SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1810.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS,

April 10, 1810.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT'S LETTER.

The House having waited some time for the appearance of the Honorable Member in his place (Mr. Wynne) who last night moved the adjournment of the debate on Sir Francis Burdett's Letter to the Speaker, read to the House yesterday;

Mr. Curwen at length moved the Order of the Day.

The Speaker observed to the Hon. Member that the present delay was only matter of courtsey to the Hon. Gentleman who had not attended in his place, and who was expected to open the debate, and bring forward some motion on the subject.

Mr. Curwen of course declined pressing, for the present, the Order of the Day.

After a further delay till half past five,

Sir John Newport rose, and observed, he did not see the necessity for keeping the business of the House any longer in suspense on account of the absence of the Hon. Member who moved to adjourn the debate last night. He had not then pledged himself to bring forward any motion on the subject; and it would be found when the Hon. Member should come to his place, that he would not consider himself as bound to make any.

The Speaker said, that at this time of the evening, it was not necessary any longer to defer proceedings: and he put the question "that the Order of the Day be now read." It was "that this letter do lie on the table." He then put the question that the adjourned debate be now resumed.

Mr. Curwen was satisfied that in the observations which he had to make to the House he should not be misunderstood, as intending any undue compliment to his Majesty's Ministers: but the crisis was one which required unanimity, and he was not willing to draw back from his share in strengthening the hands of Government. He had always been a friend to moderate reform; he was so still; but he thought thought that minor questions should not now be brought into consideration. His Majesty's Ministers had a right to use his Majesty's force in executing the arrest. It appeared that the Hon. Baronet's first letter was part of a system which he had been determined to adopt in all its parts and bearings. If the House had passed over that Letter of Sir Francis Burdett, it was now clear that they should have had to meet further attacks; it was now the time to rally round the Minister. *(Hear!)* So far for what was past. He should now come to the subject immediately before them. No man could now think that, whatever might have been the popular objects of Sir F. Burdett they were now pushed to an extreme which must forfeit the respect of that House. It was of no avail to say that the Hon. Baronet had been hurried forward by any casual warmth of the moment: for the man who could be so inflamed by any power of circumstances was unfit to be looked up to by the House or that country. In the violent opinions which the letters of Sir F. Burdett had endeavoured to propogate respecting this House, he (Mr. Curwen) could not believe him sincere; and whatever Hon. Members on the same side of the House might think of Administration, there could be no idea among them of that gross abandonment of duty and feeling to which the letter alluded, in any number of men sitting within the walls of Parliament. He (Mr. Curwen) in delivering this opinion, felt that he had changed nothing of those which he had so often delivered to the House. When the general quiet should be again restored, he should be found in his place to again oppose what he thought culpable in Ministers. But now the country was disturbed, the general peace was violently shaken—*(No, no, from the Opposition!)* He most wish to remove all dscussion that might tend to aggravate the evil; and should therefore move, that the consideration of Sir F. Burdett's letter should be adjourned *sine die.*

Mr. D. Giddy rose to second the motion. When he had spoken on a former debate against committing Sir F. Burdett to the Tower, he did not think that the Hon. Baronet's conduct would have been pushed to such an extent. He (Mr Giddy) was not inclined to judge un[illegible]ably of any man, till he could restrain his judgment and his censure no longer. Conscious of rectitude himself, he gave credit for it to others, and he could not be induced by any thing less than facts to condemn any man; but the Hon. Baronet's conduct appeared to be most atrocious *(Hear!)* and any measure that the House might in their wisdom adopt, should be concurred in by him with all readiness. Yet he thought it more e[illegible]ity to pass by the insult, and leave the letter to total oblivion.

Mr. Adam should have been better pleased to wait till the question was put, for as yet he could not exactly know what was the point before the House; but he had been called on by some observations, which had fallen in the course of the debate. He (Mr. Adam) was ready to strengthen the hands of the King's Ministers; but he must still express his full opinion, that they had exhibited great weakness, and it was to this weakness that the riots were owing which had made the metropolis shake to its foundations. *(No, no, and laughing)* He meant, had produced much confusion, and even bloodshed. *(Hear!)* Was it to be said, that they were taken unawares? They had a full fortnight to make up their determination. Why had they not furnished themselves with the precedents which bore upon the case? Was not the Secretary of State to provide for the public peace? and if the Ministers shaken from their duty, on whom was to devolve the duty of calling out the force necessary, and calling it out so as not to insult the forms of the Constitution? If they had done their duty, was it possible that any case that might arise should be new to them? They ought to have had their minds made up when it was found that the warrant had b[illegible]layed, that every hour's delay rendered its e[illegible]tion more difficult. It was also found that hi[illegible]y's Ministers, who, as Members of that Hou[illegible] had the matter lying before them, in one or [illegible]ape, for a fortnight, could not tell how the war[illegible]s to be executed. It was on Saturday night [illegible]r the first time, it occurred to them, that a le[illegible]ion ought to be taken on the point. But was it [illegible]se in which a common foresight might have [illegible]rcised; certainly it was.—*(Hear!)* From the [illegible]e which Ministers must have had of the cha-[illegible] views of [illegible]son under arrest, might it no[illegible]osed that force would be required? Yet they did not know the efficacy of even their own warrant. By their weakness they had even created (though not in his mind) doubts of the validity of the warrant. As to that warrant he had not the least doubt; it was a warrant in execution, not one for taking up a person on a process; that warrant entitled the person who bore it to the assistance of all civil and military authority; for it was to arrest for a breach of the laws; a breach of privilege being a breach of the laws of the land; yet, while it was the bounden duty of Ministers to have come down to the House with full knowledge on the subject, and to have had their minds stored with the principles and precedents which bore upon it, they could not tell in twenty four hours whether their precedents would justify them in breaking open a door—*(hear!)*—And was it to such men we could trust in the exigencies of the Empire? Was it to those weak wavering, irresolute men that we could look up with reliance in the crisis of the country; or would it not be the excess of blindness to expect national wisdom in their intellect, or national defence in their decision? Was it possible to have found in their conduct on this occasion, any vestiges of that quick and keen intelligence which distinguishes the mind of the true Statesman? He had no objection to the motion which had been just made, and thought it rather the better way of disposing of the paper. He could in those remarks have no motive of personal enmity; there were some on the opposite side of the House for whom he had the highest personal respect, and with whom he had lived in the most entire confidence; but in the execution of his public duty, no private feeling had a right to interfere. He must repeat it, that the privileges of the House stood as high in his opinion as ever—as high as if his Majesty's Ministers had executed their order, and sustained their rights, with all the firmness which such rights deserved; for the privileges of the House were for the protection of the people.

Sir John Anstruther felt himself called on to state his opinion on the subject which was before the House. As a Member of Parliament, he never doubted the validity of their warrant. That was his opinion; and that being his opinion, he thought the conduct of Government blameable on that occasion, and conceived the power which they possessed lodged in unfit hands. But he would not give up the Constitution; he would never give up the Constitution; he thought the Ministers not the fit hands for Government, but *fit or not*, it was the King's Government, and he would support it. "It is right," said Sir John, "to support the Crown and Constitution, and that is my opinion *(A laugh!)* I may disapprove of seeing them where they are, but I love the Constitution; I had rather see *Ministers with hereditary seats* in this House than see the *slightest infringement* on the Constitution—*(Excessive laughing from all parts of the House)* and that's *my* opinion; yes, Sir that's *my* opinion; and, Sir, that being *my* opinion, I must say I am not fond of his Majesty's Ministers; I don't love his Majesty's Ministers. I don't mean to say, Sir, that they want talent, I mean only to a degree, Sir—*(Bursts of laughter from both sides of the House!)* But I think the Constitution ought to be supported, and *that is my opinion.*" Sir John concluded his speech by saying, that he thought silent contempt was the more suitable way to treat the letter.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer regretted, that on a subject were unanimity of sentiment was so becoming the House, any thing should be suffered to arise likely to impede that unanimity. In his situation, he did not think that the House would be satisfied by his not observing upon the partial views which had been taken of the subject. It had been even said that it was the fault of Ministers that there had been disturbances in the streets for these four days; he could not conceive with what spirit of sincerity Gentlemen could have made those remarks; but he found that they were merely anxious to take advantage of every passing accident which might give them an opportunity of attacking Ministers; but what would a fair and candid judgment say, with all the circumstances before it? When one of the Sheriffs of London was telling the people of the impropriety of bringing forward the military force, what would have been said if they had desired the Officer of that House to make use of force? He was not the Officer of his Majesty's Government; his act would have been made theirs, if blood had been shed, and murder ensued, before the necessity of it appeared. What would have been the judgment, the just judgment of the House on the occasion—*(Hear!)* But for the full performance of this duty, there was no want of courage in his Majesty's Ministers. He had not an idea of vaunting any peculiar courage; but he would not be fit—no man could be fit for any public station, in or out of that House, who, seeing his line of duty would turn away from it. He had foreseen the whole course through which the conduct of Sir F. Burdett would run. The last insulting letter to the Speaker told him no more than he had already expected. It had been said, that his interpretation of Sir Francis's first letter was uncandid; but now there was no want of agreement in its meaning. The course of the British Government, as the spirit of British Law, was to avoid all use of force till that use was unavoidable, still taking care that the public security was not endangered—*(Hear, hear, hear!)*—The cheering on the opposite side could not deter him from declaring the principles on which he conceived it was the duty of a British Minister to act. Knowing the nature of a mob in this city, would any one say that it was possible to meet their first violence every where at once? or criminate Ministers for not instantaneously coming upon them wherever they might be commencing any act of riot, breaking windows, or burning of houses, or even assassination? There was no neglect in the superior powers.—When the Magistrates required force, the force was ready for them; but whatever his (the Chancellor of the Exchequer's) fears and anxieties might have been for the danger of individuals, and the injury which might be done to their property, there never was a moment when there was less to be feared for the country or the Constitution. He must say that there was no delay on the part of Ministers. The Officer entrusted with the warrant—an Officer not under the nomination of Ministers—might have hesitated in doing his duty; but this was not to be the crime of Government. He should, on his own opinion, have had no difficulty in saying that the authority of the House justified its officer in breaking open the door; but if the Officer hesitated, upon the fear of incurring the unfortunate consequences of resistance; and if the doubt arose whether resistance might not be legal, would it have been wise, in the imbecility of an individual judgment, to have taken it upon itself to decide at once in so extremely delicate a thing? But nothing could be more unfair or absurd than to ascribe to Ministers the disorders which h[illegible] taken place. Let it be remembered under wh[illegible]rcumstances the Gentlemen on the opposite side [illegible]re giving their opinions: they were now sitting perfectly at their ease; the event had passed, they had no responsibility—*(Hear! hear!)*—no moral responsibility for their opinions; they were giving their *dicta* as if upon a question of science, or any other the most abstract subject; and yet the House were to believe that for 48 hours the Ministers had made no exertion. It was true, they felt that it was improper to interpose with any force that was to countervail the due and common operation of Law; they had no right to interfere with any Officer not their own. On the present subject, he should give his opinion that it would be neither expedient nor necessary to adopt any measure of severity; but a middle course appeared to be most suitable to the dignity of the House. When they had received a letter of that kind, passing it over in silence was a very equivocal proof of dignity; it was in all cases right to look our duty steadily in the face. It appeared to him right, in the present instance, to notice the letter, but to go no farther. The punishment inflicted on Sir F. Burdett, has been proposed (said the Chancellor of the Exchequer) by myself—*(Hear, hear!)*—I mean supported by myself. The Hon. Baronet was guilty of resisting the authority of the House, and thereby enchanced his crime. The letter now read, has, [illegible] think, made an addition to his offence; yet as he is now subject to the punishment which the House fixed for him, I shall move a Resolution to the following effect:—

"That it is the opinion of the House, that the said letter is a high aggravation of the offence of Sir F. Burdett against the privileges of the House; but it appearing from the Report of the Serjeant at Arms that Sir F. Burdett has been committed to the Tower, the House will not proceed to take any farther notice of the letter."

The consideration of the letter might be material, if at any future time the Hon. Baronet should by himself or any Member of the House, petition for his liberation; the letter might then be brought forward with propriety. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) never felt more strongly the necessity of unanimity than on this occasion; but if any Gentleman should think this opinion erroneous in any particular, he was willing to be whatever might reconcile all opinions. He would recommend that the original motion shall be withdrawn.

Sir J. Anstruther rose, to protest that he was only anxious, *again and again*, to *be unanimous.*

Mr Whitbread said, he wished at that moment to offer himself to the Speaker's notice, because however unanimity might be desired by the Right Hon. Gentleman, he found it necessary to say, that he could not be unanimous, nor could he think of countenancing for a moment the Resolution of the Right Hon. Gentleman, by withholding his immediate opposition to it. He was glad to see an opinion prevail in the House, that they had gone far enough in this business, and that the sooner the matter was laid to rest, the better it would be for the House and for the country; but though he approved the motion of the Hon. Gentleman, for an adjournment of the debate to this day six months, he could by no means agree with him in what he had said relative to his rallying round his Majesty's Government in consequence of the unfortunate events which had so lately taken place. The sudden change in the Hon. Gentleman's opinion was rather matter of surprise to him; but he was much more surprised at that which had taken place in those of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him. From the warmth with which the Right Hon. Gentleman, who had just sat down, and his Colleague who sat by him, had expresesp themselves, the House might very naturally be led to suppose that they had done their duty; but he thought quite otherwise, and with the leave of the House he would endeavour to shew that they had most grossly failed in doing their duty. The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite had just told the House, that he foresaw all the conduct of Sir Francis Burdett which has since taken place, from the very first introduction of this business before the House; and yet when the Speaker's Warrant came to be issued, he was not, nor were any of his colleagues, prepared with the proper means of carrying it into execution. *(Hear, hear, hear! from the Ministerial side of the House.)* The Right Hon. Gentleman had told the House, that the Speaker's Warrant had not been resisted at any former period. If he meant this as an excuse, or paliation for his conduct, it would not avail; for he ought at the same time to have known, that if it had not been actually resisted, it had been held in, and treated with the utmost contempt. He ought to have known that a person had positively refused to obey it, and had told the messenger, that if he meant to execute it, he must come with a much greater force than he had then with him. It was therefore the peculiar duty of the Right Hon. Gentleman to be prepared at all points; and as he was so eager for the extremity of punishment, he should have omitted nothing that might give effect to the warrant that was to carry it into execution. On the subject of warrants, he was free and ready to give his decided opinion, that the Speaker's warrant, of all others, ought to be omnipotent. In fact, if it was not so, it was nothing at all, and had better be kept in his closet quiet and silent, than be brought forward for the purpose of creating doubts, and raising difficulties as to the legality or the power that was attached to it. He, for one, was a friend to a Reform in the Commons House of Parliament; he had long been so, but was more convinced of its necessity from the proceedings of the last two months, than he had ever been before. He still lived in the hope of seeing a reform; and if it should take place, what would that reform be without the omnipotence of the Speaker's Warrant? What would be the protection of the House, if ever its privileges, which are the privileges of the people, should be attacked? It had long been asserted, and the opinion was very generally entertained, that the Crown had gained and possessed a considerable influence in that House. Suppose a reform should be the means of getting rid of that influence; what security would the House have against any future attempts of the Crown, if it was not for the omnipotence of the Speaker's Warrant? He, for his own part, had always thought it legal, and where it was properly issued, that it ought to be omnipotent. The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, and the Secretary of State who sat by him, seemed to take great credit to themselves for having taken speedy and proper measures to suppress the riots which had taken place; and yet the Serjeant had expressly said at the Bar, that till the morning of yesterday he never had sufficient assistance to enable him to execute the Speaker's Warrant. The Right Hon.———*(Hear, hear, hear! from the Ministerial side!)* If Gentlemen would listen to the end of the sentence, they would hear what he meant to say. The Right Hon. Gentleman and his Colleagues had suffered the warrant to remain unexecuted from the Friday evening to the Monday morning. With all their legal learning; with all their Parliamentary experience, and with all their Ministerial power, they had shrunk from the task of giving effect to the warrant, and left it entirely to the inexperience, unlearned, harrassed, and fatigued Officer of the House, to carry it into execution by his own means. He was, however, glad to find from the Right Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, that during the whole of the time this disturbance lasted, there was no plot nor appearance of a plot, which in any way endangered the public security, or the safety of the State. He was no more an apologist for the conduct of Sir F. Burdett than he was for that of Ministers. If Sir Francis really thought the Speaker's Warrant illegal, he was conscientiously right in resisting it; but the thought he might have done it in such way as to make it complete, and yet scarcely more than a nominal resistance. So far therefore he thought Sir Francis acted wrong; but if Sir Francis himself thought otherwise, and chose to make a more stubborn resistance, Ministers ought to have been prepared for it, and to have put an end to the business a long time before they had done so. The Right Hon Gentleman, and those around him, might endeavour to throw all the blame on the Serjeant at Arms, an unlearned Officer of the House, without any precedent in this office to guide him: But could the House be in the least degree surprised at his hesitating to execute a warrant that he knew would be resisted; in doing which, if a death ensued, he rendered himself liable to an indictment for murder? when the learned late Attorney General was the first Lord of the Treasury, and the other learned Gentleman near him, who had quitted the law for political pursuits, as well as the learned Secretary of State were all so unprepared as to the law of the subject, that the learned late Attorney General, on the Saturday evening, advised the Serjeant to take the opinion of the present Attorney General, which was not given till Sunday night; and yet he expected the Serjeant to know more law than all of them put together. They might say he should have been prepared with precedents; that he should be a judge both of law and gospel; either in the House or out of it, would be of the same opinion. The Right Hon Gentleman had said the Sheriffs differed with the Magistrates. When had they done this? Mr. Colman says that they readily offered him every assistance in their power the moment he asked it. In what, then, did the Sheriffs differ from the Magistrates? The fact was, the civil power was always ready to do its duty, and it was the duty of Ministers to see that the military should be ready to aid them, whenever that aid might be found necessary. Four days had, however, been suffered to elapse; and all London continued in a state of alarm during the time, from the doubts and difficulties raised by ministers as to the execution of a warrant which might have been performed in as many hours. The Hon. Gentleman behind him who began this debate, had talked of rallying round the Government. By Government, did he mean to rally round the present Ministers? The words were too often confounded and identified with each other. If, however, he meant to rally round the present Ministers, he cautioned the Hon. Gentleman to be on his guard, for they were a rush, and if he leaned on them, they could not support him: they were pusillanimity and imbecility combined. If he meant to rally round the Law and the constitution—round the Speaker's warrant, when properly issued, he (Mr. Whitbread) would cheerfully join him; but if his rallying point was to be the present Ministers, he might set off as soon as he pleased. He (Mr. Whitbread) would stay where he was, and beg leave to decline any such connection. He adverted to what had fallen from Mr. Curwen relative to the danger of having an election for Westminster, and assured the Honorable Member he was mistaken on that head, for they believed such an election might now be held in that city with as much safety and as little annoyance to the inhabitants, as in any other city in the kingdom. He did not, however, think it would be adviseable to try the experiment on the present occasion. He would advise the House to remember the case of Wilkes, and not run into the same error. What he could not but much lament was, that Ministers by these vacillations and delay had, in the minds of many, brought into doubt the legality of the warrant, which they would never have dared to doubt of but for the imbecility of their proceedings. The Right Hon. Gentleman had made a slip in saying he proposed the commitment. He corrected himself, however, immediately. He might, however, have proposed it to some one else to move it. He would now ask the Hon. Baronet who *did propose* the commitment, whether he did not wish this matter had not been pushed to such extremity? He would ask the Member for Somersetshire, whom he did not then see in his place, if he did not wish he had never meddled with it. He might, however, have some future opportunity of asking that question, and receiving an answer from the Hon. Member, he hoped; however, Gentlemen would not suffer the fervour of the moment to lead them away hereafter to catch at any pamphlets or writings that might be published on the present subject, and, like a late a Member of that House, be induced to bring forward such miserable publications as that of Gale Jones, which had laid the foundation of all those harsh measures which had taken place, and the various miseries and misfortunes that had been the consequence of them. If his Hon. Friends behind him (Mr. Curwen) and others, would rally round the Government, he hoped they would not put the sword into the hands of the present Ministers, who were mere children of imbecility, and altogether unable to wield it for any worthy purposes. They had too much identified their names with that of the Government; but he hoped the House would not sanction them in such an usurpation, but would look on them as he did—Ministers totally inadequade to the task of administering the affairs of Government. He hoped no time would be lost in making the necessary inquiries into the result of the melancholy events which had been transacted in the course of the last four days: that the deaths which had unhappily taken place should be carefully inquired into, and the cause ascertained: and when this was done, he hoped the House would take the same into their consideration, and would adopt some measure to convince the people they were alive to every thing which might unfortunately have produced the death of a citizen, in consequence of any thing emanating from the proceedings of the House. He must prefer the motion for adjournment to the Resolution of the Right Hon. Gentleman, because he thought the reason adduced in support of it was against it. If Sir F. Burdett should see his errors, and petition the House, he thought all traces of animosity should be done away, and this letter should never be remembered more a instead of which the Right Hon. Gentleman moves it for the purpose of holding this letter upon in bar of his petition being attended to by the House. He should therefore support the motion for adjournment.

Lord Temple said, that from the whole statement he had heard, he was completely convinced of the mi[illegible]duct of Ministers. It appeared that on Friday night [illegible] Speaker desired the Serjeant to inform Ministers that the warrant would be resisted, and to demand assistance from the Secretary of State; yet nothing had been done till Monday morning. He conceived Ministers entirely to blame, and looked upon them as answerable for all the blood that had been shed, and all the lives that had been lost on the occasion, as to the motions before the House, he should prefer that of the Right Hon. Gentleman, because it took notice of Sir F. Burdett's letter to the Speaker as an aggravation of the offence, and might be produced in bar to any petition or other application to the House for his release from confinement.

The Attorney General said, that it had been stated in pretty strong terms that if Ministers had foreseen the consequences of executing the warrant, they never would have advised it. He, for his part, agreed entirely with some of his Hon. Friends, that even if the consequences could have been entirely foreseen, the House would have been still bound to assert their privileges in the manner they had done. He regretted as much as any man, whatever calamities had taken place; but still this consideration would have had no weight in determinating his vote. Where it had been decided that it was an offence which came properly under the cognizance of the House, he then only looked to the quality of the offence. It was clear that no greater insult could be offered to the House of Commons, than that which the Hon. Baronet intended to convey in that paper on which he House had decided; and he thought that an offence of such a nature ought to be punished merely by a reprimand. In case of a reprimand being conceived a sufficient punishment, there were always two parties considered, namely, the person who was to give the reprimand, and the person who was to receive it.

Now, when the person who was to receive the reprimand stated such an utter contempt of the authority of those who gave it, as the Hon. Baronet had professed to feel, the reprimand would be no punishment. It would be like ordering him to receive a reprimand from his own servants in his servants' hall. *(Murmurs of disapprobation).* He meant that this was the light in which the hon. bart. might feel a reprimand from the house. It appeared to him that he set no more value upon the authority of that house than a Rt. Hon. and Learned Gent. who had filled that chair formerly professed (Mr. Gibbs alluded to Sir F. Norton, who said, that he would pay no more attention to the resolutions of that House than to those of a set of drunken porters.) He knew no punishment adequate to such an offence except imprisonment. However he regretted the calamities which had happened, if the House had ordered any punishment slighter than that of imprisonment, it would have been supposed that they were afraid of consequences: and if it were once supposed that this House was governed by considerations of that nature, its character would be entirely lost. If it were said that Ministers were deserving of serious blame, for not foreseeing all the possible consequences which might follow from the execution of the warrant, he would answer, that it was as much the duty of the Gentlemen who spoke from the other side of the House upon the question to have foreseen those consequences; and if they had foreseen them, it was their duty to have stated them. Ministers certainly did not expect that sort of resistance which had led to the present discussion. When the House had voted for the committal of Sir Francis Burdett, he took it for granted generally that the warrant would have been executed, that he did not consider the particular circumstances which might take place. He would ask, did any one of those who voted against the majority foresee or anticipate the sort of resistance which was made? It certainly occurred to him that no resistance would have come from the Hon. Baronet himself, who had so recently declared under his own hand that the House had a right to commit its own Members. If he had been then asked his opinion he would have said confidently that he did not believe the Hon. Baronet would have personally resisted the execution of the warrant. It has been imputed as criminal in his Majesty's Ministers not to have made up their minds sooner on the legality of breaking open an outer door. It must, however, be recollected, that the Serjeant at Arms had twice been admitted into the presence of Sir F. Burdett, and had opportunities of executing his warrant each time, in which case that question of doubt would never have arisen. Sir Francis might have been arrested either on Friday, or Saturday, without the necessity of breaking open a door. He hoped that he would not be blamed for not being able to give an immediate opinion on a case which was not governed by precedent, and where he had only to form an opinion from analogy. If the case had not been a doubtful one, and within the general custom of Parliament, the Speaker would have been able to have given the Serjeant a decided opinion; but it was because it was a doubtful case that it was submitted to legal opinions. Had he been in the place of the Serjeant at Arms, he would have broken open the door in the first instance; but he could not expect the Serjeant to have taken upon himself such responsibility, without the authority of legal advice. If the Serjeant at Arms had recourse to military aid in the first instance, without trying the civil power, and lives had been lost, he would have justly exposed himself to severe attacks from Gentlemen on the other side. He thought that it was evident that Ministers had no right to give him directions in the mode of executing his warrant, and that the case was a doubtful one, which arose from the manner in which the Hon. Baronet chose to resist the execution of the warrant.

Sir John Sebright thought that the House and Country were under the greatest obligations to the Honourable Gentleman who had proposed proceeding to the utmost extremity against Sir Francis Burdett. He could not have conceived it possible that he could have had recourse to the violent measures he had adopted; for if he had wished merely to try a question of legal right, there was no use in stimulating the mob to tumult and confusion. Why did he suffer the mob to crowd before his door on Sunday last, and oblige every body that passed it to take off their hats? He, for this part, would not, for two or three days, pass through Piccadilly either on horse back or in his carriage; for he did not chuse to be compelled by a mob to pull off his hat. He lamented much to see, that whatever was the subject of discussion, something was extracted from it to serve the purposes of party.—*(Loud cheering from the Ministerial Benches!)* He agreed most perfectly with his Hon. Friend (Mr. Curwen), and should support his motion. As to the Serjeant at Arms, he could not avoid saying of him, that he did not know any man who was fitter for a situation where activity and personal courage was necessary.

Sir Samuel Romilly was for the postponment of the question. He felt as strongly as any Member the gross impropriety of the letter which was the subject of the present debate; but at the same time having already delivered his opinion, that the original letter of Sir Francis Burdett to his Constituents, with the argument subjoined to it, did not amount to such an offence as to merit the severe censure of the House, he could not now vote that this letter was an aggravation of that offence. As to the conduct of Sir Francis Burdett in his manner of resisting the warrant, he did not mean to justify or palliate it in any manner. He really was astonished that the Hon. Baronet could have been advised to take the course he had pursued. If he had a mind to try a legal right, he might as well have chosen to try it on a motion for *Habeas Corpus*, or an action for false imprisonment, as put into the chance of an indictment for murder. If he had submitted upon the warrant being [illegible] to him, there was no Lawyer who could say, that he would thereby have given up any of his legal rights, or deprived himself of any remedy which the law would give him. He did, however, feel some surprise, when he heard Hon. Members in that House say, that if they had foreseen all the consequences, they would have voted as they did. Not to say any thing of the calamities which had taken place, he would ask, was it nothing that the character of the House should have suffered by having that power now called in question, which was before supposed unquestionable? As to supporting the dignity of the House upon this occasion, those who talked most of its dignity opposed the expulsion of Sir Francis Burdett, from the idea that not only the rabble or mere boys, but that the householders of the great city of Westminster conceived that House to be so much in the wrong that they would undoubtedly re-elect him, if he were expelled *(Hear, hear!)* What kind of dignity, then, was that which had no reference to character, or the opinion of the Country? When it was asked from the other side, did those who sat on his side of the House, foresee the consequences of the vote, he would say for one, that he did, and warned the House of the consequences; but if he had foreseen more clearly what would have taken place, he could not have spoken more explicitly, without being liable at the time to the charge of suggesting things that otherwise would possibly not have taken place. He certainly thought the conduct of Ministers blameable *(an expressirn of disapprobation from the Ministerial Benches).* He did not know how to reply to those *inarticulate* arguments, but would wish to hear that was to be said on the other side.

Captain Parker rose and said something of Members by their speeches encouraging those who were hoisting the standard of rebellion. [The Hon. Member was here called to order, and declared he ment nothing personal.]

Sir James Pulteney said, that if he had he hesitation at first in giving his vote, he was now convinced that his vote was right. As to the interference of the military, he knew that they had prevented a good deal of mischief.

Lord Porchester thought no language could be too strong to reproach the conduct of the Hon. Baronet, from beginning to end. He felt himself obliged, upon this occasion, to rally round the House, & the authority of the Speaker and his warrant; but at the same time he thought that the calamity which had taken place proceeded as much from the backwardness of Ministers as from the intemperate passions of misguided individuals. He could not avoid condemning the opinion given by a Right Honourable and Learned Gentleman (the Attorney General) that a reprimand from that House to Sir Francis Burdett, would be like a reprimand in the servants' hall from his own servants. He could not see the justice of this comparison, or how it could be adduced as an argument for imprisonment instead of reprimand. It had been asked whether Gentlemen on that side of the House apprehended any opposition to the warrant? He would say that he did contemplate an opposition to it, from that which had been stated in the very paper, in which the Gentlemen on the other side said that he had acknowledged the right of the House to commit its Members. In that very paper, however, he found fault with a warrant similar to that under which he had been arrested, and therefore there was reason to suppose that he would not have submitted to it. The Serjeant at Arms was placed in a most awkward situation. When he asked for military aid, he was told that he should have it, but that he must act at his own peril: and that if any lives were lost, and his conduct should turn out to be illegal, he might be hanged for it. It really appeared as if Ministers, upon this occasion, as upon a former one (the Walcheren Expedition) first resolved upon a *coup de-main (Hear, hear!)* But afterwards when they heard that the Hon. Baronet had actually locked his door and put up the chain, this appeared to them a combination of circumstances which was not to be foreseen. Their *coup de-main* had then failed; they began to consider Piccadisly as a fortress, and it required many; meetings of the Cabinet Council to determine how it was to be attacked *(Hear).*

Mr. Stephen was a little surprised at the opinion of his Right Hon. Friend (Sir S. Romilly), that as there was no original offence, his letter could not properly be called an aggravation. His Right Hon. and Learned Friend appeared to go the whole length of arguing, that Sir Francis Burdett ought not to be in any manner punished for the insults offered to the House in this letter. The amendment which declared it an aggravation of his former offence, would go so far in punishment, that if the Hon Baronet, or any body for him, should petition for his discharge, this paper would then be taken into consideration in assigning the proper measure of punishment. As to the conduct of Hon. Baronet in the mode of resistance he resolved on, he was glad to find that no Hon. Member in that House approved of it; and this was a circumstance upon which he might congratulate the House and the Country. The Honourable Baronet might have tried the legality of the warrant, without adopting the mode of resistance he had chosen. It appeared to the other side of the House, that a warrant which did not allow an outer door to be broken, was absolutely nothing. They however seemed to have forgotten that there are many writs for debt in civil action, which could not be enforced by breaking doors. These writs were however not reckoned as nugatory, nor did he see that it would be any impeachment to the dignity or authority of the House, if their warrant was on the same footing as many of the King's writs, which do not justify the breaking into a house to enforce them. Some Hon. Gentlemen opposite had said, that they had foreseen the consequences which had followed from the vote for the commitment of the Hon. Baronet. But for his own part, he never could anticipate any resistance to the execution of the warrant, because the whole of the argument against that vote went to shew that it would be a triumph to the Honourable Baronet to go to the Tower, from which he could issue his libels in abundance. It had been charged upon his Majesty's Ministers, that they had not taken sufficient measures for the security of the Metropolis, as well as that they had not given to the Serjeant at Arms a sufficient force to enable him to execute the warrant. As to the first point, he contended, that all proper measures had been taken to insure the peace of the Metropolis. It was not to be expected, that the Government, in the expectation of riots, should have stationed a military force in every street. If they had so done, their conduct would have been most loudly condemned by the Hon. Gentlemen opposite, for having endeavoured to put down the civil by resorting to the military power. Great credit was due to the Government for their precautions, as well as to the military, for the moderation which they had displayed, in the course of the painful duty they had to perform. As to the charge that no adequate force was placed at the disposal of the Serjeant, that had been so often already answered, that it was strange it should still be repeated. The warrant might have been executed either on Friday or Saturday without any necessity for forcing the outer door: & in the end the warrant had fortunately been put in execution without any recourse to military force, or any effusion of blood. Whilst it was to be opprehended that lives might be lost on both sides in case of executing the warrant by force, what would have been the opinion of Gentlemen respecting the conduct of Government, if Ministers had ordered the Serjeant to execute his warrant? If it turned out to be illegal to force the outer door, and that lives had been lost in a conflict, would it have been a justification of the Serjeant, on an indictment for murder, it plead the directions of His Majesty's Ministers? When a doubt existed in the mind of any of his Right Hon. Friends, it was perfectly right to suspend the execution of the warrant, till that doubt was removed by referring to the highest legal authority. From all the attention which he had been able to bestow upon the subject, it was his opinion that his Majesty's Ministers, so far from deserving reprobation, were, on the contrary, for the whole of their conduct, entitled to praise. But it had been tauntingly asked, on a former night, whether they call this standing by the King? To this, he should answer yes. To stand by the privileges of that House, was to maintain, the authority of Parliament; and to stand by the Parliament, was to stand by the Constitution, and consequently by the King. Upon the whole, he was convinced that the Ministers had done their duty; and if the Hon. Gentlemen opposite should bring forward any motion for a direct censure against them, they would find themselves opposed by an unusually large majority.

Lord Temple stated in explanation that he had imputed it as a matter of blame to his Majesty's Ministers that they had not till Monday placed such a force at the disposal of the Serjeant as he deemed necessary to enable him to execute the warrant.

Sir Samuel Romilly explained that he had never said that he had foreseen the consequences which had resulted actually from the vote of commitment, but that he had foreseen consequences from that vote which he did not deem it proper to state at the time.

Mr. C. Wynne detailed that it had been stated as a matter of charge against his Majesty's Ministers, that they had not employed the military in the first instance. The charge was, that the Hon. Secretary of State being at the head of the civil power, had not employed it so soon as he should have done, and was responsible for all the dangerous consequences that might have resulted from the time lost. It would not be said that Ministers were unacquainted with the scenes that took place, as they might have learned them from one of their own body—(Lord Westmorland, who had been assailed with some mud by the mob.) Ministers were culpable for having left Piccadilly during the whole of Friday, in the possession of a riotous collection, who obliged all that passed through the street to take off their hats to the majesty of the mob. A few constables, employed in time, would have dispersed the assemblage of boys, scarcely fifteen, engaged in that riotous proceeding. The mob that attacked the House of his Hon. Friend Friend (Sir John Austruther) might have been dispersed in the same way: as well as that which had assailed the House of the Noble Lord opposite (Lord Castlereagh.) None but boys were at first concerned in the disturbances; but when it was found that they were left so to act with impunity, others bent upon more serious mischief joined, and then their first march was to Downing-street. The military were resorted to upon that occasion, but not until the riot had come under the very noses of his Majesty's Ministers. The Serjeant at arms had a right to expect that those who supported the issue of the warrant, should have pointed out to him how it was to be executed. If the Serjeant had gone to consult his Learned Friend (Mr. Adam,) he was conceived he would have received much better advice that it appeared he had received. His Hon. and Learned Friend had very properly not considered the question on narrow grounds of legal analogy but rested upon much higher grounds. The House must have every power necessary to give effect to its warrant. What other court had the same power to send its officer to search the house of a witness for papers, as that house had done last year in the case of Capt. Sandon? The House unquestionably possessed all the powers necessary to enforce its warrant, and it was with regret he found these powers weakened, by being placed upon lower grounds than those upon which they actually rested. The warrant was an attachment of a criminal nature, as having issued upon a conviction declared by a vote of that House. With respect to the question before them, he could not help agreeing to the amendment of the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) though, with a view to unanimity, he should throw out the propriety of substituting for "a high aggravation of his previous offence," the words, "that the House had received the paper with great indignation," If his Hon. Friends should agree to a resolution so worded, they might pass it with unanimity; but at the same time, he must add, that he had himself no objection to the words of the Amendment as it then stood.

Mr. Beresford observed, that however indecorous or disorderly it might be for Gentlemen to interrupt others when speaking, by expressing the words "yes," or "no," the House would excuse him when he admitted that he was one of those who had so interrupted an Hon. and Learned Gentleman in that manner. If that Hon. Member were then present, he should gladly make an apology to him. The ground of his interruption was, that to a question put by the Hon. & Learned Member, he was anxious to answer that he did not regret the vote which he had given in the former instance; for however enigmatical it might appear to others, it was his opinion, that except the shedding a little blood, much good had resulted to the constitution and the country from the whole proceeding. He had voted for sending Sir Francis Burdett to the tower, because he thought his object was to overturn the Constitution, and revolutionize the country. When he had used the words, "No, no," it was to shew that he was not afraid that, in case of his expulsion, the Electors of Westminster would re-elect this sanguinary man; he could use no other term, because if he were not sanguinary, he might have maintained his principles without hazarding the effusion of blood. He was not to be intimidated; nor did he think the House would be intimidated by any apprehension from a mob. If he was not aware that he should not carry the feeling of the House with him, he should move for the expulsion of that hon. Baronet. He should therefore vote for the amendment of the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer.)

Lord Milton meant to confine himself to the subject actually before the House. They had two propositions before them, one for passing over the letter without any notice; the other a resolution, that it was a higher aggravation of the former offence. To the first he could not give his concurrence, and still less upon the arguments employed by the Hon. Gentleman, its author, in recommending it to the House, because, if good for any thing, these arguments would be good against taking any steps against the Hon Baronet. He agreed that it would be unworthy of the magnanimity or the dignity of the House, to be intimidated by any fear of the mob, or by the terrors of a Westminster Election. But as he could not support the motion, so neither could he agree in the amendment, because whilst it agreed that the letter was a high aggravation of the previous offence, it still stated that it was not necessary to take further notice of it at present. The letter either was or was not an aggravation of the former offence. If it was an aggravation, the House should notice it. In evading any notice of the letter, the amendment would have the same effect as the motion. If it was not an aggravation, it was better not to take any notice of it. But as all were agreed that the letter was an aggravation, the resolution should be worded in another manner. The House was bound to take some further steps, which it was not for him to point out. And here they had experience of the embarrassment resulting from their vote for commitment. Had they stopped short at reprimand, they might have still something something in their hands. But they had expended all their ammunition, and had inflicted the greatest punishment at once. If they had stopped short, they might, in this instance, send the Hon. Baronet to the Tower. As he could not agree in either the motion or the amendment, he should not feel himself at liberty to vote for either, and should consequently vote against both.

The Hon. Mr. Littleton thought, that if ever there had been a question that called for unanimity, it was the one under consideration. He should not, however, travel into the extraneous topics which had been introduced into the discussion, and by none more than the Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite (Mr. Stephen,) whose compliments to the Gentlemen on his side of the house he looked upon as insults, and upon whose observations, considering his age and learning, he should not animadvert, if he had not heard them with a degree of indignation. Notwithstanding the defence of his Majesties Ministers, which had been made by that Hon. Member he was convinced that much of the guilt would fall upon them. Whatever opinion might have been entertained of the propriety of censuring the former letter of Sir Francis Burdett, there could be but one opinion as to the latter. No Hon. Member could doubt that it was an insult to the Speaker, and through him to the House. The House was, therefore, bound to express its resentment at the proceeding; and so strongly did he feel on the subject, that he was bound to declare himself called on, and determined to resent it. This sentiment he could not utter but with regret. Those Gentlemen who were acquainted with the engaging and amiable manners of that Hon. Baronet would give him credit for the reluctance he felt on this occasion. Whatever he felt himself bound to say was wrung from him by the strongest conviction, and a conscientious sense of public duty.—However painful the task, whatever sacrifice it may cost on the score of private feelings, he was still compelled, upon considerations of a higher public nature, to perform his duty. It was an imperious obligation upon him, which he was bound unquestionably and unalterably to discharge by declaring that the case under consideration was one which was not to be justified. He could not reconcile it to any principle of patriotism, or public spirit, that a person who professed to be the friend of liberty, and the advocate of the laws, should for four days have continued a fruitless resistance to the Speaker's warrant, at the hazard of incurring the loss of lives. It was the opinion of a great Statesman, now unfortunately no more (the late Mr. Fox,) that nothing could justify resistance but the certain prospect of ultimate success. The Hon. Baronet could certainly have entertained no hope or prospect of being able, by means of a riotous mob, successfully to resist the military force at the disposal of the Government; and yet he had, to the great disturbance of the quiet of the metripolis, persevered in a fruitless resistance for four days. Amongst the grounds of complaint which he had against the Hon. Baronet, he could not pass over his violated promise to the Serjeant at Arms, to accompany him to the Tower. He had lived on terms of friendship with that Hon. Baronet; but this was an act wholly unworthy of him, that he must for ever abjure him, either as a private or political friend. Another ground of complaint on his part against Sir Francis Burdett was, that from the first to the last moment of his obstinate resistance, he had been attended in his house by the brother of a notorious & avowed traitor. This he could not easily forgive him. He was far, indeed, from inferring the treason of one brother from the treason of another. He did not mean by any means to say that Mr. Roger O'Conner was a traitor. But if, what was impossible, he had been in the situation of Sir Francis Burdett, he should not have associated with any man to whom suspicion could attach; he should not have been attended by the brother of Arthur O'Conner, that vile traitor, who employed himself in writing, in a paper published in the English language at Paris, the most foul, false and scandalous libels upon the British Government and Nation; a paper printed in the English language, no doubt with a view to be circulated in these realms. Was this the manner, by the introduction of foreign libels and treasons, that the liberty or public spirit of the country was to be asserted and animated? All such proceedings of the Hon. Baronet he should disclaim, and was determined to oppose him in every instance. He had but one word to add. He had thought that the former letter ought not to have been noticed, because he had a doubt as to the propriety of the proceeding proposed. The House, however, was the best judge of its parliamentary privileges. He had never a doubt that it was an offence that might be punished by a reprimand or a prosecution. He should vote for the amendment, as the stronger measure.

Sir James Hall supported the amendment.

Mr. C. Hutchinson thought, that nothing could be more valuable than the privileges of the representatives of the nation for preserving the liberties of the people. He had voted for the liberation of Mr. Jones, and was still of opinion, with difference to the House, that the argument addressed by the Hon. Baronet to his constituents was not in violation of the privileges of that House. He concluded by saying, that he should support the motion.

Mr. Curwen trusted, that, after some things which had been said in the course of the debate, he should obtain a hearing. He was charged with being afraid of the mob. Now, he could assure the Hon'ble Member who made the charge, that in submitting his motion to the House, he was influenced by no feeling of the kind. His object was to obtain unanimity. Considering the transactions of the last few days, he felt it to be his duty, and the duty of every man who revered the constitution, to support the Government. He regretted the debate had taken the turn it did, and that, instead of confining the discussion to the specific matter of complaint before the House, hours should have been passed in endeavouring to fix upon Ministers the charge of negligence. In suggesting the course expressed in his motion, he also had it in view to prevent that disgraceful letter from appearing on the Journals of the House. He thought the motives of Ministers were well directed in so speedily preparing so large a force, to ensure the peace of the metropolis, and enforcing the orders of the House. He did not know that he should have acted different from them, considering the heavy responsibility attached to their conduct. This was not a moment to pass a censure on their conduct. In a short time he trusted the Electors of Westminster would see the conduct of the Hon. Baronet in its true light. If it was the wish of the House, he had no objection to withdraw his amendment.

The Speaker observed, that could not be done without the consent of the seconder.

Mr. D. Giddy consented.

Mr. Whitbread would not agree to the amendment not being put.

Mr. Gooch was sorry the amendment was not adopted. He must at the same time take an opportunity of declaring, that no resolutions of that House would be strong enough to express his abhorrence of the Hon. Baronet's conduct, after having forfeited his word to the Serjeant at Arms. He never had but one opinion of him. He was persuaded that it had always been his wish to produce such a crisis as this.

Lord Cochrane trusted he would be absolved by the Hon Gentleman who last spoke, of any wish to throw the country into confusion. With regard to the question of privilege, he did not consider the House as having a right to commit Mr. Jones, whatever authority they may claim over their own Members. He could not admit that they were authorised to break open Sir Francis Burdett's house to secure his person. With respect to the question before the House, there were several expressions in the Hon. Baronet's Letter not necessary to be used (a laugh,) expressions he would call improper; nay he would go farther, and admit they were censurable; but there were sufficient means of punishing the author, without recuring to an exertion of privilege. The privilege of the house extended only to the punishment of contempts not punishable by the courts of law. He could not agree with some honorable gentlemen on his side, that government deserves to be reprobated for not having acted more promptly. On the contrary, he considered them as deserving of praise for their humanity and moderation. He was informed that when his honorable colleague's house was forced, the military was the first to enter. That was not a way in which the orders of the House of Commons ought to be executed. He would vote for adjourning the question, or any other motion that would [illegible] the house to get rid of it.

Mr. Bathurst said that it appeared from the [illegible] of the serjeant at arms, that it was the civil po[illegible] first entered Sir F. Burdett's house. It was [illegible] however, their officer was mistaken. The N[illegible] might have been in the house, and known bet[illegible] wished that it should be made part of the mo[illegible] the object of the house having bee[illegible] imprisonment of the Hon. Baronet, it did not think proper to proceed further.

Sir C. Burrell was astonished to hear any imputations thrown upon the military, whose conduct had been most exemplary. Their forbearance on the disgraceful insults offered to them by a rascally mob deserved the highest commendation. There was, not one decent man to be found among those who engaged in these scandalous scenes. There was however, it would seem, no want of assailings among that vile crew. Last night an officer was fired at in the purlieus of the house by a scoundrel; the ball passed through his hat, and had well nigh annihilated him. He condemned the conduct of Sir Francis Burdett from first to last. Had he been in the situation of that person, he would have gone quietly to the tower, sooner than endanger the shedding of one drop of blood.

MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1810. NUMBER 1301.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

Our valued Friend, "THE ORIGINAL AURELIUS MAXIMUS," is respectfully informed that his paper, regarding the Military Fund has been lost, by an unavoidable accident, and he is requested to take the trouble of furnishing another Copy.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1810.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

William Petrie, Esq. Senior Member under Council of the Board of Revenue.

Mr James Barwell, Third Member of the Commissi- [illegible] on the Nabobs of the Carnatic.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dighton having produced the requisite certificate from the Honorable Court of Directors of his having permission to return to his duty, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-admit him to his rank on the establishment accordingly.

The undermentioned Gentlemen admitted on the Establishment as Cadets.

Artillery or Engineers.—Alexander Anderson and John Coventry.

Infantry.—Alex. Burnett, James Porter, Robert Gibbings, J. Gibbings, and John Laurie

Captain Brice Wakeford Lee, of the 20th Regt. N. I to be Deputy Postmaster at Secunderabad.

The Paymaster of the Troops in the district of Tinnevelly, who also pays the Subsidiary force in Travancore, is directed to fix his residence at the head quarters of that force.

Yesterday morning arrived the Honorable Company's Ship Euphrates, Captain Herbert, from the Cape of Good Hope 30th July.

PASSENGERS:

Per EUPHRATES.—Mrs. Smith—Mrs. Ward—Mrs. Balcher—Major Ceylon—Capt. Robinson—Capt. Sanjeworthy—Captain Stuart—Lieutenants Blotte, Fraser, Pratt, and Warburton—Lieut and Adjutant Ward—Qr. Mr. Balcher—Ensign De Meyes—Mr. M'Queen—Mr. Ness—Mr. Robinson.—Masters Smith—and Robinson.

The Euphrates saluted the Admiral whilst under weigh, which was returned by the Flag Ship. On anchoring, salutes were interchanged between the Indiaman and the Fort.

On Sunday last arrived the American Ship Montezuma, from Point de Galle, Prize to His Majesty's Ship Dover.

By late Letters from Madeira, we are informed, that the Vintage of last year had so completely failed, as not to produce above one-third of the quantity of Wine, usually made throughout the Island in common seasons—The Honorable Company had been compelled to relinquish one-half of the Wine they had contracted for, as the whole could not possibly be supplied—The shipping prices on the Island of course had risen greatly, they are as follows—For Wine of vintage 1809—Particular £50 per pipe—London Market £46—India Market £44—Malmsey and Sercial £80, and old Wine in proportion.

Shipping Arrivals since our last.

September 4th, Schooner Ceylon, from Trincomallee,—7th do. H. M. M. Ship Psyche, and Dasher,—8th do. H. M. Sloop Hesper,—9th, American Ship Montezuma, Prize to His M. Ship Dover,—10th, H. C. Ship Euphrates, Capt. Herbert, from the Cape of Good Hope, 30th July.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Pondicherry, on the 27th August, Henry Atkinson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of the 13th Regt. N. I. to Miss Alexandrine Fany De La Faze.

DEATHS.—At Ganjam, on the 17th ult. Major Henry Evans, sincerely, and most deservedly lamented by his numerous friends.

At Vizagapatam, on the 30th ultimo, the Lady of C. H. Churchill, Esq. Collector of that place.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday, the 18th ult. Lieutenant Edward Picard, H. M. 24th Light Dragoons, to Miss Eliza Rairy.

On the 6th ult. at the House of Capt. George Becher, Cawnpore, Capt. Pollock, of the Artillery, to Miss Frances Webbe Barclay.

BIRTHS.—On Monday the 13th instant, the Lady of Captain James Young, of a Daughter.

At Meerut, on the 30th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Thomas Valliant, of H. M. 24th Light Dragoons of a Daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 18th June, the Lady of the Reverend Mr. Chamberlain, of a Daughter.

ARRIVALS.—Captain W. Oake, Bengal Establishment,—Cadet W. Kerr, Infantry,—Assistant Surgeon B. B. Buchanan,—Lieut. Adshead, 22d Dragoons,—Lieut M'Glashan, Military Institution,—Cornet Fullarton, 3d Regt. N. C.—Capt. J. A. Ellard, H. M. 34th Regt—Captain E. Hay,—Captain J. Walker, 2d Bat. 14th Regt.—Captain M'Dowall,—Cornet S. Waring, Bengal Cavalry,—Lieut. C. Lethbridge, 2d Bat. 11th Regt.—Captain Loane, 1st Ceylon Regt,—Lieut. Kough, 2d Ceylon Regiment,—Capt. J. H. Baber, 34th Foot.—Lieut. Col. Rowles,—Captain Fowler, 2d Ceylon Regiment.

DEPARTURES.—Major Lambton, H. M. 33d Regiment.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1810.

OPERATIONS IN BOURBON.

The British force proceeding to the attack of Bourbon, was divided into four Brigades, as under, viz.

1st Brigade..................	Lieut. Col. Fraser.
2d Brigade..................	Lieut. Col. Drummond.
3d Brigade (or Reserve)......	Lieut. Col. Macleod.
4th Brigade (or Advance).....	Lieut. Col. Campbell.

The first Brigade was ordered, in the plan of attack, to land at Grande Chaloupe, on the western side of St. Denis.

The second Brigade was ordered to support the first.

The two other Brigades were to land between Saint Mary's, and the Buton, from which point the grand attack was to be made.

Lieutenant Colonel Fraser was ordered to push on with his Brigade, after landing at Grande Chaloupe, and gain the prisoner Redoubt; and finally to take up a position on the west of the town of St. Denis.

The troops were to land in the night, with one day's provisions:—the men were not to load without orders from Officers commanding Brigades; they were to trust to the bayonet, and it was expected that every thing would be carried before day-light.

The debarkation of the troops, at a point between Saint Mary's and Buton River, commenced in the afternoon of the 6th of July, from the Boadicea, Iphigenea, and Neriede frigates, Lieutenant Colonel Macleod, with about 100 men of the 69th Regiment; and Lieut Colonel Campbell with 150 men of the Flank Brigade, were got on shore, through a heavy and dangerous surf. A number of the boats, in the attempt to land their men, were overset; ten or twelve soldiers were drowned; a number of them lost their arms, and their ammunition was rendered useless.

The surf continuing to increase, a further debarkation could not be made; and it was found impossible from this increased violence of the surf, to hold any further communication between the frigates, and the troops, that were already landed. A schooner and three boats, in attempting to get in shore, were overset and dashed to pieces. The Udny transport, was run on shore, with the view of breaking the surf, and enabling the boats to land under her lee; but she also went to pieces, in the course of ten or fifteen minutes.

As this disappointment in the landing of the troops, intended for the principal attack occasioned some alteration in the plan of operations; it became absolutely necessary to communicate with the force that had been landed, in the earlier part of the afternoon. Lieutenant Foulstone of the 69th Regiment volunteered for this most difficult and dangerous service. His offer was accepted; and having received his orders, from Colonel Keating; he went in a boat to the edge of the surf, and springing into the midst of it, succeeded in gaining the shore, though with the utmost difficulty, and with imminent danger.

In obedience to the orders thus communicated to Lieutenant Colonel Macleod, the small force under his command marched against the Battery, on the banks of the Buton River, at St. Mary's, which they assaulted in the night, and carried with resistless intrepidity.

The possession of this battery was of the utmost importance, and enabled the small force under Colonels Macleod and Campbell, to intercept the communication between the two principal posts of the enemy. It was stormed at the most critical moment; for at the very time that it fell into the hands of the assailants, a body of 800 of the enemy's troops, were on their march from St. Paul's to St. Denis. By possessing this battery, that reinforcement was prevented from reaching St. Denis.

While these operations were going forward at St. Mary's, Lieut. Col. Fraser and his brigade, had landed from the Sirius, &c. at Grande Chaloupe; and pushed forward a party to the neighbouring heights, in order to dislodge a party of the enemy who galled our troops with a constant, harrassing fire. The main body of the brigade followed the advanced party, and having ascended the heights, halted there during the night.

Early on the morning of the 8th July, the brigade began to descend the mountains, during which they were exposed to a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry. The Brigade continued its march, till it reached the plain, at the bottom of the mountains; where the enemy were drawn up, with two field pieces and covered by a redoubt, mounted with heavy cannon. Here Colonel Fraser charged the enemy, who received him with determined courage. The Frenchmen behaved with the utmost gallantry, fighting hand to hand with their opponents. Their Artillery-men stood to their guns, with heroic firmness, and almost every man of them was cut down. A French Artillery Officer, at this place, was singly engaged with a Captain of the 69th. The conflict continued for some time, and was of doubtful issue, when a British grenadier coming up to the spot, plunged his bayonet into the breast of the gallant Frenchman, and decided the combat.

Although the enemy fought with such gallantry; the superior bravery of Britons bore down all opposition; Colonel Fraser drove them from their ground and from their redoubt with considerable loss on the part of the enemy. After obtaining possession of the redoubt, the batteries on the West of the river St. Denis, were successfully stormed by the grenadiers.

Lieutenant Colonel Drummond's brigade were landed on the morning of the 8th July, and marched for St. Denis with little opposition; a small party of chasseurs who made a shew of resistance, fled at their approach.

After a difficult march over rugged ground, Colonel Drummond halted on the heighths, in sight of St. Denis.—From thence, after a short halt he descended the mountains, exposed to a heavy fire of grape, shells, and musquetry as he approached the town, and till he joined the brigade of Colonel Fraser, which had taken up a position before the town, under cover of the redoubt, that he had stormed.

The enemy perceiving the advance of Colonel Drummond's brigade, made a gallant *sortie* from St. Denis, to repossess the redoubt, which had been stormed by Colonel Fraser. This *sortie* was made about an hour before Colonel Drummond joined. Though conducted with great spirit, it could make no impression. The enemy were instantly repulsed by Colonel Fraser.

Arrangements were now set on foot for storming the town; and at the same time Colonel Keating appeared upon the heighths, with the 56th Regt. A flag of truce was then sent out, by the enemy from St. Denis, to treat for the surrender of the Island.

On the day that Bourbon capitulated, the French Governor invited Mr. Farquhar, Colonel Keating, and the principal British Officers, to Supper, where they were hospitably and splendidly entertained. The Governor had fortunately received, by a late arrival from Europe, a large supply of excellent Champaigne, to which the Governor himself, and his English Guests did ample justice.

Upon the Capitulation of Bourbon, Mr. Farquhar, took the oaths of Office, and entered upon the Government of the Island.

St. Denis continued to be the seat of Government.

Lieutenant Colonel Keating had fixed his Head Quarters at St. Paul's.

The principal French families usually resident at St. Paul's and St. Denis, the ladies and women of every class, quitted the towns on the shore, upon the appearance of the English fleet, and repaired to the hills and Garden houses, in the interior of the Island;—they had not generally returned from their Country quarters, on the 22d ultimo, the date of the Lord Minto's sailing.

All the accounts from Bourbon concur in a favourable report of the Island. Its climate is delightful, its soil luxuriant; and the Country abounds with romantic Scenery. Almost all the fruits and vegetables both of the tropical and higher latitudes, are raised upon the Island the quality of these is excellent; but the price is high. All European Commodities are extravagantly dear; in general, they are stated to be about 300 per cent. higher than India. Europe broad Cloth, for instance, sells at 35 to 40 dollars per yard; and every other article in proportion. Madeira and other wines, with the exception of Port, are particularly scarce.

The transports that had arrived from India, were landing their cargoes of provisions and stores, at St. Paul's.

The whole of the French regular troops upon the Island, were not more than 300. They were made prisoners of war, by the capitulation, and were embarked for the Cape.

It is said, that the Governor has declared, that had he been informed of the strength of the English force, he would have surrendered without firing a gun.

We are informed that Mr John Shaw, formerly of the Calcutta Bar, has been nominated by Governor Farquhar, to act as Judge and Magistrate of Bourbon.

Mr. Mark Roworth, formerly of Calcutta, has become Proprietor and Editor of the Bourbon Government Gazette; Manager of the Theatre, Master of Ceremonies, &c.

Captain Parkinson, Deputy Adjutant General was to leave Bourbon about the end of last month, with dispatches from Governor Farquhar and Colonel Keating, for the Cape.

The ship Betsey from Calcutta, arrived at Bourbon on the 20th of July.

A French Sloop of War, which had lately arrived at St Paul's, from the Port of St. Maloes in France, on discovering the approach of the English Fleet prepared to make her escape, before any of the English ships should come into the Bay. For that purpose, she got every thing ready for a run, & as soon as night had set in, cut, & stood out to sea. Captain Pym of the Sirius Frigate, who had got under one of the points, not foreseeing the design of the Sloop of War, manned and sent his boats into the Bay, as soon as it became dark, with the design of boarding and making prize of the enemy. On the boats reaching the anchoring ground, they found the Vessel gone; and returned to their Ship. On coming along side, Captain Pym ordered them to row out to sea, as the vessel could be but a short distance in the offing. The boats accordingly pulled out to sea, and after a hard row of about 15 miles, got sight of their chase, which gave fresh spirit to those exertions. The vessel fortunately lay becalmed; and our brave tars were no sooner alongside than they sprung on board, and carried their prize with the loss of one man only. Forty five Frenchmen were on board the Sloop of War, while the men sent from the Sirius, amounted to no more than 25. This Prize belongs exclusively to the Sirius, as the capture was made out of sight of any of the Vessels of the Fleet.

The only commercial public property found at Bourbon, was a large quantity of Coffee, some bales of Cotton, and a few Spices, which fall to the Captors. The head money, guns, stores, &c found upon the Island, will amount, it is calculated to between two and three hundred thousand pounds sterling, which will be divided among the Captors, according to the established proportions.

We must not close these notices respecting Bourbon, without mentioning, that the Island is reported to possess a most fascinating display of female beauty. Our Correspondents were naturally anxious to have occular demonstration of the truth of this report; but at the date of the present accounts not a female had been seen.

His Excellency Admiral Drury gives the most cordial and efficient co-operation to the Armaments now equipping from the principal British Ports of India. His Excellency proposes to aid the ulterior operations of the Expedition, with two line of battle ships and four heavy frigates; and, in the mean time the accommodation of the land forces will be greatly improved, and their conveyance facilitated, by a proposition from the Admiral to receive 11 or 1200 European troops on board His Majesty's ships, that accompany the Expedition.

Admiral Bertie, we understand by our accounts from Madras, is to go from the Cape, with such part of the naval force, as can be spared from that station, to co-operate with the Expedition from India. Considering the means that are to be thus employed, it is scarcely possible that they can fail in the accomplishment of their object.

We understand that the ships preparing at Bombay for the reception of the troops to be

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embarked from thence, will proceed direct to the point of rendezvous.

General Decaen upon hearing of the fall of Bourbon landed all the seamen from the national ships and vessels in Port Louis, as mentioned in our Extra Paper of Monday morning. In this way, about 1500 men have been added to the Colonial strength. The regular troops at the Mauritius are stated at 1400. The Militia are numerous; but undisciplined, and little to be depended upon.

The French Cartel Camille, from the Mauritius, arrived at Madras on the 9th current. She sailed from Port Louis on the 15th July: This Cartel brings intelligence of the arrival at the Mauritius, of a vessel from France, with accounts from Paris, of so late a date as the beginning of May. In these advices it is positively stated, that the French and Austrian Governments had each sent an Ambassador to the Court of London, to propose the basis of a Treaty of Peace between England and the Continent. The Duke of Friouli, *ci-devant* Marshall Duroc, is mentioned as the Ambassador sent to London on this occasion, on the part of the French Government; and Prince John of Lichtenstein is invested with a similar character, on the part of the Emperor of Austria. It is added that the Emperor of Russia had also sent a plenipotentiary to the Court of London, to unite in the same pacific mission, with the Ministers from Paris and Vienna.

It is said that General Decaen transmitted by the Camillé Cartel, a formal communication of the above intelligence, to the Government of Fort St, George. This was in all probability the main purpose of the Cartel's voyage to India.

The late accounts received at Madras from Europe, *via* the Isle of France, speak of an article of news, that seems to have obtained very general belief. This account confidently states, that two French line of battle ships and two frigates, having a number of troops on board, had put to sea, and were known to be distined for the Mauritius.

These late accounts from France announce the surrender of Cadiz to the French troops.

They likewise mention that a general exchange of Prisoners of War, between England and France, had been finally agreed upon.

A private letter from a house of the first respectability at the Isle of France received at Madras, by the Chamillé Cartel, and thence forwarded to Calcutta, by the Lord Minto, has the following paragraph.

"PORT LOUIS. JULY.15.

"—The Political news by this arrival from Europe are, the surrender of Cadiz to the French "Troops; the return of General Moreau from "America to France, at the suit of the Arch "Duke Charles to Napoleon;—the exchange "of Prisoners between France and England: a "very general expectation of peace, strengthened by the departure of the Duke of "Friouli, and the Prince of Litchenstein for "London, as Ambassadors from France an "Austria."

Major Lindsay, of His Majesty's 22d Regiment of foot, is appointed Assistant Adjutant General, to the Army preparing to embark on foreing service.

We understand that five Companies of the 67th, are to be ordered from Ghazeepore to the Presidency, to assist in the Garrison duties at Fort William.

The ship Good Hope, which arrived at the Cape and Madras, on Friday last, is engaged by Government, to be employed on the Expedition.

Further particulars of the Attack on St. Denis.

The party from the 3d and 4th Brigades, under Lieutenant Colonels Macleod and Campbell, and which was intended for the main attack, landed within full view of the Eastern side of St. Denis;—not more than 1000 or 1200 yards distant from that part of the town; and although they were seen, and their intended debarkation thus made known to the enemy, yet no opposition was made to their landing, as the people in the town concluded, from the violence of the Surf, that it would be impossible to effect the intended debarkation in that quarter; they conceived that there, they had sufficient security from attack, in the dangerous surf that then beat upon the shore. So fully were they persuaded of the impracticability of such an attempt at that time, that every man that could be spared from the defences, were detached to the Westward, to oppose the progress of Lieutenant Colonel Fraser's brigade, which had landed at Grande Chaloupe.

The boat, in which Lieut. Col. Campbell attempted to get on shore, was overset in the Surge; the Colonel lost his sword by this dangerous accident, and gained the shore with difficulty.

Such of the Soldiers as lost their musquets in the landing, lashed their bayonets to the oars of the swamped boats, that were driven on shore, and to such pieces of canes and bamboos as they could procure; and armed in this way, marched to the attack of the Battery.

On advancing to the battery, our troops received one well directed volley of musquetry; but before the enemy had time to repeat the fire, Colonels Macleod and Campbell pressed forward, and carried the battery, by the bayonet.

A gun of very large calibre, loaded with grape shot, was planted in the line of approach, and being accurately levelled at the assailants, the match was applied, when they were within a few yards of its muzzle;—Happily it missed fire; and our soldiers rushing forward, possessed themselves of the gun, and turned its fire upon the enemy.

It appears, that, on this occasion, the Island was taken as completely by surprize, as on the former attack, in September last.

Mr. Sherar of the Bengal Civil Establishment, who took his passage for St. Helena, in January last, on board the Honourable Company's ship Lord Duncan, was on board the Windham, upon his way to India, at the time of her capture. Mr. Sherar quitted the Lord Duncan at Sea, and went on board the Flora transport, on which vessel he arrived at the Cape;—after remaining there some weeks, he embarked on the Windham, with the intention of returning to this Presidency.

The accounts brought by the Indiamen lately arrived at Madras from the Cape, extend to the 12th of June. They give no news of any interest further than the very satisfactory information of the homeward bound fleet of Indiamen, which left Ceylon in February last, having safely passed the Cape, early in April.

The ship Charles, which touched on her passage from Bussorah to Calcutta, at Madras, has been engaged by the Government at the Presidency, for the public service.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

Buy.	Calcutta, August 21, 1810.	*Sell*
5 0	8 per Cent. Loans of 1801 to 1809, prem.	4 12
5 0	8 per Cent. New Loans Acknowledgements	4 12

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1810.

We are happy to announce the surrender by capitulation of the Island of Bonaparte, formerly called Bourbon, to His Majesty's and the Company's Forces on the 8th of July last.

Intelligence of this event reached this presidency on Thursday morning by express from Madras.

The following are a few of the particulars relating to the capture that have come to our knowledge.

The Expedition weighed anchor on the 3d July from Roderigueze and proceeded to the point of rendezvous, fifty miles to the windward of the Island of Bonaparte; which point it reached on the evening of the 6th; when the troops were all removed from the Transports and put on board the following frigates. The Boadicea, Commodore Rowley, Sirius, Capt. Pym, Iphigenia, Captain Lambert, Magicienne, Captain Curtis, and the Nereide, Captain Willoughby. As soon as the troops were embarked the frigates stood for the points of debarkation.

The force was divided into 4 Brigades. The 1st Brigade consisting of a detachment of Artillery; H. M. 86th Regiment; a detachment of the 1st Bat. 6th Regt M. N. I. and a detachment of Pioneers; under the command of Lieut. Col. Fraser. The 2d Brigade Commanded by Lieut. Col. Drummond, consisting of Royal Marines and the 2d Bat. 12th Regt. M. N. I. The 3d Brigade or the reserve under Lieut. Col. Macleod, composed of H. M. 69th Regiment and the Bombay N. I. And the 4th Brigade or advance consisting of the Flank Corps a detachment of H. M. 56th Regiment and a detachment of Pioneers under the command of Lieut. Col. Campbell.

The principal objects to which the plan of the attack was directed, were in the first place to prevent a protracted warfare in the interior of a country almost inaccessible to an invading army; and secondly to ensure the final reduction of the island in the shortest time possible by securing the principal garrison and the Governor and Commander in Chief who were at St. Denis.

The first brigade composed of H. M. 86, Regiment the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment of M. N. I. a small detail of Artillery and Pioneers under the command of Lientenant Colonel Fraser was ordered to land at Grand Chaloupe and to proceed by the mountains direct against the west side of the enemy's capital; whilst the 2d 3d and 4th brigades were to land at Rïviere des Plueis and to force the lines of defence extending from the Butor Redoubt on the north or sea side to another redoubt on the south and from thence to cross the rear of the town to the river St. Denis.

About 2 P. M. on the 7th the ships having reached their stations, the beach from St. Marie to within gun shot of the Imperial battery was reconnoitered by Captain Willougby and Lieut. Col. Campbell.

The weather being moderate and the enemy not appearing in strength, it was resolved to debark the troops immediately. Accordingly Lieut. Col. Campbell with 150 light troops and Captain Willoughby commanding a party of seamen pushed off and landed about 4 o'clock. Lieut. Col. Macleod with 150 men more effected a landing at the same time; but the wind encreasing raised the surf so much that several boats struck; so as to render the landing of any more men that evening very uncertain. The debarkation was not however relinquished till the result of an experiment concerted by Commodore Rowley was known. The Udney a small transport was run a shore under the direction of Lieut. Lloyd 2d Lieut. of the Boadicea, in hopes that the troops might pass over her stern or under her lea. This being found impracticable, and it being necessary to communicate with Lieut. Col. Macleod senior officer on shore, as the whole of the ammunition was damaged and a considerable number of arms were lost, Lieut. Foulstone of His Majesty's 69th Regiment volunteered to swim though the surf? he happily succeeded and carried an order to Lieut. Col. Macleod to occupy St Marie for the night; a service which was gallantly and successfully performed by that officer.

It being now found impracticable to land to windward, the Magicienne with the 2d brigade was dispatched about 10 P. M to Grand Chaloupe, the Boadicea and the transports with military stores intending to follow in the morning.

Lieutenant Colonel Keating accordingly proceeded with Commander Rowley in the Boadicea on the morning of the 8th with part of the 3d and 4th Brigade and effected a landing at Grand Chaloupe at 11 A. M. Capt. Lambert having been left to take advantage of milder weather to land the other part of the 3d brigade.

On landing Captain Hanna with 2 companies of the 1st of the 56th, was detached against La Possession, the batteries of which we took by assault in the most gallant manner.

Lieutenant Colonel Keating in the mean time at 2 P. M. moved forward by the mountains. Having passed the heights he reconnoitered the enemy's positions and by 4 o'clock had formed the necessary arrangements for the attack on the capital: and in half an hour more the whole force would have been in action. At this moment Lieut. Col. Keating received a message from the left, that a trumpeter had made his appearance with an officer to demand a suspension of arms and an offer to surrender the whole Island by capitulation. The troops were immediately ordered to halt and the capitulation was soon after signed.

The enemies force appears to have amounted to 4193 men; consisting of 576 troops of the line; 417 rifle men newly raised; 800 national guard and 2300 militia and men of color.

List of the Officers Killed and Wounded.

FLANK CORPS.

Lieutenant Spinks, slightly.
Lieutenant Whannel, slightly. } Wounded.

HIS MAJESTY'S 86TH REGIMENT.

Lieutenant John Graham Munro,—Killed.
Major W. T. Edwards, slightly.
Lieutenant Michael Creagh, Brigade Major, dangerously.
Lieut. Archibald M'Lean, severely.
Lieutenant Blackall, severely.
Lieutenant John Webb, slightly.
Lieut. W. Richard White, severely. } Wounded.

Return of the Killed and Wounded in the attack of St. Denis in the Island of Bourbon, the 8th July 1810.

	Killed.			Wounded.				
	Sub.	Sert.	Rank.	Major.	Sub.	Sert.	Drum.	Rank.
His Majesty's 86th Regiment.....	1	1	9	1	5	2	2	47
Detachment 1st Bat. 6th Rt. N. I.			1					7
Royal Marines..................			1					
Pioneers......................			1					4
His Majesty's 69th Regiment......			2					
Flank Corps....................			1		2			5
His Majesty's 56th Regiment.....			1					3

1 Seamen.

N. B. Captain Lambert of the Madras Ettablishment slightly wounded.

Two Rank and File of His Majesty's 86th Regiment died of their wounds since the 8th instant, included in the column of wounded.

One private of His Majesty's 56th Regiment since dead of his wounds.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

AUGUST 20, 1810.

The Honorable Company's Ship Tigris, we understand, is to proceed in the course of a short time to Europe. The date of the Georgiana's sailing is as yet, we understand, undetermined. Both we hear, are to touch at Madras.

Plymouth, April 5.—It was La Belle Etoile 24 guns, bound from Bourdeaux to the Isle of France, that came in yesterday. She is very valuable, and contains every thing good on board for the East Indies.

Plymouth, April 11.—Now in the Offing, and it is supposed will come into Cawsand Bay, from the wind being to the E. N. E. the Matilda Extra East Indiaman from Bengal.

By the latest accounts it appears that no fewer than 85 ships belonging to the United States have, in pursuance of the French decree been confiscated in the ports of Italy. Three of these vessels which recently entered Leghorn with India goods, and valuable produce, are each of them estimated at a million of ducats.

CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1810.

Colombo.—Arrived August the 25th Schooner Maria, Captain F. Kuhler from Tutucoreen. —26th Grab Fortune Captain J. H. Tipke from Madras.—28th Cutter Wilhelmina, Captain J. Grabbo from Tutucoreen.

English Extracts.

THE TIMES,—April 6, 1810.

Mr. **Morier** is appointed to succeed Mr. Jackson, as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Mr. Morier has been for some time employed as his Britannic Majesty's Consul in the Morea, and is nephew to Mr. Morier, Secretary to the Persian Embassy.

It is stated, that the revenue f[illegible]rst quarter of the current year exceeds [illegible] corresponding quarter in the prece[illegible] by more than half a million.

In the Sheriff's Court, at Shrew[illegible] Tuesday last, Mr. Grant, of that town obtained a verdict, with 148l. 14s. 11d. damages, against J. Wynne, Esq. of Garthmeilo, Denbighshire, for lodging and necessaries furnished to t[illegible] Defendant's wife, in consequence of her bei[illegible] refused admittance into her husband's house.

April 7.

The determination of the House of Commons respecting Sir Francis Burdett, is such as we had ventured to anticipate, when we declared that the Honourable House could not, we thought, in fairness or impartiality, imprison Mr. Jones, and dismiss the Baronet with a reprimand. We are still sorry that the question has been agitated, though it will not, we should hope, lead to any tumultuous expression of popular sentiment; for whatever may be the general opinion respecting the right of the House of Commons to imprison others for a libel or breach of privilege, there can be no question of its having this power over the Members of its own body, even for acts committed without the walls of the House.

What we, therefore, chiefly regret respecting the agitation of this question, is the diversion which the Walcherenites have been hereby able to effect in the public mind, in removing the attention of this bewildered nation from themselves and their tremendous Expedition to an object of little comparative importance. They have thrown out a tub to the whale, which would otherwise, in its most just indignation, have wrecked them and their wretched bark. Till yesterday the policy and vigour of the Expedition to the Scheldt hung on every tongue; but now the prevailing topics, if not among the more wise or respectable, yet among the more busy politicians of the day, are Sir Francis Burdett and the Tower; and we begin greatly to apprehend, if men of stability and character do not adhere firmly to their own purpose, and the substantial interests of their country, that the deep and lasting injuries inflicted on us by incompetence and folly will pass unnoticed, and the whole nation will, by acquiescence, be deemed to unite in the approbation of a measure, which consigned thousands of men to lingering deaths and diseases; and that not in the pursuit of glory, but in the gradual and protracted acquisition of public disgrace, neither led to fight nor permitted to fly. If the commitment of Sir Francis Burdett is to have this effect, it will indeed, be a happy occurrence for those who had so just cause to dread the general indignation, but to the nation itself a heavy calamity.

We do therefore most strongly urge, and we trust that we may do it even with permission of the Baronet himself, that he may be suffered to rest a while unnoticed in the Tower, till the cause of those men who have perished in Walcheren is disposed of by some expression of sorrow for their sufferings, and resentment towards the authors of their fate. Their case precedes his both in time and importance; nor in fact is his commitment, even though held to be a severe measure, an event which attaches to the bulk of the nation. As a Member of a peculiar society, he has been punished by the body of that society, whose internal regulations, however they may be esteemed inapplicable to the people at large, are undoubtedly binding upon its own Members. With this, therefore, the public has no direct, or, as it were, personal concern. But in a measure that has overwhelmed, not this or that community, but the whole land with calamity—that has impaired its reputation abroad, and sunk its heart in sorrow at home—that has dilapidated its resources, and crippled its army—that was conceived in the midst of distractions and intrigues, and executed without concert or mutual intelligence—in a measure of this nature every man that bears the name of Englishman does naturally, and of right, take a share: yet has such a measure as this been declared, by an high authority, to have been conceived and executed with wisdom and ability; and while the nation was in the very gape of astonishment at the decision, do these unlucky occurrences of Mr. Jones's and Sir Francis Burdett's imprisonment intervene to divert it from its purpose of making its own voice heard on so lamentable an occasion. We must again, therefore, intreat that all subordinate considerations be for a while suspended, till some testimony of national sorrow for the disgraces and sufferings of our brave army in Walcheren shall have been publicly given. Whatever respect we may pay, and are, indeed, in duty obligsd to pay, to the opinions of our Representatives in Parliament, yet as they do not possess wisdom exclusively, and by prescription, the great body of the people is bound to express its feelings respecting the cause and origin of calamities in which we all participate so largely.

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To the Most Rev. Father in God, MANNERS SUTTON *by Divine Providence* ARCHBISHOP *of* CANTERBURY.

" MAGNA CHARTA being only an Abridgment " of our ancient Laws and Customs, the King " that swears to them all, is not admitted " to be the interpreter of it, or to determine " what is good or evil, fit to be observed or " annulled in it, and he can have no more power " over the rest. This having been confirmed " by more Parliaments than we have had Kings " since that time, the same obligation must " still lie upon them all, as upon John and " Henry, in whose time that Claim of Right " was compiled. We know the value our an- " cestors set upon their Liberties. and the " courage with which they defended them; " and we can have no better example to en- " courage us, never to suffer them to be violat- " ed or diminished."

LORD SOMERS.—*Judgment of Kingdoms & Nations*, ¶ 6.

May it please your Grace—In a former address, I too the liberty to recal to your recollection the solemnity with which the "CHARTER OF LIBERTIES, OR THE GREAT CHARTER," was confirmed by King HENRY III. in the presence of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal; and also the sentence, or curse, denounced by the Archbishop of CANTEBURY against all those, that by *word, deed,* or *counci*, should in any point break or undo it. I reminded you of the statute of the 25th Edward I. whereby the Great Charter was again confirmed, and appointed to be read before the people by the Bishops, twice a year, in all Cathedral Churches throughout the realm; and I pointed out to you, that by chapter 4 of that act, you, as Archbishop of Canterbury, are required to compel and distrain them to the execution of their [illegible] form aforesaid.

I shall now beg permission to submit to your Grace some farther observations, in order to shew the necessity of your causing sentence of excommunication to be denounced against the breakers of the Great Charter.

Your Grace knows that it is the very essence of our Kings, to govern according to Law; for where the will governs, and not the Law, there he is no longer King. The Law is to be the only rule and measure of his government. He can do nothing as a King but what he can legally do. "The Law," saith Bracton, who wrote under Henry III. " maketh the King. " Let the King therefore render ~~to the Law~~, " what the Law has invested in him with re- " gard to others—dominion and power; for " he is not truly King, where will and pleasure " rule, and not the Law." It is, therefore, one of the first axioms of our Regal Govern- " ment, that the Law makes the King," and he subjects himself to the Law by his Coronation Oath. For when a King of England is crowned, the Archbishop or Bishop says to him, " *Will you solemnly promise & swear to govern the people of this kingdom of England according to the laws & customs of the same?* The Kings answers, " *I solemnly promise so to do.*" " *Will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of this realm, all privileges as by law do or shall appertain unto them, or any of them?* The King answers, " *All this I promise to do.*"

Now, when the present King acceded to the throne the above questions were put to him, and he gave the above answers; and, therefore, your Grace will rejoice with every individual of this realm, that the King is bound to observe and keep the *Great Charter.* I say your Grace will rejoice, because the very first article of that Charter is, " *That the Church of England shall be free, and enjoy her whole rights and liberties inviolable*" And I am sure every individual will rejoice, because another chapter in the Charter says, " *No man shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, or outlawed, or banished, or any ways destroyed; nor will we pass upon him, or commit him to prison, unless by the legal judgment of his Peers, or by the law of the land.*" But I have no fear that the King will at any time attempt, or encourage, or countenance others, to break any of the points of the Great Charter; for I remember that a little while ago, when some alterations in the laws with regard to religion were suggested to him, he replied, that " *it was against his Coronation Oath, and he could not do it.*" And, theresore, I am sure the King will not suffer any of his subjects to be imprisoned, " *unless by the judgment of his Peers;*" for that would be equally against his Coronation Oath, being against the *Great Charter*, which is the foundation of the liberties both of the church and of the people.

From the King I will pass to the Judges. The Judges are sworn to execute justice (as my Lord Coke says, 12 ch. 64) *according to law and custom of England.* This proves, how justly the laws are called the great inheritances of every subject, and the inheritance of inheritances, without which we have no inheritance. For (as Lord Somers observes) " as the subjects of the King are born to lands, and other things so they are born to inherit and enjoy the laws of this realm, that so every man have an equal benefit by law."

Now, if the Judges are sworn to execute justice according to law, are they not bound to execute justice according to Magna Charta? Then what says the Great Charter? It says, " *No freeman shall be imprisoned, unless by the legal judgment of his Peers*" Again, what says the Act of Confirmation of the Great Charter by Edward the First? It says, " *Our Justices, Sheriffs, Mayors, and other Ministers, which under us have the laws of our land to guide, shall allow the same Charter pleaded before them in judgment in all its points, as the common law.*" This (says my Lord Coke) is a clause worthy to be written in letters of gold: and here (he adds) it is to be observed that the laws are the Judges' guides or leaders, according to that old rule, *Lex est exercitus judicum tutissimus ductor,* or *Lex est optimus judicis zenagogus,* and *Lex est tutissima cassis.* (2 Inst. 526)

The Judges of the land are, therefore, bound to do justice to every man according to the law of the land. Queen Elizabeth and her Counsellors pressed the Judges very hardly to obey the Patent under her Great Seal, in the case of Cavendish; but they answered, *that both she and they had taken an oath to keep the law, and if they should obey her commands, the law would not warrant them,* &c. (Anderson's Rep. p. 155) And besides the offence against God, their country, and the commonwealth, they alleged the example of Empson and Dudley, who were executed as traitors, as were Gaveston, the two Spencers, Tresilian, Strafford, and others, for subverting the laws of the land, in obedience to the King's command, whereby they said, *They were deterred from obeying her illegal commands.* They who had sworn to keep the Law, notwithstanding the King's writs, knew that the Law depended not upon his will: and the same oath that obliged them not to regard any command they should receive from him, shewed, that they were not to expect indemnity by it; and not only, that the King had neither the power of making, altering, mitigating, or interpreting the Law' but that he was not at all to be heard, in general or particular matters, otherwise than as he speaks, in the common course of justice, by the courts legally established. Hence it appears that the Judges are bound to decide according to the GREAT CHARTER; for that is a part (and the most valuable part) of our Laws, and they are sworn to execute justice " *according to the Laws.*" Upon this principle it was, that " *when a letter was written by the Speaker to the Judges, to stay proceedings against a privileged person, they rejected it as contrary to their oath of office.*" (See Nov. 83, 4810.)

But I will not occupy your Grace too much. I will just introduce to your notice a passage from the "History of the Reign of King Charles the Second," by Bishop Burnet;

" *The House*" he is speaking of the House of Commons in the year 1680) " *did likewise " send their Serjeant to many parts of England, " to bring up abhorrers as delinquents: upon " which the right that they had to imprison any " besides their own members came to be much que- " tioned, since they could not receive an informa- " tion upon oath, nor proceed against such as re- " fused to appear before them. In many places, " those for whom they sent their Serjeant refused " to come up. It was found that such practices " were grounded on* NO *law, and were no elder " than* QUEEN ELIZABETH'S *time. While the " House of Commons used that power gently, it " was submitted to in respect to it: but now it " grew to be so much extended that many resolved " not to submit to it.*" (See Vol. ii. p. 121.)

Now, I will offer to your Grace, a little comment on this passage. First, the Bishop says, " *It was found that such practices were grounded on* NO *Law.*" To be sure it was, for MAGNA CHARTA says, " *No freeman shall be imprisoned, but by the legal judgment of his peers.*" Then he says, " *Such practices were no elder than Queen Elizabeth's time.*" This is very important; for it should seem that the House wanted to set up an *immemorial custom,* but they could ascend no higher than Queen Elizabeth's time. Now, it is clear and established law, that in order to make a *custom* good, it must have been used so long, " *that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.*" If any one can shew the beginning of it within *legal* memory, (that is, within any time since the first year of the reign of Richard I.) it is not a good custom. But, supposing they could have found precedents before the time of Elizabeth, could they have acted upon them? Certainly not: for, as Lord Coke says, " *No custom can prevail against an express Act of Parliament;*" and Magna Charta is an express act, which declares that " *No freeman shall be imprisoned but by the legal judgment of his peers.*" However, the Bishop adds, that " *while the House of Commons used that power gently, it was submitted to in respect to it; but now it grew to be so much extended* (a dangerous and alarming circumstance indeed!) *that many resolved not to submit to it.*"

What, then, will the Judges of the Land say at this day? *Does Magna Charta exist? Can it be repealed but by the Parliament? Does not the Parliament consist of three estates, the King, Lords, and Commons? Are not they* (the Judges) *sworn to execute justice according to the laws of the land? Is not Magna Charta part of the law of the land? Does not that Charter contain a clause that " no man shall be imprisoned but by the judgment of his peers?" Does not the Act of* 25 EDWARD I. *direct that " all Justices, &c. &c. shall allow the same Charter pleaded before them in all its points, as the common law? And finally, does not the 2d chapter of the said Act declare, that if any judgment be given, contrary to the points of Magna Charta, by the Justices, &c. &c. it shall be undone, and holden for nought?*

Trusting, therefore, that your Grace will at all times defend the GREAT CHARTER, which, I repeat, secures the Rights and Liberties of the Church, as well as of the People.

I subscribe myself, with the utmost respect,
Your very humble Servant,
PUBLICOLA.

EUROPE INVESTMENT.

W. B. JACK,

TAKES THE LIBERTY OF INFORMING
HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,
THAT HE IS JUST NOW RECEIVING THE
SECOND INVESTMENT
OF
Capt. Henry Sturrock,
OF THE
HONORABLE COMPANY's SHIP
PRESTON,
(WHICH WAS INTENDED FOR THE BENGAL MARKET)
CONSISTING OF
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES.

PALE ALE from Hodgson, Claret from Walker and M'Clarey, Maxwell and Key, Paxton and Co. and Barlow and Clarke, Champaigne and Hock from Charles Bell—Pine Berkeley, single Gloster, and Cheshire Cheese, Hams, Tongues, and Salted Salmon, with a general assortment of Sauces, Pickles, Olives, Capers, White Wine Vinegar and Mustard, from Curtis and Co.—Confectionary from Hoffman, consisting of Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, Raspberay and Strawberry Jams, Red and Black Currant Jelly, Orange Marmalade and Bottled Tart Fruit—Grocery. Bloom Raisins, French Plumbs. Currants, Vermacelli Macaron, Jordan Almonds, Chocolate, Arrow Root, Pearl Barley, Canary Seed, and Soda Water.—Boots, Shoes, and Morocco Skins, from Hoboy and Stunt—Leather Pantaloons and Gloves, Plushes and Balls from Coleman and Co.—Smyth's Perfumery a very general assortment—Hats from Borradaile and others—Sadlery from Gibson and Peat.—Cloths from Viguers—Fine Welsh Flannel Blankets and Boat Cloaks, Hosiery, Haberdashery and French Lace Dolls, &c. —Gold and Silver Epaulettes, Crimson Gold plain (and with Bullion) Sword Knots, Gold and Silver Cavalry Braid, strong Plated Ball Buttons of different sizes—Nests of Trunks—Mahogany Writing Desks, Tea Chests, Dressing Cases and Boxes of Reeves' Colours,—Glass Ware both cut and plain,—Breakfast Sets of Gilt English China, with Table services of Queen's Ware, and Black Tea Pots of sorts—Cutlery, consisting of London made Ivory handled Table Knives and Forks in sets, also Ladies fine polished Scissars, with a general assortment of Penknives, Razors, Lancets, Teath cleaners &c. Shoe Brushes and Blacking—Stationary from Greenhill—Playing Cards—Books, a large collection—Music for the Piano Forte, Flute, Harp and Military Music—Gun Powder and Patent Shot, Tin Plates, Ironmongery, Iron Hoops Nails, and Swedish Iron assorted—Snuff and Tobacco from Taddy &c. &c.

Fort St. George, September 8, 1810.

Ashton & Meppen,

HAVE received for sale on commission, by the last Ships, a considerable Investment of Europe articles, which they can take upon themselves to warrant of the first quality, and in the highest preservation possible.

The Investment consists of the following articles, Maxwell and Key's Claret,—Harper and Co.'s Port Wine in quarts,—Harper and Co.'s bottled Ale.—Hoffman's Cherry and Raspberry Brandy,—Wilkinson and Co.'s white and red Noyio in pints,—Hodgson's Ale in Casks;—an assortment of Sauces, Pickles and Mustard in pound bottles,—Pickled Salmon in kegs,—Rickets' Hams & Cheese,—Smith's perfumery, Consisting as follows, Lavender and honey water, Milk of Roses, Essence of Roses, Essence of Peppermint, Smelling Salts, Naples and Windsor Soap, Shaving, Hair and Sets of Tooth Brushes—Superfine Coat Cloths, of the following Colours, Black, Bottle Green, Brown and Grey.

Plain Glass-ware—Tumblers of sizes, Madeira and Claret Glasses, vase lamps of sizes with plated-furniture, wall shades with plated brackets

Cutlery—double and single Sets of white Ivory Handled Knives and Forks—the double set Consisting as follows—two dozen Table Knives and forks, two do. desert do. and two pair of Carvers—the Single Set is half of the above—Pegue and Andrews's battle glazed powder in one pound cannisters, patent Shot from Locke and Co from No 1 to 8—Morris and Henderson's Hats, &c. &c.

Ashton and Meppen will have it in their power to sell the above articles at moderate prices.

ASHTON AND MEPPEN are now receiving and will expose for Sale, on Thursday, the following Articles, in addition to the above.

Opera Hats, Ladies and Maids Jubilee, and Split Straw Bonnets, Black and White, plain and laced Ladies and Gentleman's Silk Hose, long and half Cotton Do. Night Caps, Gloves, Ladies Silk Sleeves, rich Gold and Silver Epaulettes, rich Gold Army Hat Rosettas, with Loops, do. Army dress Sword Knots, Silver Cavalry Braid, a small quantity of Stationary, and a choice collection of New Publications.

Europe Investment.

Balfour & Hogg,

RESPECTFULLY INFORM
THE PUBLIC,
THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
THE CHOICE
INVESTMENTS
OF
Capt. A. Campbell,
AND
Philip Jones, Esq.
PURSER,
OF
THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIP
SOVEREIGN,
CONSISTING OF
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES
WHICH ARE
IN HIGH PRESERVATION;
VIZ.

ENGLISH Claret from Maxwell and Key, Red Port in Pints and Quarts from Wilkinson and Crosthwaite and Harper, Hock, Sherry and Champaigne, Pale Ale in Hogsheads, from Hodgson.

Hoffmans Confectionary, viz.—Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, Raspberry Jam, Strawberry do. Black and Red Currant Jelly.

Hams, Pine Cheese, Cheshire, Double Gloster and Stelton Cheese.

Oilmans Stores, viz —Quarter Cases Pickles containing Capsicombs, Mellons, Piccalille Gerkins, Onions, Walnuts and French Beans.

Mushroom Ketchup, Walnut do. Lemon Pickle, Essence of Oysters, Essence of Anchovies, Camp Meat and Fish Sauces. Sallad Oil, French Olives, Capers, Mustard. White Wine Vinegar, Salted Salmon, Pickled Herrings, Pickled Tongues, &c. &c.

Wine and Beer Corks.

Table Cutlery consisting of Single and Double sets of White and Green Ivory Handled Knives and Forks, Fine Penknives, Scissars, Sportsmans Knives and Patent Soho Cork Screws.

An assortment of Coarse Cutlery.

Printed Cottons of various handsome Patterns for Furniture and Dresses.

Gold and Silver Thread, Gold Dragoon Braid Rich Infantry and Cavalry Sword Knots, Army Rosettes and Hoops and Best Black Dirk Belts.

Hosiery consisting of double and single Cotton Caps, Net do. White Cotton Gloves, White Cotton half Hose—Ladies and Gentlemen's White Cotton Hose, Ladies and Gentlemen's White Silk Hose with rich embroidered Cloaks, Patent Ribband Silk Hose, Black Silk Hose, Ladies long Silk Gloves, Tambour'd Silk Lace Sleeves.

Superfine Black Round Hats, fashionable opera Cock'd Hats with Silk Cockades.

A large quantity of Superfine Welch Flannel.

Grocery—viz. fine Bloom Raisins; Prunes and Turkey Figs in bottles, Milk Chocolate Patent Cocoa and fine Arrow Root.

Glass-Ware from Blades viz. plain Pint and half Pint Tumblers. cut do. do. Round Feet Goblets plain and cut—Vase Shape Burners, Wall Shades, Single and Double Branched (plated) Extra Plain Shades, from do Plated Feet Double and Single Bracketts, with plain Shades, Vase Lamps of sizes, (plated mounting) Chamber Candlesticks, (plated) with Shades and Extinquishers, and Spare Shades, Cabin Lamps, (brass mounted) Elegant Rich Diamond Cut Hookah Bottoms, Sweetmeat Basons, Richly Cut with Covers and Stands, Oval Superb Tea and Sugar Caddies, Richly Ornamented with Gilt Rims, Locks and Keys, Jelly Glasses and Covers, Mustard Pots, Beehive Butter Basons, with Covers and Stands, Diamond Cut, Oval Salts, &c. &c.

India Shades, Madeira and Claret Glasses, Table Shades mounted on Mahogany feet with plated Boxes and Finger Cups, with Cut Bottoms.

Several Boxes of Window Glass of various sizes.

Earthern Ware, Handsome Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, Slop Basons, Handsome Silver Lustre Jugs, Black Wedgwood Tea, Sugar and Milk Pots.

Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew, viz. Sets of Ivory Tooth Brushes, Violet Hair Powder, Jamaica & Marechalle Pomatum, Essence of Rose and Jessamine, Lavender Water in Pints and Chrystal Bottles, Eaudeluce and Aromatic Vinegar.

Tin Ware, a general Assortment, Patent Shot, Mill'd and Red Lead, Essence of Spruce, in Pots.

Bitters from Wryghte.

AND

A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

Orders from Out-stations accompanied with references, will be thankfully received and expeditiously executed.

MADRAS, September 10, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM ORROCK, Esq late a Lieutenant Colonel in the Service of the Honorable East India Company on the Madras Establishment, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Lieutenant Colonel JOHN WILLIAM FREESE, of the Madras Artillery, and Captain JOHN ORROCK, of His Majesty's 33d Regiment of Foot, two of the Executors therein named.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to Messrs. BINNY, DENNISON and Co. Agents to the said Executors at Madras.

(2) Madras, August 30, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE ANDERSON, Esq late a Surgeon in the Honorable East India Company's Service on the Madras Establishment, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to ANDREW BERRY, Esq one of the Executors therein named.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to Messrs BINNY DENNISON and CO. Agents to the said Executor at Madras.

(1) Madras, Septemcer 5, 1810.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Mr GEORGE HUME, deceased, late an Assistant-Surgeon in the Service of the Hon'ble the United East India Company, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th, Section 21st.—All Persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him, without delay.

Fort St. George, September 3, 1810.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Lieut. SAMUEL SAUNDERS, deceased; late of His Majesty's 25th Regiment of Light Dragoons, (unadministered by Mr. GEORGE BOLD, deceased); having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th, Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him, without delay.

Fort St. George, September 3, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN GIBSON, as senior officer of Artillery at Musulipatam, having taken charge of the Effects, at that Station, of the late LIEUT. THOMAS BIRT, of Artillery, and Mr GEORGE FRANKLIN, Conductor of Ordnance, & disposed of them by public Sale; Notice is hereby given, that he will, on or before the 1st Day of October next, deliver up the amount thereof, with all accounts and papers belonging to these Estates respectively, to any persons duly authorized by Law to demand the same; after which date the sums remaining in his hands will be paid into the General Treasury, agreeably to the orders of Government.

Musulipatam, 4th Sept. 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A HOUSE at Arcot, commonly known by the name of the Mosque, and late the property of Lieutenant G. M. HUNT, deceased.

The House consists of an Upper Room, with two Rooms, and a Closet on the Ground Floor, with convenient Stabling, Godowns, &c.

Any person desirous of becoming a purchaser, is requested to send in Proposals addressed to the Paymaster of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons at Arcot.

On the envelope must be written "Proposals for the purchase of the late Lieutenant Hunt's House at Arcot."

The tenders wil be opened in presence of a Committee for that purpose, at the expiration of three Months from the date of first Advertising viz. 15th August 1810.

MESSRS. DOBBIN and SUTHERLAND, Have just received an Assortment of fine Long Cloths and Punjums, which they can dispose of on reasonable terms, for ready Money.—N. B. The Long Cloths are very fine, and well calculated for Ladies Gowns.

A CARD.

TYROLESE MARCH, composed for the Piano Forte, price 2s.—R. ACKERMANN, 101, Strand, has the honour to announce to the Musical World, one of the most exquisite treats in the above Martial Music, which is at once melodious, brilliant, majestic and scientific; It is presumed, that it must afford the highest delight to every true Briton to hear the strains which have so often roused these virtuous Mountaineers to battle and victory.

The above is taken from an English Paper of February last, and it is earnestly requested that if any person has received the piece of Music, here mentioned, that they will oblige the Editor of this Paper with the loan of it. It is wanted for the use of the Band of one of His Majesty's Regiments in this Country. Great care will be taken of the Music, and it will be returned as soon as copied.

September 10, 1810.

NOTICE.

Mr. Scott Waring,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Subscribers at this Presidency that his *History* of the Marrattas is now ready for delivery at the Office of Messrs. BINNY, DENNISON and Co.

Mr WARING has also to inform the Subscribers that he found by printing the Work without a Map and Curtailing the explanatory Notes, the first Subscription would suffice, he therefore preferred doing so, to adding to the size and expence of the Work without any Correspondent advantage.—Any Subsriber who may object to this alteration of his plan will have his Subscription returned by applying to Messrs. BINNY, DENNISON and Co.

Madras, *September 7* 1810.

SUPREME COURT, MADRAS, EQUITY SIDE.

In the Matter of Streenevasa Ragav'a, an Infant, and the only Son of Narras'ma Chary, deceased.

WHEREAS by an Order of reference of the Supreme Court bearing date the 2d day of August last past, and directed to me as the Master in Equity of the said Court.—It is amongst other things ordered to make an Account of all Debts due from the said Narrasima Chary, as also of all the Estate and Effects he died possessed of—I do therefore, in pursuance of such order, give notice that all Persons having demands upon the Estate and Effects of the said Narrasima Chary, or being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate are forthwith to state their claims and pay the debts due to the said Estate and deliver up any property they may hold belonging to the said Estate to me, or to Mr. J Carruthers, the Solicitor for the said Infant.

THOMAS GREENWAY.

Fort St. George, September 7, 1810.

TO BE SOLD,

AT

MR. BIRTLES'S

LIVERY STABLES,

MOUNT ROAD,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THE 15th INSTANT,

THE PROPERTY

OF

A GENTLEMAN,

RETURNING TO

BENGAL.

A HANDSOME White Arabian Horse, with Silver Mane and Tail, of very high cast, upwards of 14 hands, 1½ inch high.

ALSO

A Grey Arab Saddle Horse, that has just been put into a Buggy, and goes perfectly well, the latter was one of General Malcolm's Stud, sent to him from Bombay.

DOGS, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By W. Grant,

At the New Navy Tavern, on the Beach,

At 1 P. M. Monday 17th Instant,

(If not previously disposed of by private Contract.)

SUNDRY DOGS from the Ships now in the Roads.—W. G. will at the same time put up any other Dogs Captains of Ships or other Gentlemen may be pleased to send him for sale, and requests that such with their prices may be sent him as early as possible, to be exposed, in the 1st Instance, for private, and subsequently for public sale, should such prices not be had!—The Dogs now for sale may be seen at the said Tavern from 9 A. to 6 P. M. every day, till the day of sale, also a few Canary Birds to be sold the same way.

10th September, 1810.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

FACING THE ESPLANADE,

This day, TUESDAY, the 11th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES.

BEING THE PROPERTY

OF

AN OFFICER

DECEASED;

AN Elegant pair of Pistols in a case complete by Wogdon & Barton, a handsome Mahogany Wash Hand Stand, a small quantity of Plate, a small Japan'd Canister of Gun Powder, a small box of Marking Types, a small quantity of China and Glass Ware, a Cot with Bedding, Curtains &c. a Palanqueen, and a quantity of exceeding good Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

After which a few Maunds of Coffee, also 30 Rejected Hams and 24 Pine Cheeses several Bandies and Horses will be put up the same day.

HORSES.

On THURSDAY next, the 13th September,

WILL BE SOLD,

ON THE

ISLAND,

BETWEEN

THE FORT,

AND THE

Government House,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT 5 O'CLOCK,

IN THE AFTERNOON,

THE FOLLOWING

HORSES,

THE PROPERTY

OF

AN OFFICER,

WHO IS GOING

ON THE

EXPEDITION.

No. 1.—A BEAUTIFUL Grey Horse, an uncommon handy and complete Charger.

2.—A beautiful Brown Arab Horse, an exceeding good Charger, about six years of age.

3.—A handsome Bay Horse, as yet untried 6 years of age.

4.—One do. do. that has been put in Harness several times, 6 years old.

5.—A good Bay Horse, that can be rode or drove as a Bandy or Carriage Horse.

6.—An excellent and Steady Dun Bandy Horse.

7.—One Capital Camel, with Saddle do.

8.—One do do. do.

N. B. Ashton and Meppen, have instructions to sell the above Horses without reserve, further particulars will be mentioned in Thursday's Paper, and in hand bills.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

ON THE FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE LATE FIRM

OF

MESSIEURS

Chase, Chinnery, Macdoual & Co.

WITH THE PRIVITY

OF THE

ADMINISTRATOR,

AND

MORTGAGED TO THE

AFORESAID TRUSTEES.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, at Chillimbrum, belonging to the late Mr. EDWARD CAMPBELL,—Also a Sugar, Distilling and Indigo House, with all the utensils thereto belonging, with sundry other articles, the particulars of which may be seen at the Auction Room.

Madras, *August* 28, 1810.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

On THURSDAY next, the 13th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

POSITIVELY TO THE

HIGHEST BIDDER,

VIZ.

AN Organized Piano Forte, with two Pier Glasses, a Grand do No. 2 Eight Day Spring Clocks, several Tables, Couches and Chairs of different patterns, Medicine Chests, Boxes of Ruspenis Dentifrice, Silver and Ivory Dental Mirrors, Stirup Irons, Girth Webb, several Second hand Palanqueens and a large Second Hand Phaeton.

ALSO

Several Hams and Cheeses, and a variety of other Articles.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Fresh Europe Goods.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

On THURSDAY next, the 13th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

PRECISELY AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

INVOICES

OF

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Madras, *September* 10, 1810.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Tuesday, September 11, 1810.

E[illegible]glish Extracts.

THE TIMES,—APRIL 6, 1810.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, having been elected President of the Foundling Hospital, in the room of the late Duke of Portland, has, it is said, graciously signified his intention to attend divine service next Sunday at [illegible] Chapel of the Hospital. His Royal High[illegible] will, it is added, be accompanied on the occ[illegible]ion by one or two of his Royal Brothers, and by all the Nobility and Gentry of his household, for whose reception the Governors' pew is to be fitted up in a very splendid manner. A very beautiful carved chair, formed of the oak of one of the Dutch ships taken by the late gallant Lord Duncan, and presented to the hospital, on the occasion, by the present Lord, is fixed for his Royal Highness, with a representation of whose coronet and plume, highly gilt, it is ornamented.

APRIL 9.

A Commission of Artillery Officers has been, for some time past, employed at Vincennes in experiments respecting the Congreve rockets. All their researches, with regard to the dimensions, the composition, and the means of discharging them, have been most successful. The trial of these rockets were made in the plain of Alfort, in the presence of Count Laribeissiere, General of Artillery, and Messieurs Guyton de Morveau, Monge, and Berthollet. The first rocket let off went 800 toises, the second 1200, and the third 1300. Such a result certainly [illegible] have been expected from a first attemp[illegible] still it is not sufficient. It is known that the Congreve rockets go the length of 1700, or even 1800 toises. His Majesty has expressed his satisfaction with the proceeding of the [illegible]ssion, and assured them, that he will personally attend their experiments as soon as [illegible] certain of being able to throw a rocket to the [illegible]ance of 1890 toises.

COBBE[illegible]T'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1810.

THE GREAT LORD CHATHAM.

[illegible] for a Ref[illegible]ment, in 1782, told the Hou[illegible] personally knew, that it was the opinion of his father, that, “without recurring to first principles in this respect, and establishing a more solid and equal representation of the people, by which the proper constitutional connection should be revived, this nation, with the best capacities for grandeur and happiness of any on the face of the earth, must be confounded with the mass of those whose liberties were lost in the corruption of the people.”

MR. PITT.

“The defect of representation is the national disease; and unless you apply a remedy directly to that disease, you must inevitably take the consequence with which it is pregnant. Without a Parliamentary Reform the nation will be plunged into new wars; without a Parliamentary Reform you cannot be safe against bad ministers, nor can even good ministers be of us to you. No honest man can, according to the present system, continue minister.”—MR. PITT'S SPEECH, 1782.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

JUBILEE PARLIAMENT.—That House, that Honourable House, that self same Assembly, that far famed body of men, who, in the blessed forty ninth year, even in the year of Jubilee, refused to censure the Duke of York, and also refused to censure Lord Castlereagh, and even to inquire into the conduct of Henry Wellesley, and Mr. Perceval, all three of whom stood distinctly charged with having trafficked in Seats in that same Honourable House; that House, that Honourable House has, at last, come to a decision, relative to the policy and conduct of the *Walcheren Expedition*; and, that decision is, that the ministers, who planned the Expedition, who sent it forth, and who kept it there so long [illegible]rthy of censure for this part of their [illegible] on the contrary, *worthy of praise.*—An[illegible]e bar of the House, has been going on ever [illegible]eginning of February. The evidence being [illegible] about a fortnight ago, the members of the Honourable House began, last Monday week, their *debates* upon it, which debates they closed on the following Friday, March the 30th, when they divided as follows:

For *censuring* the undertaking of the Expedition	227
Against su[illegible] censure	275
Majority for the Ministers	48
For *approving* of the undertaking of the Expedition	272
Against such approbation	232
Majority for the Ministers	40
F[illegible] *censuring* the keeping of our soldiers so long Walcheren	224
[illegible] such censure	275
Ma[illegible]inisters	51
For *approving* of the keeping of our Soldiers so long in Walcheren	253
Against such approbation	232
Majority for the Ministers	21

There is no occasion for *me* to say much upon this subject, at least, by way of comment upon either the *debatings* or the *votings*. As to the debatings, the mind of every man in the country was made up, long before, very long indeed before those debatings began; and, as to the votings, they speak for themselves, and, in most eloquent and convincing language do they speak.——But, the result of this grand parliamentary conflict is very interesting as an illustration of certain doctrines, held by the most strenuous opponents of Parliamentary Reform. I, for my part, do not think it worth while to give any opinion upon, or to say a word about, the dreadful Expedition to Walcheren, in any other way than as the result of the Inquiry, respecting it, bears upon the grand question of *Domestic Reform*, without which, a great majority of the nation is convinced, no change of ministers would give us a chance of any permanent good to the country at large.——The men, who oppose the present ministers, are also the opponents of *us*, who are for a Reform, without which we expect no good, and without which we hold most decidedly, that no good can come to us, worthy of a moment's attention. To be sure, [illegible]th parties, the INS and the OUTS, are opposed to such [illegible]m; but it is, at present, only the OUTS that make re[illegible]ntations respecting the conduct of the Honourable House; and, therefore, it is with them, that we have now more immediately to do.——There are two notable pieces, upon record, coming from the mouths and the pens of these our adversaries. The first is a *Speech of Mr. Ponsonby*, and the second *an article in the Edinburgh Review*.——Mr. Ponsonby is looked upon as Captain General of the regularly disciplined and embodied army of Opposition; and, the Edinburgh Reviewers may by regarded as Auxiliaries in the same cause, the very heart's blood and soul of which, is, a prospect of *place and profit*.——Mr. Ponsonby, at the time when Mr. Madocks made his motion for an Inquiry into the *selling of Seats*, both voted and spoke *against inquiry* into the conduct of Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Perceval, though Mr Madocks pledged himself to prove the truth of his charge. So far from appearing to think, that the country ought to be dissatisfied with that refusal to inquire, Mr. Ponsonby appeared to think, that the country had no right to meddle with such matters; and, the Honourable House resolved, 310 to 85, *that they would enter upon no inquiry into the matter*.——Very well: but now *bearing this in mind*, let us hear what Mr. Ponsonby said about *inquiry*, relative to the Walcheren Expedition. His woods are of great importance here. They are, remember, words coming from one of those, who voted *against inquiry*, when the Charge, against the very same ministers, was, having sold, actually sole, Seats in Parliament.——“An Inquiry,” he said, “was indeed necessary: not however to ascertain whether the Expedition was a calamity or not, but to ascertain to whom the calamity was imputable. This was the only object of the proposed Inquiry, and condemnation would of course follow the discovery. Condemnation of the culprit, whoever he might be, was indeed imperiously demanded,—“The enemy has declared (said Mr. Ponsonby) that the Genius of France conducted the British army to perish in the pestilential marshes of Walcheren.” No; it was not the Genius [illegible] France, but *the Demon of England*—a weak, divided, distracted, & incapable administration; ill thought of by all, and suspected by themselves; contemned by the country, and divided against one another; their very leader—he who commanded the finances of the nation declaring himself innocent *because he was ignorant*. Behold the picture of a British Ministry! Why should Buonaparte wage hostility against the country of which such men are the Ministers? What need has he of his great power and talents to cope with their insincerity to themselves, and their incapacity in their offices? men who were unanimous that their inefficient colleague should be dismissed, yet allowed him to [illegible] power—allowed him to conduct the greatest Expedition which ever felt our coast, on which the eyes of England were fixed, and the fate of Europe depended—*lest they should hurt her feelings!* Men who were content to send our brave soldiers to their grave—content to squander the treasures of the country—content to tarnish our national name, in the hope of finding some colourable *pretext for reconciling the Noble Lord's feelings to his incapacity!* Where was their consideration for the honor of their country? Where for the same of the army? Where for the feelings of the people who had committed such a trust into their hands? and yet now is it to be endured, that one of those men should be transferred to the head of the present Administration, and demanding the confidence of that house, desire it to abstain from all inquiry into their misfortunes, till *he* should think proper to give it his information. We have indeed experienced many calamities. We have tolerated innumerable sufferings and privations; but if this demand is this night acceded to; if such a minister obtains the confidence of this house, then *malignant* men enough may be found in the nation, to pronounce its greatest calamity—SUCH A HOUSE OF COMMONS!”——Very well, the Honorable House has now enquired, and *decided*. They have decided, too, that there was no ground for *censure*; and, instead of censure, that there was ground for *approbation*. The House have decided, not only that the sending forth of the Expedition was not wrong, but that it was right, and that it was *right* also to keep the Soldiers in Walcheren, after the sickness began to make its dreadful ravages. Now, then, upon *what ground* is it that Mr. Ponsonby and his party can call upon the *people* to make applications *for the removal of those ministers*, who planned, executed, and persevered in the Expedition? Ground enough upon the principles of the *Reformists*; but, upon no other principels, whatever.——But, now let us hear the Edinburgh Reviewers, who abused the Reformists, and who, in their very last number, have represented them as little better than *anarchists*. These Reviewers, who have been but very little other than mere political partizans; *mere tools in the hands of the Opposition*; these mens some of whom have been stuffed into the Honourable House and into places, have been the most active opponents of Reform of Parliament. Let us now, therefore hear what they said, when they were looking forward to the result of the Inquiry which has now taken place.—The passage, which I am about to insert, is from “Remarks upon the Conduct of the War” published by them in the Number for October last.——“They” (the partizans of the ministers) “have admitted all their failures to be complete and fatal; they have confessed, that the opportunities which they have lost will in all likelihood never return. After a few wretched attempts to divide the blame among themselves, in shares different from those in which the country is disposed to apportion it, they have been compelled to allow that among themselves it must all be divided, and upon them alone must the responsibility rest. They have not dared to deny, that the prospects of the Continent are become more dismal than ever; that its confidence in England is gone; that the map of Europe, from Moscow to Paris and from Lapland to Calabria, offers to the eye only a collection of States, aggrandized by her hostility, or ruined by the Perilous bounty of her alliance. Abroad and at home—which way soever the eye can turn, our rulers have amply admitted, that our affairs are only not desperate, and have themselves not only come forward to declare, that the empire is reduced to a state of difficulty, from which there can be at least no precedent of its ever having escaped in former times. And after all these confessions, their only excuse, the only attempt they make to regain the confidence of the people, is to tell us, “*that the King has reigned fifty years.*” They have ruined our allies; they have failed in every plan: they have brought us through slaughter & disgrace, loaded with ignominy, and weighed down with almost intolerable burdens—to the very brink of destruction:—‘but the King is very old,’ and ‘he has reigned above half a century,’—It now remains to be seen, *whether that* PARLIAMENT, *which stands in no need of reformation—which is a fair representative of the people of England—which speaks the sentiments of the country*—will be satisfied with this set-off; and once more acquit the Ministers of all blame for their recent mismanagement. Holding, in common with the Parliament itself, the doctrine of its purity and of its sufficiency to save the State, we cannot anticipate such a decision. But *if*, unhappily, we should find ourselves mistaken; if, again, every measure and every minister be covered over with its approbation, *then we will venture to predict, not that the Government is acquitted, but* THAT THE PARLIAMENT STANDS CONDEMNED; and we shall most unwillingly *be compelled to appear in the foremost rank of those who must acknowledge that they are convinced and converted*. For it is needless to disguise the matter. A refusal *to vanish* the authors of our misfortunes can only mean one of two things—either that there has been no blame incurred—or that it is inexpedient to declare it, because such a resolution would drive the guilty persons from the Government. In the one case, the Parliament will shew that it is not the Representative of the Country; in the other, we shall have a conclusive proof that the Minsters of the Crown are irremoveable. The *responsibility of her rulers*, that fairest feature in the theory of the Constitution, will be *no longer even a name*, wherewithal to round parliamentary periods; and the people will *thenceforward* recognize, in the great Council of the Nation, *not the guardian of their interests, and the champion of their rights, but a well contrived instrument of taxation*—The consequences of such a decision, therefore, will be productive of incalculable mischief; it will *complete the alienation of the Country from the Government, and shame away the boldest defenders of the present system*”——This was what they said. These were the words of a set of writers, who, in their very last Number, have had the impudence to talk about what they call the *violence* of Sir Francis Burdett and his followers; and who [illegible]ad the duplicity, in that same Number, [illegible]o call [illegible] the Whigs to step forward, and save th[illegible] country from that violence, which, they affect to be[illegible]eve, is likely to tear the “monarchy” to atoms.——I [illegible]eg the reader to observe here, that this article was published before the parliament met, and, of course, before any inquiry could have been *begun*. These writers say (before the inquiry has been begun) *if the parliament does not punish the ministers*, we will then say, that the parliament itself is a corrupt and worse-than-useless body. These gentlemen wish the ministers to be *punished*; and, if the parliament should not punish them, they say, that, in such case, they predict, “not that the government is *acquitted*, but that *the Parliament stands condemned*; that *responsibility will no longer exist*. *even in name*; that, thenceforward the people will recognize, in the great council of the nation, not the guardian of their interests and the champion of their rights, but *a well-contrived instrument of taxation*; and that, the consequences of not punishing the ministers will be productive of incalculable mischief, and will *complete the alienation of the country from the government, and shame away the boldest defenders of the present system*.”——Well; the ministers are not punished by the parliament. They are not only not punished, but not censured. Nay, the very acts, for which the Reviewers say they ought to be punished, have received the *approbation* of parliament.——Oh! how I long to see the next Number of the Edinburgh Review! What will its authors *now* say? Will they now assert positively what they before asserted conditionally? Or will they eat their words as fast as decency will permit? The wary loons thought there was no danger in their predictions of Octo[illegible]; they thought they were quite sure, after th[illegible] [illegible]stoun match of the privy counsellors, that the mi[illegible]ry coul[illegible] not stand; they themselves had not the s[illegible]lest idea of the past powers of the influence, which th[illegible]d before described as necessary for the support [illegible] goodly “fabric” of government; they wrote, in[illegible] just after the Putney Heath duel had taken place, a[illegible] a moment when all the shallow-brained politicians looked upon a total change of ministry as certain: or, never would they have written as they did.——But (addressing myself now *to them*) Gentlemen, will you now *stand to your word?* Will you now say, “tha[illegible] *Parliament stands condemned*; that *responsibility is a complete sham*; that the Parliament is not the guardian of the people's interests and rights, but merely *a well-contrived instrument of taxation*; and that the recent decision *has completed the alienation of the people from the government?*” Will you *now* say this? Your answer is uncertain, namely, that you will now make this charge against the Parliament, or that you will retract your charges against the ministers, or that you will prove yourselves to be amongst the very basest of mankind.——If the first, then you have something more to do, in fulfilment of your promises to the public. You have then openly and zealously to join those, who call for a Reform of the Parliament; you have then to “appear in the *foremost rank* of those, who must acknowledge *that they are convinced and converted*,” Welcome you certainly will be unto us; but, let us hope, that we shall hear no more of that fine-spun politico-philosophy, which discovered so many beauties in corruption.——Now, as to the *decision itself*, which is, at the same time, a decision in favour of *the ministry's continuation in power*, what is it to the nation, unless some prospect of *better treatment* had been held out by the Opposition? During the whole of these long debates, not a man of them has, that I have heard of, expressed one single sentiment in favour of the people. They have made no advances towards the people: but on the contrary, have pretty clearly demonstrated, that they still entertain all those feelings and views, which, on the ever-memorable 12th of May in the year of Jubilee, induced them to echo back the cry of “*Make a Stand!*” Make a stand! “It is time to make a stand *against popular encroachment!*” Popular encroachment! Yes, they did, both sides of the Honourable House did, call it “popular encroachment,” when a member offered to prove, that the king's servants had *sold a Seat* in that House: the open, fair, explicit declaration, that this offence had been committed, and an offer to give *proof* of it at the bar of the House; this was termed “*popular encroachment*,” and the House, 310 to 85, voted that the member's proofs should *not* be produced at their bar.——Borne down, as the people have been, still they have some recollection; and, “while memory holds her seat” in their brain, never will they, or can they forget the treatment they received in the night of the 11th and the morning of the 12th of May, in the year of Jubilee. Let any man, who has the common feelings of a man, look back to the proceedings of that night, as they stand recorded in Vol. XV, page 737, of the POLITICAL REGISTER, and then wonder, if he can, that the people care nothing at all about which party is in power.——“The people *do not stir*,” say the OUTS; and, they have the impudence; the barefaced impudence; the profligate assurance; the base insolence, to ascribe this inactivity, on the part of the people, to the people's being *corrupt*; to the circumstance of corruption being “more *dense* at the *bottom* than at the top.” *Stir!* What should the people stir *for?*——The MORNING CHRONICLE of the 2d Instant, has an article, upon this subject, well worthy of notice.——“It was universally reported yesterday, that a change in his Majesty's councils is forthwith to take place; and it is expected that the house will adjourn for a few days to give time for the arrangement, and for the re-election of the new minister.—It may, however, be only street report, and have its rise in the deep conviction on the public mind, that though with *an apparent* majority on Friday night ministers were in *reality beaten*. Whatever may be their determination on the event of the inquiry, whether pertenaciously to adhere to office as they are, or by some miserable changes of place, or by some disgraceful compromises of principle, to make up a hotch-potch of *convicted impudence* with *tried delinquency*, it is high time *for the counties and great cities* of the united kingdom *to meet and carry their case of the public situation of the empire to the feet of the throne*, as the last means of retrieving his majesty's affairs, and effecting the salvation of the empire.”——One can hardly say, positively, what is meant by the Counties and Great Cities meeting and “*carrying their case of the public situation of the Empire* to the feet of the Throne;” but, if the English of it be, as I suppose it is, that it, is high time for the Counties and Great Cities to meet and petition the King to turn out the INS and put the OUTS in their places, the Morning Chronicle may be perfectly satisfied, that the Counties and Great Cities will do no such thing; until the OUTS shall give the people a *specific pledge*, that they will do their utmost to procure a Reform in the Representation of the people. This is the condition, and the *sole condition*, upon which the people can be prevailed upon to “*stir*” in favour of any set of public men.——What does Mr. Perry say in this very paragraph? Why, he says, in plain meaning, that the ministers have been *convicted of impudence*, and they are *tried delinquents*. Well! If this be true; and if the House have nevertheles, *acquitted* them, and, not only acquitted them but expressed *its approbation of their conduct*; if this be so: if Mr. Perry's description be a true one, *for what* would we have the people stir? “To carry their *case* of the public situation of the Empire to the feet of the Throne.” But, what is this? Why use this law-like jargon, if not for the purpose of disguising the real meaning? “The *case* of the *public situation* of the Empire.” And why the pompous word *empire?* It is a *kingdom* that we live in and no Empire. Our sovereign is a *king* and no Emperor. But, of late days, “our Geese are all become Swans.” Our language is fast becoming sublimated out of its senses. Every one above a mere handicraftsman is an “*esquire*;” the women down to the very scullion wenches, are all “*the ladies*;” and our country, which has enjoyed so much happiness and renown under the title of *Kingdom*, is now, it seems, to be called an *Empire*: and, we have, God preserve us! an “IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT!”——To return from this digression, into which I was dragged by the use of the word *Empire*, for *what*, I again ask, should any of the people stir, in the way of petition to the throne, if the ministers, who have been *approved* of by the House of Commons, really be what Mr. Perry has described them to be? What would be the use, in that case, of petitioning *against the ministers?* What good purpose could it answer? what *sense* would there be in it?——I mean to disrespect towards Mr. Perry; but, really, there does not appear to me to be common sense in the proposition. Let us *try* it a little Petition the King. The Counties and Great Cities are called upon to bestir themselves; they are [illegible]old, that it is “high time” for them to go to the feet [illegible]he Throne with petitions; but, for *what?* What are [illegible]ounties and Great Cities to ask at the hands of [illegible]ing? Why Mr. Perry clearly wishes them to ask for [illegible]e dismission of the present ministers. The king's [illegible]wer would, doubtless, be: “No; I cannot think of that, because the House of Commons, *your representatives*, have, after a month's inquiry, and a week's debating, decided, that my servants have done nothing wrong; and, instead of censure, your said *representatives* have honferred on my servants decided approbation.” Would not this shut, would it not glue up, the mouths of the Counties and Great Cities? What man of them all would have the folly to pretend that such answer was not satisfactory?——Would you, Mr. Perry, say, in reply: “Yes, but, may it please your Majesty, though your servants had an *apparent* majority, they were, in *reality*, beaten?” Perhaps you might say this, and repeating the words of your own paper of the 3rd instant, you might add:——“That, when the list of the majority, who voted in favour of ministers, on Saturday morning, is examined, it will be found that the advisers of the Expedition have no cause for triumph; that the number of persons *holding political offices*, those who held similar offices when the Expedition was undertaken, together *with persons holding places in the household during pleasure*, and the *sons and brothers of persons holding offices during pleasure* or relative of the four Advisers, amounts to Seventy-three; and that there are also to be added to these, *Generals on the Staff*, and *persons holding offices immediately connected with Government*, and the number of whom, as will be seen by the list published yesterday, is very considerable.”——Whereunto the king would have no hesitation in answering in words somewhat to this amount:——“Oh! so, then, it is not of my servants that you do, in fact, complain, so much as of my faithful Commons, and of my people's representatives. And, not so much of their conduct upon this occasion as of *the manner in which the House of Commons is constituted*. Your complaint is, in fact, that the House contains a great number of persons, who, from their situations under the crown, must naturally be under the immediate controul of my servants. This is a very cogent reason for an application to me for a recommendation to the House to reform itself; but, no reason at all for an application to me to turn out my present servants; because, whoever I should appoint in their room would, if your allegations be true and your inferences fair, have just as many members under their immediate controul as are under the immediate controul of my present servants; and, therefore, it is as clear as the sun at noon day, that, as far as relates to the subject of your present application, *a mere changing of my servants* would produce no public good, no security, no change of advantage, nothing that would, in any degree, redound to the honour of my crown or to the happiness of my people."——Now, Mr. Perry; though the Attorney General complimented you, and with great justice, on your *ingenuity*, I do not believe you possessed of ingenuity enough to make even a *show* of reply to this. In short, you would find yourself penned up so completely, that you must either retire in silence, or say, at once: "Well, may it, then, please your Majesty, to change your servants and to recommend a Reform of the House at the same time."——To this the king would, doubtless, answer: "Here again, your application does not appear to be warranted by sound reason, if you mean, that I should choose as my new servants, those who were lately my servants; for, though I find their names in your list of the minority upon the last great Votings, I cannot but bear in mind, that they are not, any more than my present servants, friendly to that Reform, for which you now apply; but, on the contrary, are the persons who have the *most furiously* attacked all those, who have stood forward to call for such Reform.——Therefore, first, a compliance with your application for a change of my servants, would, as appears from your own statement, be of no use, unaccompanied with a recommendation of a Reform of the House of Commons: and, secondly a compliance with your application for a change of my servants, accompanied with such recommendation, would be of no use, unless I were to choose my new servants from amongst those, to whom your friends are more directly opposed, and towards whom the evince *most bitterness* than towards my present servants."——There can be *no answer* found to this. Even the metaphysics of the Edinburgh Reviewers would not afford the means of forming, of kneading up, even a quirk to bear against it.——Ridiculous, however, as this notion of petitioning the king is, it has, I see, the sanction of the Chairman at a recent meeting of that poor old Rump, called the *Whig Club.* Lord Holland, who was the Chairman alluded, to, is represented as having said "that, since he last had the honour to meet the Club, the country had witnessed the melancholy result of the most expensive and the most enormous expedition that this country had ever sent out. He would not speak of its conduct nor of its disasters, but he must say that it had produced the effect of making a sensible impression on the minds of the people; and *he could plainly perceive a more active and lively interest avowed* in every part of the kingdom, that had been visible at any former period of the present war. Whether in the present state of their feelings, they would be *satisfied with the result of the inquiry* that had taken place on the expedition that had ended so fatally, he could not take upon himself to determine; but this he was sure of, that if they were not satisfied with that result, it was a duty which they owed to themselves, to their King, and to posterity, to avow their sentiments in a public constitutional manner: —not in holes and corners—but *in public meetings of the counties and cities—and to carry the resolutions of such meetings to the foot of the Throne.* He had full and entire confidence that this duty they would perform with the same spirit of independence and patriotism as had distinguished the Common Council of the first city of the empire, as well as the county of Berks. He concluded with thanking the company for the high honour they had conferred upon him."——Oh, no! my Lord, even your voice will not rouze the people to meddle with any such matter. The people have formed a very just opinion, as to the result of the Inquiry; the people know all about that matter full as well as your lordship and Messrs. Horner, Brougham and Co. but, there are a great many of the people, amongst whom I am one, who would as lief, who would rather, be ruled by a bench of *English Lawyers*, than by a Smack-load of Writers to the Signet, though imported under the auspices of your lordship's wisdom. No, no, my lord, we are not to be *set on;* we are not to be *halloed* into petitions to the king, that he would be graciously pleased to assign us over to the crucibles of the Edinburgh Philosophers. No, my lord, be assured, that not a man will stir, except it be for a Reform of the Parliament.——The people, my lord, bear in mind what was said by the Edinburgh Philosophers and by their followers in parliament, about *their Addresses to Mr. Wardle.* The people bear in mind, that your party scoffed at those Addresses. The people bear in mind, that the voice heard in those Addresses was denominated, by your party, "*popular clamour.*" The people bear in mind the speeches of the Whigs upon Mr. Madock's motion. The people bear in mind the exultation, the boundless joy, the extacy of delight, visible in your party when all sorts of baseness combined had succeeded in exhibiting Mr. Wardle to the public, for a few weeks, in a light disadvantageous to his character. The people bear in mind how, at that moment, the malice of your party sprang forth, like a viper warmed into activity by a casual hot day. The people bear all these things in mind: and, what must the people then be, if they be persuaded to petition the King to take your party into power?—You talk my lord, about the people not being *satisfied* with the recent decision; but, not a word do you say about *a Reform of Parliament.* That you cautiously avoid. It is, however, too much; it is, indeed, too much for me to waste mine and my readers time upon what you did say, or what you did not say, at the wretched Club: it is going a little too far to suppose, even for one moment, that any thing said at that Club could have an influence upon the country, or any part of the country.——When I was in London, the other day, I met with persons to say to me, "but, now, really, Cobbett, do you not think that the affairs of the nation would be *carried on a little better,* if the late ministry were recalled to power." From the bottom of my soul I answer now, as I did then, I DO NOT. Would they endeavour to take off any of the *taxes?* What should induce us to suppose it? Did they ever use any endeavours of the sort? Nay, and I beg the reader to mark it well, have they not, as if sure of the reins of power, taken care, beforehand, to endeavour to throw all the slurs possible upon the *financie* propositions of *Mr. Wardle*, and to sink that gentleman in a comparison with Mr. Huskisson?——In short they are now a party, they are still *a party*, but, as their hungry expectants lamentingly observe "without either power or popularity;" neither of which will they again possess, till they cordially join the people in their endeavours to obtain *reform* not what is called an "*economical* reform:" not any shame of that sort, but a reform of the Commons House of Parliament; agreeably to the principles of the constitution. Sir F. Burdett, in his speech upon the Walcheren inquiry, is, in the News-papers, reported to have said, by way of conclusion, "That he should now vote heartily for the resolutions, and the only repugnance which he felt, was, at their not going to an impeachment and Court Martial. When he said this, however, he declared *he saw no good to the country from the dismissal of Ministers,* unless it was followed by *a total change of measures.* If we wished to be rescued from our present perilous situation, we must have *Reform*—Reform, which would revive and re-establish the ancient fundamental principles of our Constitution. Unless this was obtained, neither himself nor the country would be satisfied. From the folly of not demanding this arose all our calamities. From it *arose this Expedition—this Child of corruption, expiring by its own inherent imbecility.* All their calamities, all their disgraces, were derived from the want of a fair and equal representation. To that, and that alone, the people ought to look—it would be folly to expect relief from any other cause. If this was obtained, they would no longer see Ministerial weakness working an abandoned prostitution. This was *their only avenue of escape from ruin, imminent ruin.* For himself, he cared not, if that ruin was to come, whether it came in this shape of a *rotten borough,* or an open *iron despotism.*"——These are, if I know any thing of them, the sentiment of the people of England; and, as the reader has seen, in the motto, such were the sentiments at a time when corruption did not stand exposed by any thing like Mr. Madocks's motion, such were the sentiments of Mr. Pitt and his Father. The time is now came, when these sentiments must prevail, or ruin must follow. It is quite useless, therefore, for any set of men to call upon the people to stand forward, unless they themselves *first* declare for Parliamentary Reform. "Without a Parliamentary Reform," said Mr. Pitt, *even good ministers* can be of *no use* to you. According to the present system, *no honest men can continue minister.*" These are propositions perfectly believed by the people of this country as it is possible for them to believe any thing that can be stated. There are people, like the Edinburgh Reviewers, to *dispute* about the matter: but, not a man is there who, in his own mind, has, in my opinion, any even the slightest doubt upon the subject.——There is one point, with respect to which I differ from SIR FRANCIS BURDETT. He says, that if national ruin is to come, "he cares not, whether it come in the shape of a *rotten borough,* or in that of *an open iron despotism.*" Now, for my part, while I confidently hope, that there are yet too much virtue, sense, and courage in the country to suffer national ruin to come in any shape, I must say, that if it were to come, I would ten thousand times rather see it come in the shape of an open iron despotism, than in that of a rotten borough, which last is as much worse than the former as the prisoner is worse than the highwayman.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT'S ADDRESS.—Just as the moment when I am writing this, the Honourable House is, I suppose, entering upon the discussion, relative to this performance, the fame of which will live, when the trunks, lined with the pages of its critics, will have mouldered into dust——It was my intention, in this sheet, to have given a History of this great question, compared to which the Walcheren inquiry was nothing at all, or, at most, a very insignificant affair. It will, however, be best to postpone what I have to offer upon the subject, till the report of the discussion is before me.——It is a grand question. It is worthy the attention of a whole country. It is not a pitiful, peddling, party matter; not a matter involving any selfish passions or interests, but a matter affecting every man in England, and every man who holds in veneration English law.

WM. COBBETT.

Botley, 4th April, 1810.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—April 17.

WESTMINSTER PETITION.

Lord Cochrane brought up the Petition of the Electors of Westminster, on that day assembled in Place-yard, and moved that it should lie on the table.—The following is a copy of the Petition:—

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition and remonstrance of the Inhabitant householders of the city and liberties of Westminster, assembled in new palace yard, the 17th day of April 1810, by the appointment of Arthur Morris, Esq. the high Bailiff, in pursuance of a requisition for that purpose.

We, the inhabitant householders, electors of [illegible] and liberties of Westminster, feel, most [illegible]sibly in the dignity offered to this city in the person of our beloved representative, whose letter to us has fallen under the censure of your Honorable House, but which, so far from deserving that censure, ought in our opinion, to have led your Honorable House to reconsider the subject which he had so ably, legally, and constitutionally discussed.

We are convinced that no one ought to be prosecutor and Juror, Judge, or executioner in his own cause; much less to assume, accumulate, and exercise all those offices in his own person.

We are also convinced that the refusal of your Honorable House to inquire into the conduct of Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Perceval, then two of his Majesty's Ministers, when distinctly charged with the sale of a seat in your Honorable House, evidence of which was offered at the bar by a Member of your Honorable House, "that such practices were as notorious as the son at noon day," practices, at he bare mention of which, the Speaker declared, that our ancestors would have started with indignation, and the committal of Sir F. Burdett to prison, enforced by military power are circumstances which render evident the imperious necessity of an immediate reform in the representation of the people.

We, therefore, most earnestly call upon your Honorable House to restore to us our representative; and, according to the notice he has given to take the state of the representation of the people into your serious consideration, a reform in which, is, in our opinion, the only means of preserving the people from military despotism.

The Honorable Mr. Ward could not consent to the reception of what he considered a gross and glaring violation of the dignity of that house—(*Hear, hear!*) He chiefly objected to the wording of the Petition, thought the introduction of the term "*remonstrance*" particularly indecorous. He trusted that the Petition would be unanimously rejected by the House.

Mr. Hall was totally inaudible in the gallery

Mr. Curwen also objected to the language of the Petition, but thought it ought not on that account to be rejected altogether. Perhaps the best way would be to have it for the present withdrawn, in order that after it had been subjected to the revision of the petitioners, it might be again presented in less objectionable terms.

Mr. Lushington thought, that, though the House ought to receive a petition, still they were not bound to submit to insult.

Mr. Whitbread was exceedingly sorry that any objection whatever had been raised to the reception of the Petition. He wished to have heard the opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject before he gave his own; but still he had no hesitation in saying, that though he objected to many of the phrases in which the petition was couched, yet if the House on that account rejected it, they would be led into a most violent act. The Petition proceeds from a meeting highly respectable, convened according to law, and conducted in the most orderly manner. The grounds therefore of its rejection should not be slight. An objection had been made to the introduction of the word remonstrance, but the word itself conveyed no indignity; it was in every petition to the Crown, and such petition was never objected to on that account. The Electors of Westminster were indignant at the arrest and imprisonment of one of their Representatives for what they considered an "able, legal, and constitutional argument;" so far it was with them a matter of opinion, and they had a right to express their opinion. As to the other point of their complaint—the acquittal of Mr. Perceval and Lord Castlereagh, that also, as it appeared on the minutes of that House, they had a right to comment on; and still more had they a right to express their concurrence in the opinions so ably expressed by the Speaker, to the great instruction of the House, and delight of the country, and which they might have seen faithfully reported to the nation in the very phrases in which they were uttered. With respect to the mode of executing the Speaker's warrant after all that had passed, he did not wonder that doubts existed on that subject. Was it surprising, after the very ambiguous opinion of the Attorney-General? Was it surprising that wishing as they did, for reformation, they should be indignant at the imprisonment, and pray for the release of the great champion of that reformation? Was it surprising that they should be incensed at the conduct of Government in not calling out the civil power until they had the military to march by their side? (*Hear, hear!*) Was it surprising that they should say seats in that House were bought and sold like cattle in a fair, when the assertion had been made even in that House and not denied? The House, indeed, admitted the fact, but *disdained the imputation*; they loved the treason, but were indignant at being called traitor! (*Hear hear!*) The substance of the petition then could not be objected to and surely it ought not to be rejected on account merely of the terms in which it was conveyed. That might hereafter, be a cause for not acceding to the prayer of the petition, but it could be no ground for refusing it leave to lie on the table. The Speaker had on a former occasion, magnificently said, that the doors of the house ought to be thrown open to the petitions of the people; but if this petition was now refused, that House might be said to be shut against them; it would be, indeed, an act most violent against the people. In one point of the present petition he particularly concurred, the prayer for a reform; it was indeed, become highly essential; the country desired it, and the House needed it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought there was much of the language in the petition which ought to have been omitted, and which was certainly calculated to produce very strong emotions in the breasts of those to whom it was addressed. There were some cases, however, in which the forbearance of the house might be most prudently exercised, and in his opinion this was one one of them.—(*Hear hear!*) Such was also the case of Mr. Horne Tooke which had been referred to. There was no doubt there were many expressions in the present petition, which the house might notice if they were captiously inclined; he thought however, it would be the wisest plan to pass them over. There was no doubt their constituents had a right (& had exercised that right) to take a review of a measure which had passed with a view to a reform. They were now then only acting on a former precedent. He hoped Gentlemen would give him credit for speaking his real sentiments, when he said that he thought the petition ought to be received.—(*Hear! hear!*) The expression to which he had most objection was that in which they reprobated the decision of the House; but still he did not think even that would warrant the total rejection. He would, however, act very differently if he supposed the petition did not contain their real sentiments, but was merely intended as a vehicle of abuse.

Mr. Ponsonby did not think the petition contained matter which called for its rejection. The constituent often petitioned even against an act of Parliament; and why should he be now condemned for petitioning against a decision of a separate branch of the Legislature? The language of the petition was, no doubt, in some degree reprehensible; but still that was, in his opinion, not sufficient cause for its rejection.

Mr. Canning, though his opinion was opposite to that of the Hon. Gentleman who opened the debate, yet gave him credit for the spirit and propriety with which he brought it forward. Whatever form the question might hereafter take, good must have been done by the discussion. On looking over the petition, it was obvious that one of its objects was to provoke something of that kind of remark which had been made, and that the drawers up of the paper were trying their ingenuity how close they might run to the actual insult. But if this petition were thrown out, the consequence would be, that another would be presented, containing insult equally strong, but more dexterously concealed. Then the house might be brought into the dilemma of having received one and rejected another, while both contained the same matter. The word 'remonstrance,' of which so much has been said, appeared to him not worth consideration. The only phrase which really seemed obnoxious was that in which it was said that the house offered an indignity to any class of the people. This was not true, and therefore not fit to be introduced into a petition; notwithstanding which he thought, from reasons already given, it might be permitted to lie on the table.

Mr. W. Smith was induced to rise by the last words of the Hon. Member who had just sat down. The indignity was not spoken of in the petition as arising on any act of the house; might be construed into the mode of arrest, executed by the Serjeant at arms, on Sir Francis Burdett. He (Mr. Smith) gave the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Ward) who opened the debate sufficient credit for his firmness; but the highest credit for wisdom and moderation was to be given to the two Hon. Members (Messrs. Ponsonby and Whitbread,) who supported the right of the petition to be received. In the conduct of the house there was much room for praise on the present occasion. They had shewed themselves not afraid of being thought cowards; they had now acted in a manner, which it was to be regretted they had not adopted in certain late instances. It was by the exercise of moderation and firmness that they were to renew the connection which ought to subsist between the house and the people. A few acts of this kind would go farther than any exercise of doubtful authority.

Mr. Whitbread said, that he did not conceive the word "indignity," to have been applied to the proceedings of the House; yet he wished it to be understood, that even it it had been so applied, it could not, in his mind, have affected the right of the petition to lie on the table.

The question on its reception was then put and carried without a division.

The Petition was received, and ordered to lie on the table.

A ludicrous circumstance occurred a few evenings since in Oxford-street. A chimney sweeper's boy got into a butter-basket, at a cheesemonger's door, and fell asleep; one of his companions, in a joke, shut down the lid and fastened it. Two thieves passing along shortly afterwards, and conceiving the basket to be filled with butter or eggs, carried it away to a public house in the neighbourhood, to divide the spoil, when lo! instead of a rich booty, out sprang the young knight of the brush. The rogues, as may be imagined, made a precipitate retreat on his unexpected appearance.

We extract the following article fro[illegible] per of yesterday.—We shall be most gla[illegible] find it unfounded.

THE DEATH OF POOR JEFFREY.

"PLYMOUTH, APRIL 16.—Friday last two smugglers, who had been some time in the American Merchant Service, arrived at Fowey, with a letter to the mother of the unfortunate Jeffrey, from the American Captain with whom they had sailed, stating, that he took the unhappy man off the island of Sombrero, after he had been on it a fortnight without sustenance; that he had eaten the flesh off his arms, and died in two hours after having been taken on board, though every attention was paid him. Notwithstanding his miserable situation, he was perfectly sensible. The Captain has expressed his willingness to come forward with his testimony on oath. I shall forbear entering more fully into this business till I have a thorough inquiry, and for that purpose have sent down to Fowey. In the mean time, give me leave to say, that I conceive the statement rests on a good foundation."

"We are authorised to add," says the paper from which we taken the above, "that the Gentleman who sent us the above information has desired us not to withhold his name, from those whose duty it may be to investigate this atrocious transaction."