz, after having taken 100 soldiers, several Officers, and the two pieces of artillery.

"Marshal Massena is gone from Willenberg to Ortelsbourg, and forced an entrance there for the division of Becker's dragoons, which he has reinforced with a detachment of Polish horse. There were some Cossacks at Ortelsburg, and several attacks were made, in which the enemy lost 20 men.

"General Becker, as he was coming to resume his position at Willenberg, was attacked by 2000 Cossacs. An ambuscade of infantry was formed, into which they fell, and lost 200 men.

"On the 26th, at five o'clock in the morning, the garrison of Dantzic made a general sortie, which proved very fatal. It was repulsed on all sides. A Colonel, named Cracaw, who had a command, was taken with 400 men, and two pieces of cannon, in an attack made by the 19th Regiment of Chasseurs. The Northern Polish Legion conducted itself in an excellent manner, and two Saxon battalions distinguished themselves.

"As for the rest, there is nothing new. The lakes are still frozen; though there is some appearance of the approach of spring."

POLAND.

Extract of a Despatch from General Benningsen

"Koningberg, Feb. 10.

"General Sedmoradzky, who has just effected a junction with the army, has brought with him 1,400 Prussian prisoners, from 2 to 3000 Frenchmen, and a great deal of baggage, which he has taken from the enemy. The retrograde march of Bonaparte rather resembles a flight than a retreat. It is solely to the swiftness of our Cossack's horses that we are indebted for the enormous quantity of prisoners that have been daily made since the battle of Eylau. The day before yesterday they took 200, yesterday 150, and today 385, 4 officers, besides baggage-waggons, forage, and provisions. Every thing that we can come up with is taken. The French soldiers dying of hunger and fatigue, no longer feel a disposition to defend themselves. At the mere sight of our troops, they throw away their arms, and demand bread. My advanced posts are already at Liebstadt. The whole army is in full march. My head-quarters alone remain at Koningsberg, as my ill health and the extreme fatigue I have undergone, compel me to take a few moments of repose here. I set out to-morrow. The Prussian division, commanded by General Plantz, is at the extremity of my right wing on the heights of Brandeberg. General Sedmoratzky, and General Lestocq, form together my left wing. The Grand Army is in the centre; and in this order we advance towards the Vistula, embracing Thorn on one side, and Elbing on the other. I hope my troops will soon shew themselves on the other side of that river. In the mean time, my advanced guard, reinforced by General Platow's Gossacks, a considerable part of whom, have already reached their destination, pursue the enemy with relaxation, and harrass them by their petty warfare, which is as strange to them as it is advantageous to us."

"CONSTANTINOPLE, March 4.

"Admiral Duckworth having passed nine days before the capital of Turkey, and the negociation between the Ambassador M. Arbuthnot and the Ministers of the Porte being broken off, the English fleet unexpectedly set sail in the morning of the 1st inst. and under favour of a strong northerly wind, steered, towards the Upper Dardanelles, for the Black Sea. However, this fleet again altered its course, suddenly tacked, and after this manœuvre, *traversed* the sea of Marmora, and steered towards Burfa, upon the Asiatic coast opposite to Constantinople. It then came to anchor near the island Kalolemus, and took in provisions and fresh water. The Turkish squadron, which has returned from the Bosphorus, has formed a junction with the vessels lately fitted out, that lay off the arsenal and Tophana. These ships, forming together about 15 or 20 sail, under the Captain Pacha, or the Turkish Grand Admiral, are gone in quest of the English squadron. The crews of the Turkish vessels are mostly composed of Janissaries. It is generally expected, that we shall very soon hear of a naval engagement.

"The Duke De Richlieu is upon the march from the borders of the Black Sea, at the head of a considerable body of Russian forces, collected by him in the Governments of Odessa and Taganrock.

"The Russian Admiral Serawin has sailed for the Archipelago, with a strong division of his fleet, which has been considerably reinforced, since the commencement of this year. He may easily form a junction with the English vessels, which Admiral Duckworth left cruising off Tenedos. It is thought the Russian Admiral means to threaten Smyrna; it is well known he has a number of land forces on board."

OSTERODE, *March* 4.—Yesterday an attack was made upon every point of the Russian advanced posts. Marshal Ney, supported by General Mirabel's division, and some other corps, entered Guttstadt by force, where they seized 16,000 rations of bread, 15 tons of meal, 400 sacks of oats, &c. Marshal Soult passed the Passarge near Liebstadt, and approached Worinditt; today his head quarters are at Deutreichsdorf, on the other side of the river. The Prince of Ponte Corvo advanced at the same time against Mohlsack, after having crossed the Passarge near Holland. It is thought that the Emperor, after giving the Russians this new lesson, will order his troops to retire into winter quarters. The 3d corps of the army, whose head quarters are to-day at Liebstadt, was to act as a corps de reserve, but its services were not wanted.

ANCONA, March 7.—The Russian Commanders of cattaro and corfu have addressed Proclamations to the Greek inhabitants of Albania, the Morea, &c. calling upon them to take arms in defence of their Religion, for the re-establishment of their ancient liberty, and to make common cause with

the Ruſſians; but the Pachas are on their guard; they ſtrictly obſerve their conduct, and have declared that they will puniſh in the ſevereſt manner every inſurrectional movement.

Frankfort, March 15.—For ſome days paſt there has been a report of a three-fold alliance between France, Perſia, and the Porte. Some ſay it is already ſigned by the two latter Powers, and that France will accede to it.

"FROM THE LOWER ELBE APRIL 7.

"We have received intelligence from Koningſberg of the 28th ult. A deſperate affair has occurred between the Pruſſians and the French, in the environs of Guttſtadt. The Pruſſians forced their way into that town twice, but were repulſed each time.

"There has been a report within theſe few days, that the French had entered Dantzic; but it wants confirmation.

"PARIS, April 9.

"According to Imperial Decrees of the 26th of March, Breſt and Antwerp have been declared in a ſtate of ſiege, and the Senators Aboville and Ferino appointed to the command of theſe places: they are to have all the land & marine forces under them, and are excluſively charged with the ſuperintendance of the Police in the interior.

The news from Vienna continues to wear the moſt pacific complexion. We are aſſured that Baron St. Vincent's miſſion to Warſaw has had the happieſt conſequences, and that Auſtria will now exert all her influence at St. Peterſburgh to induce Ruſſia to make peace: but, ſay theſe advices, if, contrary to all expectation, the efforts of the Court of Vienna are not crowned with ſucceſs, Auſtria will be more determined than ever to remain neutral during the preſent conteſt.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 12.

CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Brand roſe and ſtated that he meant to confine his motion to the circumſtances under which the late Adminiſtration had been diſmiſſed. He regarded the pledge which had been required as totally unconſtitutional. He concluded by propoſing to the Houſe a reſolution which he thought no good man could reſiſt, no man of common ſenſe find fault with, and no patriot deny; and with that ſentiment he ſhould move—

"That it is the firſt duty of the reſponſible Miniſters of the crown, to give ſuch advice to the King as the courſe of circumſtances may require for the welfare and ſecurity of his Majeſty's dominions: and that it is conſiſtent to the principles of the conſtitution to be reſtrained, therefrom, by any pledge expreſſed or implied."

Mr. Lamb ſeconded the motion.

General Crawford objected to the motion, and reprobated conceſſions to the catholics, as dangerous to the country and the conſtitution. He was of opinion, however, that ſome indulgencies might be granted in caſes of urgent neceſſity.

Mr. Hall ſupported the motion, as did *Mr. Whitbred Keene*, who contended that exiſting circumſtances had borne out the late Miniſters in the line they purſued. Had they ſubmitted to the pledge that was intended to be impoſed upon them, they would have been culpable in the higheſt degree.

Mr. Wharton oppoſed the motion.

Mr. Fawkes differed in many reſpects from ſome Gentlemen who had gone before him in debate, as he conſidered the queſtion to be, not what was the conduct of this or that Miniſter, but whether we ſhould have a conſtitution or not? He gave his decided ſupport to the motion.

Mr. Oſborne oppoſed the motion, and moved, that the other orders of the day be read.

Mr. Baſſard ſupported this Amendment.

Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald ſpoke in ſupport of the original motion, and warmly vindicated the conduct of Miniſters.

Sir Thomas Turton argued, that were the houſe to adopt the reſolution originally moved, they would invade the prerogative of the crown. He was therefore determined to vote for the amendment.

Mr. Curwen felt himſelf bound, from his regard for the conſtitution, to ſupport the original motion.

Mr. Tufnell ſpoke on the ſame ſide.

Mr. Fuller ſupported the amendment.

Mr. Plunket made an eloquent ſpeech for the original motion. He obſerved, that it ought always to be the object of the Government of this country to unite all deſcriptions of people. He foreſaw much miſchief in Ireland from the recent events which had taken place in this country. He would be charged, perhaps, by the Hon. Baronet (Sir T. Turton), with a diſpoſition to act on his own prophecy. He was prepared, however, to meet the taunts and obloquy which might be caſt upon him. He was diſcharging a ſolemn duty to the empire, in warning it of its fall, before it might be too late to guard againſt the blow which might be aimed at it by the enemies of the catholics, as well as of the Proteſtants—thoſe demons who were ready to avail themſelves of every opportunity which might lead to the ſeperation of both kingdoms. He could not find words to expreſs his feelings, or to convey to the Houſe the danger which he apprehended from the conſequence of the preſent change.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Perceval) aſſerted what he had formerly ſtated, that the Bill lately brought in never would have ſatisfied the catholics, and that nothing ſhort of allowing them to be repreſented by catholic biſhops in the houſe of Lords would content them. He went over the whole of Lord Howick's ſtatement, and contended that the King was placed in ſuch a ſituation by his late Miniſters, that he had no alternative but to diſmiſs them. He alſo maintained that his Majeſty had no adviſer with reſpect to the pledge which he had thought fit to demand.

Mr. Grattan took a view of the Bill which had been withdrawn, and ſhewed that it was only a part of that amelioration which had been promiſed to the catholics of Ireland at the time of the union.

Dr. Duigenan oppoſed the Bill in a very long ſpeech, in which he inveighed ſtrongly againſt the Bill which had been introduced, and depreciated all further conceſſions to the catholics. The object of theſe people, he ſaid, was to form Ireland into a Republic, under the protection of France. A Noble Lord, he ſaid, had attempted to ſubvert the Proteſtant religion.

Lord Howick called the Learned Doctor to order, and inſiſted that he ſhould name the Noble Lord to whom he alluded.

There was immediately a loud cry of *Name! name him!*

Several Members ſpoke on the ſubject of order. At laſt Dr. Duigenan [illegible] ſo harſh an expreſſion as ſorry he had uſed [illegible] argued that the conſtitution

Sir *Samuel Romilly* [illegible] if any Miniſters gave a pledge would be deſtroyed [illegible] had been demanded of his friend of the kind which h[illegible] owledged that the King had near him. He ack[illegible]ting his own Miniſters. He the right of appoin[illegible]ils councils a man whom that might even call to h[illegible] ſince declared had not their houſe had not lon[illegible] *(general cry of Hear, Hear!)* His confidence. *(un[illegible]certainly by law do this; but* Majeſty might [illegible] it were reſponſible for it, and thoſe who adviſ[illegible]made ſo. It might, perhaps, be ſaid ought to be cenſure of the houſe had been in ſome that this ca[illegible]ſtigated, by the party alluded to having degree mi[illegible]d and acquitted; yet, notwithſtanding been trie[illegible]rial, none of his noble or honourable this acqu[illegible]vinced ſufficient courage to come forfriends ha[illegible]that thoſe reſolutions be reſcindward and mov[illegible]ough theſe circumſtances might ed. How[illegible]ever, th[illegible]ſes, he could not anſwer tend to mitigate the [illegible] enter another houſe, how that Noble Lord coul[illegible]round him; with and ſee the countenances of all [illegible] out reading that awful ſentence of "Guilty upon my honour."

Mr. S. *Stanhope* here ſpoke to order, on the ground that Sir S. Romilly was doing what had juſt been cenſured in Dr. Duigenan.

Mr. *Ward* reminded the houſe, that the ſpeaker had determined that Dr. Duigenan was not out of order.

Sir S. *Romilly* then proceeded with his ſpeech, and made an eloquent appeal to his Right Hon. friend (Mr. Perceval) on the miſchievous conſequences which might flow from his conduct, if he were ſucceſsful in reviving religious animoſities in this country.

Mr. Bathurſt ſaid, this was the firſt time, under the change of Miniſters, in which the conduct of the Sovereign had been ſo directly called in queſtion; but, from the direction given to the debate, it was impoſſible not to involve in it that Auguſt Perſonage, and indeed it muſt be the caſe, when the crown was in the peculiar ſituation of ceaſing to have adviſers. There was indeed a rule, expreſs or implied, that the name of the Sovereign ſhould not be uſed to influence diſcuſſions in Parliament; but in a caſe of this nature it was neceſſarily infringed. As to the abſtract queſtion itſelf, there was no doubt that no ſuch pledge as was referred to could be conſtitutionally given; yet, attending to the nature of the Royal prerogative, he ſaw no neceſſity for entering into the inquiry, unleſs the houſe was confident that it would lead to the diſcovery of the adviſers of his Majeſty.

Sir *Peter Murray* concurred in the ſentiments expreſſed by Mr. Bathurſt, commenting with much aſperity on the reflections thrown out by Sir S. Romilly on the caſe of Lord Melville.

Mr. *Whitbread* ſupported the original motion, in a moſt able ſpeech. With regard to the caſe of Lord Melville, he obſerved that the queſtion was not whether that Noble Lord, being acquitted, was admiſſible to the Royal councils, but if he, with the reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons could be placed in that ſituation of confidence. If this introduction of his Lordſhip was adviſed by the preſent Miniſters, they had adviſed that which was extremely diſreſpectful to the Houſe. When it was propoſed to addreſs the Throne praying that his Majeſty would diſmiſs Lord Melville from his preſence and councils for ever, Mr. Pitt ſaid, that it was giving unneceſſary pain to an individual already ſufficiently afflicted ſince as long as the reſolutions of the Houſe remained on the Journals, he could not be received in the confidence of the Sovereign. He (Mr. Whitbread) put this ſituation to an indignant People. What proſpect of advantage Parliament could have with Miniſters acting under ſuch diſcordant principles upon a matter of vital importance, he would leave to others to determine. It had been ſaid, that this was not intended as a ſolitary vote. No doubt it was not: it muſt be followed up, and quickly too, by other reſolutions. It had been objected that the houſe ſhould interpoſe on this occaſion, by a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Bathurſt.) It was neither unuſual nor unconſtitutional for it to interfere, and give it advice to the crown in affairs of ſuch high importance. He entertained a high reſpect for moſt of the Members of the late adminiſtration, but whatever might be his opinion of them, the queſtion was not now who ſhould be Miniſter, but how we ſhould beſt uphold the Britiſh conſtitution.

Mr. *Roſe* ſaid, that the pledge from the late Miniſters was called for when they were in office, and therefore the advice to demand it could not be aſcribed to the preſent adminiſtration.

Lord *Howick*, in a long ſpeech, repeated a great part of the ſtatement he formerly made, reſpecting the circumſtances which led to the late change of adminiſtration. He obſerved that he knew there were adviſers of the crown on that occaſion, and this was a time in which it was his duty to ſpeak out. Pains, he was convinced, had been taken to poiſon the Royal mind. He knew not what advice was given, but this he knew, that on the Saturday preceding the change, Lords Eldon & Hawkeſbury were afterwards ſent for to Windſor. They were therefore the reſponſible adviſers of the crown.

Mr. *Canning*, in a ſpeech of conſiderable [illegible] oppoſed the motion, and denied that his Ma[illegible] preſent Miniſters, who were not more than [illegible]ught in power, could be juſtly charged wit[illegible]ſponſibility for the diſmiſſal of his Majeſty's [illegible]ſent Miniſters, which had been a meaſure [illegible]ved on ſix weeks ago. He would not diſavow [illegible] he joined with his late friend Mr. Pitt, in the [illegible] of what was called catholic emancipation, and he could [illegible] approved the ſubſequent conduct of that illuſtrious perſon for though he had quitted pow[illegible] becauſe he could not carry that meaſure [illegible]e way he will ed, yet ſo far from feeling [illegible]ſelf bound, as a individual Member of Parliament, to perſevere preſſing it, contrary to the wiſh of his Sovereign he had pledged himſelf [illegible] to urge it more, long as he ſhould conceive [illegible] Majeſty's mi averſe to it. For the advice reſtoring Lord Melville to his Majeſty's councils, was re[illegible] to take his ſhare of reſponſibility. He alſo to the conference which Lord Eldon had with Majeſty previous to the change; an obſervation that it was well known that the interview place on a very different ſubject. This mo[illegible] he obſerved, might be carried, no Miniſter might be tormented by a ſeries of vexations queſtions. Parliament might be againſt them, ſtill there was the reſource of an appeal to the country, and perhaps he would feel it to be his duty to adviſe his Sovereign to make it.

Lord *Henry Petty* roſe for the purpoſe of ſetting the houſe right as to the queſtion. He truſted no circumſtance, no menace, would prevent the houſe from declaring their opinion, on a great conſtitutional point, and defending and ſtanding by the conſtitution. It was not a fact that this was a queſtion between his Majeſty and his late Miniſters. It was a queſtion of a more ſerious nature; a queſtion involving that great principle of the conſtitution, recognized ſince the happier days of the revolution, namely, that the King could do no wrong, and that his Miniſters ſhould be reſponſible for the advice they gave him, or ought to have given him. His Lordſhip concluded a ſpeech of uncommon vigour and ſpirit, with expreſſing his confidence that the houſe would ſtand by the principle he mentioned.

The queſtion being loudly called for, the houſe divided on the amendment to the original motion.

While the Members were in the lobby, Lord Howick requeſted their attention; he ſtated there were two motions before the houſe; the firſt that the other orders of the day be now read upon which they were then dividing; the ſecond would be upon the original motion. Should he, as they truſted they would, negative the firſt and carry the original queſtion, it would then be perhaps neceſſary to propoſe an Addreſs to the throne, to meet the threat which had been thrown out that evening, a threat unexampled in the annals of Parliament.

The reſult of the diviſion, as the queſtion was put on Mr. Oſborne's amendment, was

Ayes	258
Noes	226
Majority	32

The Houſe adjourned at half paſt ſix in the morning.