MADRAS COURIER

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1810. NUMBER 1266.

> " Bonus aliquando domitat Homerus."
>
> HORACE.

MR. EDITOR,

I was much gratified by observing from your last paper, that those Aquatic Poets the *Vellorian Alligators*, whose sweet strains so much delighted the Carnatic about ten years ago, had again tuned their harps, which like those of the Children of Israel of old I feared had been for ever consigned to the trees on the borders of their Ditch. After so long silence it is doubly pleasing to hear again their melody

——" like the sweet south
" That breathes upon a bed of violets
" Stealing and giving odour,&—

to find that they have left their oozy bed at the bottom, and have risen to the surface again to bask in the beams of Apollo. I was for some time puzzled how to account for this desirable event, but having accidentally heard that the Ditch had been recently cleansed, it immediately occurred to me that the envious mud being now removed, the vivifying influence of the God of day and Poetry had at length penetrated into the dark Abyss, and had thus caused this desired renovation to *them* of inspiration and to *us* of song.—I argue well to your Poets Corner Mr. Editor by this *stirring* up of antient poetry; —too long have the powers of the Ditch lain dormant like neglected medicine in a phial, quietly decomposed into their respective strata of Rebus, Acrostic, Œnigma &c.;—they have at last received a resuscitating shake, and thus concentrated and combined will once more I trust operate on the public taste. I hope that the good example of the Alligators will have due influence on my other antient poetic friends of former days, who like them have been nodding;—the inspired Drum Major for instance, whose Drum Mr. Editor you have doubtless regretted has been so long unbraced; the Arnee Poet of "*black water*" memory; Sceptic who was so long bashfully doubting whether he was a Poet or not (indeed the matter was never determined entirely either by him or the public) and poor Modestus, the Acrostic writer, who unfortunately one morning called Sceptic an impertinent puppy. Alas I am afraid I am telling a tale of other times to most of your readers—but you doubtless Mr. Editor remember those departed days, and the worthies I have mentioned;—above all I trust you recollect *my* lucubrations (—at least I very well do *myself*—) I mean the letters of Aurelius Maximus, who acted as Hyper-Critic on the works of these *Sons*—oh la I beg pardon! I would say *disciples* of the tuneful nine,—like a Whipper-in to a pack of Fox-Hounds. Restraining their poetic fire when too fierce, or throwing in an odd fagot or two when only smoke appeared " ex fumo dare lucem."

I assure you Mr. Editor it is not my intention to throw either ridicule or *cold water* on the recent attempt of the Alligators. I am well pleased at the contents of the Cauldron, especially as it contained no quack medicines—(excuse me Mr. Editor but I have a strange antipathy to physick—) only a little Seltzer-Water, which cannot hurt the most squeamish stomach, and really admire it as an excellent poetic olla podrida with all the variety that an olla ought to possess. My sole ambition in writing this letter was to congratulate my friends the Alligators, that though their powers of song have so long slumbered, they have at length awaked so entirely refreshed and invigorated by, I must however add, so *long* a nap; and to instigate them, my other poetic friends above named, and you Mr. Editor to the renewal of *local poetry*, which once used so much to amuse and exhilirate this Settlement. If they will resume their labours as poets, I promise to recommence mine in my old department of Censor,—and also in my old elegant, acute, erudite and good humoured style; in short, just [illegible] writing at this moment As a proof of my good intentions after having as above paid due attention to the merits of the Cauldron, I must declare *officially* that the only fault I can discover is in the pun *Dis-ditch*, which upon my Censorship Mr. Editor I conceive partakes too much of the *Bathos* for the profundity even of Vellore Ditch.

I am, my dear Mr. Editor,
Yours and the Alligators sincere
and old friend, the original,
AURELIUS MAXIMUS.

BANGALORE, *Dec.* 29, 1809.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1810.

LORD MINTO requests the honor of the Company of he Gentlemen of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval and Military Services to a Ball and Supper, to be given at the Banqueting House, at half past nine o'clock on Wednesday the 10th instant.

A. CAMPBELL,
A. D. C.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. Surgeon ANNESLEY, to visit the Presidency on leave of absence for one month.

Mr. HENDRY, the Deputy Medical Storekeeper to the Hydrabad Subsidiary force, to draw the usual allowance for a Puckally, for the use of the department, under his charge during such time as he may be on field service.

Lieutenant CROSDAILE, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to England on sick certificate.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council embraces the occasion of the embarkation of the detachment of Royal Artillery under the command of Lieutenant BYRES, and the detachment of his Majesty's 66th Regiment, under the command of Major NICOL, on their return to Ceylon, to express his Lordship's entire approbation of the exemplary zeal, discipline and public spirit uniformly displayed by these troops while serving under the Government of Fort St. George.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—On Monday the 1st inst. the Right Honorable the Governor General gave a grand Ball and Supper to the Settlement at the Banquetting Room of the Government House, the floor of which exhibited the arms of the Honorable Company surrounded by a broad elegant border, executed with the greatest taste and in the most correct stile of Drawing.

The company began to assemble about ten o'clock, the arrival of Lord Minto and Lady Barlow was announced by the band striking up God save the King—His Highness the Nabob entered shortly after, when the dancing commenced by Mrs. Oakes leading down the first set with Captain Campbell, Aid-de-Camp to the Right Honorable the Governor General.

The Supper Tables were laid in the Gallery of the Banqueting Room, and was covered with every luxury—the ornamental parts were striking and beautiful and produced a most enlivening effect.

After Supper the dancing recommenced and continued until a late hour on Tuesday morning.

The Room was extremely crouded on the occasion and the company consisted of nearly the whole Settlement.

On the 2d inst. arrived the Honorable Company's Extra Ship Tottenham, Captain Hughes from Calcutta the 22d ultimo.

As the Tottenham was leaving the river, a large ship of about 800 tons was seen standing in, and great hopes are entertained that it was the Honorable Company's Ship Windham.

The Indiamen, lately despatched from Bengal, under convoy of His Majesty's Frigate Clorinde, arrived off Vizagapatam the 31st ult.

On Thursday last, a Session of Oyer, Terminer and General Goal Delivery commenced at the Court House in Fort. St. George, before the Honorable the Chief Justice—and was concluded on Friday afternoon.

No trial of sufficient importance for public detail occurred during the Session.

MADRAS THEATRE.

On Friday last the Comedy of a "*Cure for the He[illegible]ache*" was performed at this Theatre. The C[illegible]s deserving of mention, as being well [illegible]ported, were those of *Charles Stanley*, Old [illegible]d Young *Rapid*, *Bronze*, *Vortex*, *Sir Hubert Stanley & Frank Oatlands*. The Female Characters were less ably sustained, and this, we are informed, was owing to the sudden departure from the Presidency of the persons who had undertaken those parts; their place was therefore supplied at a very short notice. The Scenes, from want of practice on the part of the Servants, occasionally got foul aloft. The Manager therefore will do well to drill them to this very material duty, as the interruption thus given to the business of the scene, not only destroys the illusion, but acts as a very considerable drawback on the applause due to the performers, by leading the attention of the audience away from the Story.

We mention this fact from no invidious motive—On the contrary we are perfectly aware of the difficulties under which Mr. Collis laboured, unacquainted as he professes to be with Theatrical Management. He will no doubt endeavour to remedy such defects on a future occasion, that thereby he may retain the patronage under which he has commenced his Career, and secure again an overflowing audience.

Amongst the Company present were the Right Honorable Lord Minto and family, Lady Barlow and family, the Members of Council & their families, and a large majority of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency.

The following is a correct copy of the Inscription written by CHARLES MARSH ESQ. *of this Presidency for the* CENOTAPH *in honour of Lord* CORNWALLIS, *at the request of the Committee who superintend that elegant building.*

S. M.
Nobillissim. CAR. Marchion. CORNWALLIS
de familia antiqua
In Agro Suffolciensi.
Viri ad petendis honoribus modesti,
Gerundis innocentissimi,
Militarium rerum apprimé prudentis,
Conciliandis adversantium animis
Faciè præcipui.
In quo, virtutum earum quæ vulgo
Imperatoriæ existumantur,
Laboris in negotio, fortitudinis periculo
Consilii in providendo,
Fuerunt administræ quasi comitesque
Fides, humanitas, abstinentia.
Ille, dum bellum hic orbis terrarum
Late diuque exardens,
Auctoritate et sapientia perstringebat,
Mortem pridie Kalend. Ap. obiit
Suis patriæque heu! multó immaturam,
Haud sibi et famæ.
CENOTAPHIUM hocce in desiderii
Et amoris sui testimonium,
Conlatis pecuniis,
Hujus coloniæ Brittanici et nativi
Exstructum curavere.

The following communicates some particulars, not generally known, of the attack on the French Fleet in Basque Roads by Lord Cochrane.

In contemplating the magnitude of the idea, and the tremendous consequences of the explosion that almost in an instant annihilated the greater part of the French ships, lying, as their commanders vainly thought, secure in their own port, we were struck with admiration at the sublimity of the genius that planned this astonishing attack, and naturally anxious to learn by what means it was carried into effect; curiosity, therefore panted for information, until it was gratified by the following detail:

" His Lordship caused about 1500 barrels of gun-powder to be started into Puncheons, which were placed end upwards: upon the tops of these were placed between 300 & 400 shells, charged with fusees, and again, among and upon these were between 2 and 3000 hand-granades. The puncheons were fastened to each other by cables wound round them, and jammed together with wedges; and moistened sand was rammed down between these casks, so as to render the whole, from stem to stern, as solid as possible that the resistance might render the explosion the more violent.

" In this immense instrument of destruction, Lord Cochrane committed himself, with only one lieutenant and four seamen. and after the boom was broken, his Lordship proceeded with this explosion ship towards the enemy's line.

" Let it be recollected, that at this moment the batteries on shore were provided with furnaces to fire red hot shot, and then his Lordship's danger in this enterprise may be properly [illegible]ceived.

" The wind blew a gale, and the tide ran three knots an hour. When the blue lights of the fire-ships were discovered, one of the enemy's signal ships made the signal for fire-ships, which being also a blue light, the enemy fell into a great confusion, firing upon her with very injurious effect, and directly cut their cables.

" When Lord Cochrane had conducted his explosion-ship as near as was possible, the enemy having taken the alarm, he ordered his brave little crew into the boat, and foll[illegible] them, after putting fire to the fusee, w[illegible] was calculated to give them 15 minutes t[illegible] out of the reach of the explosion. Howev[illegible] consequence of the wind getting very high [illegible] fusee burnt too quickly; so that, with the violent exertion against wind and tide, thi[illegible]trepid little party was six minutes nearer [illegible] they calculated to be, at the time whe[illegible] most tremendous explosion that human ar[illegible] contrived took [illegible] owed by the bu[illegible] at once in the [illegible] r 400 shells, and hand-granad[illegible] g down a shower o[illegible] metal in every direction! But fortunat[illegible] second Nelson was spared; the boat [illegible]g reached, by unparalelled exertion, only ju[illegible] beyond the extent of destruction. Unhappily this effort to escape cost the life of the brave lieutenant, whom his noble captain saw *die in the boat*, partly under fatigue, and partly drowned with waves, that continually broke over them. Two of the four sailors were also so nearly exhausted, that their recovery has been despaired of. Such were the perils our hero encountered, and which have hitherto been buried in silence. When they reached their ship the Imperieuse, it is known that Lord Cochrane was the first to go down to the attack, and was for more than an hour the *only* English man of war in the harbour. His attack and capture of the Calcutta, which had one-third more guns than the Imperieuse, has before been properly spoken of.

" The repetition of his operations was so dreaded by the enemy, that they apprehended an equal explosion in every fire-ship; and immediately crowding all their sail, ran before wind and tide so fast, that the fire-ships, although at first very near, could not overtake them, before they were high and dry on shore; except three 74's, besides the Calcutta, which were afterwards engaged, taken, and burnt. Seven went ashore, of which *two 3 deckers* afterwards got off, and went up the river. Two of the remaining five were on their beam ends before Lord Cochrane came away, and it was his Lordship's opinion, that with proper exertion they might be completely destroyed.

" And here we think ourselves bound to pay to this most gallant and noble commander, the tribute that is also due to his benevolence, which was not exceeded even by his bravery; for it is the characteristic of true courage and greatness of mind, when in the midst of the most imminent danger, to save and succour those, whom superior valour has placed upon the verge of destruction.

" Our hero soon turned his attention to rescue the vanquished from the devouring elements; and in bringing away the people of the Ville de Varsovie, he would not allow even *a dog* to be abandoned, but took a crying, and now neglected little favourite up into his arms, and brought it away. It may be supposed that he has conveyed this fortunate little trophy into the bosom of his family, where it ought to be ever cherished as an instance of his generous care. But a still greater instance of goodness was diplayed in his humanity to a captain of a French 74, who came to deliver his sword to Lord Cochrane; lamenting, that all he had in the world was about to be destroyed by the conflagration of his ship. His Lordship instantly got into the boat with him, and pushed off, to assist his prisoner in retrieving some valuable articles: but, in passing by a 74, which was on fire, her loaded guns began to go off; a shot from which killed the French Captain by Lord Cochrane's side, and so damaged the boat that she filled with water, and the rest of this party were nearly downed.

" A total silence as to the objects this squadron had in view, and which have been prevented by Lord Cochrane's destruction of it, has hitherto deprived the nation of the fair means of justly appreciating the extraordinary advantages which have accrued along with this addition to our naval glory; but it has now been learnt, that this squadron was to have gone to Ferrol, where it would have gained a great additional naval strength: from thence proceeding to Toulon, it was to receive on board 40,000 troops intended to take possession of Cadiz and the fleet; and after th[illegible] were to proceed to the West Indies [illegible] ccour Guadalope and Martinique; for which service, one of the seventy-four's, that was burnt, was laden with six hundred thousand pounds worth of stores and ammunition

But, it h[illegible] ortunately for Spain, and gloriously for Great Britain, that Napoleon's hope of obtaining "*ships colonies and commerce*, are now blasted; while the very name of Cochrane will be as dreadful to him as was that of Nelson; if, of which there is not the [illegible]llest reason to entertain a doubt, the youth- [illegible] to continue this career of [illegible] Lord

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MADRAS.

Marriage.—On Monday morning, the 8th Inst. At St. Mary's Church by the Revd. Mr. Ed. Vaughan, William Oliver Shakespear, Esq. Asst. Judge at Canara, to Miss Leonora Charlotte Maxtone, Second Daughter of the late Charles Maxtone Esq. of the Hon. Company's Civil Service.

Births.—On Friday last, the Lady of J. Goldie Esq. Surgeon, of a Daughter.

On Friday the 29th ultimo, Mrs. Wm. Grant of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 10th November, 1809, the Lady [illegible]tenant J. P. Knott, 2d Regt. Madras Native [illegible] Son.

[illegible] At Macao on the 30th October last, [illegible] [illegible]eopholis T[illegible]ete[illegible]lie, Esq. of the H. [illegible] [illegible] service.

BENGAL.

Marriages.—On the 16th instant, Mr. John Ward, to Miss Rosa Voote.

On the 17th instant, Mr. Joseph Durden, to Miss Mary Baillie.

Births.—At Meerut, the 4th instant, the Lady of Dr. C. Corfield, of H. M.'s 17th Regiment, of a Son.

At Dinapore, on the 12th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Colin Campbell, of H. M.'s 67th Foot, of a Son.

[illegible]aths.—At Chouringhee, on the 19th instant, El[illegible], the Infant daughter of the late Captain Charles Fagan.

On Saturday last, Lieutenant Peter Cockburn, of His Majesty's 22d foot.

Arrivals.—Major B. Peach, late Lieut. 8th Dragoons.—Capt. Robertson, 1st bat. 4th regt.—Cornet Russel, 6th N C.—Ensign G Worthy 21st N. R.—Capt. G. White, 25th N. R.—Lieut. Wm. Kelso, 2d Bat. 13th Regiment.—Major G. Wahab, 21st N. R—Lieut F. Newman, H. M. 25th Dragoons,—Capt. W. G. Pearse, Artillery,—Capt. Ashton, H. M. 12th Regt.

Departures.—Ensign Lord, 2d Bat. 11th Regt.—Lieut. Anderson, 1st Bat. 9th Regt.—Lieut. Cotton, 1st Bat, 25th Regt.—Ensign C. D. Stewart, 1st Bat. 12th Regt.—Ensign A. Ranken, 1st Bat. 25th Regt.—Lieut. J. Erskine, 1st Bat. 2d Regt.—Major C. Aldridge, 1st Bat. 25th Regt.

BENGAL HURKARU,

TUESDAY, DEC. 19, 1809.

A letter from New York of the 31st of July, gives the following list of the killed and wounded, on the part of the French, in the battle of the 22d of May,—which, it is said, was commonly handed about among the private circles at Paris. It was received by a brig, named the Syren, which had sailed from L'Orient on the 18th of June. It is as follows; viz.

"Killed; Marshall Lasnes, Generals Monton, Clavier, Fouler, Durosnel, Molitor, Delin, Debenay, Beautel, Lerveux, Claharide, and D'Espagne.

"Wounded; Marshall Massena (Duke of Rivoli,) Generals Oudinot, Clement, Paray, Dorsenna, and La Grange.

"Thirty-four Colonels, Fifteen hundred inferior Officers, and Forty-five thousand Privates, killed and wounded."

The Mercury met with no vessel in her voyage to India, with the exception of the Belliqueux and of the Atalante sloop of war, whom she spoke with off the coast of America.

Mr. Adair will continue at Constantinople, in the capacity of British Minister Plenipotentiary. Mr. Stratford Canning is appointed Secretary of legation at the Ottoman Porte.

General Beckwith, according to the English newspapers, is expected shortly to return from his important command in the West Indies. Sir George Prevost, it is said, will succeed him, as Commander in Chief of the Forces in the Leeward Islands.

It was currently reported in the early part of last week, that an overland dispatch had reached Bombay, announcing a second battle on the Danube, the issue of which had been doubtful, both parties claiming the victory. We need hardly say, that no such dispatch has been received. The substance of the rumour, however, has, we believe, been traced to a native origin, though we cannot pretend to say of what authority.

The American ship Magdalen, whose arrival is noticed in this day's Hurkaru under the head of Shipping Intelligence, fell in with and spoke on the 2d of August, in lat. 10 15 N. and long. 24 20 W. the Honorable Company's homeward bound ship Essex. The Essex was then in company with 22 other Indiamen of the China [illegible], [illegible] previously separated off the Ca[illegible] Good Hope.

The Magdalen reports the safe arrival at New York, of the American Ship Atlantic from Madras.

On the American Ship London Packet, dispatches, addressed to the Governor General, were forwarded by Mr. Pringle, Agent for the East India Company at the Cape of Good Hope. These dispatches, were delivered over by the Commander of that vessel, to Captain Byng of His Majesty's Ship Belliqueux, whom he met with off the Car Nicobar Island. The Bel[illegible] queux was then supposed to be [illegible] Madras.

We understand this arrival does not afford any particular public intelligence, from the Eastward.

The Hunter, Captain Robson, of this port, had arrived at Penang, from New South Wales, and the Feejee Islands.

The Hunter grounded in going into Penang, but is said not to have sustained any material damage; she was to sail for Calcutta, shortly after the Thainstone.

The brig Daphne, Captain Holl[illegible] had also [illegible]d at Penang, from Manilla.—The Bar[illegible] several other vessels, were expected [illegible] the latter place, on their return to [illegible]a, in the course of November.

His Majesty's ships Doris, and Piedmontaise, had sailed from Penang, on a cruize to the Eastward.

The Agent for despatching the fleet of Indiamen, proceeding to the Coast, left town with the Packets, on Wednesday morning.

Captain Briggs, of His Majesty's ship Clorinde, who gives convoy to the fleet, set off from town, yesterday morning, to join his ship at Kedgeree.

It is expected, that the fleet will sail from Saugur, early in the ensuing week.

The Honorable Company's Extra Ship Retreat, Captain Harris, one of the ships destined for the Coast, anchored at Kedgeree, on her way to join the fleet, assembled at Saugur, on Thursday.

On the same day, the Honorable Company's Ship Metcalfe, Captain Isaacke, anchored at Kedgeree, having quitted Diamond Harbour, on Monday, to proceed to Saugur, to complete her lading.

The Earl Howe, Indiaman, will move down from Diamond Harbour to Saugur, in the course of the ensuing week.

We understand, that the Honorable Company's Frigate Penang, Captain Tremenheere, is to be one of the fleet expected *to be* dispatched for England, about *the* middle of next month.

The Bombay Merchant, Captain Campbell, *bound* to Bombay, passed Kedgeree, on Thursday.

The brig America, Captain Trevett, sailed from Calcutta on Wednesday, on her return to Boston.

On Thursday, the Mary, Captain Allen, dropped down the river, bound on a Trading voyage to the West Coast of Sumatra.

The Venus, Captain Arnot, will leave Calcutta, for Penang, in the course of next week.

We believe no accounts of the Windham, had reached Calcutta, when this Paper was put to press.

BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY DEC. 23, 1809.

December 16th arrived Brig St. Antonia, Captain Jacob Cerenuis, from Columbo.

18th Brig Ann, Commander Gubrill Gopafforte, from ditto.

20th Cutter Trial, Commander C. Pecterne from ditto.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 27, 1809.

December 24, Sailed Ship Marchioness of Wellesley, Captain R. Dickie, to Madras.

Do. 25, Arrived His Majesty's Ship Psyche, John Edgcumbe, Esq. Captain from a cruize.

Do. Brig Betsy, Captain W. Howell, from Manilla.

Do. Ship Coromandel, Capt. A. Thompson, from Bengal.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 1, 1809.

14th do. Lieut. George Mackenzie, from the 2d garrison Battalion, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Rea, appointed to the Royals; hospital mate James Trigge to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Loinsworth, promoted in the 96th foot.

30th do. Andrew Baillie, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Thompson, whose appointment has not taken place,

33d do. James Patch, gent to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Swain, promoted.

34th do. Lieutenant Thomas Smith, from the Herefordshire militia, to the Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign, vice Carnegie promoted.

59th do. Ensign Marlb Seymour, to be Lieutenant without purchase.

George Ward Clark, gent. to be Ensign vice Seymour.

[illegible]th do. Lieutenant Charles Du Sable to be Captain of a company, vice Dolling deceased.

Assistant Surgeon William Ireland, from the 37th [illegible], to be Surgeon, vice G. Miley, appointed to the [illegible]h foot.

[illegible]3th ditto, Captain Daniel Dodgin to be Major, with[illegible] purchase, vice Murray, promoted.

[illegible]d Royal Veteran Bat. John Sutcliff (late Serjeant in [illegible] foot) to be Ensign, vice Lowe

Hospital staff.—deputy perveyor William James to be [illegible]veyor to the forces, vice Wimbridge, deceased.

Purveyor's clerk, Edward Hodge to be deputy pur[illegible]or to the forces, vice Emerson, deceased.

Purveyor's clerk, Richard Cleave to be do. vice James.

[illegible]o be Surgeon to the forces.—Surgeon John Glasco, [illegible] the 64th foot, vice Giddy, deceased.

[illegible]urgeon George W. Co[illegible] [illegible] the 13th foot, vice [illegible]zier, cashiered

[illegible]urgeon John Robb, fr[illegible] [illegible] 55th foot, vice W. [illegible]rth, Junr. who resigns.

European Extracts.

LONDON,—MAY 4, 1809.

When strangers were excluded on Tuesday night, we understand that Mr. H. Martin stated, that the declaration which had been made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "that the sums of money belonging to Suitors in the re[illegible] of the high Court of Admiralty, and the Court of Appeals for prizes, had been lodged in the Bank of England"—*was founded in error*. The money had not been so paid in, but had continued in the hands of Lord Arden brother to Mr. Perceval. The amount is enormous, as will appear from the following paper, laid on the table of the House of Commons.

1 January	1793	£5,599	2	8¼
———	1794	11,546	4	10¾
———	1795	179,614	6	9¾
———	1796	97,801	19	11¾
———	1797	158,667	0	0¾
———	1798	168,140	2	4
———	1799	229,403	6	11
———	1800	247,650	3	9
———	1801	296,435	7	1¾
———	1802	275,012	8	0½
———	1803	170,687	4	0¾
———	1804	117,471	1	1¼
———	1805	122,882	13	9½
———	1806	135,255	2	1
———	1807	139,059	0	1
———	1808	175,730	5	8½
———	1809	180,382	16	3¾

Nor is this all: Mr. H. Martin moved that there be also laid on the table an account of all the money arising from droits to the King in his office of Admiralty or otherwise in respect of the crown, "distinguishing each year from 1793, to the 1st of January 1809. Mr. Perceval said he had no objection to the production of this account; but it would be found that there was little or no money under this head in the registry, as the late administration had ordered it to be paid into the Exchequer.—Mr. H. Martin said he was aware that there was not any great sum *now* in his hands on this head—but he wished to know how much had been permitted to lie for years in his hands until the late ministers discharged their duty to the public, by directing it to be paid in.

What a sum of suitor's money to be left in the hands of an individual, and to be *used* by him at his discretion! We have no doubt but that up to the year 1806 the amount of droits left in his hands was still more enormous—And this place of register of the Admiralty is granted in reversion to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, after his brother's death.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived on Wednesday. The inhabitants of Norway are stated to have refused to shut their ports against Swedish vessels. In consequence of the confiscation of a number of merchantmen at Riga, Sir James Saumarez has detained 20 or 30 Russian and Prussian vessels. The Coronation of Charles XIII. was to take place on the 20th. The Swedish papers contain several unfounded rumours relating to the military operations on the Danube.

Government, we understand, have received advices from Heligoland, which state that the Duke of Brunswick, at the head of 10,000 men, had entered Halle, having left a strong garrison in Dresden. It does not appear that the Duke has met with any serious opposition in his progress,

THE EXPEDITION.

The following is said to be an accurate statement of the effective strength of the Corps to be employed in the Expedition:—

CAVALRY.

King's German Legion, 2d Light Dragoons	600
3d Light Dragoons, 3 Squadrons	480
9th Light Dragoons, 3 Squadrons	480
12th Light Dragoons	700
	2320

INFANTRY.

1st Foot Guards, 1st Battalion	1320
Ditto 3d Battalion	1100
Flank Companies, ditto	666
King's German Legion, 1st Light Battalion	725
Ditto 2d ditto	630
2d, or Queens	809
3d, or Royals, 3d Battalion	1000
4th Foot, 1st Battalion	1000
———, 2d Battalion	900
5th 1st Battalion	950
6th 1st Battalion	850
8th 2d Battalion	400
9th 1st Battalion	950
11th 2d Battalion	775
14th 2d Battalion	1000
20th Regiment	[illegible]
23d 2d Battalion	[illegible]
26th 1st Battalion	750
28th Regiment	600
32d 1st Battalion	590
35th 2d Battalion	794
36th 1st Battalion	780
38th 1st Battalion	750
42d 1st Battalion	700
43d 2d Battalion	587
50th 1st Battalion	1000
51st Regiment	600
52d 2d Battalion	400
59th 2d Battalion	742
63d 2d Battalion	406
68th Light Infantry	570
71st 1st Battalion	1600
76th Foot	700
77th Regiment	550
79th 1st Battalion	1000
81st 2d Battalion	737
82d 2d Battalion	
84th 2d Battalion	1000
85th Regiment	864
91st 1st Battalion	550
92d 1st Battalion	500
95th Rifle, Eight Companies	750
Two ditto	600
	200
Total effective rank and file	34,403

When the artillery, engineers, &c. are adde to this force, the amount will, as we have already stated, be not less than 40,000 men complete.

SPANISH PAPERS.

Copy of a Letter from the Marquis De La Romana *to Lieutenant Colonel* Carrol.

"You cannot conceive the joy and pleasure I feel with the acquaintance of your safe arrival at Vigo. We were under the greatest care and anxiety about you. I gave a severe reprimand to the Naval Officer who forsook you on shore. Finally, we are all safe here, after a long and daring march. We are waiting for the Portuguese Army to join us, in order to commence our movements, and fall upon the defeated Army of Soult, at present in the Vally of Montforte de Lemos, in search of provisions, which he can no longer find in the vicinity of Lugo, where a loaf of bread of two pounds weight, costs 40 reals of vellon.

"I never expected any thing else from the Governor of Gijon, of the ambiguity of whose character I have already had many accounts, but sooner or latter he will receive his deserts. In fine, since you will be with us, I shall defer till then opening my mind to you upon various subjects; in the interim, I wish to tell you that we find ourselves threatened by an attack from the division of Soult, which prevents my moving by my flank on Ney's force, which has attacked the division which so gloriously possessed itself of St. Jago.

"Vostar writes me very good news from Asturias. Ballesteros, after having beaten the vanguard of the enemy, advanced to the heights over Oviedo. I sincerely wish you a continuance of health, and that you will freely command,

"Your truly affectionate
"friend and Servant,
(Signed) "El. Ms. De La Romana."

COURT OF EXCHEQUER,—JUNE 30, 180[illegible].

SEDUCTION.

STRANGE *v.* GORE.

This was on action brought by the Plaintiff, who is a watch-maker at Kingston-upon-Thames, against the Defendant, a Captain of Dragoons stationed at Hampton Court, for the purpose of obtaining compensation for the seduction of his daughter—a girl from 14 to 15 years of age.

Mr. Dauncey stated the case on the part of the Plaintiff, detailing the particulars, which afterwards were produced in evidence, and then read some very ardent love letters written to the girl after the seduction. He took it for granted, that no witnesses would be called on the part of the Defendant. They would only have an able speech from his Learned Friend (Serjeant Best.) But they would recollect that words were not facts. The father, they would recollect, was bound by law to support his daughter, while he was now deprived of the hope of procuring her an honourable establishment by marriage, owing to the gross misconduct of the Defendant. Under all the circumstances, they would either give the whole of the damages, which were laid at 5001. or at least a very considerable portion of that sum

Miss Lydia Strange was then called, who deposed, that on the 1st of January last she went to Hampton Court, to the house of a Mr. Bear, or Vear, who had some charge of the Palace. While walking in the Cloisters of the Palace with Jane Hicks, the maid servant, she met Capt Gore, whom she had seen at Kingston before, but had never spoken to Capt. Gore passed on without speaking to her at that time, but he spoke to Jane Hicks. She then stated, that when she went out to walk in a day or two after, Jane Hicks proposed, by way of a joke, that they should go and throw some gravel at the window of Capt. Gore. She assented, and the servant went and threw the gravel, upon which they both ran away; but Captain Gore followed them, and having come up took her by the hand. They were not together more than five minutes at that time, as Jane Hicks came up, and told her, that Mrs. Bear, or Vear, was waiting for her.—Another time she happened to go into the Chapel, the door being open; & Capt. Gore having observed her, followed her. He took off his hat, and kissed her, but observing some men at work about the windows, he went out and left her there. Some time after he returned, and bolted the door. Jane Hicks was there at that time. Captain Gore entreated that he might see her in the evening, which she refused; and then Capt. Gore begged of Jane Hicks to persuade her to meet him. Captain Gore gave her some grapes, and to Jane Hicks he gave a one-pound note. He asked her when she was to return to Kingston, and she told him that she was to return the next day. She next stated that she had gone home to Kingston; but for some reason not material to the cause, she had gone to Hampton Court almost immediately after. As she was out walking with Miss Bear, or Vear, a child of about 10 years of age, she saw Captain Gore in a curricle, along with a Lieutenant Lister or Leicester. They passed on without any thing having been said; but Capt. Gore came to them soon after, and persuaded them to go to his lodgings. They went, and continued there till it was pretty late. He gave them three kinds of wine, claret, madeira and hock. She drank of them all. In answer to a question from the Lord Chief Baron, she said, that she sometimes before drank wine. They then proposed to return home, and Capt. Gore said he would walk home with them. They however went to walk by the wall of Bushy Park. Soon after she heard a noise, as of one walking behind. Captain Gore whistled, and called out Henry; and then Mr. Lister or Leicester, came up. The latter took the arm of Miss Bear, or Vear, and walked on with her before—leaving the witness and Capt. Gore behind. She soon after saw somebody with a lantern coming up, upon which Capt. Gore proposed to her to cross the road, that they might not be observed. From the voice of him who passed, who pronounced the name of "Strange," she knew it was Mr. Vear. She then said to Capt. Gore, that she was afraid to return home after being out so late—upon which he proposed that she

(Contunued after the Poetry.)

Vol. 26, No. 1266. MADRAS COURIER. JAN. 9, 1810.

PROLOGUE TO
" A CURE FOR THE HEART ACHE."

SPOKEN ON THE MADRAS THEATRE AT THE PANTHEON, JAN. 5, 1810, BY AN OFFICER OF THE 20TH REGIMENT, N. I.

Those mighty Heroes who aspire to fame,
And on remor[illegible]ss ruin rear a name ;
Who gl[illegible]ne battles which they gain,
A[illegible] stalk in rapine o'er th' ensanguin'd plain ;
[illegible]en, humanity can ne'er approve,
Terror they raise, but never hope for love :
They, by Eternal Justice were design'd
For righteous ends, the scourges of mankind.
Far other Heroes tread these scenic boards,
Than ruthless war, earth's deadly bane, affords.
Let others sing of glorious warlike feats,
Where oft in arms the son a father meets,
Be it *our* pride this peaceful stage to rear,
With mimic toils the anxious breast to cheer.
'Tis true, no *Roscius* here can claim applause,
No *Kemble* read in all the drama's laws ;
Nor can we boast a *Garrick's* deathless name,
A *Cooke*, a *Lewis*, or a *Suett's* fame,
Yet still, the *Master Betty's* of the age,
May find their more Rivals on our stage.
Whate'er our merit, this, we fairly boast,
One gen'ral effort who shall please you most ;
Assur'd you will all due allowance make
For unintended error or mistake.
While here we still a gen'rous audience see,
Each humble effort feels fresh energy.
Applause, to sons of *Thespis* ever dear,
Will vigour give to future labors here,
And " Cure *our* Heart Ache," dissipate our fear.

(Continued from the second Page.)

should go with him, and he would take her to a young lady who would take care of her. She refused at first, but he afterwards persuaded her. They then walked on for some time—when she asked whether the residence of the young lady was far off. He said not very far off. They got a post-chaise, at a place which she afterwards understood to be Hounslow. The chaise broke down, but they got another, and proceeded to London. They were set down at a place which she afterwards understood to be Leicester-square. From this they walked to a house in Chandos street, where they had refreshments and wine. She went to bed and soon after Capt. Gore came to the bed room undressed. She asked him if he intended to sleep there? He answered "yes;" upon which she said he should not sleep there—but he would and in fact did sleep with her. Next morning they went to a house in South-street, Soho-square, where she saw a Miss Dunn, and there they continued for that night. Mr. Lister or Leicester, called next morning, and they went to the house of a Mr. Dessin, or Vessey, an attorney, where they staid half an hour, and then drove to an hotel in an hackney coach, where they dined. Lodgings were then taken for her in Thanet-place, Temple-bar, where she and Capt. Gore lived under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Graham, till they were discovered by the Bow-street Officers. The whole of this took place between 1st and 12th January.

On cross examination she admitted that she had nodded to Capt. Gore from a window in Kingston, before he had ever spoken to her. She often talked of Capt. Gore among her acquaintances, and was sometimes by them called in jest " Mrs. Gore." Her mother had been dead eight years—he father had two years after taken into the house a woman of the name of Sarah Wood, who had been barmaid of the Castle Inn, Kingston, but she always understood that they were married. Her [illegible], she admitted, had threatened to leave the house if that woman was allowed to continue in it.

Miss Budd, who keeps a boarding school at Richmond, said, that the girl had been latterly at her school, and was well behaved. Her father visited her regularly, and appeared very attentive to her in every respect.

Mary Brooks proved that lodgings had been taken for Capt. Gore and Miss Strange, under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Graham, on a Sunday, at her house in Thanet-place. She was struck with the youth of the Lady, and had a conversation with Capt. Gore, on Monday morning, in the course of which she remarked, that the young Lady appeared to be scarcely sixteen. Capt. Gore replied, that she was nineteen years of age, that they had been married fourteen months, and he had known her eighteen.

Anthony, the officer, was called, to prove, that he had received the reward promised by her father for the discovery.

Mr. Webster proved the hand-writing of Capt. Gore, but the letters were not read by the Clerk, it being thought immateriai

Mr. Serjeant Best insisted, that the father had set an example of vice to his daughter : that the daughter herself had exhibited a levity of conduct in making a signal to Captain Gore, who had never spoke to her before, which deprived the Plaintiff of all pretence for large damages. They ought to consider that not a farthing of what they gave might ever find its way into the pockets of the girl. He also stated, that though Capt. Gore was allied to some distinguished families, he was in very narrow circumstances, and large damages would ruin him.

The Lord Chief [illegible]aron summed up the evidence, and observed that an improper levity in the girl would no doubt, ext[illegible] [illegible]minish the claim of the father to damages. But [illegible]y would consider whe[illegible] the youth of the young w[illegible]n was not to be taken [illegible] in adverting to the instance of levity state[illegible] [illegible]e counsel. In a woman of eighteen who must have been aware of the construction which might have been put on such behaviour, it would be unpardonable. But with respect to a young girl, who was only from 14 to 15 years of age, the case was different. With regard to the conduct of the father, the Learned Judge remarked, that whether he was married or not to thee woman mentioned, his daughter had been very little in her society, as it appeared that she had been kept at school for the greater part of the time that Mrs. Strange, or Sarah Wood which ever she was lived in her father's house. The Learned Judge adverted to the conduct of Jane Hicks, and Lieutenant Lister or Leicester, in terms of the severest censure, and said, that there was evidence of a conspiracy between them and the Defendant to ruin this ignorant young woman.

The Jury found their verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages 1500*l*.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Whereas John Bull, has of late got so extremely testy, touchy, and troublesome, so as to loathe his usual diet, and even to insult his Physicians, this is to offer a handsome reward to any man of prolific invention who can conjure up, and give casual currency, to some original Spectre, that shall appal his fortitude, and subdue his feverish symptoms.

J. R. is informed, that his *Republican* and *Levelling Warhoop*, is become [illegible]eedingly old, that it would be useless i[illegible]o make any farther application ; as it a[illegible]pears [illegible]ut too plain, that the gibberish of the Alien[illegible] and the translation of the Hebrew Scriptures, have long since reduced him to the condition of commissioner of intellectual Bankrupts.

J. B. is also informed, that his *No-Popery*, and *Church-in danger, Antijacobin-howl* (or any other howl from him) can answer no good purpose, until the receipts of the Dutch prizes are properly and fully accounted for.

The noble Viscount, also, who has written his "*history on a nation's back*, and who has been most *honorably acquitted* of bartering writerships in India for seats in St. Stephen's, is respectfully informed, that his *illustrious conspiracy* against the *house* of *Brunswick*, is a dose much too strong for the present ticklish state of *John's* appetite : and as to his lordship's hackneyed bawi of *Jacobin Faction*, it has been sounded so long and loud, that it is now as destitute of interest as of novelty.

If any of the descendants of the *Bottle Conjurer*, or of the managers of the *Cocklane Ghost*, will supply something sufficiently *new, appropriate*, and *alarming*, to engage *John Bull's* attention, while the doctor *bleeds* and *blisters* him, they shall, by applying to *Barrister Popery*, Downing Street ; or to Dr. *Paddy Bluster*, Chairman of the *Orange Punch Club*, receive a liberal reward.

N. B. No stale matter can be received, or any thing short of the truly *tremendous* and *original*.

VARIETIES.

At the beginning of the month of April, a whale was caught a little below Gravesend, by a pilot, who was going in his boat down the river, and afterwards brought up to London Bridge, in a west country barge, the cavity of which. it not only completely filled, but the tail projected near four yards beyond the stern of the vessel. A spectacle so unusal in this latitude, attracted an immense number of spectators, and indeed this monster of the deep was an object worthy of curiosity. Its extreme length from the lower jaw to the end of the tail, 70 feet 6 inches, the circumference of the body at the dorsal fin, 21 feet, and the distance between the the eyes, 9 feet 9 inches. It was claimed by the Lord Mayor, but was seized by the Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty as a droit to his Majesty, and by his order sold at Lloyd's coffee house, for 74l. In 1761, a fimilar case occured, when the Admiralty interfered, and arrested the fish which was sold for 122l.

Anecdote of the late Marshal D' Argens.

" On his arrival at Constantinople," says Mr. Thisbault in his Recollections, " he conceived the design of witnessing the ceremonies used in the mosques. Nothing could dissuade him from undertaking this dangerous enterprize, in which, if he had been discovered or betrayed, he would only have escaped the scaffold or the bow-string, by assuming the turban, or, in other words, becoming Mussulman : he applied to the Turk who kept the keys of the mosque of Santa Sophia, and by dint of bribery succeeded in gaining him to his purpose. It was agreed between them, at the next great day of public worship, the infidel should introduce the Christian in great secrecy by night, and that he should conceal him behind a painting which was placed a long time back, at the bottom of a tribune, which was in front of the gate. The Marquis would be the safer in this place as it was seldom opened ; and besides, it was situated at the west end of the mosque, and the Mahometans always in their prayers face to Mecca, which lies east of Constantinople, and never turn their heads without giving cause for scandal ; a point on which they are so scrupulous, that they never turn when they quit the mosques, but always go backward to the gate.

The Marquis D'Argens, seated at his ease, beheld the whole of the ceremonies of the Turkish religion ; yet he gave frequent cause of alarm to his guide—almost every minute he quitted his hiding place, and advanced to the middle of the tribune, in order that he might [illegible]etter view of what was passing in the mosque. Then the poor Turk, who knew he ran no less a risk than that of being impaled alive, intreated him, by the most expressive signs and gestures, to retire quickly behind his picture. The [illegible]rror of the man was a subject of the highest amusement to the Knight of Malta, who played the more upon his fears.

But they were a hundred-fold. if possible, increased, when he took a flask of wine and a piece of ham from his pocket, and offered him share of both. The disciple of Mahomet was in absolute despair ; but what could he do ?—he must bear all in order to conceal his guilt, and save himself from punishment. The Marquis threatened him ; and the Turk was compelled to drink of the wine, and eat of the ham, and thus profane himself, his religion, and the mosque. The miserable man was for some instants like one petrefied ; he thought he beheld the avenging arm of the prophet raised above his head ; by degrees, however, he became more calm ; he even began to be familiar with his guilt ; and, when the devotees had all left the mosque, and he saw himself alone with the Christian dog, they finished their breakfast with a good grace, laughed at the danger they had run. and parted most excellent friends.

AN[illegible]CD[illegible]E OF GUSTAVUS VAS[illegible]

' O[illegible] little [illegible] stoo[illegible] a very ancie[illegible] tation ; of so[illegible]nple a[illegible] architect[illegible] you would ha[illegible] taken [illegible] instead o[illegible] a place tha[illegible] old, had been the abode of nobility. It co[illegible]ed of a long barn-like structure, formed of fir, covered in a strange fashion with scales, and odd ornamental twistings in the carved wood. But the spot was hallowed by the virtues of its heroic mistress, who saved, by her presence of mind, the life of the future deliverer of her country. The following are the circumstances alluded to ; and most of them were communicated to me under the very roof.

' Gustavus, having, by an evil accident, been discovered in the mines, and after being *narrowly betrayed* by a Swedish nobleman, bent his course towards this house, then inhabited by a gentleman of the name of Pearson (or Peterson), whom he had known in the armies of the late administrator. Here, he hoped, from the obligations he had formerly laid on the officer, that he should at least find a safe retreat. Pearson received him with every mark of friendship ; nay, treated him with that respect and submission which noble minds are proud to pay to the truly great, when robbed of their external honours. He seemed more afflicted by the misfortunes of Gustavus, than that prince was for himself ; and exclaimed with such vehemence against the Danes, that, instead of awaiting a proposal to take up arms, he offered, unasked, to try the spirit of the mountainers ; and declared that himself and his vassals would be the first to set an example, and turn out under the command of his beloved general.

' Gustavus was rejoiced to find that he had at last found a man who was not afraid to draw his sword in the defence of his country ; and endeavoured by the most impressive arguments, and the prospect of a suitable recompense for the personal risks he ran, to confirm him in so generous a resolution. Pearson answered with repeated assurances of fidelity ; he named the gentlemen and the leading persons among the peasants whom he hoped to enagge in the enterprize. Gustavus relied on his word, and promising not to name himself to any while he was absent, some days afterwards saw him leave the house to put his design in execution.

' It was indeed a design, and a black one. Under the specious cloak of a zealous affection for Gustavus, the traitor was contriving his ruin. The hope of making his court to the Danish tyrant, and the expectation of a large reward, made this son of Judas resolve to sacrifice his honour to his ambition, and, for the sake of a few ducats, violate the most sacred laws of hospitality, by betraying his guest In pursuance of that base resolution, he went straight to one of Christiern's officers commanding in the province, and informed him that Gustavus was his prisoner. Having committed this treachery, he had not courage to face his victim ; and telling the Dane how to surprise the prince, who, he said, believed himself to be under the protection of a friend, (shame to manhood, to dare to confess that he could betray such a confidence !) he proposed taking a wider circuit home, while they, apparently unknown to him, rifled it of its treasure. " It will be an easy matter," said he ; " for not even my wife knows that it is Gustavus."

' Accordingly the officer, at the head of a party of well-armed soldiers, marched directly to the lake. The men invested the house, while the leader, abruptly entering, found Pearson's wife, according to the fashion of those days employed in culinary preparations. At some distance from her sat a young man in a rustic garb, lopping off the knots from the broken branch of a tree. The officer went up to her, & told her he came in King Christiern's name to demand the rebel Gustavus who he knew was concealed under her roof. The dauntless woman never changed colour ; she immediately guessed the man whom her husband had introduced as a miner's son, to be the Swedish hero. The door was blocked up by soldiers. In an instant she replied, without once glancing at Gustavus, who sat motionless with surprise, "If you mean the melancholy gentleman my husband has had here these few days, he has just walked out into the wood on the other side of the hill. Some of those soldiers may readily seize him as he has no arms with him."

' The officer did not suspect the eas[illegible]mpicity of her manner ; and ordered part [illegible]f the men to go in quest of him. At that [illegible]nent, suddenly turning her eyes on Gusta[illegible], she flew up to him, and catching the stick [illegible]t of his hand, exclaimed, in an angry voice : [illegible] Unmannerly wretch ! What sit before yo[illegible] betters ? Don't you see the king's officers [illegible] the room ? Get out of my sight, or some o[illegible]hem will give you a drubbing !" As she spo[illegible] she struck him a blow on the back with [illegible] her strength ; and opening a side door, "[illegible]ere, got into the scullery," cried she, " it [illegible] the fittest place for such company !" and [illegible]ving him another knock, she flung the stic[illegible] after him, and shut [illegible] door. " Sure," add[illegible] she, in a great hea[illegible], "never woman was [illegible]gued with such a sort of a slave !"

' The officer begged she would not disturb herself on his account : but she, affecting great reverence for the king, and respect for his representative, prayed him to enter her parlour while she brought some refreshment. The Dane civilly complied ; perhaps, glad enough to get from the side of a shrew ; and she immediately hastened to Gustavus, whom she had bolted in, and by means of a back passage, conducted him in a moment to a *certain little apartment*, which projecting from the side of the house close to th[illegible]k of the lake where the fisher's [illegible] She lowered him [illegible]wn the convenient ap[illegible] in the seat, an[illegible] ing him a direction to [illegible] across t[illegible]ake, committed [illegible]im to Pr[illegible]nce.

MR. COBBETT
IN MAY 1792.

Copy of the Case submitted to the Attorney and Solicitor General upon the conduct of Cobbett, with their Opinion thereupon.

Mr. William Cobbett, late Serjeant Major of the 54th Regiment, on or about the month of January last, exhibited an information, containing several very serious charges, against Captain Richard Powell, and Lieutenants Christopher Seton and John Hall, all of the said 54th Regiment, and undertook to prove the same before a General Court Martial. Several charges of a similar nature were, at the same time, preferred by the said William Cobbett against the Lieutenant-Colonel of the said Regiment, whose death, which took place much about the same time, renders it unnecessary to make further mention of that part of the case.

The said William Cobbett several times attended the Secretary at War, pressing an investigation of his said charges against Captain Powell and Lieutenants Seton and Hall . and from the knowledge he appeared to possess upon the subject, from the situation he had held in the Regiment, and from his earnestness, obtained a certain degree of credit for being able to develope the abuses if such really existed : and the defendants at the same time urging an inquiry for the purpose of proving their innocence, a selection was made of the principal charges so preferred by the said William Cobbett, and his Majesty's warrant was obtained for the trial of those three officers by General Court-Martial.

In consequence thereof a regular official notice was given to the said Wm. Cobbett, that a General Court-Martial would be held for the trial of the said three officers respectively at his instance, and he was called upon to point out such witnesses for whom he judged an official summons would be necessary, in order to his being enabled to substantiate the several charges.

It was at first proposed that the trial should have taken place at or in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, where the said 54th Regiment was then stationed ; as not only the defendants themselves but the principal part of those who might naturally be expected to be called upon as witnesses, were there upon the spot. But an urgent remonstrance and request of the said William Cobbett, supported by arguments which he offered, prevailed for holding the Court martial in London, contrary to the wishes and representations of the defendants.

With this measure the said William Cobbett declared himself perfectly satisfied, and then proposed the names of such witnesses for whom he wished an officicial summons, fifty-two in number : all of whom were summoned or received orders to attend, with the exception of one serjeant of the 54th regiment, who as having been absent from the regiment on leave, it has since appeared did not receive any summons ; and with an exception of about three or four soldiers. who were prevented from giving their attendance by illness, all of them did actually give their attendance on the day of trial, when the Court martial met for the purpose of proceeding upon the trial, and most of whom were called from Portsmouth to London, expressly in obedience to that summons, besides those who were cited as witnesses on the part of the defendants.

Notice was also given to the said William Cobbett of the day appointed for the sitting of the Court Martial, and repeated notice was left for him at his usual place of abode, and where he had by letter expressly desired letters upon this business to be left for him, but which last mentioned notice it has since appeared did not come to his hands, the said William Cobbett having, in the mean time, withdrawn himself and absconded.

Several letters from him to the Judge Advocate General, relative to the business during the period which intervened between the times of the issuing of the warrant, and of his absenting himself, will shew clearly that he had pledged himself to prosecute the charges with effect, and that it was incumbent on the defendants to be prepared to repel the same by every proper means in their power.

On the day which was appointed for the business, a General Court Martial, consisting of seventeen officers of distinct corps, none under the degree of a Field Officer, was purposely convened, and, together with the several persons who had been summoned as witnesses, waited more than hour in expectation of the prosecutor's attending to offer proofs in support of his charges : a messenger was then dispatched to his usual place of abode, where letters had been used to be addressed to him, and where he had particularly described that letters on other business should be left for him ; which messenger returned with intelligence that the said Wm. Cobbett had left his said place of abode two days before, not meaning to reside there any longer, and that he had not since been seen there or heard of.

The trial was thereupon put off until Tuesday following, at ten o'clock, and every means which could be thought of were used, for the purpose of giving notice to [illegible] said Wm. Cobbett, of the trial being deferred until tha[illegible] if he would give his attendance, he would yet have [illegible]pportunity of being heard, and a[illegible] of making good his charg[illegible] but the said William Co[illegible]ett did not then appear [illegible] or has any thing been since heard from him : not [illegible]e of the several persons who had been summoned at his instance, as witnesses, offered a single syllable in support of any one of the articles of charge, although they were distinctly read in the presence of all them ; and it was expressly announced to them that they would be heard : and as many of them were of a subordinate character, they were also assured of every just protection the Court could give them. The defendants were consequently acquitted.

There is every reason to suppose that the accusation was destitute of foundation, and wilfully and maliciously set on foot for the purpose of calumniating the characters of the three officers in question, and of putting them to expence, the accuser not hesitating, in order to obtain this end, to deceive the crown, and make a mockery of public justice.

The opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General is desired, whether under the circumstances above stated, Cobbett can be criminally prosecuted for his conduct; and if he can, what is the most advisable mode of proceeding against him, in order to deter others from the like attempt.

OPINION.

We think that Corbett, unless he could be proved to have conspired with others wilfully and maliciously to prefer these charges, could not be criminally prosecuted. The parties injured by his conduct, which is certainly most highly blameable, might maintain actions upon the case against him.

John Scot
John Mitfo

25th May, 1792.

* * *

COBBET'S POLITICAL REGISTER,

June 17, 1809.

TO THE

Independent People of Hampshire.

The Court-Martial.

Gentlemen,

In a former letter, I spoke to you upon the subject of the *personal attacks*, which the associates in corruption were making upon me; of which attacks I shall now speak to you more fully; because, an exposition of the falshood and malice of our enemies will strongly tend to shew, not only that their cause is bad, but that they know it to be bad, and they have neither fact nor argument to advance in its defence. The truth is this: they see plainly, that, unless they can, by some means or or other, destroy the effect of my publications, those publications will, in time, destroy corruption and public-robbery; that is to say, destroy the meat which they feed upon; and, therefore, it is no wonder, that they are making such efforts to destroy the effect of those publications; and, yet, being quite destitute of the means of meeting me in the field of discussion; being quite unable to make head, to stand one moment, against me there, they have recourse to personal attack just as if any thing that I did twenty years ago could have any connection with what I am now writing upon the subject of Parliamentary Reform; just as if my having acted thus or thus, while I was in the army, could have any connection with what I have now said about the Vote of the 310 upon Mr. Madocks's motion, or about the decision with respect to Castlereagh, Wellesley, and Perceval, compared with the prosecution and sentence of Philip Hamlin. I am accusing *the* associates in corruption of various crimes *against the* people; I am exposing their robberies to the people, and I am proposing the means of preventing such robberies in future. Why do not the corrupt defend themselves, if they can? Is it common for the thief to attack the lawyer who is pleading against him? And, if he were to do it, would that gain him any credit with the jury, or at all tend to save his neck? Of this, one would think, the public robbers must be aware; but, they are so stung; they smart so severely; they are so full of resentment, against all who are not public robbers, that they cannot subdue their passions to the command of reason. Against me, in particular, they entertain such mortal antipathy, that I am sure there is nothing but their cowardice, that witholds them from attempting assassination. In *this county* especially they are desperate. They have (to whichever set, or gang, they belong) here seen all the respectable part of the people turn their backs upon them with disdain, after having, for so many years, been the dupes of one gang or the other; and this (to them) alarming change they ascribe principally to me. No wonder, therefore, that they are not very nice in their attempts to obtain vengeance.

Some of these attempts I noticed in a former Letter, where I spoke of some of the falshoods and misrepresentations they had made use of. I have now to speak of their last attempt; and, having so done; having once more shewn the falshood, the malice, the incomparible baseness of the Associates in Corruption, I will *never again* take up any part of my paper, or the time of my Readers, with answering any thing that shall be published against me *personally*. The vile wretches have now published, at an enormous expence; an expence of not less, perhaps, than *ten thousand pounds*, a thing which they pretend is a true account of a COURT-MARTIAL, in which I was concerned, at the time of my leaving the army, in 1792. Why, Gentlemen, they might, when they were at it, as well as have gone the full length of the enemies of England in America, and published an account of my being *tried for my life and left for my execution*. They might as well have accused me of high-way robbery, house-breaking, or any other offence. There would have been full as much truth in such a charge, as in what they have now published, which is a falshood, from one end to the other, as to what it means to be believed respecting me. It contains, like most other deliberate falshoods, something which is true in words; but then, the meaning is totally perverted by the suppression of all the material parts of the transaction. Suppose you were to say "If selling seats in Parliament be not pu-" nished, it is a shame to hang a poor fellow for house-" breaking." Suppose you were to say this; and I, pretending to give an account of what you had said, were to drop the former part of the sentence, and accuse you of saying, "It is a shame to hang a poor fellow for " house-breaking." This, though true *in words*, would be shamefully false in *meaning*; and yet, even this would not be more base and detestable, than the publication, of which I have spoken above, and which the public robbers are circulating, at such an immense expence, all over the kingdom, and particularly in this county. They have sent hundreds and thousands of copies into Hampshire. All the gentlemen, who signed the last Requisition, have received **them for** nothing. The post-office at Winchester has charged only a penny for their transmission to Twyford, for instance. The robbers, as they have came down from London in their carriages, have brought with the[illegible], which they have tossed out to all whom they met or overtook upon the road. A few days ago, a landau full of *he* and *she* peculators passed through Alton, tossing out these pamphlets as they went. The thing has been put into all the Inns, and all other public places, particularly in Winchester, where it would certainly be put into the churches, if they were places of much resort, for, the Winchester Clergy appear to be perfectly convinced, that the way to prove that their brother, Dr. O'Meara, did nothing that was wrong, is to abuse me; that the way to whitewash the church, is to cover me over with dirt.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of HENRY WISE, Esq. late a Surgeon in the Honorable Company's Service on the Madras Establishment, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to ANDREW BERRY, Esquire; all persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the Estate, are requested forthwith to state their Claims, [illegible] debts, and deliver up the property to said ANDREW BERRY at Madras.

Madras, 2d December, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last will and Testament of ALEXANDER GOODALL, late of Madras, Taylor, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to DANIEL REID and WILLIAM WARWICK two of the Excutors named therein—All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to transmit them to the said Executors, and all persons being indebted to or holding any property belonging thereto are requested to pay their debts and deliver up such property to the said Executors without delay.

Fort St. George, 3d January 1810.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A HANDSOME Curricle, that makes into a Bandy, with a pair of exceeding good Bay Horses, sound and quiet, and which go in single Harness—also a Europe Curricle Harness.

Price 450 Pagodas.

For particulars enquire of BALFOUR and HOGG, or at the Office of this Paper.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A HANDSOME Bay, half-bred-Arab, Horse, near 14 hands high. He goes well in Saddle and has been driven in single and double harness. Price only 125 Pagodas.

For particulars enquire of the Printer of this Paper, or of Messrs. Balfour and Hogg, Auctioneers, Blacktown.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

BRANDY, of an Excellent quality, and superior to most of that now for Sale, may be had of N. LEE, at seven Star Pagodas per dozen, for Ready Money.—A muster will be sent if required.

Madras, *5th January*, 1810.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Balfour and Hogg,

A MAMELUKE Sword taken from a Mameluke Chief in Egypt, by one of His Majesty's Officers.

Price 50 Pagodas.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Balfour and Hogg,

A GRAND

PIANO FORTE,

By Stodart, 1793,

PRICE 100 *PAGODAS.*

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.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Balfour and Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY next, the 11th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

A CAPTAINS

TWO POLE

MARQUEE,

AND

A SUBALTERN'S

TENT.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Balfour and Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY next, the 11th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

Ceylon Jewellery,

CONSISTING OF

BROACHES, Crescents, Pins and Crosses.
Thirty dozen of Ale.
A cask of Europe Salt Beef.
A Keg of Europe Butter.
A quantity of China Fans.
Twenty China Hams.

AND

Twenty Bags of Vooloontho or Green Gram

ALSO

Fourteen Pots of Mango and Guava Jelly.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Balfour & Hogg,

ON THE BEACH,

AT THE BACK OF THE GODOWNS

BELONGING TO

MESSIEURS

Parry and Pugh,

On SATURDAY next, the 13th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST FOUR O'CLOCK,

IN THE AFTERNOON.

THIRTEEN large logs of Mahogany, lately imported. The Mahogany is from St. Domingo, and has remarkable fine grain, admirably calculated for elegant Furniture, it will be sold one log in a lot, for the convenience of Purchasers.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The lots to be paid for and cleared away within ten days, from the day of purchase otherwise they will be put up and resold at the loss and expence of the first purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Balfour and Hogg,

THE FOLLOWING

CHINA GOODS,

COMMISSIONED BY

PARTICULAR INDENT,

They are in high order and may be depended upon, as being good.

VIZ,

EXCELLENT Pearl, Souchong and Hyson Tea, in Cannisters and chests.
Hyson Tea of a remarkable fine flavor in Samal and Rosewood boxes, containing 5—7—and 9 Catties each.
First sort Chin Chew Sugar Candy in whole and half tubs.
Second sort do. do. do:
Oval and Square Lacquer'd Tea Boxes with leaden Cannisters.
White and Brown Nankeen, double and single pieces.
Large Lacquer'd Summer Fans.
Small Sandal Wood Silk and Paper Fans.
Fine richly Carv'd Ivory Fans, (intended as presents for Europe.)
Ghina grass cloth.
Nankeen Umbrellas.
Ladies Tortoise Shell Combs.
Imperial Royal Foolscap and letter Paper.
Rolls of Black Velvet.
Black, White, Green and Yellow Lutestrings.
Yellow and Blue Sattins.
Handsome Check'd Sarsnets for Ladies Dresses.
Blue, White and Green Gauze for Musquito Curtains.
Boglepores of Colours.
Boxes of Artificial Flowers.
Ladies China Shoes.
Fiddle Strings.
Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, Sneakers and Saucers and desert Plates handsomely gilt.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Branson & Mackay,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

IN POPHAM'S BROADWAY,

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 10th Instant,

EUROPE PLATE,

ONE Tea Pot and Stand, Two large Salvers, Six Table, Six Desert and Eleven Tea Spoons.

AFTER WHICH

AN INVOICE

OF

COACH LACE,

CONSISTING OF

Broad and narrow Lace, and Venetian Tape, five Tierces of Irish Beef and Pork, thirty Birds of Paradise, a few Maunds of Vizagapatam Candles, a quantity of Worstead of Colours.

AND

VARIOUS OTHER

ARTICLES.

OLD MADEIRA.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Branson & Mackay,

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th January,

AT

Mr. S. H. GREIG'S

GODOWNS,

BEACH BUILDINGS,

THE FOLLOWING

BEING THE REMAINDER OF

MESSIEURS

Dalrymple and Greig's

LATE STOCK OF

MADEIRA,

VIZ.

EIGHTEEN Pipes of London Market Wine 8 years old.

The retail price of which is Pagodas 275 per pipe but wil be put up at Pagodas 200 per pipe.

Five Pipes of very old London Particular, retail price 350 Pagodas per pipe, will be put up at 250 Pagodas per pipe.

One Pipe of London Particular of great age, will be put up at 350 Pagodas.

The above Wines may be depended upon as genuine and of a superior quality & the Sale to close a concern, offers an opportunity which seldom occurs, to Gentlemen and Families for supplying themselves with Old Madeira either for sending home, or immediate consumption. and BRANSON and MACKAY beg to assure those up the Country who may favor them with orders to purchase any part, that they will be charged *bona fide* at the average rate of the sale, provided a reference for payment accompanies the order to purchase, and BRANSON and MACKAY will dispatch such Wine as they may be directed.

N. B.—The Pipes were filled up on the 28th August last and will be sold as they are.

Madras, *December* 20, 1809.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

This day, TUESDAY, the [illegible]th Instant.

Between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock [illegible] Afternoon.

THIRTY seven large Raj[illegible]undry teak Beams, lying out of the Black town wall near the North gate.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The lots to be paid for and taken away within three days from the day of sale, in default of which they will be put up and resold at the risk and expence of the first purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1810.

(Continued from the fourth Page.)

Now, then, *what is this publication*, upon which the fool-knaves rely for the demolition of my character? It consists of certain documents, relating to the aforementioned Court-Martial, and, as I shall show you by-and-by, these documents, as they stand in this publication, present to the Reader a tissue of the vilest falshoods. But, first I must give something of a history of the Court-Martial itself——Late in the year 1791, I returned to England with my regiment, which landed at Portsmouth in the month of November. Very soon after that, I, being then the Serjeant Major of the Regiment, asked for my discharge, which, after many efforts, on the part of the commanding officer, Major Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and of General Frederick, the Colonel of the regiment, to prevail on me to remain (upon it promise of being specially recommended to the king, as worthy of [illegible] immediately promoted to the rank of Ensign) was obtained in the following words;

“By the right hon. major lord Edward Fitzgerald, commanding his Majesty's 54th Regiment of Foot, whereof lieut. gen. Frederick is colonel.——These are to certify, that the bearer hereof, WILLIAM COBBETT, Serjeant Major in the aforesaid regiment, has served honestly and faithfully for the space of eight years, nearly seven of which he has been a non-commissioned officer, and of that time he has been five years Serjeant Major to the regiment; but having very earnestly applied for his discharge, he, in consideration of his good behaviour, and the services he has rendered the regiment, is hereby discharged.—Given under my hand and the seal of the regiment at Portsmouth, this 19th day of December, 1791.

“EDWARD FITZGERALD.”

“Portsmouth, 19th Dec. 1791.—Serjeant Major Cobbett having most pressingly applied for his discharge, at major lord Edward Fitzgerald's request, general Frederick has granted it. General Frederick has ordered major lord Edward Fitzgerald to return the Serjeant Major thanks for his behaviour and conduct during the time of his being in the regiment, and major lord Edward adds his most hearty thanks to those of the General.”

The object of my thus quitting the army, to which I was perhaps, more attached than any man that ever lived in the world; was, to bring certain officers to justice for having, in various ways, *wronged both the public and the soldier*. With this object in view, I went strait to London, the moment I had obtained my liberty and secured my *personal safety*, which, as you will readily conceive, would not have been the case if I had not first got my discharge.——I must here go back a little, and give an account of the measures, which, while in the regiment, I had taken, preparatory to this prosecution; and, in order to give the reader a full view of all the circumstances; in order that he may be able to form a just opinion of what I was in the army, I will give him a short account of my progress.—I enlisted at Chatham in 1784; I joined the regiment, in Nova Scotia, in 1785; I was almost immediately made a Corporal; in a few months afterwards I was made a Serjeant; and, at the end of about a year and a half, I was made the Serjeant Major.——While I was a Corporal I was made *clerk* to the regiment. In a very short time, the whole of the business, in that way, fell into my hands; and, at the end of about a year, neither adjutant, pay-master, or quarter-master, could move an inch without my assistance. The *military* part of the regiment's affairs fell under my care in like manner. About this time, the new *discipline*, as it was called; that is to say, the mode of handling the musket, and of marching, &c. called “*Dundas's System*,” was sent out to us, in little books, which were to be studied by the officers of each regiment, and the rules of which were to be immediately conformed to.——Though any old woman might have written such a book; though it was excessively foolish, from beginning to end; still, it was to be complied with; it ordered and commanded a *total change*, and this change was to be completed before the next annual review took place.——To make this change was left to me, who was not then twenty years of age, while not a single officer in the regiment paid the least attention to the matter; so, that when the time came for the annual review; I, then a *corporal*, had to give lectures of instruction to the officers themselves, the colonel not excepted; and, for several of them, if not for all of them, I had to make out, upon large cards, which they bought for the purpose, little plans of the position of the regiment, together with lists of the words of command, which they had to give in the field.——Is it any wonder, that we experience *defeats?* There was I, at the review, upon the flank of the Grenadier Company, with my worsted shoulderknot, and my great, high, coarse, hairy cap; confounded in the ranks amongst other men, while those who were commanding me to move my hands or my feet, thus or thus, were in fact, uttering words, which I had taught them; and were, in every thing excepting mere authority, my inferiors; and ought to have been commanded by me.—It was impossible for reflections of this sort not to intrude themselves; and, as I advanced in experience, I felt less and less respect for those, whom I was compelled to obey. One suffers injustice from men, of great endowments of mind, with much less of heartburning than from men, whom one cannot help despising; and, if my officers had been men of manifest superiority of mind, I should, perhaps, not have so soon conceived the project of bringing them, or some of them, at least, to shame and punishment for the divers flagrant breaches of the law, committed by them, and for their manifold, their endless, wrongs against the soldiers and against the public.——This project was conceived so early as the year 1787, when an affair happened, that first gave me a full insight into regimental justice. It was shortly this; that the Quarter Master, who had the issuing of the men's provisions to them, *kept about a fourth part of it to himself*. This, the old serjents told me, had been the case *for many years;* and they were quite astonished and terrified at the idea of my complaining of it. This I did, however; but, the reception I met with convinced me, that I must never make another complaint, 'till I got safe to England, and safe out of the reach of that most curious of courts, a *Court Martial*.——From this time forward, I began to collect materials for an exposure, upon my return to England. I had ample opportunities for this, being the keeper of all the books, of every sort, in the regiment, and knowing the whole of its affairs better then any other man. But the winter previous to our return to England, I thought [illegible] necessary to make extracts from books, lest the books themselves should be destroyed. And, here begins the history of the famous *Court Martial*. In order to be able [illegible] *prove* that these extracts were correct, it was necessary that I should have [illegible] their being *true copies*. This was a very ticklish point. One foolish step here, would have sent me down to the ranks with a pair of bloody shoulders. Yet, it was necessary to have the witness. I hesitated many months. At one time, I had given the thing up. I dreamt twenty times, I dare say, of my papers being discovered, and of my being tried and flogged half to death. At last, however, some fresh act of injustice towards us made me set all danger at defiance. [illegible] opened my project to a corporal, whose name was *William Bestland*, who wrote in the office under me, who was a very honest fellow, who was very much bound to me, for my kindness to him, and who was, with the sole exception of myself, the only sober man in the *whole regiment*.——To work we went, and during a long winter, while the rest were boozing and snoring, we gutted no small p[illegible] of the regimental books, rolls, and other documents. Our way was this: to take a copy, sign it with our names, and clap the regimental seal [illegible] that we might be able to swear to it, when produced in court.——All these papers were put into a little box, which I myself had made for the purpose. When we came to Portsmouth, there was a talk of searching all the boxes, &c. which gave us great alarm; and induced us to take out all the papers, put them in a bag, and trust them to a custom-house officer, who conveyed them on shore, to his own house, whence I removed them in a few days after.

Thus prepared, I went to London, and, on the 14th of January, 1792, I wrote to the then Secretary at War, Sir George Yonge, stating my situation, my business with him, and my intentions; enclosing him a letter or petition, from myself to the king, stating the substance of all the complaints I had to make; and which letter I requested Sir George Yonge to lay before the king.——I waited from the 14th to the 24th of January, without receiving any answer at all, and then all I heard was, that he wished to see me at the war-office. At the war-office I was shown into an anti-chamber amongst numerous anxious-looking men, who, every time the door, which led to the great man, was opened, turned their eyes that way with a motion as regular and as uniform as if they had been drilled to it. These people eyed me from head to foot, and I never shall forget their look, when they saw, that I was admitted into Paradise without being detained a single minute in Purgatory.——Sir George Yonge *heard my story;* and that was apparently all he wanted of me. I was to hear from him again in *a day or two*; and after waiting for *fifteen days*, without hearing from him, or any one else, upon the subject, I wrote to him again, reminding him, that I had, from the first, told him, that I had no *other business in London;* that my stock of *money was necessarily scanty*; and, that to *detain me in London was to ruin me*. Indeed, I had, in the whole world, but about 200 guineas, which was a great deal for a person in my situation to have saved. Every week in London, especially as, by way of episode, I had now *married*, took at least, a couple of guineas from my stock. I, therefore, began to be very impatient, and, indeed, to be suspicious, that military justice in England was pretty nearly a kin to military justice in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.——The letter I now wrote was dated on the 10th of February, to which I got an answer on the 15th, though the answer might have been written in a moment.——I was, in this answer, informed, that it was the intention to try the accused upon *only part of the charges*, which I had preferred: and, from a new modeled list of charges, sent me by the Judge Advocate, on the 23d of February, it appeared, that, even of those charges that were suffered to remain, *the parts the most material were omitted*. But, this was not all. I had all along insisted, that, unless the Court Martial were held in *London*, I could not think of appearing at it; because, if held in a garrisoned place like Portsmouth, the thing must be a mere mockery. In spite of this, however, the Judge Advocate's letter of the 23d of February informed me, that the Court was to be held at Portsmouth, or Hilsea. I remonstrated against this, and demanded that my remonstrance should be laid before the king, which, on the 29th the Judge Advocate promised should be done by himself; but, on the 5th of March, the Judge Advocate informed me, that he had laid my remonstrance before . . . . . *whom*, think you? Not *the king*, but the *accused parties:* who, of course, thought the court ought to assemble at Portsmouth or Hilsea, and, doubtless for the very reasons that led me to object to its being held there

Plainly seeing what was going forward, I, on the 7th of March, made, *in a letter to Mr. Pitt*, a representation of the whole case, giving him a history of the obstacles I had met with, which letter concluded thus: “I have now, Sir, done all a man can do in such a case. I have proceeded regularly, and, I may add, respectfuly, from first to last: if I am allowed to serve my country by prosecuting men, who have injured it, I shall do it: if I am thwarted and pressed down by those, whose office it is to assist and support me, I I cannot do it: in either case, I shall be satisfied with having done my duty, and shall leave the world to make a comparison between me and the men whom I have accused.”——This letter (which, by-the-by, the public robbers have not published) had the effect of changing the place of the Court-martial, which waa now to be held in London; but, as to my other great ground of complaint, the leaving of the *regimental books unsecured*, it had no effect at all: and, it will be recollected, that, without those books, there could be, as to most of the weighty charges, no proof produced, without bringing forward CORPORAL BESTLAND, and the danger of doing that will be presently seen.——But, now, mark well as to these books; as to this great source of that sort of evidence, which was not to be brow-beaten, or stifled by the dangers of the lash. Mark well, these facts, and from them judge of what I had to expect in the way of justice.——On the *22nd of January*, I wrote to Sir George Yonge for the express purpose of having the books secured; that is to say, taken out of the hands, and put out of the reach, of the parties accused. On the *24th of Januaqy*, he told me, that HE HAD *taken care to give directions to have these documents secured*. On the *18th of February*, in answer to a letter. in which I (upon information received from the regiment) complained of the documents not having been secured, he wrote to me, and I have now the letter before me, signed with his own hand, that he would write to the Colonel of the Regiment about the books, &c. “Although,” says he, “I cannot doubt but that the “Regimental books *have been* properly secured” This was [illegible] the *18th of February*, mind; and, how it appears, [illegible] documents, which the public-robbers have put forth, t[illegible] the first time any order for securing the books was given, was on the 15*th of March*, though the Secretary [illegible] me he had done it on the *24th of January*, and repeated his assertion in writing, on the *18th of February*. There is quite enough in this fact alone to shew the public what sort of a chance I stood of obtaining justice.

Without these written documents nothing of importance could be proved, unless the non-commissioned officers and men of the Regiment should happen to get the better of their dread of the lash; and even then, they could only speak from memory. All, therefore, depended upon those written documents, as to the principal charges. Therefore, as the Court-martial was to assemble on the 24th of March, I went down to Portsmouth on the 20th, in order to know for certain what was become of the books; and, I found, as, indeed, I suspected was the case, that they had *never been secured at all*; that they had been left in the hands of the accused, from the 14th of January to the very hour of trial; and that, in short, [illegible] request as to this point, the posit[illegible] [illegible]dition as to this m[illegible] important matter, had been [illegible]ly disregarded.—There remained, then, nothing [illegible] upon [illegible] *safety* but our extracts [illegible] *Bestland*, the corporal, who [illegible] them [illegible] me; and this I had solemnly engaged with him [illegible] to have recourse to, unless he was first out of the army; that is to say, out of the reach of the vindictive and bloody lash. He was a very little fellow not more than about five feet high: and had been set down to be discharged when he went to England; but, there was a suspicion of his connection with me, and, therefore, they resolved to keep him. It would have been cruel, and even perfidious, to have brought him forward under such circumstances; and, as there was no chance of doing any thing without him, I resolved not to appear at the Court-martial, unless the *discharge* of Bestland was first granted. Accordingly, on the 20th of March, I wrote, from Fratton, a village near Portsmouth, to the Judge Advocate, stating over again all the obstacles that had been thrown in my way, complaining particularly that the books and documents had been left in possession of the accused, contrary to my urgent request and to the positive assurances of the Secretary at War, and concluding by demanding the discharge of a man, whom I should name, as the only condition upon which I would attend the Court-martial. I requested him to send me an answer by the next day, at night, at my former lodging; and told him. that unless such answer was received, he and those to whom my repeated applications had been made, might do what they pleased with their Court-martial; for, that I confidently trusted, that a few days would place me beyond the scope of their power.——No answer came' and, as I had learned, in the mean-while, that there was a design to prosecute me for *sedition*. that was an additional motive to be quick in my movements. As I was going down to Portsmouth, I met several of the serjeants coming up. together with the music master; and, as they had none of them been in America, I wondered what they could be going to London for; but, upon my return, I was told by a *Capt. Lane*, who had been in the regiment, that they had been brought up to swear, that, at an entertainment given to them by me before my departure from the regiment, I had drunk “*the destruction of the House of Brunswick*.” This was false; but, I knew that that was no reason why it should not be *sworn* by such persons and in such a case. I had talked pretty freely, upon the occasion alluded to; but I had neither said, nor thought any thing against the king, and, as to the *House of Brunswick*, I hardly knew what it meant. My head was filled with the corruptions and the baseness in the army. I knew nothing at all about politics. Nor would any threat of this sort have induced me to get out of the way for a moment; though it certainly would, if I had known my danger; for glorious “Jacobinical” times were just then beginning. Of this, however, I knew nothing at all. I did not know what *the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act* meant. When you have a mind to do a thing, every trifle is an additional motive. Lane, who had enlisted me, and who had always shown great kindness towards me, told me they would send me to Botany Bay; and, I now verily believe, that, if I had remained, I should have furnished a pretty good example to those, who wished to correct military abuses. I did not however, leave England from this motive. I could not obtain a chance of success, without exposing the back of my poor faithfull friend Bestland, which had I not pledged myself not to do, I would not have done. It was useless to appear, unless I could have tolerable fair play; and besides, it seemed better to leave the whole set to do as they pleased, than to be made a mortified witness of what it was quite evident they had resolved to do.

Such is the *true* history of this affair, which, had the public robbers given it as it stood, unmutilated, not a word should I ever have published by way of defence, or explanation. At the time when I was writing against Pitt and Melvelle, the Robbers then talked of *exposing* me with the account of this transaction, which I never wished, nor had any reason to wish, to keep a secret, & which I then called upon them to make known to the world. “There is,” said I, “nothing that I should like better than your “publishing the *whole* of the documents relating “to that affair. You have not only my free “leave to do it; but my request to do it;——They knew better. They knew, that, with whomsoever should read *all* those documents, I could not fail to rise in esteem; because they proved me to have been, in all times of my life, an enemy to public robbers, whether on a great or a small scale:——Mark what these robbers have now done. The intelligent reader will easily find out, who the Robbers are; and I beg him to mark how they have acted in this instance. ——Of TWENTY SEVEN Letters, written by me, these miscreants have published FIVE, and those of the least importance. My petition, in the form of a letter to *the King;* my letter *to Mr. Pitt*, as long as one half of all the rest; my *last letter to the Judge Advocate;* all my letters to *the Secretary at War;* all the *Charges* occupy the space of several pages: all these are *suppressed*, and with them, all the grounds and motives of my coming forward; all the remonstrances that I made against the discouragement I met with; all the *conditions*, upon which I pledged myself to prove guilt, and, finally, all the reasons which I gave for not appearing, when those conditions had been violated.——This is the way, is it, that these public robbers make use of documents, which are committed to their hands? This is their “honorable” conduct, is it? And these are the publications, are they, that the Clergy at Winchester circulate gratis?——When I first saw the affair of the Court Martial advertised, I was at the house of a friend, and upon his showing me the advertisement, I said, now, if the rascals do but publish “*all* my letters, what honor they will do me!” They took care not to do that. They dared not [illegible] that: the facts and the sentiments therein contain[illegible] would be found to cut too close: and, besides, those letters, if all published complete, would do me so much honor; the reader of them would, at every sentence, exclaim: “here were the same mind and the same principles, that “that we find in him at the present day.”——They are not, I am fully persuaded, in any country, such *mean* and *dirty* wretches as our public robbers. Buonaparte has nothing in his dominions that is not manly and dignified, compared to our gang. He may have people, who would lend a man a sly blow in the dark, if they found him too hard for them with his pen; but, I do not think, that there is, in all Europe, not even amongst the Sicilians or Portuguese, a set of creatures so mean and despicable in their spite as our public-robbers; a set of “tame cheaters;” the poison of asps is under their lips, but they want the courage even of a [illegible]——One would wonder where they would find the assurance *to face* me, or to face the [illegible] after having suppressed these *twenty-two letters*.——The truth is, they dare not face me, or any body [illegible] they dare look no[illegible] of the public in the face. [illegible] from [illegible] No[illegible] of them dare put his [illegible] publication, [illegible] which I have been remark[illegible]. They are conscious of their villainous deeds: they feel, even now, the dread of that punishment, which their manifold robberies so richly merit; they feel that they are not safe while my pen is in action. This inspires them with deadly hatred; and that hatred urges them on to that mixture of malignity and folly visible in this their last production.

The object of the Pamphlet, which the public-robbers have so industriously circulated, is [illegible] have it believed, that I brought a *false* accusation again[illegible] the parties; that I knew it to be false, and that, when the hour of trial came, I *skulked* away. But, what sense would there have been in such a proceeding? [illegible]hat motive could I have had for doing a thing so ve[illegible] silly? Can it be believed, that I would have put myself to the expense of a two or three months living in London, when my circumstances so loudly called me away, and that I would have taken the pains to write twenty-seven letters, and to dance attendance as many times at the Horse-Guards? Can it be believed, that I, who was capable of writing these letters, and who was so well acquainted with the law as well as the facts of the case? Can it be believed, that I should have put myself to all this trouble and expence, merely for the purpose of bringing a parcel of officers and soldiers to London and making fools of them?——Besides, if this had been the case, how comes it, that I have remained in England now, *for nine years*, and have never been called upon by any of the accused parties to unsay, what I said to them in 1792. True, it is now so long as *seventeen* years since the charges were preferred; but, it was only *eight* years, when I returned to England. If, therefore, either the *parties* or the *government* had any reason to complain of me, why did they not do it immediately upon my return? They knew very well where I was. They could not help knowing it. Nay, they knew very well where I was and all about me *while I was in America*, where I published an account of my having been the Serjeant Major of the 54th Regt. and of my having left it in such a year. The pamphlet, in which this was stated, was published in England, in 1796, only *four* years after the Court-martial was held; it was published, too, at the express desire of Mr. Canning, who was then an under Secretary of State in Pitt's ministry. This being the case, would not the parties, if they really felt themselves *wronged* by me; if they had really wished to be confronted with me; would not they, even while I was in America, have found the means of charging me with having made a false accusation against them? Would they, under such circumstances have suffered me to rest in quiet. And the *government* too, who in the Case drawn up for the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, said I had *deceived the crown;* the government, who appeared to be so angry with me for having made a “*mockery* of justice;” how came the government not to call upon me, when, *nine years* ago, I returned to England? They all talk very big when they found me safe gone; but, none of them thought proper to challenge me to the proof when I came back. The history of the transaction, drawn up to be laid before the then Attorney and Solicitor General, was *false*. It kept out of sight the circumstance of *three fourths of my Charges having been suppressed*, and the still more important circumstance of *the regimental books and papers not hrving been secured*, according to my desire, so often and so earnestly expressed. If these facts had been related to Sir John Scott and Sir John Mitford; if they had all my twenty seven letters before them, their opinion would have been very different from what it was. They would indeed, have seen; that it was those, who had thrown obstacles in my way, who had been “guilty of deceiving the crown and making a mockery “of jusitce.” But, at any rate, if the parties had really thought they had grounds of actions against me, how came they not *to bring those actions*, when I returded to England, nine years ago; especially as it would have afforded them so charming an opportunity of vindicating their own charreter, and fixing an everlasting stigma upon that of their accuser, whom they must necessarily hate, and of course, wish to expose and to punish? How came they not to bring those actions? How came both they and the government to remain so quiet?——The fact is, they *all* knew my charges to be true; they were all glad that the matter was got over so quietly; they had not the smallest desire to stir the coals again; and, it is that state of desperation, in which the public robbers now are, that has induced them to resort to this old transaction, in the hope of framing a charge against me, which, owing to the long lapse of time, I should find it difficult completely to refute.

These robbers, partiularly those of them who curse the county of Hants with their presence or interference, endeavour to represent me as a low person; a person of no consequence; a person by whom the county ought to be ashamed to be *led*——In the first place, I have not the presumption to wish *to lead* the county, though I have a very strong desire to assist in asserting its honour and independence; to assist in rescuing its property from the fangs of public-robbers, and its people from the intolerable disgrace of being the tools of a set of tax-gatherers and political priests.—In the next place, as to being a *low* person, I never, in point of *birth*, pretend to be a *high* one; I never put on any airs; I never attempt to dictate at any public-meeting; I never shun any man on account of his poverty, or low rank in life; I am not a seeker after the nobility and those who call themselves great men. Therefore, any reproach of this sort does not apply to me——but, as to being *low* in point of *character*, or in point of *we*[illegible]*ic man*, I am persuaded, that there are very few persons, who will not laugh at the [illegible]ea, especially when endeavoured to be inculcated by those very robbers, whom, it is notorious, I make tremble for their cheese, and who are more afraid of me than ever rat was afraid of a terrier.——I am, and always have been, for paying respect to rank and title, even to mere *birth*, unaccompanied with any other consideration; because such distinction in society appears to me to be productive of many good effects, which I deed not now dwell upon. But; I think there can be no question, that great endowments of the mind, without any of the circumstances of time or family, must if properly used, be considered as giving the possessor an elevated place in society. Why are Clergymen, Medical men, and Lawyers, considered as *gentlemen?* Not because they are persons of high birth; for many of them, and especially the Clergy, are bred at charity schools; but, because their profession argues them to possess considerable mental endowments. In short, as it is *mind* alone which raises man above the brutes and gives him the command of them; so it is superiority of mind that raises one man above another, and gives him, *in* one way or another, more or less of command over him.——Therefore, when the Poulters and the parson Woodcocks and the Mr. Portals cry out, "what a shame is is for "the County to be led by Cobbett," the county has only to ask, whether I appear to have more or less *mind* than [illegible] and the parson Woodcocks and the M[illegible] This is the only question; not whether I [illegible] or less of *land*; but wh[illegible] have more or less [illegible]*d*; and [illegible], whether I have more or less of *truth* on my side, than they have on theirs. These are the questions for the county to ask; and, if it were disposed to put one more question, it might be this: which has most merit; which has shewn the greatest capacity; which is, on account of his acquirements, whether of mind or of property, entitled to the greatest respect, Mr. Poulter, who owes all he possesses to the luck of a Bishop for a brother-in law; or, Mr Cobbett, who owes all he possesses to his own talents and industry?

But, Gentlemen, this attempt to present me a *low* and *insignificant* person, besides the folly of it, is an instance of *hypocrisy* well worthy of notice. There is scarcely a man amongst those who now appear to be united together for the purpose of *decrying* me, who has not, upon some occasion or other, paid his court to me, sought my acquaintance, asked of me something or other, either for himself or for some relation or friend. I was told, a few weeks ago, that Dent, a member of parliament should say, that he wondered the *gentlemen* in Hampshire did not *put me down*. Why, this DENT is one of the scores of such men, whom I have shut my door against. He wanted to introduce himself to me, while I lived in Duke Street, Westminister, which I absolutely would not permit him to do. He called several times, and sent me up very respectful messages, 'till at last, the servant had orders to tell him, that I would not see him. I did not like DENT, and I would not be acquainted with him. I have mentioned him in particular here, because I recollect, that Mr. Windham was in my study one of the times when he sent up his card; and yet this man has now the assurance to talk of me as a *low* person: who ought to have nothing to say in a county!——I do not like to say so much of myself; but, to do it this once appears due to the *cause*, if not *to myself*. And, I think, I may venture to say, that *the lives* of very few men have been marked *with stronger* proofs of merit of every sort. In my Regiment I was every thing: the whole corps was under my controul: I rendered services, not only in the Regiment, but in the provinces where we were stationed, such as no one but myself would have thought of. I remember a set of *commissioners* being sent out from England, a part of whose business it was to make a statement and report of the population, &c. &c. of the province. They lived about our quarters for some time; they had some jovial carousings with our officers; but; *it was I* who made out their statement, and *drew up their report* to be sent home to the king; for which, by-the-bye, they never gave me even their thanks. This statement, which, as was the case with every thing that I meddled with, was done in so clear, correct, and, in point of penmanship, so beautiful a manner, that, I have been told, the Duke of Kent, when he afterwards became Commander in Chief in those provinces, had it copied; and took away the original as a curiosity. This was the way in which I did every thing. I was of course, very much envied and hated by the weak and the wicked, and as was natural to expect, I did not, amongst people, whom, though my superiors in rank, I could not help despising, bear myself with much moderation. From nineteen to twenty-seven is not much of an age for moderation, especially with those, who must necessarily despise all around them. But, the fame of my services and talents ran through the whole country. Every good man respected me. I was invited to visit people in all parts of the provinces. While we lay at Fredericton in New Brunswick, I had the settling, or rather the preventing, of eight or nine law-suits. I had the affairs of a whole Regiment to attend to; all its accounts, its parades, its guards, its every thing. I found, however, time for studying English and French grammar; I learnt geometry and fortification; I built a barrack for four hundred men, without the aid of either draughtsman, carpenter, or bricklayer, the soldiers under me cut down the timber and dug the stones, and I was the architect; I went through a tract of woods, of above a hundred miles, where no man had ever ventured before to go alone; and this I did for the purpose of puttting a stop to desertion, by showing the regiment that I *miself* was able to follow the fugitives, and, accordingly, after that we had no more desertion to the United States. With all these occupations (of which I mention only a few particulars that occur to me at the moment) I found time for skaiting, fishing, shooting, and all the other sports of the country, of which, when I left it, I had seen, and knew, more than any other man. There is some little difference, I think, between such a man as I and such a man as Mr. Poulter! I might, surely, say to him as Voltaire said to the monk: "Yes, yes, "no doubt, you are *a man*, as well as I; but, my "friend, there are *two sorts* of men."——Why, I *always* had weight and power. Wherever I was I was a *leader*, and, would it not be a base abandonment of the claims which nature and habit have given me, to pretend that I am nothing more than such a man, for instance, as parson Woodcock, whose mental endowments are discovered in his turning off those of his tradesmen, who signed the Requisition for a county meeting to thank Mr. Wardle!

I cannot help again reverting to this newlythought of-scheme of respresenting me as a *low* and *insignificant* person——As a proof of the etimation, in which I was held, while in the army, I will mention, that, about four years ago, General Carleton, brother of the late Lord Dorchester, and now Lord Dorchester himself I believe, *came to my house to see me*, & to remind me, that he had the pleasure of knowing me in New Brunswick. He was Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, while my re[illegible] stationed there. He was our reviewing General, and he knew me, my character and services, well. He had, however, never known me in any other capacity than that of Serjeant-Majo ; and *Generals* are not much in the habit of going to s : Serjeants Major, unless they be after my return from America the *last time* after the affair of the Court Martial of course; and of that affair he must have been well acquainted with all the circumstances, seeing that his own name, as a reviewing general, who had been imposed upon by a false return, was mentioned in one of the charges. His visit to me was a pretty good proof, that he had perceived nothing dishonourable in some things very particular about them. This gentleman had been Governor, upon the very spot where I was with my regiment for four years; and, his visit to me, in England, was, it will be observed, my conduct.—But this is altogether the foolishest charge that even the robbers ever invented.—Why, on my return from America, having stopped at Halifax in Nova Scotia: the Duke of Kent who requested to see me, talked to me about my regiment and about all its affairs. He must have known all about the Court Martial. Mr Windham and Mr. Yorke have been, since my return, and the former was before *Secretary at War*, they had the whole history in their office: & yet nobody in the country has ever *spoken*, & I believe, *thought* better of me, than Mr. Windham and Mr. Yorke have. I remember, that in dining with Mr. Pitt, at Mr. Windham's in August 1800, the former asked me about *Lord Edward Fitzger*[illegible]. We talked about him a good deal. I gave the company present (of w[illegible] *Canning* was one) an account of his conduct while at the regiment: I spoke in very high terms of his zeal for the service, and I told Mr. Pitt, th[illegible] Lord Edward was the only sober and the only *honest* officer, I had ever known in the army. I did this for the express purpose of leading him on to talk about the Court Martial; but, it was avoided In fact, they all well knew that what I had complained of was true, and that I had been baffled in my attempts to obtain justice, only because I had neither money nor friends. The same is known to those, who are now publishing and circulating this false account of that transaction; but, what they have in view, is not truth; it is, in short, to preserve their plunder, which they think is in imminent danger, unless they can destroy my credit with the public.

They naturally hate me. They have abundant reason so to do; but, of late, their hatred must have received fresh supplies. Many of the gentlemen connected with the press have dealt the robbers some deadly blows; but, from the nature of my publication; from my being able to devote the *whole* of my pages to the thing, I have certainly hit them harder than any body else, and the measure of their hatred is accordingly. It is true, that one would imagine, that nobody could be so foolish as not to see, that, when detected in such shameful garbling as to suppress 22 out of 27 documents, and especially to suppress *every* document, upon which the real merits of the case turned; one would imagine, that even the Poulters would have been able to tell the compilers, that a publication like this must defeat its own purpose, and that, in the end, in place of injuring me, it must do me a great deal of good. But, the truth is, that in such circumstances, men's minds are shut against all reasoning. Detected in their robberies, they jump from the roof. They break their necks on the pavement, in order to save them from the halter.

The purpose, at present, of all the public-robbers, of every description, is to prevent the success of our endeavours to bring about *a Reform in the House of Commons*; for, unless they can effect that; unless they can prevent such a Reform taking place, they must experience such a change as will compel them to *earn their livings honestly*, or live *upon their own means;* and, this is what they appear resolved not to do, if they can avoid it. Mr. Wardle has pledged himself to prove, that a Reform in the House of Commons *would render the Income Tax unnecessary*; and I, who have considered every part of the subject with great attention, and who am acquainted with every branch of revenue as well as of expenditure, am not only convinced, that this saving could and would be made; but, that *a much greater* saving would be made, and without any injury whatever to any part of the public service, while it must be manifest, that such saving would prevent, in a considerable degree, the further depreciaton in the value of funded property. All this the whole gang of public-robbers deny, flatly deny. Here then, is a great question to be decided; and, as I have taken a leading part in the discussion, the robbers, as to a desperate remedy, have been driven to personal attacks upon me. For the sake of the *cause*, therefore, it became necessary for me to show how base, how detestable, are the conduct and the evident motives of our enemies. Those who publish these things against me, know well how false they are; but, it is when they affect to consider me as a *low* and *insignificant* person; it is then that they are the greatest hypocrites. I could mention, if I were to take a day or two to consider, a thousand instances, in which persons, who are *enemies to Parliamentary Reform*, and who are considered as *great men*, have availed themselves of my support. But, there is one instance, which now occurs to me, and which, under the present circumstances, I canot refrain from stating.—Each of you, Gentlemen, will probably recollect, that, much about this time of the year, six years ago; That is to say in the summer of 1808, at a time when there was a general fear of *invasion*, a publication was issued *by the government*, was sent to allthe parishes, was distributed in the churches, and was read from the several pulpits. This paper was entitled: "IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE PEOPLE OF "THIS KINGDOM:" It was in the newspapers attributed to Lord Hawkesbury, afterwards to Dr. Horsley, Dr. Rennell, and other learned and eloquent men; but the real author of it was *myself*. I wrote it; offered it to Mr. Addington, through Mr. Yorke; he accepted of it, in which he showed his sense of duty to be above party pique; and, it was published and distributed at the expence of several thousands of pounds. Now, though the Rev. Messrs. Poulter and Woodcock, may be ready to bite their tongues upon reflecting, that they once read, even from the pulpit, a production of mine, that will not do away the fact.——They would fain represent me as a *low* and *insignificant* person; but, let them efface, if they can, the fact, that a production of mine, when its author was uuknown, was, by the periodical publications of the day; aye, by that *Morning Post* and that *Courier*, which now abuse me, ascribed to *Dr. Horsley* first, and then to *Dr. Rennell;* and, that this publication was sent to every parish throughout the Kingdom, *under government authority* and at the *public expence*. When Mr. Poulter, or Mr. Woodcock, or Mr. Portal, or any of those, who attempt to lower me in the estimation of the people of this country; when any of them shall have produced any thing to be so honoured as this production of mine, and shall have refused, as I did, to take any compensation for it; when they shall have given such irrefragable proofs of ability, public-spirit, and disinterestedness, then let them pretend to place themselves upon an equal footing with me; but not before; 'till then, let them keep their due, that is to say, an inferior place. In every way in which we can be compared, except as to mere money, I am *their superior*; and that, you may be assured, Gentlemen, I will not, if they persevere in their opposition to our laudable undertaking, and if I have my life and health, fail to make them *feel*.——I have, in spite of all provocation, abstained from stating this anecdote to the public, for *six years;* nor should I have mentioned it now on my own account; but, seeing that the *cause* is to be attacked through *me*, it is necessary for me to take care to guard the channel. The cause of Reform has been, and studiously is, identified with my reputation, therefore, it is necessary for me to show that those are the vilest of hypocrites and calumniators, who attack that reputation. The *King*, I was well informed, expressed the highest approbation of the work I have been speaking of. He was not, I dare say, told who was the author, nor was it necessary that he should be; for I wanted nothing of him by way of reward, no not even a "*thank you*." But, I must confess, that, *now* I do think, the King owes, me something; and thus, I humbly conceive, he ought to pay me: He ought, I think, to order his ministers to cause this Letter to be circulated, in the same way that the little Pamphlet was; or, which I should prefer, to order them to circulate, in that manner, my next Letter upon the subject of *Parliamentary Reform*. The little Pamphlet did, I verily believe, produce more effect, in this country, than had been produced by all other publications put together for years before. There are about eleven thousand Clergymen in England and Wales, and my real belief is, that all of them together, in the whole of the preceding eleven years, had not, whether by writing or preaching, moved the people so much as I moved them in one single week I trust, therefore, that His Majesty will be pleased to give his sanction to the circulating of one of my Letters. I should, I think, prefer the next Letter upon Parliamentary Reform. I will certainly make the application, in a proper way; and, if the King follows his own opinion, he will, I am certain, grant my request.

I have now, Gentlemen, to apologize for the length of this Letter. I could not curtail it, without leaving out something material; and yet, I am aware, that it may be thought more, than any man, under my circumstances, ought to say of himself. Had it not been for the *public* cause, not a word should any of these vile attacks have drawn from me. What I have done seemed to be due to my *friends*, private as well as political; because, those who would be silent to my face, would not scruple to taunt them. I must, however, express my earnest hope, that no friend of mine will, *in future*, expect of me, that I waste any part of my time or paper in the answering of personal attacks. At any rate, I am resolved not to do it; unless by barely stating, in a short sentence, that such or such a thing is *true*, or is *false*. There will be thousands of lies against me; but that is what I have to expect; and, really, the good opinion is worth but little of that man, who can lend an ear to the assertion of wretches, who, in pretending to give a true history of a transaction, could suppress twenty-two documents out of twenty-seven, and insert only such as tended to throw no light at all upon the merits of the case. After this instance of falshood, baseness, meanness, and dirtiness, on the part of my assailants, no one can think it necessary for me to answer any of their future attacks, except by a mere affirmation or negation; such, therefore, is all the answer, they shall, in future, receive.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your friend,
Botley, 14*th June*, 1809. WM. COBBETT.

THE COURIER,—JUNE 22, 1809.

ANTI-SCOUNDREL'S THIRD LETTER TO MR. WILLIAM COBBETT.

"Double double
Toil and trouble."—MACBETH.

Your *double* Number has undone you! Though you were to live an hundred years, and unite an hundred double numbers every year, you never could recover this double wound that you have inflicted on yourself. It excites equally abhorrence of your principles and contempt for your talents; it obliges us to agree, (as to the fact of the Court-Martial,) in your own conclusion, that "Hell, as painted by the most fiery bigot, would be too mild a punishment for you:" and, as to your authorship, the shuffling and cowardly style of your miserable defence; your clumsy attempt to confound and bury the important fact under the rubbish heaps of your vulgar vanity; the obscurity of language, and the confusion of matter with which you have tried to hide away the case, and to puzzle your readers; and finally your complete failure in all these dull and disgraceful arts; all these, I say, prove you to be a fellow of as false a judgment, and as vulgar a taste as ever misled a mob. Why, as *Caliban* says, "what thrice—double ones"—were we to take this lubber for a God"—"and worship this dull fool!"

But, Mr. Divinity COBBETT, you are now coming to your level, like *Trinculo*. Your own absurd ambition, upstart vanity, and desperate designs, have overthrown your power; the stupidest *Caliban* of the crowd will now detect you, and instead of being his God and master, you will now become his ridicule and hatred.

Now, in order to assist in this good work, I intend to dedicate some few half hours to your more complete castigation. You have yourself done wonders already, & I do not pretend to think that any thing I may write can expose you so well as the *double number itself*. No, I do not expect *that;* but I hope to be able to select from that admirable piece of self-conviction, some traits that may have escaped more cursory observers; to rescue from the confusion in which they lie some of your most fatal arguments, to pick up and put into the public hands some of "the daggers you have spoken."—One is pleased to read of the fellow that was burned in his own brazen bull; one is delighted to see the King in Hamlet poisoned by his own cup: and one feels more than a patriotic satisfaction to see in the Tower of London the biiboes and thumscrews which the Spaniards had prepared for the English, but of which they themselves were destined to be the wearers. So, Mr. COBBETT, we are delighted to see you taken 'like a woodcock in your own springe, to hear you roaring in your own brazen double number; and with the blessing of God, we shall, out of your own armoury, select a few thumbstews for you, which, in spite of your prudent resolution to hold your tongue, shall make you roar again, though perhaps you may not venture upon another double number.

You left the army and ran away from England for fear, you say, of being flogged; alas! poor COBBETT; the stripes you escaped by flight, are but flea-bites to what you shall now have. Your own letter to Sir CHARLES GOULD is the stake to which we shall tie you, and your own double number is the cat-o'-nine-tails with which we shall lash you while you are worth lashing; which however won't be long: for of all the great and noble qualities of the English nation one of the most prominent as well as one of the most admirable is their high and honourable generosity of spirit—a generosity which at once despises and hates all bragging and all baseness, which scorns and detests paltering pretenders, and prostitute turn-coats: and I dare venture to promise that you will find, Mr. COBBETT, every man in this nation to be like myself, and ANTI-SCOUNDREL.

Jun. 22d.