

ADDRESSES TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.
From Major General Macdonald, Commanding at the
tation of Chunar.
From Listenant Colonel Need, and Officers of His
Lajesty's 24th Regiment Light Dragoons.
From Listenant Colonel Martindell, and Officers of
be Station of Keytah in Bundledeund.
3.—These Declarations breathe the sentiments of the
mass duality and of the most animated attachment to

Your most obedient humble servar (Signed) FORT St. GEORGE, October 28, 1809.

: There has been no arrival in the river, during the present week.

The Portugueze frigate Minerva, Captain Pinto, qhitted the Moorings at Diamond Harbour, on Wednesday; and on the following day, anchored at Kedgetree, from whence she will immediately proceed to Saugur, preparatory to her departure for the Brazils.

The American ships Catharine and Atlas will proceed to see in the course of the ensuing week, on their return to America; as also the ship Venus, Captain Bunker, on a voyage to New South Walss.

The brig Martha, Captain Howell, sailed from Kedgeree on Thursday, bound to Penang.

By the Calcutta Extraordinary, issued on Thursday evening, we find, the Vice President in Council has been pleased to determine, that a Premium of Four Rupees, on every 100 Maunds of Salt, (in addition to the present allowance of Sicca Rupees Sixty-six, per Hundred Maunds.) will be granted, on any quantity of Salt hereafter imported to this Presidency, from the Coast of Coromandel, previously to the 15th March next, by the Talicutt.

ASIATIC MIRROR. WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15, 1809.

Letters from London, of the middle of June, incline us to believe, that the ensuing fleet of Indianen would not be dispatched before the endoffully, or beginning of August. Three of these ships are bound for Bengal, but as they touch at Madeira, we cannot expect their arrival here before the latter end of next month. The Lushington would probably reach England about the end of June, and as the nature of her public dispatches, required an immediate answer, it is supposed that a packet would be dispatched for India, within two or three weeks after receipt of the Lushington's packets in London; so that he have some ground to expect, by the beginning of next month, accounts

London; so that he have some ground to ex-pect, by the beginning of next month, accounts from England, down to the end of July. The Georgiana packet had received orders on her arrival in the Thames, in the beginning of June, to prepare for sea, with all dispatch.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Gazette des kiles de France et Bonaparte, of the 9th of August, from which we take the French from Bencoolen.

ficial account of the capture of the two In-

PORT NAPOLEON.

company, to give all he assist

There are two mis-statements in Capt Ferretier's account which we beg leave to correct; —the first, where he says there were 900 Europeans on board the two Indiamen. Instead of Europeans, he probably intended to say 200 Christians, men, women, and children, all of whom, including the Asiatic Portugueze and Manilla men, probably did amount to 2000 but the chief part of the crew of both ships, was composed of lacears and Chinese. The second fact mistated in his cecount is that the Streathan, had 36 guns, 18 pounders. She had certainly 26 ports, but only 20 guns, on ber run deck, and 10 on her quarter deck. It was however, of little consequence what was the number of her guns; of what avail would have been an hundred guns with 28 men to fight them?

Yesterday accounts were received in town

Vesterday accounts were received in town, of the loss of the ship Lovely Hannah, Captain George Henderson, on the Basses, off Ceylon, on the 4th of last month. The particulars of this loss, have not yet reached us. Captain Henderson, and about one half of the crew, are saved, the rest unfortunately perished. The ship and cargo are totally lost. The Lovely Hannah was bound from Bengal to Bombay.

Arrivals and Departures, at and from Penang from the 23d September to 18th October, 1809

25, Buz Thistle, Cotton, from hy oon.

—, H. C. Brig Maria, Barrett, from the oct.
Oct. 1, H. M. Ship Doris, Cold oin Manilla and China.

2, H. M. Ship Dasher, to Madeas, and put back from e.

—, Ship General Wells.

on, from Reneral

—, Ship General Wellas
Bengal.

3, Brig Pary, Skene, from di
4, H. M. Ship Psyche, Edgect
inilla and China.

A large, the uncer Americal Colours
(forme by the
bound from Ras L. Mapan, taken v e Doris and Psyche, on the Voyage to 1

— Ship Lord Minto, Creig, fro

9, H. M. Shep Samarang Spence
dras.

9, H. M. Ship Samarang Spence dras.

— And Ship Monsoor, formers, de Stirling castle,) from Muscat.

DEPARTURES.
October 7, Ship Lord Minto, p. g., to the Lastward.

13, H. C. Ship nells, Welbagk, to China:

— H. M. Ship Samara, Spencer, ditto.

N. B.—The above two fing's Ships gone to join he Admiral at Cevil, to which rendezvous he Psyche and Daskr also proceed in a day of two. There is and a report, that the Dashr will proceed to Bonbay direct, with the Priz/American Ship, whise Cargo of sugar, tobacco, copper, &c. is valled at 30 or 40,000 dollars.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Mr. For moved the Order of the Day for the hird reading of the Irish Reveaue Regulation fill; and the Question having been put that the bill be now ead the third time.

Sir I NEWPORT rose to reist a Clause in this Bill, o which he thought it imprisible the House could rive their final assent; it they were aware of its object, it was no less than a grant of full anmenty and indication to all the Exche Officers in Ireland, who had

Hi Baronet were directed to the passive Officers in Irelar of the House upon this the whole Bill.

Am K. Caleraft spoke of the terms of reprobation, and rest his opposition of the terms of reprobation, and rest his opposition.

the cellar.

Mr. Hutchinson spoke against the Clause.

Mr. Croker defended the Clause, and said there as no alternative but an unmediate dismissal of all the Exposure that the contractive but an unmediate dismissal of all the Exposure that the contractive but an unmediate dismissal of all the Exposure that the contractive but an unmediate dismissal of all the Exposure that the contractive that the contrac

ast but one.
Mr. Prendergast were granted noved for a copy of the oath and of the Rules and Bye-laws

a long statement of his com-a, and the particular circum-it, under which he became a

TUESDAY, MAY 30.

INDIA MILITARY AFFAIRS.

INDIA MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Sir Henry Montgomery rose to state a rumour which had been confidently stated to him, relative to, a material alteration said to him, relative to, a material alteration said to him teach the property of the British service in India, hannely, that all the Grenader Companies of the Native troops were fortsed higo battalous, and placed under the command of British as he way the extreme damper and the sated the circumst formed of the truth from some competentional and the sated the circumst formed of the truth from some competention.

SURREPTITIOUS PROMOTI

Mr. Mills said, that the Directors, however hurtful to their own feelings towards the per sons in question, had felt it their indispensable duty to make an order for their recal, with

uld not be doubted, that e country, which ought ly corrected. Thinking ge was not of importance whole House, be should it be referred to a select

try he could never assent to. British wher. The Hon. Member then ex-that lottertes made a part of the and eloquently described the miseries

Fro the LONDON GAZETTE, __May 27

PROMOTIONS.
63dRegiment of Foot, Captain R. Jones to be Moor, without purchase, vice Hastings, appoided an Inspecting Field Olificer of a recruiting district.
66tilbitto, Major J. P. Murray, to be lieutenant dionel, vice Blackeney, deceased.
95til Ditto, Brewet-Major A. Creagh, from the 230 foot; to be Major, without purchase, vice MLead, promoted.

Inglish Extracts.

Thefollowing is a copy of the General Orders issed by General CRADDOCK on giving up the Command of the troops in Portugal to Sin

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE TIMES, -THURSDAY, JUNE S.

ould Vienna almost as soon as his antogonist; there and to dispute the passage of the river, and to decided by feat and drive the boasted Conqueror of Europe, from the footing which he had gained upon the northern bank of it. If one portion of admiration may be withdrawn from the enemy of our country and of mankind, surely it is due to the transcendant talents by which, under untaralleled difficulties, and through impediants past counting or conceiving, that enemes the following that the country has been anticipated, baffled, and Director of the country has been anticipated, baffled, and Director of the country has been anticipated, baffled, and Director of the country has been anticipated, baffled, and Director of the country of t

The following hat there is of being presented to HIs Markey ...

Lieutenant-General Merrison, upon his being appointed Commander of the Forces and Lieutenant-Governor at Jamaica; Colonel H. M. Gordon, upon his arrival from treland, and promotion; Sir William Cockburn, upon his promotion; Sir William Cockburn, upon his being a comment of the state of Bangar; Viscount Clermost proposed to the Sir West, upon his being appointed one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber; Major-General Abercomby, upon his being appointed Commander in Chief of the Company's troops under the Presidency of Bombay.

His MAJESTY gave audience to the Cabinet Ministers; also to Sir David Dunnas, and soon after six o clock set of for Windsor.

after six o'clock set off for Windsor.

Lord Gambier.—While strangers were withdrawn from the House of Lords on Tuesday night. Ford Mulgrave, it is said, intimated that Lord Gambier had demanded a Court Martial to inquire into his conduct while in Basque Roads; and the Noble Admiral was therefore, pro forma, under arrest. The following statement is in circulation respecting the cause of Lord Gambier's demand of a Court Martia!—It being understood that Ministers meant to propose a vote of thanks to his Lordship for the intendificial masque Roads, Lord Cochrane is reported to have said, that if no other Member of the House of Commons opposed such a vote, he would. Upon Lord Gambier requesting an explanation, Lord Cochrane simply referred to the log-book of the Caledonia, Lord Gambier's ship.

The fleet of transports with troops for Portugal, which lately sailed for Portsmouth, have forced by contrary winds to put into Cowes Roads.

The following arrangements in the Church are generally reported, in consequence of the death of the Bishop of London. Dr. Randoloph, the Bishop of Bangor, to be translated to London, Dr. Majendie, the Bishop of Chester, to be translated to Bangor. Dr. Sparks, the Dean of Bristol, who was tutor to the Duke of Rutland, to be the new Bishop of Chester.

June 2.

Reports are already spread, that Austria has solicited peace; but there is nothing in the Bulletin which should lead us to infer that these reports are true. From the Dutch papers, it should seem that the French armies are diverging. One has rapidly advanced towards Moravia. In the mean while General Hiller and the Archadke Charles have united, and it is said have moved to attack the rear of the French in Austria. It is confirmed that Russia has declared against Austria; and Prussia will of course be compelled to join the French and Russians. We hear that she have have added to the first share of severity against Schill.

A vessel's arrived in England from Vivares,

The conduct of the Archburg Charles is more of years of the conduct of the Archburg Charles is more of years of the conduct of the Archburg Charles is a pass which had not sen defended. They were one praise; we shall therefore barely describe it: and we would advise those who are wonder-stricken at the miraculous talents of learning by the conduct of the miraculous talents of learning by the conduct of the miraculous talents of learning by the conduct of the miraculous talents of learning by the conduct of the miraculous talents of learning by the conduct of the miraculous talents of learning by the conduct of the miraculous talents of learning by the conduct of the miraculous talents of learning by the conduct of the miraculous talents of learning by the conduct of the miraculous talents of learning by the conduct of the miraculous talents of learning by the conduct of the miraculous talents of learning by the conduct of the miraculous talents of learning by the capture of the miraculous talents of learning by the conduct of the miraculous talents of learning by the capture of the miraculous talents of learning by the capture of the miraculous talents of learning by the capture of the miraculous talents of learning by the miraculous talents of learning by the miraculous talents of learning by form the miraculous talents of learning the miraculou

Sporting Intelligence.

24TH NOVEMBER, 1809.

THE COMMITTEE have the pleasure to publish for general information, the following Days

SPORT,

FOR THE ENSUING

Madras Races.

SATURDAY,

THE 20TH JANUARY, 1810.

The Maiden Subscription Purse of £. 100 each P. P. the best of the null heats carrying ten stone—fifteen Subscribers.

ALSO

The Maiden Subscription Purse of £, 50 each P. P. weight for age. The best of two mile heats. Three years carrying 7.7. Four years 8 stone, five years 8.4, six years 8.7, seven years and aged 9 Stone. 11 Subscribers.

WEDNESDAY.

24th January, 1810.

The Ladies Plate of £. 100 free for all Horses, &c. give and take, 14 hands and aged carrying 9 Stone, the best of two mile heats.

ON THE SAME DAY,
His Highness the Nabob's Plate of £. 100
free for all Horses, carrying 9 Stone the best of
three mile heats.

SATURDAY,

27th January, 1810.

A Subscription of 100 Pagodas each, and 95 Pagodas entrance to be added to the Purse, free for all Horses, Marcs, or Geldings carrying 8 Stone, 7 lbs. one threemile heat, the Horses to be bonaide the property of Subscribers. Six

The Handicap Plate of 100 £. free for all Horses the best of three mile heat.

A Subscription Sweepstakes of 50 Pagodas each P, P, free for all Country Horses, the best of two mile heats carrying 9 Stone—two Subscribers.

The Horses to be ready for Starting at half past six, each day of running and the Trumpet will be sounded as usual for Saddling and Mouning.

will be sounded as usual for Saddling and Mouning.

All Horses to be shewn, entered, aged, ascertained and measured on Monday the 15th January, at the Stand at seven o'clock in the norming; Entrance Money to be paid for all Horses, whither for Maiden, Match, Purse or Sweepstakes at the time of Entrance, or double at the Post, and any Horses Starting without the previous deposit of the Enterance money will not be entitled to the Purse, Plate, &c. The money that has been expended in repairing and improving the Course will be collected with and form a part of the Entrance money.

The usual allowance of Sits, will be made to Marcs and Geldings entered for the public Plates.

Plates.
All private Matches to be run under the direction of the Committee.
The Committee have directed Chains to be placed across the Course, to prevent trials, and riders exercising their Horses upon it.
Any Gentleman desirous of a trial is requested to apply to Mr. Thomas Birthes, the keeper of the Course, who will give the necessary directions for hoisting the Flag to warn all persons and riders off the Course during the trial.

The trials to be run on the exercising Ground or outer Course, and no Horses are to be exercised or brought on the Ground until the trial is over.

the trial is over.

The Maiden Subscriptions will close on the
list of January, 1810, after which no Subscribers will be admitted but with the unanimous
consent of the parties subscribing.

FOR SALE. AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,
DLANK Wills,—Common Interest Bonds,
Powers of Attorney,—Bills of Lading,—
Respondenta Bonds, Judgement Bonds,—Pass
Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.
WHERE MAGO.

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.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all demands upon the Estate of the late Major Gineal EDWARD COLLINS, deceased; are defired to be presented for Payment to the Administrator Lieutenant C. RUNDALL, Fort St. Reorge, previous to the 31st December next. After which period as the Accounts of the Estate will then be finally adjusted; no demands thereon can be attended to; Those persons indebted to the Estate, who may not have paid the Amount of their respective Debts to the said Administrator prior to the period abovementioned are informed, that legal measures will be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Fort St. Grouck, 20th November, 1809,

FORT ST. GEORGE, 20th November, 1809

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE MANAGERS for the PUBLIC FN-TERTAINMENT'S have the pleasure of informing the SUBSCRIBERS that the FIRST BALL is fixed for M nday the 11th Instant; at

Ditters, 1st December, 1809.

ESSRS. COLT, HART and WESTON, do hereby request all Persons having any Claims on the LATE Co-partmaship of COLT, BAKER, HART and Co. or o' the preceding firms, to puefer them for payment on or before the 31st of December next: and all Persons indebted to the said Co-partnerships are desired to discharge the same without dday.

Madras, 8th Nov. 1809.

WANTED.

NE thousand Candies of Northward gry, to be delivered in thecourse of ensuing season at the Distillery, near the 6 tom House, where further particulars may known by applying to Mr. WM. MAGGS, will contract for the same.

MADRAS, 1st December,

To be sold by Public Auction, ON THE 20TH DECEMBER NEXT,

If not previously disposed of by Private Sale

(Situated at Vipery.)

THAT Elegant Spacious Mansion, latel occupied by Major-General COLLINS deceased; consisting of, on the Ground Foor, a Saloon, 24 feet by 15 9 inches, Dining Rom, 26 feet long by 24 feet wide, two Bed Roms, 24 by 15 feet, three do. 16 feet square, with Closets attached, and a front Varandah, 2 feet in length by 6 feet 9 inches in breadth. The Upper Floor contains an Elegant Drawing Room, of 46 feet 6 inches in length, by 6 feet 3 inches in Width, three Bed Rooms of 11 feet 3 quare, each with two closets and a Varadah, 24 feet by 10.

The Out Houses are excellent and Compodious, and in the Garden which is well steked with the choicest Fruit Trees, &c. there is a neat detached Bungalow. The whole o the Premises are in excellent order and surrounded by a Brick Wall. For further particulars pply to Lieutenant RUNDALL, Fort St. George.

MESSIEURS

Pepper and Co.

ANXIOUS TO CLOSE A CONCERN ARE DISPOSING OF THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES.

AT PRIME COST.

ADIES and Gentlemen's Silk Hose and Gloves, Gentlemen's half Cotton Hose, five sets of fashionable Silver Patent Tin Dish Covers, Several Dirks and Hangers, and a rew dozen of Honey Water.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By Balfour & Hogg,

A FAST Trotting Grey Arab Mare with a neat light Cane bodied Buggy, Hood Lamps &c. Complete, and a set of handsome Plated Harness Price 170 Pagodas.

A Strong Stout Chesnut Mare that goes remarkably well in a Buggy Price 70 Pagodas.

A Handsome Cane bodied Buggy with Hood and lamps, Price 100 Pagodas.

SALES BY AUC

To be Sold by Public And By Balfour

ON.

AT THEIR AUCTI.

On FRIDAY next, the 8th SALE TO COMMEN AT HALF PAST 10 0'CA

FORTY CASE BOTTLES

TURPENTINE, SEVEN KEGS C

AINTS,

AFEW EURO EHAMS.

To be Sold by Pu c Auction, By Balfeur and Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION BOOM, On FRIDAY next, the 8th Instant,

AT 11 O'CLCCK,
(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.) (If not previously disposed of by Frinale Contract.)

NE HUNDRED AND FIFE LOAGUERS

OF COLUMBO ARRACK, the Leaguers

gauge fro

of hundred and twenty, five to
one hundr. Indeed, by five gallons each, and
will be solve one Leaguer in a let.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER WHICH WILL BE SOLD, About fifty Chests of Stone China Ware, con-sisting of Dinner and Breal fast Sets.

FOE SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Balfour & Hogg, A FINE TON'D

PIANO FORTE. WITH ADDITIONAL KEYS.

By Broadwood & Son, PRICE 160 PAGS.

FOR SALE ON COMMINION.

By Balfour & logg, A CAPITA VIOLINCE 10. PRICE 45

FOR SALE ON COMM ION.

By Balfour and logg, A HAND

WELL FINE Light Pald lquin, MGS. PRICE 80

FOR SALE ON CO. ISSION,

By Balfour and Hogg, EXCELLENT

AT THIRTY E FOR

By L

CO BOOKS .-

rion of Books, among several s valuable will be expo. sale Tob-morrow

morrow.
Catalogues may be had from 1 morning

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THEI ROOM,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
On ERID AY next, the 5th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 1 Cr. ck,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

A N Invoice of Youths, Boys and Girl's Hats, the remainder of the Glass Ware, as advertised in the last paper, 10 Kegs of Pearl Barley, in excellent order, 4 Kegs of Raps Seed, Seed, perfectly, fresh, 2 Kegs of Raps Seed, 2 Kegs of Raps See

The particular in Hand Bills.

N. B. As Many Genemen have expressed that they find it inconvenier to wait for the Sale of Horses and Conveyanci, till the usual hour of putting them up, wh h is in general at 1 o'clock. ASHTON a MEPPEN, in future intend commencing is ale with them.

AT 1 CLOCK,

THREE EAGUERS Batavi Arrack.

FOR SALE COMMISSION.

Ashton ded Meppen,

THE LLOWING RECEIVED

ARTICLES;

FOR REALY MONEY.

ENGAL TABLE C OTHS, of the following dimensions, ten Cubits by seven and a half—7 do. by five and a half, 5 do. by 4 and a half, also a few pieces of Worked Muslin for Gowns, of beautiful patterns, and a few dozen of Bengal Napkins.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Ashton and Meppen, HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

TWO BOXES Borradaile's Hats,

THEYARE OF AN EXCEEDING GOOD QUALITY,

AND IN EXCELLENT SHAPE AND WILL BE SOLD,

VERY REASONABLE. Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A GOOD COLLECTION OF NEW

0 K L BE SOLD

> H BENEATH AME USUAL PRICE.

he Sold by Public Auction,

er and Co. Day; the 7th Instant,

AST 10 O'CLOCK, THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

THE principal Articles are an assortment of handsome Cut and Plain Glass Ware, a large quantity of China Ware, and variety of other Articles, the particulars of which will be inserted in the Hand Bills.

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

It is requested that those Subscrimens to the Course who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to will they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their order and any Subscrimens at the Presidency to whom the Prons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future

TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1809.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 6, 1809.

An Express was sterday received from Bombay, announcing he arrival there of His Excellency Rear Admiral Drury in H. M. Ship Russel, Captain Caulfield. The Honorable Company's Ships Usion and Normamprox.

Russel, Captain Caultein. The Honoratic Company's Ships Brisos and Normamfrox, had not arrived, but were expected, shaving been left under the Cargie of the Frigates. We dearn that a Squad on 14 French Frigates, have taken possession of the Island of Tappernooly, near Bencuolen. The French are fortifying the Island. On their passage they captured 12 American Vessels, bound to this country and China, laden with Dollars.

PAPER

BY MR. SECRET.

RELATING TO AMERICA.

No. 1.
Copy of a Dispatch from Mr. Secretary Canning to the Hon. D. M. I. skine; dated Foreign Office, 23d January 809.

Office, 23d January 809.

SIR—If there really exist in those individuals who are to have a leading share in the new administration of the Lind States, that disposition to come to a come standing with Great B received from them si in meeting that disposi and unprofitable to re of the causes from w tween the two Gover the arguments already port of that system of Magesty has unwilling. That system his Majbly continue to maintail it can be otherwise acco.

But after the profession in the part of so many of the leating Members of the Government of the United States, of a sincere desire to contribute to that oby should render the contribute to that oby an annee of the system anneed the state of the system and the state of the system anneed the state of the system and the state of the system anneed the system anneed the state of the system anneed the system anneed the state of the system anneed the system

ment of the United State to contribute to that observed when the confunction adopted by the British ry, it is thought right should be afforded to ment to explain its mit of its sincerity. ance of the system it a fair opportunity ng, and to give proof

The extension of th Interdiction of the Ame-The extension of the interdiction of the American harbours to the ships of war of France as well as of Great Britain, is, as stated in my former dispatch, an acceptable symptom of a system of impartiality towards both belligerents; the first that has been publicly manifested by the American Government.

The like extension of the Non-importation Act to other Belligerents is equally proper in this view. These measures remove those pre-liminary objections, which must otherwise have receluded any useful to a micable discussion.

precluded any useful or amicable discussion.

In this state of things, it is possible for Great Britain to entertain propositions, which, while such manifest partially was shewn to her enemies, were not consistent either with her dignity or her interest.

From the report of your conversations with Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Smith, it

appears:—

1st. That the American Government is prepared, in the event of his Majesty's consenting to withdraw the Orders in Council of January and November 1807; to withdraw contemporaneously on its part the interdiction of its harbours to ships of war, and all Non-intercourse and Non-importation Acts, so far as respected Great Britain; leaving them in force with respect for France, and the Powers which adopt on act under her Decrees.

2dly, (What is of the attract impostance.)

adopt or act under her Decrees.

2dly, (What is of the utmost importance, as precluding a new source of misunderstanding, which neight arise after the adjustment of the other question.) That America is willing to renounce, during the present way, the pre-tension of carrying on in time of war all trade with the enemy's colonies, from which she was excluded during peace.

3dly, Great Britain, for

3dly. Great Britain, ft.

og the operation of the b.

oma fide intention of America bona fide intention of America a citizens from tradicitizens from tradiPowers adopting and standard as being at the to capture all such American vessels as more befound attempting to trade with any of these Powers; with for the observance of it nominally with realizing, would, in fact, realizing alone, would, in fact, realizing the world.

On these conditions his M. sent to withdraw the Orders in Counc. nuary and November, 1807, so far as res

As the are the first two f

For a purpose you are at liberty to com-municate this dispatch in extense to the Ameri-

municate this dispatch in extenso to the American the American wermmen, challenged the American wermmen, conditions, his will lose the conditions his will lose the conditions his manner beauting to America a dister fully empowered to sign them to a sign the sign that the s

herein described, to make such reciprocal en-gagement on his Majesty's behalf.

1 am, &c. (Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. II.

from Mr. Erskine to the Secre-te of the United States; dated April 17th, 1909. Copy of a N tary of Washir

ie honour to inform you, that SIR,-I s Majesty's commands to reresent to th adjustment of the differences desire appily so long prevailed between es the recapitulation of which to impede, if not to premight hav ent an an

It having

States pro

Great Brit

to impede, if not to pre-merstanding.

n represented to his Majesty's
at the Congress of the United
less, at the opening of the last
an intention of passing rould place the relations of the United States, upon an il respects, with the other have accordingly received Belligerent
his Majesty
laws takin
Majesty an
gression comm
in the attack on ls, in the event of such is, in the event of such offer, on the part of his rable reparation for the ag-dby a British Naval Officer United States frigate, Che-

sapeake. Considerin ter passed by the Congress spont the first of March, Non-intercourse Act) as state of equality in the relaof the United to having produced tions of the two pect to the Uniconformably to moderation of the Am ligerent Powers, with res-States, I have to submit ormally to m. structions, for the consi-tion of the Am ican Government, such of satisfaction a legaration as his Ma-induced to belve will be accepted in atton with which they

> zed of an authorised Officer, whose re-displeasure, from onourable esty is wil-

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of Sate of the United States to the Hon. D. M. Erskine, dated Department of State, April 17, 1809. SIR-I have laid before the President your note, in which you have, in the name and by the order of his Britannic Majesty, declared, that his Britannic Majesty is desirous of making

the order of his Britannic Majesty, decirard, that his Britannic Majesty is desirous of making an honourable reparation for the aggression committed by a British Naval Officer in the attack on the United States frigate, the Chesapeake; that in addition to this prompt disavowal of the act, his Majesty, as a mark of his displeasure, did immediately recal the offending Officer from an highly important and honourable command; and that he is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, and, if acceptable to the American Government, to make a suitable provision for the infortunate sufferer on that occasion.

The Government of the American of the command of the comment of the acceptable to the American Government, to make a suitable provision for the infortunate sufferer on that occasion.

The Government of the suitable provision for the infortunate sufferer of the suitable provision for the infortunate sufferer of the suitable provision, and that he is ready, in conformity to this disposition, to make atonement for the insult and aggression committed by one of his Naval Officers in the attack of the labited States friends. aggression committed by one of his Naval Of-ficers, in the attack of the United States frigate the Chesapeake.

As it appears at the same time, that in making this offer, his Britannic Majesty derives a motive from the equality now existing in the relations of the United States with the two lligerent Powers, the President owes it to occasion, and to himself, to let it be unstood, that this equality is a result incident state of things growing out of distinct con-

With this explanation, as requisite as it frank or the sexplanation, as requisite as it trank, use the Presi-accepts the note delivered by you, in the eand by the order of his Britannic Majes, and will consider the same, with the en-ement therein, when falfilled, as a satisfacment therein, when fulfilled, as a satisfaction to the insult and injury of which he has a plained. But I have it in express charge from the President to state, that, while he forbeats to justise on a further punishment of the offending Officer, he is not the less sensible of the justice and utility of such an example, nor the less persuaded that it would best comport with what is due from his Britannie Majesty to his own honour. I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

The Hon. D. M. ERSKINE, &c.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Erskine to Mr Smith, dated Washington, April 18th, 1809.

SIR,-I have the honour to inform you, that SIR.—I have the nonour to intuity you, that his Majesty, having been persuaded, that the honourable reparation which he had caused to be lendered for the unauthorized attack on the American frigate Chesapeake, would be accepted by the Government of the United States in the same spirit of conciliation with which it was proposed, has instructed me to express his satisfaction should such a happy termination o stratage take place, not only as having removed a painful cause of difference, but as affurding a fair prospect of a complete and cornial understanding being established between the two countries.

The favourable change in the relations of his Majesty with the United States, which that been produced by the Act, (usually termed Non-intercourse Act) passed in the Jast Session of Congress, was also anticipated by his Majesty, and has encouraged a further, hope that a reconsideration of the existing differences might lead to their satisfactory adjustment.

On these grounds and expectations I am in-On these grounds and expectations I am in-structed to communicate to the American Go-vernment, his Majesty's determination of send-ing to the United States an Envoy invested with full powers to conclude a Treaty on all the points of the relations between the two coun-

In the mean time, with a view to contribute to the attainment of so desirable an object, his Majesty would be willing to withdraw his orders in Council of January and November 1807, so far as respects the United States, in the persuasion that the President would issue a Prosussion that the President would issue a Pro-clamation for the renewal of the intercourse with Great Britain; and whatever difference of opinion should arise in the interpretation of the terms of such an agreement, will be re-moved in the present negociation.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) D. M. ERSKINE, The Hon. Robert Smith.

No. V.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Smith to the Flon D.

M. Erskine, dated Department of State,
April 13, 1509.

SIR -The note which I had the honour of Sirk,—The note which I had the honour of receiving from you this day, I lost no time in laying before the President, who, being de-sirous of a satisfactory adjustment of the differ-ences between Great Britain and the United ences between Great Britain and the United States, has authorised me to assure you, that he will meet, with a disposition correspondent with that of his Britannic Majesty, the determination of his Majesty to send to the United States a special Envoy, invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all points of the relations between the two countries. I am further authorized to assure you, that in case his Britannic Majesty should, in the mean time, withdraw his Orders in Councell of January and November 1507, so, tar as respects the United States, the President will obtained the Monthly of the States, the President will obtain the authority and for the purposes specifies.

ed the Non-Intercourse Act.

I have the honour to be, S' &c.

(Signed) R., SMITH.

No. VI.

Copy of a letter five a Mr. Erskine to Mr. Smith, dated Was gron. April 19, 1809.

SIR—In constance of the acceptance by the President, as sated in your letter, dated the 18th inst. of the proposals made by me on the pair of his Majesty, in my letter of the same day, for the renewal of the intercourse between. day, for the renewal of the intercourse between, the respective countries. I am authorized to declare that his Majesty's Orders in Council, of January and November, 1907, will have been withdrawn, so far as respects the United States, on the 10th day of June next.

1 have the honour to be,

(Signed) D M ERSKINE.

The Hon. R. Smith, &c.

No. VII.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon R. Smith to the Hon. D. M. Erskine, dated Department of State, April 19, 1809.

SIR,—Having laid before the President your note of this day, containing an assurance that his Britannic Majesty will, on the 10th of June next, have withdrawn his Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, so far as respects the United States, Plave the honour of informing you, that the President will accordingly, and in pursuance of the eleventh section of the Status, commonly called the Non-Interceurse Act, issue a Proclamation, so that the trade of the United States with Great Britain may an the United States with Great Britain may and the same day be renewed, in the manner provided and in the said Section.

I have the honour to be, (Signed) B SMITH. The Hon, D. M. Erskine.

THE TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1809.

The Papers upon American affairs which we The rapers upon American affairs which we this day insert, are so singular, and have so little relevancy to each other, that we cannot help thinking there must be some great omission in the correspondence. The first, from Mr. Canning, describes the conditions upon which our Orders of Council might be withdrawn; and our Orders of Council might be withdrawn; and one would naturally expect that after the received this, our Negociator's next communication would be upon the subject of his last dispatch; whereas, as the correspondence at present stands, he speaks only of our disposition to make reparation for the supposed insult in the affair of the Chesapeake; and in fact a pledge is given for the abolition of the Orders of Council; without any mention of corresponding concessions on the part of America.

The Austrian account of the battle of the Danube convoys new pleasure to our hearts, by the enumeration of subordinate circumstances; though, as to the general result, we were as fully informed of that before as since its arrival, The gallant Archduke needed no other blazonry of his fame, than that which was contained in the Bulletion of his conquered enemy. The intelligent and the patriotic therein read the unwilling confession of Buonaparte's discomfiture, as clearly as in the less estentations details which age now presented to them; but if is only from the lite i that they can fully escathed accomplished. We yesterday thought if our duty to remark upon the good disposition of the Austrian people, as acknowledged by the French themselves to have opposed considerable difficulties to their The Austrian account of the battle of the

passage of he river; and we have now to observe upon the ze soldiery:the zeal and enthusiasm of the Austrian

"Animated by all the feelings of the purest patriotism, and of the most loyal attachment to their Sovereign, every man became a hero. With joyful acclamations-with the "nero. With joylul accumulations with the control of the control o attack of the advancing enemy, and soon after three o'clock the battle commenced."

Such are the citizens, and such are the soldiers, whom some men have basely represent-ed as indifferent to the fate of their country, and incapable of standing before the name of Buonaparte.

Buonaparte.

The general representation of the battle, as to time and place, is the same as that contained in the Bulletin; but each party claims the honour of retaining (for a while at least, for the French egive that up afterwards) possession of the field on which it was fought. Each agreed too, that Buonaparte brought over a great many men in the night of the 21st. As to the exmination of the affair, the Austrians represent "the enemy (that is, before his flight "from the frorth bank) as driven up into a "corner" with the Island of Lobau and the "Dautbe in his rear." This the Bulletin calls the "Due too Montebello's taking up a position on with his left wing resting on a curtain. " on with his left wing resting on a curtain work, which the Duke of Rivoli covered;" and in truth, one account describes as plainly as the other, the penned up situation of the French army.

The most remarkable discordance between the two narratives, and in which the falsehood of the French is obvious, is in relation to the manner in which the bridges were destroyed. Buonaparte says, that certain trees which were cut down and laying upon the banks were floodcut down and laying upon the banks were flood-ed; and floating down the stream, carried away the piers. But had he not men upon the south bank of the river Ito drug the trees ashore as they floated, whose effect any one would see might be prejudicial? Or how did these wood-en warriors, the trees, rush so far into the middle of the stream, as not only to destroy the bridge nearest the shore, but that also which was in fact on the farther side of the river, between the Island of Lobau and the little Island. It is clear, therefore, that the bridges were de-stroyed by the contrivance of the Archduke, as is stated in his official paper; and it is of as is stated in his official paper; and it is of infinite importance to the full comprehension of this illustrious general's talents and character, to observe, that while he is repelling such a commander as Buonaparte in front, he is, with the consciousness of superiority, and in the confidence of success, likewise circumventing-him in his rear.

'i fe village of Aspern was twelve times taken and retaken; and we confess, that in looking to the feture aspect of affairs, this obstinate valour of the enemy inspires us rather with conradion of the enemy inspires us rather with confidence that dread; for if (as the great Orator of Antiquity said to his countrymen) they had been unsuccessful from inexertion or cowardice these are, perhaps, reparable faults; but if having done their utmost they are subdued, then is their situation infinitely more hopeless.

The Hessians, it appears, were obliged to make a last effort to protect and cover their masters, in their retreat from the village of Aspern, and perished in the brave but futile endeavour.

These are the principal features of the Austrian Bulletin, if we may give it that name. But before we conclude, we must guard ourselves from the imputation of triumphing too much from the imputation of triumphing too much in the declining fortunes of our country's enemy. We do not mean to say, however ardently we may nope for it, that his affairs are irretrievable; but this we do mean to say, that he has sustained a most complete defeat, and that being still opposed by the talents and valour of that general by whom he has been defeated, we see in this the budding germ of future hope. This bud may indeed still be nipped, for nothing human is bertain. But what is it that makes the admirers of Buonaparte always previously confident of the disconfiture of his enemies? Love of the resplendent villain's quayaties, oversperience of his past success? If the latter, may not we, on the same ground, augur favourably of the future triumphs of the Commander who has once already baffled, out-generalled, and the future triumphs of the Commander who has once already baffled, out-generalled, and defeated him? We observe too, and this deserves attention, that the head-quarters of the Archduke are removed to Baitenleh, a place not only in advance upon Buonaparte, but being bishes up the prizer, in advance towards his not only in advance upon Buonaparte, but being higher up the river, in advance towards his rear. Let him take care of his retreat. The hero who could bring up his whole army and artillare from Ratisbon to Vienna, through the mountains of Bohemia, in the same time that the French forces were conducted by the direct route, is not slow in his motions.

Foreign Intelligence.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

EBERSDORY, May 28

During the night of the 26th and 37th, our bridges on the Danube were carried away by the waters and the mills which have been set free. We had not time to finish the piles and fix the great iron claim. To-day one of the bridges has been re-established; and we expect the other will be completed to-morrow.

The Emperor spent yesterday on the left bank, surveying the fortifications which are raising in the Island of Inder Lobau, and in order to inspect some regiments of the Duke de Rivoll's corps, stationed at this fort tete depont.

On the 37th at night, Capt, Baillie, Aide-de-camp of the Vicercy, brought the agreeable tidings of the arrival of the army of Italy at Bruck. General Lausigns had been sent in advance, and the junction took place on the Simeringberg.

The people of Italy have conducted themselves as the people of Italy have conducted themselves as the people of Alsace, Normandy, or Dauphine would have done. On the retreat of our soldiers they accompanied them with their vows and their cars.

All the details which reach us of the Austrian army shew, that on the 31st and 32d its loss was enormous falls of Vienna say, it has possible of The good folks of Vienna say, it has possible of The good folks of Vienna say. The Dannibe saved the Nustria.

The Tyrol and the Votalberg to completely subjected. Carmiola, Styria, Carinthia, Mieterritory of Saltzburgh, Upper and Ecwer Austria, are pacified and disarrand. On the 27th at night, Capt. Baillie, Aide-de

ourgh, Upper and Lover Austria, are pacified and disarmed.

Trieste, that city where the French and Italians suffered so many insults, has been occupied. One circumstance in the capture of Trieste, has been most agreeable to the Emperor—the delivery of the Russian Squadron. It had received orders to set out for Ancoua, but
detained by contrary winds, it remained in the power
of the Austrians.

The junction of the army of Dalmatia will soon takeplace. The Duke of Ragusa, began his march as soon
as he heard that the army of Italy was on the Izonzo.
It is hoped that it will arrive at Laybach before the 5th
of Jane.

of dane. The robber Schill, who assumed, and with reason, the title of General in the service of England; after having prostituted the same of the King of Prussia, as the statellites of England prostitute that of Ferdinand at Swille, has been pursued and chased into an island of the Elba.

The pecification of Swabia sets free the Corps of Ob-servation of General Beaumont, which is collected at Augsburg, and where are more than 3,000 dragoons. The rage of the princes of the House of Lorraine against Vienna may be painted with one stroke. The capital is fed by forty mills, raised on the left bank, the river. They have removed and destroyed them.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.

EBERSDORF, June 1

The bridges upon the Danube are completely re-estatished: to these have been added a flying bridge; and
all the necessary materials are preparing for another
bridge of floats. Seven machines are employed to drive
in the piles, but the Danube being in many places it
and lo feet in depth; much time is spent in order to fix
the anchors, when the machines are displaced. However, our works are advancing, and will be finished in
a short time.

The General of Pairs of the control of t

ever, our works are advancing, and will be finished in a short time.

The General of Brigade of Engineers Lazowaki, is employed on the left bank upon a teter de point of 1600 toises in extent, and which will be surrounded by a trench full of running water.

The 44th erew of the flotilla of Boulogne, commanded by the Captain de Vassean Baste, is arrived. A great number of boats, cruizing in the river about the islands, protect the bridge and render great service.

The battallon of marine workmen labour in the construction of little armed vessels, which will serve completely to command the river.

Three divisions of the army of Italy are arrived at Neustadt. The Vicerov has been for the two fast days at the head quarters of the Emperor.

General Nacdonald, who commands one of the corps of the army of Italy, has entered Graz. There have been found in this capital of Styria, immense magazines of provisions, clothing and equipments of every kind.

zines of provisious, clothing and equipments of every kind.

The Duke of Dantzie is at Lintz. The Prince of Ponto Corro is marching to Vienna. The General of divisions Vandamme, with the Wirtemburgers, is arrived at St. Polton, Mautura, and Crems.

Tranquillity reigns in Tyrol: but by the movements of the Duke of Dantzic, and of the army of Italy, all the Austrians who had been negaged in that point have been destroyed; some by the Duke of Dantzic, others, such as the corps of Jellachich, by the army of Italy. Those who were in Swabia had no other resource than teenfeavoir to feross Germany as Partizans, directing their wareh by the Upper Palatinate. They formed a small column of infantry and cavalry, which, after escaping from Eindau, was met by Colonel Reiset of General Beamment's corps of observation. It was cut off at Neumarck; and the whole column, officers and soldiers, laid flown their arms.

and soldiers, laid flown their arms.

"Wienna is tranguil; bread and wine are in abundance; but meat, which this capital usefu of oraw from the bottom of Hungary, begins to be scarce. Contrary to all reasons of policy, and motives of humanity, the snemy doall in their power to starve their fellow criterais and this city; although it contains their wives and children. How different is this from the conduct of our Henry IV, who supplied a city their hostile (da, and besieged by him with provisions.

The Duke of Montebello died systerday, at five in the morning. Shortly before the Emperor passed an hour with him. His Majesty sent his Aid-de-Camp, Rapp, for Dr. Franc, one of the most celebrated physicians in Europe. His wounds were in good concondition, but a daugerous lever had made in the course of a few hours the most first progress.

All the assistance of art was useless. His Majesty has ordered, that the body of the Duke should be embalmed, and conveyed to France, there to receive the honours that are due to his elerated rank and eminent services,

Thus died one of the mest distinguish France ever produced. In the many had he was engaged, he had received thirteen Emperor was deeply afflicted by this loss, he felt by all France.

SEVILLE, M

The report of an immediate one of the General Cortect of Cortect

and about 7800 effective cavalry

The want of arms is the great difficulty peaks the execution.

For the increase of the asset the security of the increase of the security of

HAGUE, MAY 22.

On the 25th of April the Emperor of Saia declared war against Austria, and ordered bis a lies to enter Gallien and Hungary. The Russians that Gallien and beaten the Austrians Apr. Selter from the French head on ters of the 6th annual terms of the 5th annual terms of the Staff hat Letter written be a compared to the Staff hat Letter written be and the Staff hat Letter written be a compared to the Staff hat Letter written be and the Staff hat Letter written be and the Staff hat Letter written be and the Staff hat Letter written be a compared to the Staff hat Letter writ

FRANKFORT, May 15.

According to letters from Augsburg, his Majesty the Bmperor Napoleon has given the Dutchy of Saltzburg to the Hereditary Prince of Bavaria.

LANDSHUT, APRIL 22, VP. M.

LANDSHUT, Aren. 23, "2. M.

We have been fighting four days, we use in minission but the advantages obtained this day are more decisive than those of the preceding days. We are masters of Landshut, the center position of the Austrian army: an immense quantity of artillery, muskets, warlike stores, and more than 25,000 ovisioners have fallen into our hands. Our troops (the Bavarians) covered themselves with glory; but we have to lament the loss of some officers of rank, among, whom is General Zandt.

Our hereditary Prince evinced the most determined our persuary trunce evinced the most determined havery. The Emperor Napoleon embreed him on the field of battle, and among other this addressed to him these memorable expressions—" is is the last time that you will have to earry on a walting."

His Majesty the Emperorexhibits degree of activity. With the excesseep, in the night time, he has be horseback for several days. onceivable ntinually on

WURTZBURG, APRIL 2

WURTZBURG, AFRIL 2.

M. Montesquieu passed through the 28d, at five in the afternoon, with disp Emperor Napoleon for the King the complete victory obtained on trian army, between Neustdat and henemy's Generals three were left dead o two were wounded; and their total foss prisoners amounted to 38,000 men, said to his druy—"This battle will hav sequences as that of dena; we shall be enemy's army." The Emperor or quieu to spread the intelligence ever journey. om the celative to ver the Aus-ck. Of the pefield, and killed, and

CASSEL. APR

na bet

Some of the peasantry in this seduced into tumultuous moremens the country, have quiedly pettyred to king seeing the officers of his guards at his levee, addressed them on this subject, in the following terms:

"Susprious have been suggested to me with tegrand to the logarity of some individuals been to the object of some individuals been in the field, where I have been to trained. If there have a more the oath of fidelity which holds to trained, it is the trained to route the oath of fidelity which holds to who repert those who have any scruples are receiped in menery at pledge, my royal word, that they do so in prefect safety, for I would much rathe, have to fight emerged.

ROTTERDA

The general organization throughout the Kingdor The milita of burghers vinterior,

to that Accounts left him at Landsher, and all the horses and which wargens in the neighbourhood had been put in cequisit. Act will The Artchilde Plastie.

The Archduke Palatine had placed himself at the head of the Hungarian insurrection and Gen. Haddick and other officers have joiner it. APRI, 27.

Several battallons of milita are incorporated with the advanced corps of our array, and in the late affairs displayed the best qualities of soldiers.

A corps of Chasseurs, to consist of 10,000 men, is DRESDEN, APRIL 23

DRESDEN, Arath. 23.

The Rayal Family of Saxony hr efixed their residence at Naumburgh during their necessary affective from beautiful them. All the magazines, and 200 pieces of agtillery collected here, have been embarked on the Elic, for Magdeburg, and the service of the garrison has been consided to the citizens; the iron cainon have Been spited. The Austrian Ambassador has not, however, yet left Dresdon, neither lias he made any Preparation for his departure;

GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

GOTTENBOAGH,

The Gazette of the Diet of the 15th of May contains the following conclusion of the State of the 10th of the same month:

26.30

of the 49th of the same month :—

"We the undersign of Grand Seneschal Marshal and States, Re. of Sweden, do hereby make known, for ourselves, and in our capacity as deputies of our clay and deputies of our clay and the state of a meeting of the St by his Royal Highm Prince of Sweden, Drince of Sweden, Drince of Sweden, Drince of Sweden, and the state of Sweden, and th ave been convinced, well as by explana-n this place, of the by our own experien tion communicated to ealamitous state of Ingdom, both with cern, and its relatiWe have found, with the peaceful situatry was placed, with atts and powers, was regard to its domestic on with foreign power the deepest feern, tion in which our c tion in which our carried and powers, was destroyed by his Ma, by Gustavus Adolphus IV. and a war commenced and carried on several years, which was not occasioned by reasons connected with the interests of Sweden, sons connected with the interests of Sweden, which might have been easily avoided, which more than once might without making any sa ditterest of sweden, easily avoided, which ead at last to the most disa former prosperous concern was thereby converted and distance armiculture was derived of the was thereby converted to universal mery and discress; agriculture was deprived of the necessary arms to cultiva e the ground, and the mines fell into decay; that the State was burthered with debts, amounting to several the state was burthered with debts, amounting to several the state was burthered. millions, and the subjects with oppressive taxes; that the military forces of the country, partly raised by illegal means, were sacrificed, without necessity or benefit to the State; that first the German dominion, and soon after a valuable third part of Sweden, the Duchy of Finland, were lost in an unequal conflict with an enemy far superior in force; that, notwithstanding such severe misfortimes, and unque-tionable proof of the dissolution of the empire, the King obstinately refused to enter into any negociations of peace; or any agreement with a power possessed of a decisive influence over the fate of the Continent; that the whole country was thus exposed to the most imminent danger of utter destruction; and lastly, that the King made an arbitrary attempt, not war-ranted by law, against the Bank of the States, the sacred property of the whole nation. Con-sidering all those painful circumstances, and sidering all those painful circumstances, and being deeply impressed with a lively sense of our duly to save our native land, assert our national independence, and guard our safety both public and private, we have manimously determined that the compact between the King and subjects is irrevocably dissolved, and that he has violated his oath and sacred duty. We have farther taken into consideration, that as the public welfare is and ought to be our surpreme law, and that this imperiously demands the government of a King who has attained his full age, and that the present calamities of our country might in future times easily be renewed, under the influence of sentiments and principles inherited or impressed upon the mind by ciples inherited or impressed upon the mind by parental authority and the powerful suggestione of kindred . .

e momentous grounds, intary act of abdication, ed by his Majesty, and this day of the Dict, we have unani-

We hereby declare, that Gustavus Adol-ahue W who was hitherto our King and Lord, &c. has forfeited the Crown of only for his issue, both Government of Sweden.

NED BY THE STATES." May, in the year of our Lord 1809 ADDT. SUPPLI JENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1809.

BULLETINS OF THE 'USTRIAN ARMY.

TRANSLATED FROM THE TENNA COURT GAZETTE.

SECOND BULLETIN.

Head-quarters at Alt-Oetting, April 12, Agreeably to the "escribed arrangements," the ar-dvanced on the 11th it "her to" rds the Vils and

my advanced on the 11th f ber to rds the Vils and the Iser.

"The weather was very had, but the troops endered all the hardships of an uncommonly severe season with the greatest benefithiness.

"On the 10th, at half past ten in the morning, Find Marshal Dedovich entered Passau. The enemy retired, but by the rapid advance of our troops a French Officer of Engineers and eight Pioners were taken. A French General in the upper fort as eaped with difficulty. Prince Rosenberg, Commander of the 4th Corps of the army, summond the commander of the 4th Corps this summons was were, answered I work of the troops and the summon training the town. They immediately prince the Proclamation of His Roval Highness the General issum to the Genman Nation, and distributed 'cool copies to the people of the untry. Thus the fælling of Cerman independence Junians, and is cherished among them.

THIRD RULLETIN.

THIRD BULLETIN

"Head Quarters at Vils-Biburg, April 15

"The elemy appears of the common of the comm

FOURTH BULLETIN.

FOURTH BULLETIN.

Head-quarters at Landshut, April 16.

"This day the army advanced to the Iser. The fifth corps was in the front, and found the bridge at Landshut broken down: A division of from six to 8000 Bavarians, under General Deroy, defended the passage. There remained nothing to be done but to open a passage by force. The hidge was accordingly recestabilished under the fire of the enemy; the fifth sorps crossed, and an actin fellowed, which terminated by the retreat of the Bavarians. On both sides there were some killed and wounded, but our loss would have been still less had it been possible to restrain the ardour of the troops. "Londshut is the key of the Iser, we are in possession of a great part of Bavaria.

"The General of Cavalry. Count Bellegarde, broke up from Bohemia on the 10th, with the first corps of the army, by Treschenreith, and on the 18th formed a junction at Werenberg with the 2d corps of the army, which had entered the Upper Palatinate by Rushaupten. Both corps took a position on the Nab, and their varieguard occupied the beights of Hirschan in order to watch the road from Bayreutth to Auberg. Here an 4fair of advanced posts took place with the division of Friant, which was understood to be approaching in order to reach the Dauntbe by a rapid march through division was driven back to Neumarkt, and our advanced posts occudied 'Amberg."

"The brave Tyrolese have already killed or taken.

division was driven back to Neumarkt, and our advanced pasts octunied Amberg.

"The brave Tyrolese have already killed of taken princers all the French and Bavantian soldiers in their revitory. All the passes in the Upper Juntial, as the Zinler-berg, the Schamitz, Leutash, Reuth, &c. are occupied by the militia of the country.

"On the 12th, one hunared and sixty men of the 11th Bavarian Regiment of Infantry, and 125 dragoons, with ball's batter), were amine prisoners at Inspruck.

On the 15th, 43 French officers, 1677 men, with 451 borsel, and two light battalions of Bavarians, with two pieces of cannon, and a howitzer, surrendered at Wildau to the Tyrolese by capitalation.
"To-morrow the army moves towards the Upper Danule. Hitherto we have fellen in with no French topops, though in the action."

FIFTH BULLETI.

" According to the inhabitants at Landsuverside General Leferce has collected 12,000 Bayan, on the neighbourhood of Manich in a view of stopping the party of the active of stopping the party of the neighbourhood of Manich and the neighbourhood of th

in ruins.

The unfortunate inhabitants in the midst of the definition of the melancholy fate to which this town has been exposed by their own countrymen. French who by misrepresentations, would make aptriate that Austria wishes to sieze Bavaria, and to disarm tacked the midst of the midst o

harmy corps passed the Iser without op-

"The los in killed and wounded greatly exceed-this number and we have taken 16 cannon and three eagles."

"Sharding, April 22, 1803, morements of the army, and accuming d but no official report has appeared transmit you a concise extract of the reports at them."

NETH RULLETIN.

In Iser, his Imperial. Highness the the 3d, 4th, and 5th corps of the reserve, broke up along edirection for Kehlhiem and Ratishon. Agreeable of prisoners of war, the Emperor d the army on the 19th inst. The tande a forced marel from the Iser and advanced on the 19th through the angle of the transite of the trans

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FFICIAL)

The latter of broke up by of the enemy is the opps of the latter o

moment when he was attacked by far superior numbers and particularly by fresh troops, as he had now also against him that force which had been directed gainst the 5th and 6th corps, saw himself obliged to coss the the Danube, and effect a punction with the 5th and 6th corps on the Inn. The whole mistoriume sust be attributed to the retreat of the 5th corps. Seneral Hiller has now the command of the 5th and 6th corps, which are espected at Brannau and Scharding. They talk of new enganements which General Hiller has lad.

had:

"I The loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners is not yet known, as the multiplicity of business pretented his lasperal Highness from making circumstantial reports on the field of battle (off Hausen) to his Majes y.

"On the 20th, Ratisbon enpirulated. On the same day the 5th corps of the enemy was also smartly attacked near Siegenburgh, upon Abeas. The Archduke Lewis retreated in common with the Fiel-Marshal Lieutenant Hiller, against the Iser, to cover Landshut, Both corps are united.

"On the 20th Marshall, wount attacked the day."

"On the 21st Marshal woust attacked the 4th corps of the army new Bern took piace, which take the Archaus.

"On the 204, the sorps of the army retreated by Ratisbon, consider a the main body of the army. The head-quarters of Generalisation the Archause Tharles, were on the 21st, near Eglofsham."

- EIGHTH BULLETIN

EIGHTH BULLETIN.

"Tranquilizing news have been received from the sth and 6th corps of the sarmy, as well as the 2d. All the three corps at and united near Old Oeling. The defiliences Landshut, where several waggons obstructed the croad, while the advancing enemy was bravely opposed, has rendered the loss of some artillery and several waggons unavoidable. By official reports the loss of men is not considerable, only one division of the Regiment of Benjoysk's infantry which was obliged to pass the bridge of the Iser, already in flames, saftered severe-

These three united corps will follow the movements he main army, under the command of the Gene-

I that part, and probably the muderous fight conless.

The combat is conducted with uncommon animoy years man feels the sublime object for which he
lats. We have not yet any definitive accounts. The
lates. We have not yet any definitive accounts. The
laperor's Court is at Schererling. While the main
arms kept advancing along the Dannbe and Ithe, corps
mer Old Ording stand ready either foreoffensive operations, ar to defend the river Inn.

"His Majesty considering the probability of a corps,
of the account of the proper to order out the maplitia of Lower Austria. Saltzburg, and that of Inner
Austria. The militia of Upper Austria has been under
arms since the armies advanced, partly on the Inn,
and partly to invest the fortress of Oberhaus."

NINTH BULLETIN.

NINTH BULLETIN.

"On the 23d April, at nine in the evaning, Count Avesperg, Adjutant General to his Impriral Highness the Generalissimo, artived at his Majesty's Shead-quarterial Schaffing. He was sent on the 29d from the field of battle. The two Chiefs and the two armies advanced on that, day to combine each other—Success was on the side of the Austrians. The Generalissimo caused the post of Abhaeb, on the Leber, to be attacked, for high we had in vain contended the preceding evening and he carried it. The third corps of the army cook Faitpont. Whilst the right ving of the Austrian army was victorious, the enemy sureceded in getting poission of Echimula, but the presence of the Generalismo restored order, and thus ended a battle which had lasted five days without interruption—We have in this and other previous affairs taken a great number of prisoners, among whom are a Lituenant General and Officers of the East Major wounded—The first corps of the army has 'advanced to Hemmenau, and touches the grand army by Abach."

"ENTH" BULLETIN.

"Lieutenant Field Marshal Hiller has notified from

TENTH BULLETIN.

"Lieutenant Field Marshal Hiller his notified from Sr. Vert, under date of the 24th April, that he had caused the enemy's advanced guard to be attacked on the 23d by Major Generals Mesks and Noriman, with the Kiermayer and Lieitentein Hossars, and the frontier corps. On the 24th the Lieutenant Field Marshal advanced with three columns, and the enemy waited the attack before Section, whore a very justimate action, with fortunate consequence, took place. All reports concurrin stating that the divisions of Melitor and Bouder, were both in this battle, and that the Bavarian and Hussian troops amounted together to 18,000 men. Up to the 25th, not trace of an enemy had been observed on the Austrian frontiers."

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

** The information respecting the battle of the 22d, which has been received by his Majesty, has laid the foundation for the best hope. The result of that same results are the best hope. The result of that same results are the best hope. The result of that same results are the field, a great superjointy of cavatry decided the action untrevoursly for our area. The left wing was compelled to give way. According to a report from his fleppiral. Highliest the Generalssime, dated on the 28d, from the heights of Ratishop, the grand army has crossed the Danube, and taken the road to Walmannehen. Thus terminated a most obstinate bartle, which had continued for five days without inextraption. Fortune often fluctuated. The loss on both adeas is immense. This shews that the coatest was carried alpaboth with courage and animosity. Every one must deginate to the behaviour of our troops. The Generalissims bestows uncommon praiss on the conduct of the army, which has been quite exhausted by continued fatigues. Lieut Field Marsial Haron Hiller is between the lefer and the Inn. We have for the present changed our operations from the offensive to the defensive.

TWELFTH BULLETIN

"Head-quarters at Rahaw, bejore Worsaw, April 21.

"His Royal Highness the Archivake Ferdinand, with the army under his command, crossed the Perica at Nove Miasto on the 10th, and contreed the Perica at Nove Miasto on the 10th, and contreed the Perica at Nove Miasto on the 10th, and contreed the Perica at Nove Miasto on the 10th, our troops first met the enemy to at Pietrikozoy and Konie, and immediately attacked them. On the 19th, the enemy took a very advantageous position at Rawayn, and was reinforced with all that troops which were in Warsaw. But in spite of all the difficulties of the ground, the Austrians commensed the attack. The enemy made an obstinate resistance, and by the approach of night, retreated to his entrenchments in the front of Warsaw. Our loss is about It killed, and 235 wounded, and 72 missing-Among the dead, we have to regret some brawe officers; there are seven among the wounded. The imperial troops closely pursued the enemy, who entered Warsaw on the 20th. In order to spare the town the Archiducke consented to enter into negociation with the General commanding the cenew's troops, and a teraty was concluded by which the latter has bound himself to execute Warsaw on the 23d, aftive o'clock in the afternoon." ' Head-quarters at Kakaw, before Warsaw, April 21.

commanding the chean's strong, and was a considerable conducted by which the latter has bound himself to evacuate Warsaw on the 23d, at the o'clock in the afternoon 2.

"They write from me Court o'kig M?

"They write from me Court o'kig M?

"The engagement which Field-Mars' at 7 filer gar.

"The swe course and resolution of the troops. The two regiments of infantry, Klebeck at 1 Ducca, have particularly proved what resolute infar dy are able to do even against cavalry. His Majosi, after the action, presented Field Marshal Her will the Cross of Commander of the Order of Maris Theresa.

"The two corps unted, under the command of the said Field Marshal, extreated towards the Inn on the 28th April, with the 2d corps of Reserve. In consequence of the advice, that the grand army near Ratishon had gone on the left bank of the Danube, they drew up near At Octling.

"On the 28th three carps marched by Boaktausian and Brannan, to Attheim, to be ready for be defence of the Upper and Lower Inn. Field Marshal Lieutennant Jelhachich, is rationed near Rosenbain and Wasseburg, and keeps up the communication with 'twol, as well by their remediate posts, as will the temps of Field Marshal Lieutennant Felher.

On the 28th in the afternoon the enemy from Passan repulsed our weak parts on the Inn, at its entrance into the Danube. At the same time a detechment, of

to reduce the whole place to ashes—by the intentry stationed at Scherding, the restoration of the bridge was prevented till night by discharges of artillers and mackerity but Field Marshal Elementa Dedovich, who have been supported by the Field Marshal Elementa Dedovich, who have been supported by the Bright Marshal Elementa Dedovich, who have been supported by the Bright bank of the Inn, he was obliged to leave Scherding, and went owards Tanfinencian.

"On the 27th the enemy's parroles approched a secharding. The enemy kept the town completed we we have no advice of their being in great now error on this side the Inn. The enemy's advancing filler on this side the Inn. The enemy's advancing filler on this side the Inn. The enemy's advancing filler on the road to Effenberg is not apprehended, as he corpulanter Field Marshal Lieutenant Hiller Awancing, down the Inn. On the 27th the solvane guard, under Migled Marshal Lieutenant Hiller Awancing, down the Inn. On the 27th the solvane guard, under Migled Marshal Lieutenant Hiller advancing on the Inn. On the 27th the solvane guard, under Migled Marshal Lieutenant Hiller. The cound corps of reserve was near Altheim, and the restaff the amy near Weng, all advancing in such a manner that a battle was expected.

"From the grand army intelligence has been received of the 26th April.

"On the 24th the army, marshed through Bruck and Cham without being molested by the enemy. His importal Highness intends to let the troops rest for some days, being tired by such long condices.—he is afterwards to all suffered joined the rest. In this position his limperial Highness intends to let the troops rest for some days, being tired by such long condices.—he is afterwards to be the propose to Trepose to The annual to the propose to Trepose came away, the army had been a way days in the camp of more ments, and avail hisself of such opportunities as may offer for farcher enterprices. When the reports came away, the army had been away days in the camp of the annual to the propose to Tren

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.

"It This Bulletin contains advices respecting the earlier operations of the war, from the 19th to the 25th of April. This the head quarters of the Archduke Charles at Kalzenberg, near Chain, of the 25th April. This Reports, amongst other things, says;—"On the 20th, the Archduke Charles advanced to the convent of Rohr, to prevent the function of Marshal Davoust with the three Bayarian divisions. An engagement took placer both partner fought with indescribable obstinacy till night, and the loss was great on both sides. Both officers and men behavedlike heroes. The General Prince adways at the head of their troops. End-Marshal Lieutenant Prince Holeuzolleru, and General Prince Louis, of Liehtenstein, in person, setzed the colours, and rashed amidst a murderuns fire into the wood; night set in, and the 4th corps maintained the field of battlewithout being able to egain the heights of Ashack. The enemy profited by this advantage ted their junction along the Daunie with the Bayarian army.

army.

19 In the lattle on the 23d the enemy broke up with sixteen regiments of cavalry at once, through Schulding mot the print of Echauli. It was not till five celock in the afternoon the enemy succeeded in brecking through, and in routing, by their superiority of munber, three of our regiments of high thorse, who had beld out bravely. His imperial Highness ordered immediately four regiments of cuirassiers to hasten to re-

inforce them; but the enemy followed up their advantages so suddenly, and in such superior numbers, that these two were obliged to give way, and pursued as far as Traubling against Ratisbon. The infantry of the 3d vorps were now forced to quit their position, as the enemy had already out-winged them. The passage of the Danube, near Ratisbon, happened at broad day, on the 34th inst. in the face of the enemy, under the protection of our artillery and cavalry, that kept off the enemy's attacks for four bours. On our part, Generals Prince Roban and Schiller are also weunded. We have lost some batteries, their train and horses having been shot."

0000 OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

THE BATTLES UPON THE DANUBE.

THE BATTLES UPON THE DANUBE.

ABBLETNIER, MAY 23.

The French army, commanded by the Emperor Napoleon in person, has been totally beaten on the 21st and 22d of this month, at Appern and Essling, by the Austrian army, commanded by the Archduke Charles. Several days before these two sanguinary days, the French army had prepared a grand attack, by in pents and demonstrations, upon a line of six leight leafures opposite Vienna, above an only the control of the 15th and 17th April had collected and concentrated the columns of his army in a line parallel with the left bank, was eager only to second the ardour of his troops to come in contact with the enemy, and to take their revenge for the battle of the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d of April —The papor unity was afforded them on the 29th.—The Elipperor Napoleon evinced a determination to pass the Danube by a bridge, whose both right was upon Lobau, an isle of the Danube, two leagues long and three-fourths wide.—It is below Vienna, and about a league and a half distant by the right bank and three leagues by the left—the Danube making an arm whose angles, both inside and outside, served for a support to the developement of the French army. The Archduke did not attempt to oppose the passage. The French troops who had already debouched, and who took part in the battle of the 21st, consisted chiefly of three divisions, General Legrand's, St. Cyr's, and Molitor's and a strong body of cavalry. It was thought at first by the movements of the French army, that it wished to push its line upon the village of Aspern on its left, and on the village of Essling, a little more advanced, on its right. The two armies began the battle about four p. m. on the 21st—and after the most obstinate resistance. armies began the battle about four p. m. on the 21st—and after the most obstinate resistance the French army was dislodged and driven back to the Danube, with the exception of the extremity or the wood on the bank, where they continued to maintain themselves. The firing had lasted without interruption till 11 at night, and night alone prevented us from clearing the banks of the Danube. On the 22d clearing the banks of the Danube. On the 22d seriour a.m. the attack re-commenced. In the mean time the Emperor Napoleon had brought all his army both upon the Lobau and in front of the Danube, and it resumed the same line ac on the preceding day—His force was on that day about 80,000. Besides the French copps, he had brought over part of the Bavarians, and the Baden and Hesse contingents—A part of his guards and all his curassiers and heavy cavalry were in the field—The gents—A part of his guards and all his cuiras-siers and heavy cavalry were in the field—The Emperor Napoleon had proceeded to the left bank of the Danube, and directed all the move-ments of his name. bank of the Danube, and directed all the move-ments of his army. At first the latter had some advantage, and regained the ground it had occupied the day before. The Emperor thought lie decisive moment was come, and ordered his cavalry to charge and support the infantry, which had reinforced itself in Essling, and had again taken post in Aspern—But the repeated charge of the cavalry could not pierce our centre. Here Prince John De Lichtenstein commanded, to whom the victory is in a great measure to be attributed. The Austrain incommanded, to whom the victory is in a great measure to be attributed. The Austrian infantry, who, on this brilliant day, performed proligies of valour, formed quickly en masse, and sustained all the shocks of the cavalry without suffering themselves to be penetrated. The admirable fire of our artillery soon thinned the ranks of the cavalry. In fine, our reserve of grenadiers, was put in motion to restake Aspern for the last time, which, in the space of 24 hours, badbeen taken and retaken ten times, and to carry Esskag, where every house, has, as it were, been taken—by storm. The stoutest resistance was in a large building at Essling, which had been a magazine for cora, and which by its fluckness was proof against builter, and the fire of the artillery. All the French who were in Aspern and Essling. against bullets, and the fire of the artillery. All the French who were in Aspern and Essling, perished either in the attack or in the flames that consumed entirely these two places. The streets as well as the road that communicates from one to the other were choaked with cuirassiers, their arms and horses. Our infantry had at length made itself masters of these two principal posts, and overthrew every thing that was opposed to it. The enemy therefore perceiving that this communication with the Danube was threatened, hastened his retreat. At four in the afternoon he was repulsed at all At four in the afternoon he was repulsed at all

poins, and in the evening he recrossed to the Loba, leaving on the field of battle a great in under of dead and wounded, cannon, an infinity of arms, and fusils. On the night of the 22d, bur army cheamped on the field of battle, which extends along the Danube. The greater part of the pisoners we have made are cavalry and light infantry. General Durosnel, First Edguery and Governor of the Pages of the Emptor Napoleon, doing the duty of one of his Atiede-Camps in the battle, was taken on the 23d, at five in the morning, at the moment he was taking an order to the French cavalry to advance; he was simmediately surrounded by the dugoons of the regiment of Riesch. General Foulet Royer, First Equery of the Empress, was wounded and taken on the 21st.

General De Roder, in the service of the King of Wiremberg, was taken on the 20th at Nusdorff bythe 2d battalion of the Landswher of Vienna. The three Generals have been sent to Brunn. Among the wounded who are in our hands, and who were taken on the second day. There are a great number of officers of the cuitassiers, several of other are of the Etat Major. They are of the prison as, they are reduced to below a third of their number—All our artacks have been conducted and executed with that brilliant valour and that cool intrepidity which laughts at danger, and triumphs over every obstacle. From the General to the Private every body did more than his duty, and there were as many brave men as there were combatants. Our loss is great both in killed and wounded—That of the enemy, if we may judge from the field of battle, must have been immense.

The Levden Gazette of the 6th June, which we have received, communicates some farth-particulars.

It attributes the destruction of the bridg It attributes the destruction of the object to some large barges laden with stones, whit the Archduke ordered to be sent down the Danube.—The Wittemberg troops were almounthilated.—In an addition to the wound Generals mentioned in the 10th Bulletin, it is that Massena and Oudinot and General

that Massena and Oudinot and General A Grange were wounded.

From the same official source by which we were favoured with the letter from Britetenle, we learn that the Archduke John was effecting his retreat in the best order—That General Chastellar was fighting and beating the enchy in the country of Salzburg—that General Hiller was at Spich—and General Kollowrath on-poster Lintz, which General Hohenzollern was expected to enter when the letter from Britetenlee was written. The disposition of the Austrian army and of the Empire is excellent.

FROM THE DUTCH PAPERS. AMSTERDAM, JUNE 6.

On Saturday accounts were received that On Saturasy accounts were received that Geal, Kollowrath (who was not engaged in the actions of the list and 23d.) had made himself master of Ens on the Danube, where he was joined by the Austrian Corps of Jellachich and Cheet He. joined by the Austrian Corps of Jellachich and Chastellar. Hiller, in the mean time was fortifying himself at Krems. The former is directly in the rear of Bonaparte, and will consequently reader his situation more critical. It is also reported that from the rapidity of the march of Marshal Lefebvre from the Tyrol, to reinforce Bonaparte on the Danube, his army proceeded in a very straggling state, and that the rear-guard and the whole of the artillery and ammunition were cut off. We do not however understand that this intelligence has been officially received. The next advices from the theatre of war in Germany will in all probability be of the highest importance.

SWEDEN

GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

Letter from the Emperor Bonaparte to the Duke of Sudermania.

" My Brother-I have received your Royal Highness's letter of the 17th March. You are right to believe that I wish Sweden to enjoy tranquillity, happiness, and peace with her neighbours; neither Russia, Denmark, nor neighbours, neither Russia, Denmark, nor myself were eager to urge war against Sweden, but, on the contrasty, did every thing in our power to ward of disasters, which it was easy to foresee.—I have taken the earliest opportunity to acquaint those Courts with your Royat Highnesses' sentiments and views, and trust that they will perfectly agree with me in opinions, and that it will not be our fault, if Sweden should not be restored to the enjoyments of happiness and peace. As soon as I shall be informed of the intentions of my allies. I will not fail to communicate them to your Highness. In the mean time you will not entertain a doubt of the respect which I entertain for

your nation, of my wish for its hap, so, and of the high esteem with which your character and writtes have inspired me for your Royal Highness. I pray to God to be you, my brother, in his holy guard. es, and

Paris, April 12, 1809.

THE COURIER,-JUNE 10.

The troops of horse articlery, under the com-The troops of norse archiers, timer the com-mand of Capt. Ross, destined for foreign ser-vice, were embarked on Thursday afternoon at Ranisgae. The troops marched from Chathani on Wednesday morning, in consequence of a sudden order to that effect.

sudden order to that effect.

The Parthian sloop of war, wit cross from Sir Arthur Wellesley, anived at 1 mouth on Wednesday. She has brought bome General Paget, who is considerably recovered for his severe wour the Parthian Oposto on the 4th Control of Sir Arthur Wellesley's head Quar were at Jubra. It is said, that Vic on hear of the defeat of South, retre d, by forced prehes, into Spain, Abbut 2500 men are said hisoners at One to —A the vessels lich were lyee or viver sere pon the pd of g, under ge of Semiramis If atte, as that so he misunderstanding has frisen between the Captain of the Semiramis, Ad the Merchants in regard to the old of salvage made by the former. The Pau analysis her passage, spoke the Arethusa fri ur paptain salvage masters. Carrol and that the In a fix were masters.

Letters Berlin that the Austrian characters brought before a Compare of the Landweher have been shift for calling out—" Save himself who can."

THE TIMES,-June 15.

Lord Gambier will leave town on Saturday, for Portsmouth. The Court tainly be held on Monday q artial fill cer-

n of the offi-It is reported that a pron-ers who distinguished them on Basque over.

Roads is intended to take place Court Martial on Lord Gamby
The Queen Charlotte pag which has arrived at Falmouth the Brazils, left Rio de Jana April, but was recalled by sign h Mails from until next day, to receive on boa dispatches o some he had received that morning. Sired his answers on board the pack Accounts from the ed his answers on board the pack had been received at Rio Jane Governor of Lima, stating ha tred prevailed along the west America towards the Frency efficy of Napoleon had been h utmost ha-South nd that the town and village for 1000 niles the interior VIIth. accompanied with execrations at treachery toward their Ferd A French Colonel, disguist land drawbeen detected in taking sur ings of the country and sea a leagues to the southward of Ri about 30 le Janeiro, and was conveyed to prison.

APRIL 11 His Majesty has been please b grant a the usual Mrs. Lawhandsome pension (in additionallowance to officer's widerence, widow of the late Pence, who we the late Lieutenant schooner who fell on the 18th August off. St. Domingo, while gallantly defending his small vessel against two French schooners of supe-

The anxiety of Mr. Emperot Voodford to screen his Cousin from all participation in the corrupt practices which have by inlately brought

Corrupt practices which have to inlately brought to light, is very natural and the base of lusson can plead an ignora actions, is, to us, truly m

It is, perhaps, not g Mr. Greenslade, the o the Madras Writer and confidential a and his advowed ag tion. Mr. Gr

ap given to Mr s received from ne subject.

It will be found to vary from Mr. Woodford; statement very materially, inasmuch as we be-lieve it states that he never heard the name of lieve it states that he he et neare the name of Woodford in the transaction, but was introduced to Mr. Thellusson himself, by a letter from Mr. Tahourdin, the agent in this busi-

TURF EXTRAORDINARY.

(Continued from the Supplement of 25th ultimo.)

THIRD DAY. - Hunter's States, of 10 guineas act, for horses, bona fife the property of the subscribers at the time of naming, which shall have never started, received, nor paid forfeit, nor had a secut, before the time of naming. Mares and geldings allowed 310.—Difeh In.—Seven subscribers.

This race did not afford much sport, the mare having been proved to be the bona fide property of Mr. Dowler, and not the property of His Royal Highness. It also appeared from the certificate of Docto Donovan, that she had several sweats before the day of naming. Upon reference, therefore, to the Jockey Club, she was disqualified and drawn accordingly.

Handicap Plate, of 501. by Flat. Eig Mr. Whitbread's br. h Capt. Sandon's b. h. Mr. Town's piebald gr. Mr. Clavering's br. h f three heats. Across the Subscribers.

horse, in excellent d deal of hard meat headstrong and diffi-Brewer is a strong condition, and with in his belly. He is recult to manage; but able, and horse—wo asy on the wrong side of the bull road. in his belly. He is rate cult to manage; buy able, and by upor horse—woo. Asy, & octom is unquestion—whole a good sound horse—woo asy, & octom is unquestion—whole a good sound the wood of the word that Mr. Claveling's General was in pound, the animal having strayed, and been found trespassing. The contest, of course, lay between February Shewy, and a good figure, is a hoise of no performance. General was horse of the performance of ottom is unquestion-

her after the first heat.

We have often had occasion to notice the performance of the Mare, but upon the present occasion she more than answered the expectation of those who backed her, and they were not a few.—Although stinted to Dowler, and with a foal at her foot, size went off instyle, and unathing could eatch her. It was originally intended to start the noted mare Mother Careg for this plate, but she did not answer in herszeats, With the exception of Mother Clarke, no mare, horse, or gelding, ever won so much upon the York Course, as Mother Carey.

Subscription Purse of 1500 guineas for filliestiting A see

Subscription Purse of 1500 gainsas for fillies rising 4 yr. old.

Mr. John Bull's f. Miss Tailor walked over.

Magna Charta Stakes, best of three heats.

Mr. Wardle's bl. p. Impeacher 1

Mr. Whithread's br. h. Breuer 2

Mr. Radnor's b. c. Folkstone

Two dead heats between Breuer and Folkstone.—

Betting, before starting, 10 to 1 against Impeacher.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York's bright bay horse Oatlands having violated the King's Plate Articles, was declared by the Jockey Club Plate Articles, was declared by the Jockey Club inceapable of ever running for any of the King's Plates hereafter, and his rider having crossed Mother Ctarke, and having been weighed and found light, was also declared incapable of ever riding any more for this or any other of his Majesty's Plates.

The match, Mother Carey against the Field—Off in consent.

er to Mother Clarke, was pante of running for a King's seen entered as a filly, and prov-to be past mark of

an objection was taken to Mr. Wardle's Imeacher, the winner of the Magna Charta Stakes,

Ty Magblish the

Ty Magresult of Right Honorable Beilby Portens, Lord Bishop of London, &c. &c. in the 78th year of His age, a truly pious and learned Divine.