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MADRAS COURIER
EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1809.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE,---AUGUST 24, 1809.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 22, 1809.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council has been furnished with Copies of the Letters addressed to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief by the Officers of the several Corps quartered at Muttra, Kurnaul and Agrah, and to the general Officer Commanding at Chunar by the Officers of the different Corps quartered in the Province of Benares, expressive of their loyalty and attachment to their King and Country; of their Allegiance to the Government established by the constitution in this Country; and of their entire disapprobation of the spirit of sedition and revolt, by which a part of the Army of the Presidency of Fort St. George is at present actuated. The Vice President in Council has received these declarations of the sentiments of the Officers of the Army of Bengal on this interesting occasion with peculiar gratification, and he considers it an act of justice to declare in the most public manner the confidence, which the Government has uniformly reposed in the unshaken zeal and loyalty of the Officers of this Army, and its firm persuasion, that no circumstance can ever induce them to swerve from their public duty.

The Vice President in Council, has received private, but authentic information, that the same honorable sentiments are entertained by the Officers of all the other Military Stations, under the Presidency of Fort William.

G. DOWDESWELL, *Acting Chief Sec. to Govt.*



VOLUME XXV.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1809.

NUMBER 1249.

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Whereas in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in Great Britain in the 33d Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, King George the third, and entitled, An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further Term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade, under certain limitations, for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better administration of Justice within the same, for appropriating to certain uses the Revenues and profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good order and Government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay;—it is enacted, that when the Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, for the time being, shall find it expedient to visit the Presidency of Fort St. George, or the presidencies of Bombay, or any province or place in India; the Powers and Authorities of the Governor or other Chief Officer, or Officers of such presidency, province, or place, shall, from the time of his departure, until the arrival of the said Governor General therein, be suspended, except with regard to judicial proceedings;—and shall so continue to be suspended, until after proclamation be made to the contrary, by the order of the said Governor General, or other Chief Officer, and no longer;—and that during that interval, the powers and authorities of the said Governor, or other Chief Officer, shall be vested in the said Governor General, with liberty nevertheless for such Governor to sit and act as a Member of the Council of such Presidency, and that the said Governor General in Council, at either of the said Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, shall be invested with the Powers and authorities of the Governor in Council of the same Presidency, or Settlement, respectively; and also with the same ample powers and authorities as can or may be exercised by the Governor General in Council at Fort William, by force and virtue of this Act; And Whereas the Right Honorable Gilbert Lord Minto, now being Governor General of Fort William in Bengal aforesaid, has found it expedient to visit the Presidency of Fort St. George, and is actually arrived at the same, with intent to exercise, and for the purpose of exercising, the powers vested and intended to be vested in the Governor General in Council at this Presidency of Fort St. George aforesaid, under and by virtue of the said Act; And Whereas such the arrival of the said Right Honorable Gilbert Lord Minto Governor General of Fort William, aforesaid, has been duly notified to the Honble Sir George Hilary Barlow, Bart. and Knight of the most honorable order of the Bath Governor in Council of Fort St. George and the said Sir George Hilary Barlow Bart. Governor in Council aforesaid has, in consequence thereof, ordered and directed such the arrival of the said Gilbert Lord Minto Governor General aforesaid, to be publicly proclaimed, pursuant to the said Act; Now Proclamation is hereby made accordingly of such the Arrival of the said Gilbert Lord Minto Governor General of Fort William aforesaid, and all persons are hereby strictly enjoined, and required, to take notice thereof.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George aforesaid this 11th day of September in the year 1809.

A. FALCONAR,
CHIEF SEC. TO GOVERNMENT.

PORT St. GEORGE, 11th SEPTEMBER 1809.
G. O. By the Right Honorable the Governor General.
The Right Honorable Gilbert Lord Minto Governor General for all the Forces and affairs of the British Nation in India, having judged his presence at the Presidency of Fort St. George to be expedient for the Public Service, His Lordship hereby notifies to the Army that he is arrived at the said Presidency accordingly, and he requires all Officers and Soldiers under this Presidency to obey him as Governor General in Council at Fort St. George according to the Provisions of the Act of the 33d Year of His Present Majesty Chapter 52.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

A. FALCONAR,
CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.
Pursuant to the reservation expressed in the last paragraph of an Advertisement, published in the Government Gazette, and bearing date the 24th May 1809, the Honorable the Governor in Council has directed that the accounts of the Loan now open shall be closed. Notice is accordingly hereby given that after the 11th Instant no further Subscriptions to the above Loan will be received.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1809.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. Stephen Harris, Commercial Resident at Calcutta.
Lieutenant Colonel John Cuppage, to proceed to England on sick Certificate.
Mr. Surgeon Dove, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, or the Island of St. Helena, on sick Certificate.
Mr. Superintendent of the 24th May 1809, to visit the Presidency on three months leave of absence.
Mr. Surgeon Colclough to the Medical charge of the Garrison of Tranquebar.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon George Anderson to be field Colonel Duran upon the usual allowance of that situation.

The Assistant Surgeon to the Garrison of Fort St. George to afford Medical Aid to the Female Asylum.
The Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the following appointments shall take place in the force equipping for field service under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Hare.

Lieutenant Richard Crew to be Paymaster and Commissary of Grain and Provisions; and Captain Carroll of His Majesty's 89th Regiment to act as Assistant Adjutant General, while Lieutenant Crew is employed as Paymaster, &c.

Captain Thomas Chadwick, of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons to be Assistant Agent for the purchase of stores, with the usual allowance and to have charge of the hired Cattle.

Captain Watts of His Majesty's 19th Foot to be Superintendent of Bazaars from the 15th of August last.

Lieutenant Richard West of the 18th Native Infantry to be Deputy Judge Advocate to the Southern Division of the Army.

General Orders by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

All Civil and Military Officers exercising authority under the Government of Fort St. George, having been directed to consider all troops moving without orders as in a state of rebellion to the Government, and to offer every practicable obstruction to their progress, The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that timely notice shall be given by Officers commanding Divisions to the different Collectors and Magistrates through whose districts any troops under their orders may have to march, in order that such Collectors and Magistrates may be prepared to afford the supplies and assistance to those troops, which they would without such notice, consider themselves bound to withhold.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that the notices to the Civil Officers shall distinctly specify the strength and description of the corps, or party moving, and the name of the Officer in charge of the same, who must produce a written order, with a translation on the back of it in the common language of the district, signed by the Officer Commanding the Division, without which the Native servants of the Civil Officers will withhold all supplies, and oppose every impediment to the march of the corps.

The following List of Officers who have signed the Declaration, tend red by order of Government of the 26th ult, that have reached the Adjutant General's Office, since the 26th Inst, are published in continuation.

Lieut. Col. M. Cilly, 2d Bat. 7th Regt.
Lieut. Col. James, 1st Bat. 2d Regt.
Captain Moorhouse, 2d Bat. 2d Regt.
Captain Caldwell, Engineer.
Lieut. Cecil, Madras European Regiment.
Captain Doreton, 7th Regt. Native Cavalry.
Captain Bowen, 2d Bat. 16th Regt.
Ensign Hansard, 2d Bat. 16th Regt.
Lieut. Longstaff, 2d Bat. 16th Regt.
Lieut. Col. Hall, 2d Bat. 14th Regt.
Major Boardman, 2d Bat. 18th Regt.
Lieut. Tennant, 2d Bat. 18th Regt.
Lieut. Slade, 2d Bat. 18th Regt.
Lieut. Norton, 2d Bat. 18th Regt.
Lieut. Macqueen, 2d Bat. 18th Regt.
Lieut. Donne, 2d Bat. 18th Regt.
Lieut. Blair, 2d Bat. 18th Regt.
Ensign Murrett, 2d Bat. 18th Regt.
Ensign Bradford, 2d Bat. 18th Regt.

We have not been able to obtain the loan of any English Newspapers brought out by the Diomed, and have therefore few additional particulars to lay before our Readers.

We are happy however in being able to state Lord Cochrane arrived in England with despatches from Lord Gambier announcing the destruction of the French Fleet, at there anchorage at Isle d'Aix. This was effected by the boats of the Squadron, assisted by the line of battle ships who entered the Roads to co-operate in this brilliant exploit. The French Force was eleven sail of the line, the Calcutta, and four Frigates. The event was announced in a letter from Lord Mulgrave to the Lord Mayor.

The homeward bound October Fleet left St. Helena the 28th Feb. under convoy of the Grampus. The Powerful and Albion not being in a condition to proceed remained there until the 10th March. We cannot learn whether this Fleet had arrived in England, but the impression on the minds of such persons as we have seen—the Diomed is, that they had not.

Commands the Lavinia, and Fleet, which was lying I.

H. C. Ship General 28th Augt. having on Right Honourable the

MADRAS

MARRIAGES.—On Monday last Lieut. Stockdale, N. I. to Miss Drilla.

On the 11th Instant, Mr. Edward Price to Miss Harriet Temesfield.

On the 9th Instant, at St. Mary's Church, Mr. John Walter to Miss Ann Anchant, from Mrs. Murray's Seminary Vepery.

At Negapatam, on the 21st ultimo, Lady Elizabeth Richardson, of a daughter.

At Negapatam, on the 10th ult. Mrs. Martin Edmund, of a Son.

At Coevore, on the 21st August in her 33d Year Mrs. Johnston, Wife of Captain C. Johnston, of His Majesty's 34th Regiment, and daughter of Colonel Barry Close of this Establishment.—Her worth could only be known to her intimates; suffice it to say, that she had a mind and heart whose excellence would have adorned the worthiest of her Sex.

At Coevore, on the 10th Augt. the Lady of Captain Sherwood, of His Majesty's 53d Regiment, of a Daughter.

On the 18th Augt. Mrs. T. E. Pitman, of a Daughter. At Coevore, on the 8th Augt. the Lady of Brigade Major Broadbent of a Son.

On the 22d July, at Sewrah, in Bundelkund, the Lady of Captain Logie of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday last the 16th, Instant at Dacca Mrs. J. S. Adams, sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

BOMBAY.
MARRIAGE.—On Saturday the 26th Instant, by the Reverend R. C. Jackson. Mr. Christian Lewis Wassener, master sailmaker in the hon. company's marine, to Mrs. Mary Christina.

ARRIVALS. Lieutenant Thomas Blast, Bombay N. I.—Cadet J. G. Curry, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Parrock.

DEPARTURE. F. H. Bruce, Esq.

CALCUTTA.—August 22, 1809.

FORT WILLIAM.—August 8, 1809.
The Honorable the Vice President has appointed Major David Lumsden, of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Military Secretary, and Captain John Greenstreet, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Aid de Camp to the Vice President.

BENGAL HURRICANE.—TUESDAY, AUG. 22, 1809.

A mystery still hangs over the state of political affairs in America, none of the American newspapers brought by the Forcaving yet been exposed to public inspection. The circumstances stated in our extra publication of last week rest merely therefore upon verbal information. We are not disposed however to question their authenticity, as the interests of the party concerned could in no way be promoted by such a story.

We are indebted to the kindness of our Friends for the following detailed narratives of the circumstances of the storm, and other particulars connected with the voyage of the Fleet from India to St. Helena.

SHIP SIR W. BENSLEY, OFF ST. HELENA, 4TH MAY, 1809.

"The William Pitt, Jane Dundas, and Duchess of Gordon from Colombo, joined us at sea on the afternoon of the 15th of February, when Admiral Pellew ordered all the regular Indianmen to sail in line of battle astern of his ship, the Coludon, and the Extra ships in another line with the Terpsichore, Frigate, astern of them. We had fine weather and favoring breezes for some time; but, on the 13th and 14th March, we had hard Gale, which we weathered very well,—only we lost sight of all the Fleet on the 14th, and, in the night of the 16th, we had such a tremendous storm that we did not expect to see day-light again. (It was about the same Latitude and Longitude, in which the Blenheim and Java were lost.) After midnight, one of the Carpenters came aft, and, in a frantic manner, reported, "The ship will soon go down, unless she can be put about, to ease her larboard side, where a leak is supposed, as the water is gaining upon us." But, as that could not be done, without cutting away, at least, her Mizzen Mast; the Chief Mate fortunately would not agree to it. He approved however, of throwing a dozen of the Guns overboard, which of course lightened her; and part of her Cargo (Salt-petre) was pumped out. There was a very high and confused Sea, which often came on

board, and about 2 A. M. of the 17th, carried one of the Sailors over into eternity. "The Boat was torn from the Poop, and three of the Cabins were so much injured, that Captain Duff and Dr. Hamilton (Passengers) and the Purser were obliged to seek shelter in Forbes's and Mrs. Macdonald's Cabins, which were the driest in the ship. About that time, it was found, that by some accident two of the thick glasses (or Bull's Eyes) which were in the upper deck, to admit light, were broken and let in a great quantity of water;—they were soon stopped, and the pumps reduced the water,—when at length we had the satisfaction to ascertain that there was no leak.

"Long-wished for morning at length came. The sea was still high and the vessel labouring very much; but, she being strong and sound, we began to suspect the Carpenter was at first too much alarmed. The Chief Mate did his duty like a first rate sailor; and the lascars, although they deserted their posts two or three times, did better in the end than could have been expected. We have few European sailors on board. We saw the Cape Land, on the 19th of April, where we would have found the Coludon; but, as we were alone, our Captain would not go in. We steered for St. Helena, which we saw on the evening of the 28th April; and about 3 or 4 A. M. of the 29th, the Moon showed us 8 strange sail laying to off the Island. We joined them, a few hours after, in port, and found them to be the Coludon, which had received some injury in the said gale,—the William Pitt, which shipped some heavy seas,—and the fortunate Northumberland, which, tho' not a good sailor, had sustained some damage. The Coludon, after having thrown her Guns and part of her Cargo overboard. The Euphrates lost one of her 12 pounders, which got loose and could not be kept on the quarter-deck.—The Sovereign, the Harriet and Lord Eldon are said to have made better weather of it than the Bensley. On the 30th of April, the Terpsichore (which sprung a leak) came to, with the Earl St. Vincent, Hugh Inglis, and Indus,—they were at the Cape three days.

SHIP SOVEREIGN, OFF ST. HELENA, 5TH MAY, 1809.

"We came here safely to anchor on the 28th ultimo. Our passage thus far has on the whole been a pleasant one, though by no means so much so, as we were induced to hope from the early sailing of the fleet. On our leaving Galle, the weather was at first favorable, though the winds were much stronger than usual at that season of the year; but, being fair we were led to anticipate a quick passage by soon getting into the Trades. In this hope, however, we were disappointed; for, instead of meeting with them, as is usually the case, from 4 to 11° S. we had strong gales from the Northwest until we were in 16. 30, where we had it from the South East,—but instead of fine moderate breezes and pleasant weather, it blew very hard with a heavy sea. We proceeded thus uncomfortably, until off the Mauritius, where we were doomed to encounter a tremendous gale of wind. It commenced at day light on the morning of the 14th March, from the South East, at 3 P. M.—it amounted to a perfect hurricane,—our stay-sail was blown from the yard, the sea continually breaking over us, and the ship labouring dreadfully, and rolling her quarter-deck ports under water. We took in one sea over the poop, which carried away the Quarter Gallery and burst into the great Cabin, producing a scene of horror and confusion. About 8 P. M. fortunately the wind abated, or else God knows what would have been our fate, as the ship laboured severely in consequence of the excessive quantity of dead-weight, with which we were overladen. We however, threw several bags of Salt-petre over board, and nearly every ship has done the same. The morning after the gale, we found ourselves alone. The next day, we fell in with the Indus, and on the 18th with the Northumberland and Eldon. Being now four sail, we thought ourselves a match for any French Frigate we might chance to encounter. We were however rejoiced, in 36 S and 50 E, to desecry 6 vessels. We made out one of them to be a Man of War and dismasted. Wishing if the Coludon, we fondly and naturally concluded it to be her, but, on coming on, she proved to be the Nereide Frigate, which had, whilst

VIENNA, MARCH 8.—This day the fine regiment of Hohenzollern Chirassiers made its entry into this city; at the head of it were the Archduke Charles and Duke Albert—"Long live the Archduke Charles!" was the constant cry of the people.—The above-mentioned regiment is the oldest in the present Austrian army; it was raised in the year 1618, and in the year following it signalled its career by saving the Emperor Ferdinand II.

This day the Archbishop consecrated in St Stephen's Church the Colours of the 6th Battalion of Militia in this place, who will march the day after to-morrow.—Our prospects continue to become more warlike.

St. PETERSBURGH, MARCH 1.—Count Von Buxhowden, General of Infantry, is arrived here from Finland, with Adjutant Count Buxhowden, and Chamberlain Count Buxhowden.

The Minister of War, Count A. Vatscjere, is gone with General Buxnowen.

A Tribunal of Commerce has been established.—The Exports for Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, last year, amounted to 1,452,253 rubles, the Imports to 5,275,891.

POLICE.

Guilldall.—A Welchman, named Morris, porter to a linen drapery ware-house, was, on Monday, charged by two prosecutors, the one named Roberts, a watchman, the other, a Mr. Cotton, of Thames-street, with a violent outrage and assault, on the preceding night.

It appeared that this frantic Cambrian was spending his Christmas evening, with a violent outrage and assault, on the preceding night. He was at the Fountain public-house, in Fountain-court, Cheshire; but the waters of this spring being rather more exhilarating than those of his native streams, and the conversation of his company happening to return a little sarcastically, on cheese, leeks, goats, Cadwallader, and other Cambrian topics; the ancient British fire was rekindled in his bosom, and "his plumed was up." The consequence was, he commenced war with the whole company, and knocked down every body that came within his reach, not being over fastidious about sex or age.

The cry of *murder!* speedily collected a number of the curious, and amongst others, Roberts, the next watchman, who came to offer his aid for the preservation of the peace. He had no sooner asked what was the matter? than he received a memorandum of the Cambrian's strength, tantamount to the kick of a coach-horse; which not only blackened his nose and ears, but his whole countenance. Not content with this outrage on the Guardian of the Night, the delinquent "ran a muck" upon the whole crowd assembled, and knocked down half a dozen of them, without a word of provocation.

Amongst others, Mr. Cotton, attracted by the noise of the riot, to gratify his curiosity, went into Fountain-court, but was speedily "paid for his peeping." Not chusing to be a customer for the *jaucous* Mr. Morris was so liberally distributing, he endeavoured to ensure his safety by a rapid retrograde movement; but while effecting this manoeuvre, he received such a blow at the back of his head, as struck him over a spiked iron barrier, placed in the corner of the court to prevent nuisances? the spikes of which narrowly passing his groin, perforated his thigh, and very nearly inflicted a mortal wound.

The prisoner was held at bail, to stand trial for the assault, and his employers, became his sureties.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the 8 per Cent Promissory Notes of this Government per Cent Loan of 10th June 1808 from No. 1 to 200 inclusive, and bearing date from 13th June to 31st August 1808 will be discharged in Cash on application at the General Treasury on the 15th instant, on which date the Interest on the above Bonds will cease.

Fort St. George, } G. GARROW,
September 11, 1809. } A. G.

FOR SALE
AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

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

WHERE ALSO

ORDERS FOR PRINTING,

Visiting Tickets.—Cards of Invitation.—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

ALSO

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and Visiting Cards &c. engraved.

GOVT. ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED for the Service of the Government of St. Helena, to be entertained for five years, and to proceed by the Oct. Fleet, the following Artificers and Lascars &c. Viz. Six Carpenters, Six Smiths, Six Potters or Brick-makers, Six Fishermen, Sixteen Sea Lascars and Sixty Store Lascars, with one Syrang, Two first Tindals and two second Tindals.

The terms on which these people will be entertained may be ascertained on application to the Office of the Secretary of the Military Board.

By order of the Military Board,

J. MACLEAN,

Dep. Sec. Mil. Board.

Military Board Office,
Fort St. George, 11th Sept. 1809.

A CARD.

THE Public is respectfully informed that the House of Agency lately established at this Presidency under the name of DAVID SCOTT and Co. will be carried on under the firm of WILLIAM SHOTTON and Co. and that ARDASIER DADY is admitted into the House, his Interest Commencing from the 1st Instant.—The concern will also have the addition of a third Partner very shortly.—The Public in general are further most respectfully assured that the greatest attention will be paid to all Concerns entrusted to the Management of the new Establishment.

BOMBAY, 16th August, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JAMES ANDERSON, Esq. late Physician General, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to ANDREW BERRY, Esq. the sole Executor in India named in the said will; 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 the said Executor at Madras.

Madras, 6th September 1809.

WANTED.

A LOAN of 2000 or 2500 Pagodas payable in one or two years, for the ensuring of which the mortgage security of a house in a very favorable situation for mercantile concerns and which cost the Proprietor 4500, will be given, together with good Interest payable Monthly or Quarterly or at such other periods as may be preferred.—For further particulars apply to the Printer of this Paper.

A CARD.

Franck & Thomson,

REGRET to state to the Subscribers to their Lottery for the House and Garden at Perambur, that they are unavoidably obliged to postpone the drawing to the 27th instant, but, on the above date, it will certainly take place under the superintendence of Mr. J. L. HEFFKE.

Madras, September 12, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.



THE GOOD SHIP
RAJAH BUX
SEMENBAH,
UNDER
BURMAH COLOUR,

Captain P. J. Hart,

WILL SAIL

FROM THIS PORT

TO RANGOON,

ON TUESDAY NEXT, THE 19TH INSTANT.

STATEMENT of the Funds of the NEW TONTINE SOCIETY, from 1st July 1807, to 30th June 1809.

	P.	F.	C.		P.	F.	C.
Receipts from 1st July 1807 to 31st December 1808.	2463	25	12	Current Expenses from 1st July 1807, to 31st December, 1808.	325	13	30
Receipts from 1st January 1809 to 30th June 1809.	2567	40	20	Payment in August as Interest on a Bond purchased—omitted last year	47	40	40
	9814	20	32	Bonds of Madras Government purchased from 1st July 1807, to 30th June 1809.	8300		
Deduct Expenses from 1st July 1807 to 30th June 1809.	702	12	4	Current Expenses from 1st January to 30th June 1809.	98	18	
Actual property realized to 30th June 1809.	9112	8	40	Interest paid on Bonds purchased, Cash in hand 30th June 1809 (since invested.)	914	30	23
Audited and Confirmed at the General Meeting held 31st August 1809.					928	8	29
					9814	20	32

C. RUNDALL, President of the Meeting.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Pepper and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

ON TUESDAY, the 26th Instant,

AT 1 O'CLOCK,

(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.)
THAT (1) Stringer and commodious House, in FIFTH and Co. and at present occupied by Messrs. PEPPER and Co.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

For further particulars apply at the Auction Room.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

BY MESSIEURS

Pepper and Co.

A NEAT BANDY

AND

IRON GREY

PEGUE HORSE,

WELL WORTH THE ATTENTION,

OF ANY PERSON,

WHO MAY BE IN WANT

OF A GOOD CONVEYANCE

AND

Which may be seen,

AT THE AUCTION ROOM.

To be Sold by Public Outcry,

AT

J. GRAVES'S

LIVERY STABLES,

MOUNT ROAD,

On THURSDAY, the 14th Inst.

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK

THE FOLLOWING

HIGH BRED

ARAB HORSES,

LATELY LANDED

VIZ.

No. 1.

A CHESNUT Arab Horse 4 years stands 13 2 and 1/2 hands high and well calculated for the Turf.

No. 2.

A Bay Arab Horse, 5 years old, stands 14 hands and half an inch high, he is a Horse of superior figure, and likely to make a Horse, either for the 1st or 2d Maiden.

No. 3.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 5 years old, stands 14 1/2 hands high, he is a Horse of superior strength and Action, and well calculated to make a Capital Saddle Horse.

No. 4.

A Grey Arab Horse, 6 years old, stands 14 3/4 hands high, he is a Horse of great figure and strength, and likely to make a Capital Horse, for a General Officer.

No. 5.

A Bay Arab Horse 5 years old, stands 14 hands high, he is a Horse of superior figure, and is likely to make a Capital Horse.

SALE BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 14th September,

And following days till the whole are disposed of,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE PROPERTY OF
Capt. Thomas Fraser,
OF ENGINEERS,

At the office of the above Gentleman in the Fort,

Opposite to the Adjutant General's Office.

CONSISTING OF

HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Plate, Glass, China and Queen's Ware—Wines, Table Linen, Paintings and Drawings, Mathematical Instruments, a large and valuable collection of Books, a Horse with Buggy and Harness, a Curricule and a Pair of Horses, and a Second Hand Buggy.

ALSO

A Subalterns Tent, A Private do. and a small do.

Catalogues of which are published and may be had on application at the Auction Room.

N. B. The conveyances will be put up to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By James Dobbin,

A BILLIARD TABLE, 10 feet by 5, with Cues, Maces, Balls, &c.

Price 90 Pagodas.

Ale, Gin and Brandy.

WILLIAM GRANT has for sale on commission, a small quantity of good Pale ale at the reduced price of 30 Pagodas per Hogshead, or 2 1/2 Pagodas per dozen, also real Hollands Gin and excellent Brandy, at 7 and 8 Pagodas per dozen.

Madras Lottery.

THIRTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE SECOND CLASS,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1809.

Nos. 11663 11594 Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 338 2325 2739 7213 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 1053 2709 9177 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

46 177 475 720 884 1015 1107 1038

1534 1925 1907 2239 2513 2999 2556 2367

3088 3292 3944 8564 3289 3302 3031 3309

3197 3381 3650 3774 4817 4499 4518 4395

4774 4670 4201 4895 4532 4759 5477 5147

5969 5105 5376 6550 6047 7230 7683 7107

7214 8753 8293 8834 8563 8312 8306 8321

8345 9096 9786 9245 9699 9033 9279 9107

9855 9601 9905 9156 10210 10401 10720 10043

10636 10052 10800 11056 11907 11654 11806

11349 11679 11996 11731 11523.

HEFFKE and SON,

AGENTS.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE

USE IN THE FORT.

* It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the change to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their order in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1809.

This Morning arrived the H. C. Ships *Surrey*, Capt. Cumberland, *Metcalfe*, Capt. Isaack, *Deonshire*, Capt. Murey, *City of London*, Yates, *Castle Eden*, Capt. Colnett, *Loose Horse*, Capt. Eastfield, and Extra Ship *Retreat*, Captain T. H. Harris, from London 37th April, and Madaira the 19th May.

LIST OF PASSANGERS.

Per Surrey:—Sir James Howe, Bart.—Capt. J. MacKenzie, Lieut. G. Spinks, Lieutenant-Christie, W. Harrington, Esq.—Messrs. B. Cunliffe, J. C. Wis, J. F. Saunders, C. Maxtone, A. M. Campbell, J. Stockwell, W. K. Taylor, Charles Patton, Henry Strong, Joseph Legg.

For Bengal:—Mrs. Bayley, Mrs. Whalley, Lieutenant Colonel Kelson, Cornet Erskine, Messrs. G. T. Bayley, George Porcher, W. T. Appah, W. E. Leake, W. Cargill, J. Taelin, H. W. Tysen, J. McLarin, B. Purvis, P. P. Nived, G. C. Houghton, John Bell, Alexander Stokoe.

Per Metcalfe:—Misses Margaret Petrie, Ann Petrie and Harriet Petrie, Mary Webber, Mary Davis, Clarissa Iscke, Lieut. Colonel Henry Webber, Lieutenant Charles Cracroft, Lieut. C. Kingdon, Lieut. J. Armstrong, H. M. 89th Regt.—Ensign Wood, H. M. 33d Regt.—Francis Fosbury, Wm. Hay Macnaghton, and J. B. Nuttidge, Cadets, John Arbuthnot, Free Mariners.

For Bengal:—Mrs. Lucy Rusphine, Mrs. Charlotte Fletcher, Miss Mary Fletcher, Miss Charlotte Fletcher, Miss Shirley Allan, Miss Eliza Jennings, Capt. Joseph Fletcher, Sidney Walker, Lucius H. Smith, Cadets, Messrs. James Ellis, W. Davidson, Free Mariners, Messrs. Thomas Swinhoe, John Swinhoe, Francis C. Jennings.

Per Devonshire:—Mrs. Hughes, Miss Hughes Captain Hughes, Lieut. Lee, Lieut. Dickens, H. M. 34th Regt.—G. Lee, T. Davis, T. Bennett, Cadets, Messrs. Thackeray, Jeap, and Holland, Writers, Mr. Phipps, Veterinary Surgeon.

For Bengal:—Mrs. Beale, Miss Beale, Miss Sebley, Lieut. Colonel Beale, Captain Wales, Hootley, Hopkins, Calder, Assistant Surgeons, Messrs. Richmond, Turner, Stroud, Monrell, Telloaon, Lamb, Copson, Herlam, Flecinn, Ward, Cadets.

Per City of London:—Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Porter, Miss Chase, Miss Williams, Captain J. M. Johnston, Lieut. J. T. Johnson, Lieut. J. Young Porter, Lieut. A. Oshea, Ensign Bell, Ensign Chambers, Messrs. J. S. Boldeno, W. W. Hodgson, R. W. Brooke, C. Curtis Chase, Henry Sewell, D. S. Monteath, J. R. C. Lire, John Hadaway, Thos. Berkett, Henry Green, Charles Collier, Walter Buchanan, J. W. Ince, Thomas Milliner, G. W. Thomson, P. J. Foster, T. Ryder, H. Bidgood, John Powl.

Per Castle Eden:—No list of passengers received.

Per Earl Howe:—Mrs. Harry Colebrooke, Major James Colebrooke, Lieutenant Robert Short, Lieutenant M. Plenderlieth, Messrs. Humphrey, James Simpson, Francis Hunter, Andrew Williams, Frederick Butwinkle, Free Mariner.

For Bengal:—Mrs. Warde, Mrs. Butler, Miss Caroline Butler, Miss Harriett Becher, Miss Anne Becher, Major General Henry Warde, Capt. E. W. Butler, Capt. Henry Beltingham, Ensign D., Messrs. Robert Blair, Charles, George Mayer, Robert Stedman, Hes

Per Retreat:—Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Haigs, Miss Reade, Miss Kepling, Lieut. Col. Reade,

Lieut. B. Higgott, Mr. J. Stokes Writer, Messrs. F. Haig, R. Buchanan, Joseph Savigny, Thomas Haigs, W. Haigs.

Heads of Intelligence.

His Majesty was in Good Health. There was no change in administration. Sir Arthur Wellesley had arrived in Portugal to take the chief command. Sir J. Craclock was previously there. The British Force there amount to 30,000 men. The homeward bound Fleet under convoy of the *Gram* sailed in England a fortnight before the *ships*. The *Albion* and *Powerful* had arrived, and likewise the *Georgiana* and *Pa*.

No boats had reached England of the *Defeat* of the French in Germany. They had received there the Austrian declaration, and the address of the Archduke Charles to the Army.

At Madaira accounts were received from London, which said that Marquis Wellesley was about to proceed on a Diplomatic mission to Spain.

The H. C. Ships *Dover Castle*, Marquis of Exeter and Taunton Castle parted company near the line for Bombay.

The Marquis Wellesley, Captain Le Blanc had also proceeded to Cadix.

All differences with America have been settled, and the embargo was to be taken off 10th June.

It appears from the *Gazette*, that Captain Huxley Sanden has been dismissed his Majesty's service.

LONDON, APRIL 22, 1809.

GLORIOUS NAVAL EXPLOIT.

Yesterday, about two o'clock, Sir Harry Neale, first Captain to the Fleet under Lord Gambier, arrived at the Admiralty with an account of the partial destruction of the French fleet in Basque Roads. The following Letter and Bulletin were soon after published:—

"ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL—21—2 P. M.

"MY LORD.

"I have the greatest satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship, that a successful attack was made by frigates fire-ships, and bomb-vessels on the enemy's fleet in Basque Road, under the immediate command of Captain Lord Cochrane on the night of the 11th instant. The circumstances of this glorious and important action are detailed in the inclosed *Bulletin*. Our loss has been inconsiderable; two Officers, the one a Lieutenant, the other a Gunner, and eight men killed; two Officers and 27 men wounded.

"I have the honour to be, Your Lordship's obedient humble servant, "MULGRAVE."

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

"ADMIRALTY OFFICE, 2 o'clock.

"Sir Harry Neale has just arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches from Lord Gambier, giving an account of an attack made by the fire-ships under the immediate command of Lord Cochrane. At day light on the morning of the 12th inst. his Lordship communicated by telegraph that seven of the enemy's ships were on shore, and might be destroyed, upon which the fleet got under weigh; but the enemy had suc-

ceeded in getting all but five of the line towards the entrance of the Charante, before the attack was practicable. Lord Cochrane advanced to the *Calcutta*, 50 gun-ship, and, by a well-directed fire, compelled her to strike to the *Imperieuse*. The *Fallent*, the *Revenge*, and some frigates, bombs, and small vessels, attacked them, before five o'clock, after a heavy cannonade, to strike their colours, and they were taken possession of by the boats of the advanced squadron, and set on fire, as was also the *Touareg*, a short time after, by the enemy. On the 15th, three of the enemy's line of battle ships were still on shore, one in a very dangerous situation; one of the frigates, also on shore, had fallen over. The whole of our loss consists of two Officers and eight men killed, and 10 Officers and 27 men wounded."

His Majesty has not taken his usual rides for these two days past, on account of the severity of the weather.

His Majesty is not expected in town this day. Yesterday Sir David Dundas held a public day, at his Office in the Horse Guards, and gave audiences to Sir David Baird, Gen. Frazer, and about 30 other Military Officers.

Colonel Gordon is appointed Commissary-General, in the room of the late Sir Brook Watson.

It appears by a paper laid on the table of the House of Commons, that the total amount of exemptions under the Property Tax granted to foreigners possessing money in the funds, is, for the year 1808, 61,450*l*, 10*s*. 1*d*.

Sir J. Cradock has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, and is to proceed thither as soon as Sir A. Wellesley arrives in the Tagus.

On the 17th April Lord Folkstone made a motion in the House of Commons "That a Committee should be appointed to enquire into the existence of corrupt practices in the State, as to the purchase and sale of Commissions, and as to the issuing of Letters of Service; and that such Committee should report the result of their proceedings to the House. On this motion the House divided.—For it 30.—Against it 178.—Majority 148."

EAST-INDIA DIRECTION.

Yesterday a ballot was held at the East-India House, for the election of six Directors in the room of Edward Farry, John Roberts, Jacob Bosanquet, Robert Thornton, Joseph Cotton, and Thomas Reid, Esquires, who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were finally closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who, at a quarter before twelve, declared the numbers to be as follow:—

Sir H. Inglis, Bart. 1693 J. Marsh, Esq. 1504
G. Millit, Esq. 1657 R. Williams, Esq. 1160
Sir F. Baring, Bart. 1632 G. W. Thellasson, Esq. 1768
Sir T. T. Metcalfe, Bart. 1616

Whereupon the six Gentlemen first named were declared duly elected.

PRICE OF STOCKS, APRIL 22, 1809.

5 per Ct. Con. Ann. 67 $\frac{3}{4}$ India Stock, 984 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bonds, 12*s*. pre

FORT ST. GEORGE:

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY M. KELLY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1809.

...which, as far as his health permitted, he pursued during his progress, and for a patriotic speech which under the great bodily pain, he delivered on the 10th of September, thus adding one more to the list of his already given, that he is a faithful servant of that body, by whose free and honest voice he was so honourably elected.

4th. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Lord Viscount Falkland, for the active, judicious, and firm support he afforded to Colonel Wardle during the investigation, and for his own able, but perspicacious speech on the conduct of the Commandant in Chief.

5th. "That the Thanks of this Meeting be particularly due to Samuel Whitbread, Esq. Sir Samuel Romilly, Esq. Major General Ferguson, Henry Martin, Esq. Sir Thomas Telford, Bart. Thomas William Coke, Esq. John Christian Curwen, Esq. the Honorable Thomas Brand, the Honorable H. W. Lytton, Lord Viscount Milton, Lord Viscount Alford, Charles Watkin, Williams, Esq. Lord Lonsdale, and the Ministry of the day, for their support of the Duke of York's Motion for the Duke of York and the Ministry of 1807, who supported the Amendment proposed by Sir Thomas Telford, Bart.

6th. "That the Thanks of this Meeting be also given to the Ministry on the motion of Henry Bankes, Esq. and also to the Ministry who opposed the motion of the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it is their unanimous opinion, that, after the concurring declaration of so many independent Representatives of the people, whoever shall, at any future time, advise the Duke of York to resign his Royal Highness, or to resign the situation of Commander in Chief, by such advisers, prove himself an Enemy to the Country.

7th. "That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the discoveries made by this Inquiry, as well as the attention which has been paid in the House of Commons to the investigation of the Charges brought in this singular instance, ought to animate the people to prosecute inquiry into Reforms in all the departments of the State, and they recommend to every County, City, and Borough of the United Kingdom, in which the present state of the Elective Franchise will admit, to follow, the example which has been the duty and the pride of the City of Westminster to set them, of returning, free of expense, honest and independent Representatives, who shall have no interest but that of restoring what is obviously wanted—integrity and economy in the receipt and expenditure of the public money, and of preserving inviolate the rights and privileges of the people."

Mr. W. then followed: The resolutions were then put separately and unanimously agreed to. On the putting of the resolution, in which the thanks of the Meeting were voted to Sir Francis Bouverie, the Honorable Baronet rose and addressed them warmly as follows:

"Gentlemen Electors of Westminster."

"This is the first opportunity that I have had, since you conferred upon me the honor of being one of your Representatives, of returning you my sincere and heartfelt thanks. If I fear from saying much of your conduct at the last Election, it is from fear that I should be supposed to be praising myself in praising you; but at the same time, I feel it to be my duty to say, that I am not only proud to be considered as an ingrate and unworthy to the honor you have done me, as to the resolutions which have been read to you, in general they meet my most perfect approbation; but, if there is any one to which I cannot give such entire assent, it is to that in which your kindness to me has induced you to return the particular thanks for the share I took in the discussion of those transactions, which have recently occupied the attention of Parliament and of the people. The share that I took in them is certainly not more than what my duty required, and there were several other Members forward in discharging their duty as the Resolution of returning you your thanks. I am well convinced, that out of the 658 Members who compose the House of Commons, not another man who would have done as I have done, or would have done as well as he has done. There is a business of such a nature, where the Member was so true to his duty, that he supposed to originate from disapprobation to resign, he had no pretensions to look for any honor or reward, and he brought the matter forward with the public good in view. The conduct of the business evinces the utmost coolness, candour, and impartiality. I should be very happy, indeed to have been able to give the same praise of candour and impartiality to all the Members of that House who were the judges on those occasions. Those qualities which the judges ought to have possessed, Colonel Wardle eminently displayed; and yet great allowances would have been made for the zeal, and even the partial bias, which in such a case may be supposed generally to enter into the mind, however the candour, impartiality, and accuracy, which were to be looked for in a man of his rank and station, were to be found on the other side have proceeded me, have been the same."

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ment, for running down any man by clamour, but they look for patient investigation, and above all for impartial justice, and the laws equally applied to all men and degrees.

"Our Constitution seems to be something like a partnership between the King, the Lords, and the Commons. Now there would be said of any common partnership, where one or two of the partners would take all the profits to themselves, but leave the full proportion of burden and risk to the other? What share now has the People of England in this firm? It is my hope and wish that they shall at length be restored to their share. (Loud applause.) I think nothing can be more improper or pernicious in its consequences than the endeavour to compel the rest of the Royal Family with the transactions in which the Duke of York is concerned. The Duke of York should be tried for his own offences; but it is unfair as well as injurious to the country to involve others in that edifice which only should belong to the guilty. If his Majesty has been obliged to accept the resignation of the Duke of York, the affection should not go farther. It puts me in mind of the advice given by Hamlet, when his mother complained.

"O Hamlet, you have cleft my heart in twain!"

The answer was,

"Then throw away the heavier part,
"And live the wiser with the other half."

I hope that the nation has ceased to look for any advantage from any change of Administrations (cries of no, no, they are all the same.) We must look no more to parties, and be assured that we never can expect any measures really useful, until the people of England have their proper share in the constitution of their country. (Loud applause.) As for me, I like this administration just as well as any of the other administrations which have existed in this reign. I do not see that one of them has done more good than the other. I want none of their places, and for myself or for my friends. I would be well content that they would keep their places, if they would only do the country justice. But my mind is fully impressed with the idea, that this justice will never be done until the people of England shall be fairly represented.

The resolution thanking Lord Falkstone, Mr. Whitbread, and others, having been unanimously voted.

Mr. Whitbread said, that as he was the only Member of the House of Commons present whose name was included in the Resolution that was just agreed to, he felt it incumbent on him to express to the Meeting his sense of the very high honour that was conferred on him. His gratification was the greater, because the thanks of so respectable a Meeting, formed no part of the consideration which induced him to adopt the line of conduct he pursued on the late investigation. It was an honour which never entered into his contemplation. It is instead of receiving the unanimous thanks of the Meeting, he could have looked forward to the possibility of their disapproving his conduct, still he must, and would have acted as he had done. So irresistible was the impression made by the evidence heard at the bar of the House of Commons on his mind, that it was impossible he could have conscientiously taken a different part. He was proud to find his name coupled with that of the worthy Baronet, who had obtained as signal an honour as ever had been conferred on any representative;—that of being returned to Parliament in the independent manner in which he had been. The resignation of the Duke of York he considered as a most glorious event for the people of England. It was produced by the support that the people gave to the minority in Parliament. The public voice came in aid of individual sentiment, and their combined force proved too powerful to be resisted. He agreed with the Honourable Baronet, that perhaps out of the 653 Members of which the House consisted, no other man but Colonel Wardle could be found to bring forward the subject. Had that Gentleman been unsuccessful, it will wonder what was the duty of the inhabitants of Westminster as to the whole kingdom to think him. They should look to his motive, and not to the event. They could not discharge that duty with hearts much lighter, for Colonel Wardle had completely succeeded. He did not, to be sure, carry his motion in Parliament; but he obtained what was the great object of the motion, the resignation of the late Commander in Chief. He must say a few words on the company in which they had done him the honour to associate him. He was glad to find the same joined with that of Colonel Wardle, whom he knew and respected from his earliest days. There was also General Ferguson, an officer of distinguished reputation, who had, he would not say, but consequently to his country. He trusted that the vote which that gallant officer gave on that occasion would not impede his professional career, and that if he should not be found in those situations which he had shown himself so competent to fill, he hoped there was spirit, and virtue, and gratitude enough in the people of England to call for him. It also afforded him great satisfaction to find his name associated with that of one of the ablest lawyers in the country; he meant Sir Samuel Romilly. This highly respectable character, and one or two others were the only persons out of the whole law phalanx in the house, and pretty strong one it was, who supported the motion of Mr. Wardle. Here was a sample of the law, and a good sample too, with which he felt no less gratification in having his name joined than with that of the sample of the army he had just mentioned.

There was one part of the Hon. Baronet's speech in which he could not agree. He could not coincide in the sentiments of disapprobation that he uttered against agricultural pursuits. He thought it very practicable to combine these with political objects.—There were Mr. Curwen and Mr. Coke, who had turned their attention to agricultural pursuits greatly to the improvement and advantage of the counties in which they respectively resided, and who notwithstanding, as they had well proved on a late occasion, were as attentive to objects of great political importance as those who were supposed to have entirely devoted themselves to them. Gentlemen would do well to recollect, that it was the blood of the ancestors of some of those persons at the head of the agricultural interest, which cemented the liberties of the people of England, and that many of their descendants were among the brightest examples of political virtue and patriotism. Such was the late Francis Russell, Duke of Bedford, from whom there could not have been a more zealous friend of the people. Such also was his brother, John Russell the present Duke of Bedford, among whose mild counsels would have completely pacified Ireland if he had been allowed to remain at the head of the Government of that part of the kingdom. He felt himself happy also to be in company with such men as Lord Milton, Mr. Lytton, and others who were the descendants of the aristocracy of the country. If he had the misfortune to differ with the Hon. Baronet as to one part of his speech, there was another in which he fully agreed with him.—He was sensible as he fully said, that the absolute necessity of a Parliamentary reform. Such was his opinion during 19 years that he had been a servant of the people. He had ever been a zealous advocate for a reform in that representative system, and he trusted that his labour, to carry it into effect would be more successful hereafter than they had hitherto been. If the people were sincerely desirous of reform—if they wished to stem the torrent of corruption—if they wished, as it was said by the Hon. Baronet, to lay the axe to the root, they must be true to themselves. If the people should be fully impressed with the necessity of reform, the question would be carried to-morrow. That they were not so, when this most important subject was formerly under consideration, was owing to the arts that were practised on them. They were the dupes of a great delusion and imposture. The advocates of reform were represented to them in the most horrible light.—He had the honor of having his name combined with that of the late Duke of Bedford at that occasion, & being called a Jacobin. But that was not the only time the people were so deluded. As an illustration, he would cite the abominable cry of "No Popery," which was raised two years ago, and ran like wildfire through the country. That the former efforts to procure a more equal representation of the people in Parliament failed, was owing to the people themselves. How could they hope to obtain a reform, when they would not give their support to such of their Representatives as wished for it? He trusted that they would not again be dupes of such delusion; and that, on this important subject, they would express their opinion in the same temperate but firm manner that they had done for the last seven years. That they did so, the question of Parliamentary reform must be carried; if not carried unanimously, it would be carried by a large majority. The result of the late investigation should encourage them to persevere. They had seen what a respectable minority, supported by their voice, was able to effect. He had been led into saying more than he at first intended. Little more remained for him to say, than that he thanked them with his whole heart for the honor they had done him. It was to him a source of the highest and purest gratification, to find that the sensations of self approving conscience were backed by nearly the unanimous sentiment of the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The other Resolutions, were afterwards separately put, and carried unanimously.

A vote of Thanks to Mr. Morris, the High Bailiff, was unanimously carried; and the meeting then broke up.

LONDON:

English Extracts.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon to the 6th Inst.

"Nearly all the infantry, except the 45th and 97th marched from hence yesterday for Louma, there to encamp. Four troops of the 14th light dragoons also marched for the same place, and the remaining four troops march there to-morrow; it is about two leagues from Lisbon. The 20th light dragoons and part of the 97th are to do the Lisbon duty. The cannon that were dismounted from fort St. Julian and Roloia Castle are again remounted, in consequence of the report of a French frigate, being seen off the coast. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last, there were from six to seven hundred men employed in remounting them. The Lavinia frigate arrived here yesterday with ten or twelve transports, with artillery and stores on board. They came in eleven days from Plymouth. General Boreford arrived here on Thursday last. It is said that he is to organize and command the Portuguese army.

The Supplement to the Lisbon Gazette of the 2d of March, after mentioning the retreat of General Moore, which for the skill and judgment

with which it was conducted, merits praise, and the undisputed defeat of the English at Corunna, observes that the Roman Consul Decius sacrificed him the preservation of his army.

Another Mail from Lisbon arrived 9th inst. with Papers and Letters to the 16th inst. where thousand French are stated to have entered the city, and the Marquis de Romana is said to have returned from thence, but it was not known whether this is rumored in the papers, and is stated with more confidence in a private letter of the 11th inst. nothing further respecting the movement of the French appears to have been known at Lisbon. No apprehensions, however, of their approach were entertained in that capital. General Sherbrooke's expedition arrived at Lisbon on the 12th.

Journals and letters from Seville and Cadiz to the 10th, and from Gijon to the 23d inst. have been received.

A report had got into circulation at Cadiz that a powerful French force was approaching that city, but it was unfounded, and probably arose from the circumstance of the French and Spanish ships having been removed into the cutter bay, as a measure of precaution, conformably to the first additional article in the late treaty. A very different account is now given of the disposition in Cadiz, from that which was at first current. It is now described not as a proper reference to the part of the people, in consequence of rational suspicions of the fidelity of their rulers, but as an expression of the lowest state of domestic commotion, for the purposes of lawless violence and plunder, and consistently with this character of the parties, twenty of the ringleaders have been confined in the castle, and with them a great number of disorderly women, who were very active during the disturbance. According to the particulars we have received of the affair, it is most avoid thinking, that the populace had no other object of alarm on the introduction of foreign soldiers, deserters, and mercenaries into the city of Cadiz, especially after the repeated example of perfidy in their Chiefs, to which, perhaps, all their misfortunes are to be attributed. We are informed that extraordinary tribunals are to be formed, for the trial of these persons selected as the principal delinquents; but we hope that we shall not at Cadiz, under Ferdinand VII., have to deplore the repetition of the same acts, which have so lately disgraced the capital under Joseph I.

The letters from Gijon state, that in the kingdom of Asturias the spirit of patriotism is in great vigor. The regular force of the Asturias is stated to be 30,000 men, but they are much in want of muskets. Two thirds of that number were, however, well armed, and clothed in uniforms; the rest have also muskets, but are dressed in the common raiment of the country. About 40,000 pikes had also been delivered out to the peasantry, who are all zealous to resist the enemy. The Asturias not content with arming to defend their own province, have entered Galicia from the side of Ribadeo, and penetrated to Montefredo. The presence of the enemy in Galicia has, of course, checked a like display of patriotism in that less fortunate kingdom. Nevertheless, 6000 Galicians have united, and the spirit of revolt is widely and generally spread in the North West corner of Spain.

We have already alluded to the order of the Supreme Junta at Seville, directing the Spanish armies to give no quarter to French troops, in certain cases. The following is a copy of the Decree, containing the grounds on which this extraordinary measure is resorted to:

DECREE.

"His Majesty, considering that the French, in the unjust and barbarous war which they wage against Spain, pay no regard to any principle of the laws of nations—that they shamelessly violate the most solemn treaties as has been verified with respect to the capitulation of Madrid, since, contrary to stipulations therein made, they imprison, persecute, and banish peaceable Citizens and respectable Magistrates, imposing, at the same time, the most disgraceful punishments on all of unfortunate persons on the slightest suspicion of most virtuous pretences.—Seeing that they thus every where to defile the sanctity of temples, the purity of domestic honor, and to trample on the rights of humanity—that acts of the most heinous kind, and which make human nature shudder, are daily heard of, such as the death of a nun, who threw herself into a well, to avoid the hands of a Frenchman; the cruel murder of a mother, whose breasts were cut off in the act of giving suck to her son, by those monsters, who affect to be humane; and a number of other cases, too horrible to atrocious painful to write, degrading to endure. Finally, convinced, that still to observe the equity with those who respect no laws, would not be moderation and justice, but the most culpable indifference and the basest mean policy, he resolved to reprove and punish those crimes. Calling therefore all Europe to witness the awful necessity which has compelled him to resort to the means of retaliation, by returning to a sanguinary banditti violence for violence, he hereby declares:

I. That no quarter shall be given to any French soldier, officer, or General, who may be made prisoner in any town or district, in which acts contrary to the laws of war have been committed by the enemy, but that such persons shall be immediately put to the sword, as an example to their companions, and as satisfaction to outraged humanity.

II. That the present Decree shall be printed, proclaimed, and distributed in the Spanish armies, with which it was conducted, merits

to induce to which his account of his former dominions. Another object of navigation of the Balise upon In pursuance of this last decree, general Embargo is to be imposed in Russian ports, from Riga it was immediately to take place, as posed that an immense quantity of been bought up, both by individual and by the Government of this country. Sir A. Wellesley, besides vacating his Parliament, has also resigned his office of 2355 hon. The Right Honourable situation. Sir Arthur Wellesley, it is added, will confine his attention in future entirely to his military duties.

THE ARMY.

Orders were on Wednesday received at Portsmouth that the transports in that harbour be made ready to receive on board a considerable force, which will begin to embark to-morrow. The 3d and 4th Dragoon Guards will be the first to enter upon service.

Wednesday se'night six transports have arrived in Cork harbour, belonging of a fleet of transports and merchantmen, about 50 sail, that left Lisbon on the 22d February, under convoy of His Majesty's ship Nymph, Captain Percy. Shortly before the convoy sailed, two battalions of detachments of the late Sir John Moore's army arrived in the Tagus, under the command of Colonels Eustace, and Capron.

THE FOLLOWING TABLES ARE AT BELMONT CASTLE.
A detachment of Artillery The 2nd Batt. above-mentioned
The 11th Light Dragoons W. g. on Train & Commissariat.
AT LISBON
A detachment of Artillery The 45th and 97th Regts. a Detachment German Infantry.

All the forts are dismantled of their cannon. The greatest cordiality subsists between the British troops and the Portuguese; and the whole nation is in arms, determined to give the French every resistance, with full confidence of success. The names of the above six transports are, Young William, Unity, Mary, Mars, Norway, and Sisters, and have baggage on board.

Sir David Dundas, the present Commander in Chief, was educated to the Medical profession, and entered the army in that department; he for some time served as an Assistant-Surgeon to a regiment. Sir David commanded the cavalry of the army on the Continent, when the immortal Sir Ralph Abercrombie commanded one wing, and General Harcourt the other wing of the army. It is about a year since Sir David married the fair and accomplished Miss Delancy.

Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, Secretary to the late Commander in Chief, has been prevailed on, at the request of Sir David Dundas, to continue in the same office for the present. The emolument of this situation are supposed to be worth about £2000 annually, besides the great patronage attached to the office. Independently of this, Colonel Gordon has the lucrative allowance of Colonel of the Royal African Corps, which was lately raised for him.

A Monument is about to be erected, by the Officers of the 9th Regiment of Foot, in the Cathedral of Canterbury, to perpetuate the memory of the much esteemed and ever to be lamented Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, who fell at the head of his Regiment, at the battle of Roloia, in Portugal, on the 17th of August, 1808.

Colonel Cochrane Johnstone has obtained a command in the West Indies, and has just sailed for that quarter.

MARCH 23.

Lord Cochrane is arrived in town from the Mediterranean. He came in the Imperieuse frigate, which arrived at Plymouth on Thursday. Letters brought by this ship state, that the spirit of independence which prompted the Spaniards last year to make such noble efforts to throw off the French yoke, does not appear to have been altogether extinguished by the advantages which the French have obtained. In almost every part of Spain the inhabitants were using no more, and had attacked and defeated several small parties of the French. The Army of General Casta amounted to 3500 Cavalry, and 21,000 Infantry; it was, according to the last accounts, stationed on the Frontiers of Estramadura. The late accounts from Portugal are of the 25th ult. At that time every thing was perfectly tranquil. The French had not entered that Kingdom. Sir Robert Wilson, with a considerable body of Troops, was on the frontier of Portugal.