MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1810. NUMBER 1268.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1810.

Whereas by the terms of the eight per cent. Decennial Loan, opened at this Presidency, on the 31st December 1799, it is stipulated that, the Government shall have the option of postponing payment of such part of the principal as may me payable in India for one or two years after it shall become due, upon paying interest thereon annually at the rate of eight per cent. per annum to the day of payment; public notice is hereby given that, it is not the intention of Government to avail itself of such option, but to discharge the principal as it shall become due.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Messrs. HENRY BAZETT DOVETON and JOHN HILBERT KAYE, to be Cadets of Cavalry.

Mr. ROBERT GORDON, to be Cadet of Infantry.

Lieutenant E. H. LEITH, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion of that Corps, vice HODGES, resigned.

Lieutenant W. KELSO, to be Superintendent of Bazars in Travancore.

Ensign GLASS, of the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health.

Thursday last, being the anniversary of the celebration of Her Majesty's Birth, was observed with every mark of loyalty and respect—Royal salutes were fired from the Garrison and Chepauk palace at noon, and by His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Ships at one o'clock.—In the evening a splendid entertainment was given at the Banquetting Room of the Government Gardens, to the Settlement, by the Right Honorable the Governor General.

On Sunday arrived the Spanish Ship, *Victoria*, Capt. Palacia, from Manilla 28th Nov. and Penang 30th Dec.—We have not heard that this arrival has afforded any intelligence, material to our readers.

Extract of a Letter from Prince of Wales's Island dated the 20th of December 1809.

The Honourable Sir Edmond Stanley has been deeply engaged since his arrival at Prince of Wales's Island in establishing all the Jurisdictions and Courts under the Charter, and endeavouring to reform the depraved and immoral state of society, in establishing Laws and regulations for the protection of the Persons and property of His Majesty's European and Native Subjects, for the Suppression of Vice and Immorality, and in establishing a System of the most rigid Economy in all the legal departments—And he has also established a System of efficient Police and Rules and Regulations for the better execution of the office of Justices of the Peace and defining the duties and powers of Peace officers.—he also framed a Proclamation for erecting a Court of requests for the recovery of small debts and formed Rules of practice for that Court, and Ordained that all the Fees and emoluments in all the legal departments should be paid into the Company's Treasury, and applied to the Public Service and to support the legal Establishments."

MADRAS SPRING RACES.

FIRST, DAY,

SATURDAY, THE 20th JANUARY, 1810.

A Maiden Subscription Purse, of £. 100, free for all Horses, that never started for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes, three Mile Heats, carrying 10 Stone, P. P.

Mr. Yoricks' B. A. H. *The Boy,*	3	2
Mr. Ryley's G. A. H. *Albion,*	distanced.	
M[illegible] Evan's B. A. H. *Clive,*	distanced.	
Capt. O'Kelly's D. half E. H. *Bengal,*	distanced.	
Mr. Mose's C. A. H. *White Legs,*	distanced.	
Mr. Birtle's G. A. H. *Lucks All,*	4	3
Mr. Balfour's C. E. H. *Trumpator,*	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mr. Young's B. E. H. *Sir Solomon,*	[illegible] the 2d heat.	

ON THE SAME DAY.

A Maiden Subscription Purse, of £. 50 each. free for all Horses, that never started for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes, two mile heats—Weight for age, 3 years old carrying 7 stone, 7lb. 4 years old 8 stone, 5 years old 8 stone 4lb. 6 years old 8 stone 7lb. 7 years and aged 9 stone.

Mr. Yorick's C. A. H. *Legs,*	3	4
Mr. Riley's B. A. H. *Freedom,*	2	3
Mr. Balfour's B. E. M. *Emma,*	4	2
Mr. Birtle's C. A. H. *Bloodsucker,*	1	1
Major Evan's Black A. H. *Envoy,*	5	distanced.
Capt. O'Kelly's C. A. H. *Loyalty Lad,*	6	distanced.
Mr. Moses's G A. H. *Argo,*		distanced.

Trumpator took the lead at starting, close running for the first mile between him, the Boy and Luck's All—Sir Solomon the Favorite, and altho losing the third of a distance at going off, he recovered it, and ran up to Trumpator at the last mile—both horses were in hand apparently waiting for the push for the last quarter of a mile. Trumpator keeping the lead about a length. Here Sir Solomon's rider making the push his horse swerved and lost the heat.

Both horses were admirably well rode.

The 2d heat Sir Solomon swerved at the starting post; his rider pulling him up, did not run the heat. Trumpator kept the lead and won the race in hand.

The first heat was run in 6 35 which is reckoned very good running with 10 stone.

Emma was the favorite for the weight for age, but not running kindly was beaten.

Bloodsucker showed his superiority and maintained it thro' the race, winning both heats with ease.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On Thursday, the 11th Instant, Lady Strange, of a Daughter.

On the 16th instant, the Lady of the Reverend M. Thompson, of a Daughter.

On the 20th instant, the Lady of Avlet Seth, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Friday last, the Infant Daughter of the Honorable Sir T. A. Strange, Knight, Chief Justice.

At Ramnad, on the 8th Instant, Mr. William Wheatly.

At St. Thome, on the 20th ultimo, Miss Margaret Caroline Patterson, daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel John Patterson, of the Madras Establishment, leaving a disconsolate mother to lament her loss.

At Quilon, on the 7th Instant, Lieutenant Peter Fenoulhet, of the 2d Battalion 14th Native Regiment, aged 25 years. The honorable zeal he at all times manifested in the discharge of the duties of his profession, was alone equalled by that honest integrity and those amiable qualities he displayed in all the transactions and scenes of private and social life.—As he lived, beloved by all, but by none more than by his now sorrowing brother Officers, so must his death be regretted and duly lamented, by those, who ever enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On the 18th Instant, after Child Birth, Mrs. Petronille Stuart, aged 21 years, leaving a disconsolate Husband to lament her irreparable loss.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 5th current, at St Johne's Church, by the Rev. Doctor Ward, Captain William Shea, of H. M. 14th Foot, to Miss Middleton, daughter of Samuel Middleton, Esq.

On the 21st ultimo, at Barriol, by the Rev. William Eales, William Paton, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Louisa Bird, Daughter of Sherman Bird, Esq. of Dacca.

BIRTHS.—In Fort William, the Lady of Captain James, of H. M. 67th, of a Daughter.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. Sally Driver, of a Daughter.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. S. Ede, of a Son.

On the 22d ultimo, at the Residency of Lucknow, the Lady of Mr. Henry Boileau, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 5th instant, Mrs. R. Inglis, sincerely and deservedly regretted by all her friends and acquaintance.

On the 28th ultimo, the Infant son of Joseph Watts, Esq.

Lately at Banteah, Major Joseph Thornton, of the 4th Native Infantry.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—At Captain Learmouth's Bungalow, on the 28th Instant, Mr. Thomas Pancutt, in his 29th year, of a Jungle Fever, with which he was seized, in surveying the Honorable Company's Hemp Plantation on Salsette.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Colonel John Crow, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment,—Lieut. Blake, 2d Bat. 25th Regt.—Captain Poole, 2d Bat. 25th Regt.—Ensign W. Thompson, 1st Bat. 24th Regt.—Lieut. Frith, H. M. 12th Regt.—Ensign J. Baxter, do.—Lieut. J. Whannel, do.—Capt. Fort[illegible]m, H. M. Royals,—Lieut. Colt, H M. 80th [illegible]—Lieut. H. Scott, A. Q. M. General,—Lieut. J. Scott, 1st Bat. 22d Regt.—Major J. Haslewood, 2d Battalion 24th Regiment.

DEPAR[illegible]RES.—Lieutenant J. Fyfe, Military Institutio[illegible]—Lieut. J. Perry, ditto,—Lieut. J. Cameron, [illegible]to,—Lieut. R. Macglashan, ditto.

INDIA GAZETTE,

MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1810.

The following Passengers, we understand, proceed to Europe and Madras, by the ships now under dispatch:—

To EUROPE—Mrs. Brooks—Mrs. Sophia Barrett—Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, commanding Presidency station—Major General Edward Clark, late commanding the Station of Dinapore—Major James Brooks, deputy quarter master general, Company's troops—Capt. P. W. Anderson, 8th regt. N. I.—Mr. Thomas Ledlie, Surgeon, 10th regt. N. I.—Mr. S. Grant assistant surgeon, 27th regt. N. I.—Childeren; Misses Elizabeth Arabella Brooks—Anna Maria Brooks—Frances Matilda Brooks and Georgiana Brooks—Agnes Ledlie—Margaret Ledlie and Master T. Ledlie.

An American newspaper of the 28th of July mentions the arrival of a schooner from Bayonne; which, two days after her departure from france, had received information from an English cruizer, stating, that a party of British troops, acting in conjunction with the Spaniards, had taken the town of Bilboa in Biscay,—the French garrison having previously found means to remove the most valuable portion of their effects.

By the late American newspapers we learn, that an expedition against the Island of Guadaloupe was still projected by our Commanders in the West Indies. Preparations for that purpose were going forward at Martinique, with considerable activity.

A pretty strong detachment from the Subsidiary Force serving in the Vizier's dominions, has lately been employed on an expedition against the Rajah of Nanparah, a refractory Zemindar of considerable power and possessions in the Sicrora district. The service has been accomplished, we are happy to say, with great facility, and without any loss whatever on our part. It had been determined, to carry the fort of Nanparah by storm on the 18th of December. But the enemy, fortunately, was too prudent to await so fearful an issue. He evacuated the place, in the night of the 17th; carrying with him all his guns and the greater part of his property.

The late Mr. Charles Weston, whose charitable donations during his life-time are said to have amounted, for many years past, to not less than 3,000 Rs. monthly, has bequeathed, we understand, a sum of one lac of Rupees, to be held in trust by the Chief Secretary to Government and the Sub-Treasurer for the time being, for the benefit of the Poor of Calcutta generally, and in particular of those unfortunate persons, who have so long owed their existence to his bounty.

James Alexander and J. W. Fulton, Esqrs. have vacated their seats by lot, as Directors of the Bank of Bengal. Their places, in conformity with the terms of the charter, will be supplied, for the three ensuing years, by the two Directors recently elected. Another vacancy, we understand, has since occurred in the Direction, from the resignation of Mr. Palmer.

On Tuesday last, at 4 P. M. Joseph Kennedy, who was convicted at the last Sessions of Forgery, stood in the Pillory for the space of an hour, in pursuance of his sentence. On Thursday, Tulluk Roy and Ramsoonder Paulet, convicted of a Conspiracy,—and, on Saturday, Rammohun Komaur and Joynarrain Komaur, found guilty of Coining, underwent the same punishment.

ASIATIC MIRROR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1810.

Upon Major-General Sir Ewen Baillie's retiring from the Staff of the Bengal Army, his Excellency the Commander in Chief was pleased to express his sense of the services of that meritorious Officer, in General Orders, of which a Copy is subjoined.

"GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

"Head-Quarters, Calcutta 31st December [illegible]99.

"On the occasion of Major-Gen[illegible]al S[illegible] Ewen Baillie being relieved from [illegible] Staff [illegible] this Establishment, the Commander [illegible] Chief is happy to express his entire approb[illegible]on of the assiduity, promptitude, and decision [illegible]nvariably manifested by that Officer, in the p[illegible]formance of the arduous duties, more peculi[illegible]ly appertaining to the Comman[illegible] of the Pres[illegible]ncy Station, whereby the Major-General h[illegible]established a well founded claim to the Com[illegible]ander in Chief's best thanks.

"[illegible] same Military Compliment[illegible] and Honours are to be paid to Major-Gener[illegible] Sir Ewen Baillie, as heretofore, until his e[illegible]arkation for Europe.

(Signed) "H. WORSLEY, *Adj. G[illegible] Bengal.*"

On Sunday accounts were received in Town from Berar, of a second action between the troops of the Rajah of Nagpore and the army of Meer Cawn, in which the troops of the latter were defeated with considerable loss. The particulrs of this action are not yet received; but we understand that the defeat was complete; a part of Meer Cawn's army fled in disorder. From the inauspicious opening of the Campaign on the part of Meer Cawn, it is supposed that many of his corps, who were allured to follow his Camp, from the hope of plunder, will hastily retire from so unprofitable a service.

Accounts were received in Town on Monday last, of the arrival of the American ship Reaper, from the Red Sea. She left the Island of Aden the end of October, and brings no news.

Letters have been received in Town, by the Reaper, from Henry Salt, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Envoy to the Emperor of Abyssinia. Mr Salt's letters are dated 29th, of October, from Aden, at which Island he had touched on his passage to an Abyssinian Port.

His Majesty's ship the Drake was expected to leave Ceylon for Calcutta early in last month. The Drake, we understand will form a part of the convoy to the first homeward bound fleet.

The Arab ship Derabaggy, Nacodah Mahomed Ahmin put into Coringa 15 or 20 days ago. This vessel had been three months from Muscat, and having 50 fine Arab horses on board, for Bengal, the Nacoda found it necessary from the want of water and grain to put into some port on the Coast; he accordingly made Coringa, where the horses were landed, and from thence they come round by land to Calcutta.

The Derabaggy, and a part of the horses landed at Coringa, are the property of Mahomed Nubbee Khan, the late Persian Ambassador to the Government General of India.

The Honourable Company's late ship the Europe, Captain Gelston, arrived at Bombay, from the Island of Bourbon, on the 10th ultimo.—After refitting, the Europe will return from Bombay direct to England.

The Daphne, from Manilla and Prince of Wales Island arrived in the River on Friday. She brings no news of moment from either Port.

The following is a list of Ships and Vessels remaining at Manilla at the date of the Daphne's departure, (9th October) and of such Vessels as had sailed while she was at that Port.

His Majesty's ship Fox, Captain Hart, arrived 4th October to sail on the 10th.

Hon. Company's Brig Antelope, Captain Maughan, ditto ditto.

Baring, Elliot, to sail 15th November.
Udny, Collingwood, ditto ditto.
Eagle, Webster, ditto ditto.
Experiment, Cripps, ditto ditto.
Union, Thomas, ditto ditto.
Mary, Smith, ditto ditto.
Commerce, Chapman, ditto ditto.
Balfour, Eaton, ditto ditto.

Belisarius, Mariana, Pesty, India, and three other Spanish and Portugueze ships had sailed for China in September.

The Acapulco galleon sailed in August.

Two Spanish ships were fitting out at Manilla for Acapulco.

One American ship remained in the river.

L' Entreprenante French Grab Privateer mounting 12 guns twelve-pounders, with a crew of 200 men, came into Manilla Bay, on the 3d of September, with a Flag of truce flying; and sent a boat on shore, desiring permission to purchase a supply of provisions. The Governor detained the bo[illegible] to Capt. Maughan, of the *Antelope* c[illegible]posing to him to attack the Privateer; but his orders preventing him from volunteering on that service, in the Company's vessel; he tendered himself & crew to bring in the privateer; if the Government would furnish them with a vessel for that purpose; a proposition that was politely declined.

The second day after her arrival, the Privateer anchored in the Roads; where some of the English and Portuguese Merchantmen, opening a fire upon her, she cut and put to Sea. There were upwards of 50 gun boats in the River, each mounting a 24 or 32 pounder, yet no attempt was made against the privateer, by the Spaniards.

Vol. 26, No. 1268. MADRAS COURIER. JAN. 23, 1810.

The Government of Manilla was in possession of no later information from the Mother Country, than that relating to the Coronation of Joseph Bonaparte at Madrid. It was the prevailing opinion that the Government would be guided implicitly by the orders it might receive from Spain; whether the Junta or Bonaparte should prevail, they would follow, it was believed, the orders of the Government for the time being. A small packet boat La Manche, was preparing to sail in October; with dispatches from Manilla to Lima.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES

BUY.	CALCUTTA, JANUARY 2.	SELL.
3 12	[illegible] of [illegible] payble half-yearly, ... premium,	3 8
3. 0	Eight per Cents. of 1801-2-3-4 do.	2 12

BENGAL HURKARU.

SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1810.

ARMY IN BUNDLECUND.

The army assembled on the southern frontier of Bundlecund, under the command of Lieut. Col. Martindell, was formed into brigades, on the 10th ult. at Soopah in the following order:

Lieut. Colonel Martindell, Commanding the Forces.

Lieut. C. H. Glover, 17th N. I. Brigade Major to ditto.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

1st Regiment N. C. Lieut. Colonel Browne.
5th ditto ditto ———— Fawcett.
7th ditto ditto ———— Houston.

FIRST BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Lieut. Colonel Mawby, H. M. 53d Foot.
Brigade Major—Lieut. Chipnell, ditto.
Brigade Qr. Master—Lieut. Greenbridge, do.
1st Bat. 53d, Foot,—Major Mansell.
1st Bat. 17th N. I.————Carpenter.
1st Bat. 22d N. I.————Wood

SECOND BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Lieut. Colonel Dauvergue, 26th Regt. N. I.
Brigade Major—Lieutenant Dickson, ditto.
Brigade Quarter Master—Lieut. Barton, do.
1st Bat. 19th (Volunteers) Lieut. Col Arnold.
1st Bat. 26th Native Infantry, Captain Lamb.

PARK OF ARTILLERY.

Captain Lieutenant E. Graham.

ENGINEERS.

Ensign Morrison.

One Subaltern Artillery Officer, and a proportion of Field Pieces, attached to each corps.

Lieut. Baddeley and a detachment of Pioneers; and Officer of Engineers (Morrison) with a detachment of Miners or Sappers.

Major Kelly's (or 4th) Light Brigade, consisting of 12 Companies, but not brigaded.—On the march it forms the advanced Guard.

The Staff Officers of the Cavalry Brigade, will not be nominated until the 5th and 6th Regiments join, Lieut. Colonel Fawcett is the senior Cavalry Officer present.

The whole of the above force marched from their ground at Soopah, on the 12th ultimo, *via* Stranagur; and on the 16th encamped at Chatterpore, where it still remains, and will most probably continue, till the arrival of the two Regiments of Cavalry, which had not joined by the last accounts. One complete company of European Artillery, with a battering train, marched from Cawnpore, the end of November for Soopah, but were detained at Calpee. They have orders to be in momentary readiness to move. The rains in Bundlecund, from the 1st till the 12th of last month, were heavy and incessant.

" *Camp*, 23d Dec. 1809.

" You have expected, no doubt, ere now to have heard of the progress of the campaign, our victories over Ameer Khan, (or Meer John as the men call him,) and a long list of killed and wounded, with other things generally interesting. But, the fact is, that we do not know, if we shall have to fire a shot or charge a bayonet. The 53d Foot left Cawnpore on the 19th ultimo,—968 strong, including Officers, and leaving 1 officer and 85 men sick behind.—They proceeded by easy marches, and arrived at Soopah, the general rendezvous, on the morning of the 3d instant. It is about 125 miles from Cawnpore. The regiments were here brigaded, viz. the 53d, and the 1st Battalions of the 17th and 22d under Colonel Mawbey; 1st of the 19th and 26th, under Colonel D'Auvergne; and the Battalion of Light Companies, under Major Kelly.—The Brigade of Cavalry is at present under Colonel Brown, as it consists only of his Regiment (the 1st;) but, on the arrival of the 5th and 6th Cavalry, which will be here in a day or two, the brigade will be under Col. Fawcett, the senior officer. The total will then be tow Brigades of Infantry, with the Light Battalion (at present unattached,) and one Brigade of Cavalry, besides 42 European Artillerymen, and the proportion of Golundauze, with ten six pounders and four howitzers. There is, moreover, a company of Pioneers. And, the necessary proportion of Bullock and Elephant drivers, with the Bazar followers, forms a body of many thousands. 1900 Natives attend our regiment alone, exclusive of the Bazar. A heavy train of artillery, (consisting of four eighteen pounders, four twelve pounders, four mortars and two howitzers,) is at Calpee,—to follow us, should political events render it expedient. During the march, we were all in high spirits and are so still;—but, since our arrival near Chatterpore from Soopah, our Brigadier has found it right to revive the drilling system,—as idleness might lead us into unwarlike habits, even in a camp.

" We do not know, when we leave Chatterpore,—which is a beautiful and fertile, but almost desert country."

According to a report, which prevailed about the beginning of the week, Meer Khan has sustained a second defeat, in an engagement with the Nagpore forces. We know not how far reliance may be placed on this intelligence but the accounts, which we have seen, from various quarters, continue to represent that chieftain as still prosecuting his retreat.

To facilitate the transit of necessaries and merchandize of every description, for the supply of the army under Colonel Close, in Berar, the Bombay Government have intimated their intention, to grant perwanhahs, for the protection of all goods passing for that purpose, along the great route, from Panwell to Seroor, and from thence through Aurungabad to Jaulna. The distance between the latter station and the Seroor cantonments does not exceed 158 miles; and the whole intermediate country is described in the Government notification, as in a state of perfect tranquillity.

Letters, received in the courseof last week from Gyah, notice a report, which prevailed there, relative to the appearance of a body of 16,000 Chinese on the North east fontiers of Napaul. The story, in its present shape, is so extremely vague, that we can hardly think of it at all, in a serious light. At thesame time, it seems by no means improbable, that the ambitious and encroaching spirit of the court of Napaul may have provoked some hostile demonstrations from the side of Tibet. It has been ascertained, we understand, that the king of Napaul has, within these few years, extended his dominion over the whole of that wide tract of country, which stretches from Napaul to Sirinagur: and, from the accounts of the affairs of the Punjab which we some time ago published, it would appear, that he still continued to advance, until his troops (the Gorugs) had come in contact with those of Runjeet Sing on the skirts of the Punjab.

Letters received in the course of last week from Oude, mention a very serious commotion, which had arisen in the district of Sicrora, in consequence of the refractory conduct of the Rajah of Nanparah, a principal Zemindar in the Vizier's dominions. Six Companies of the 2d Battalion of the 16th Native Infantry, with 3 six pounders. under the Command of Major Bird of that corps, marched against Nanparah some time ago. But, it being found that the Fort was of very considerable strength and provided with cannon, and the garrison shewing a determination to stand a siege, it was afterwards deemed necessary to order a larger force into the field. Accordingly, a detachment, composed of the 1st Battalion of the of the 9th Native Infantry, six Companies of the 2d of the 16th, three Companies of the 2d of the 4th, and two of the 1st of the 21st, with two Troops of the 3d Regiment of Native Cavalry, and a proportionate train of battering guns, was formed, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel McGrath. This detachment obtained possession of the Fort, without loss, on the night of the 17th ultimo; the rebels having decamped, under the apprehension of the assault, which it was purposed to attempt on the succeeding day. The captors found a large depot of grain in the fortress; from which it was concluded, that the beseiged had resolved to hold out to the last,—and they probably would have done so, but for the alarm excited by the novel sight of battering cannon and howitzers served by Europeans.

In consequence of these commotions, the 2d Battalion of the 27th has been ordered to Sicrora: where, at the date of our accounts, only five Companies were stationed. And, two Companies of the 1st of the 9th are to be posted at Byramghaut.

His Majesty's Ship Belliqueux, of 64 guns, bearing the flag of Commodore Byng, reached Saugor roads on Monday last, after a run of only 18 days from Trincomalee. She brings no news whatever.

Commodore Byng arrived on Thursday morning in Calcutta, where he was received with a salute of eleven guns.

The Belliqueux, we understand, gives convoy to the fleet of Indiamen about to proceed from hence to the general rendezvous at Point de Galle. The Drake frigate, to whom report had assigned that service, was no longer expected to come round to Bengal.

A letter from Jaggernant of the 26th ultimo mentions, that a ship of large dimensions had been seen off that place, during the two preceding days. She had no foretop gallant mast.—She came to an anchor on the evening of the 25th; but was out of sight again, when the accounts came away.

The fleet of Indiamen now assembled at Saugor are expected to receive their final dispatches in the course of a few days. The convoy, appointed to escort them, is ordered to be in readiness on the 15th of February at Point de Galle, where all the homeward-bound ships of the season will rendezvous.

The present system of convoy for the Country trade sailing from this port, having been found inefficient for the proposed object, while it is productive of much constraint and inconvenience to the merchants, is likely, we understand, to be altogether abandoned. Since the enemy have had recourse to the expedient of sending their frigates to sea by squadrons, the force of a single sloop of war has become inadequate to the security of a fleet of merchantmen; and, it is feared, that an encounter with any of the enemy's detachments, might, under the existing arrangement, be productive of consequences infinitely more diastrous, than attended their casual depredations under the old system.

Public attention has for some days past been attracted, to certain discontents among the members of the Pilot service; which had arisen to such a height, that, in the course of the week, all the Pilot Schooners puitted the Roads, and came up to town, to await the redress of their alledged grievances.—We are not fully acquainted with the origin or object of this proceeding: but, we learn with pleasure, that every thing has been settled in a satisfactory manner, and that the Pilots have testified their readiness to return again to their duty.

On Thursday, Eneas Mackintosh, Esq. and Captain Duncan Macleod were duly sworn in as Directors of the Bank of Bengal, in the room of James Alexander, and J. W. Fulton, Esqrs. who go out by lot. In consequence of the resignation of Mr. Palmer, another vacancy in the Bank Direction still remains to be supplied.

His Majesty's Ship Belliqueux, of 64 guns, commanded by Commodore Byng, came into the Roads, and anchored off Saugor, on Monday evening. PASSENGERS; Miss Rodney, and Alexander Wood Esq. of the Ceylon Civil Service.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1810.

December 27, Sailed Brig Ariel, Lieutenant Watkins, to Bussorah.

Ditto, 29, Arrived Rodney Ketch, acting Lieutenant Charles Wright, from Surat.

Ditto, 29, Sailed Portuguese Brig Flor de Mar, Commander Nicholas de Costa Campos, to Demaun.

January 1, Arrived Zephyr Schooner, Lieutenant Thomas Harriot, from Gogah.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1810.

The arrival of the vessels from the Gulph as mentioned under the head of Nautical Chronicle has put us in possession of some intelligence relating to the expedition against the pirates under the command of Captain Wainwright, of H. M. Ship Chiffonne and Lieut. Col. Smith.

We are happy to observe that the objects of the expedition have been so completely accomplished that the trade of the Gulph will not speedily be again exposed to molestation.

We have already noticed the result of the attack on Rhus-ul-Khyma.

From Rhus-ul-Khyma they proceeded to Linga on the Persian Coast, where they destroyed 20 Dows and boats without sustaining any loss. From this place the Expedition sailed to the port of Luft, situated on the North side of the Isle of Khisma, where they arrived on the 26th of Nov. In the afternoon of that day Moola Hussein the Chief of the place sent on board H. M.'s ship Chiffonne, for the purpose of treating for the surrender of the Dows and boats, which he agreed to do; but when the appointed time arrived, he refused to give them up.

Arrangements were accordingly made for the exercise of compulsory means. The Dows and boats were ranged under cover of a small stone Fort at the Western extremity of the town. In the afternoon of the 27th, three hundred men consisting of the Light Company of the 47th, half a company of the 65th with the Royal Marines belonging to the Chiffonne under the command of Lieut. Drury and the Detachment of the 2d. of the 2d Native Infantry, assisted by a party of seamen under Lieut. Critchton of the Chiffonne, who were employed in bringing up a howitzer, were landed and having taken possession of the town proceeded to the attack of the Fort and the destruction of the Dows and boats, while the Fury which drew little water and the gun-boats were employed in keeping up a smart fire on the Fort. The Dows and boats, eleven in number among which were three very large Dows, were completely destroyed. The Fort made an obstinate resistance; but was at last delivered up by Moola Hoossein together with all the property which he had plundered from the Imaum.

It was taken possession of by a detachment of H. M. 47th Regiment, and was the next day delivered up to Sheik Dervish, the head of a tribe of Benimain Arabs attached to the Imaum of Muscat, in trust for the latter.

Moola Hoossein was allowed to depart in safety.

The enemy had between seventy and eighty killed and wounded.

Our loss was not inconsiderable.

We have to regret the death of Lieut. Weld, of the 47th on this occasion.

Killed.—1 Officer and 3 rank and file of the 47th.
1 Serjeant, 1 rank and file of the 65th.
2 Sepoys of 2d of the 2d.
2 Seamen of H. M. Ship Chiffonne.

Wounded.—1 Serjeant and 9 rank and file of the 47th.
1 Officer, 1 Serjeant, 6 rank & file of the 65th.
1 Jemader and 12 Sepoys of 2d of 2d.
16 Seamen of H. M. Ship Chiffonne.
1 Officer and 4 Men of the H. C. cruizer Mornington.
1 Officer H. C. cruizer Ternate.
1 Man of the H. C. cruizer Nautilus.
2 Men of the Fury.
Total, 10 killed.
56 wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Lieut. S. Waild of H. M. 47th,		killed.
Lieut. S. R. Warren of H. M. 65th,		wounded.
Mr. Hay Midshipman	Mornington,	ditto.
Mr. Grey ditto	Ternate,	ditto.

While the armament was lying at Muscat on its return from the expedition against the Pirates, the Imaum paid a visit to H. M. Ship Chiffonne, and was entertained with Fruits, Sweetmeats and Sherbet; the juice of the grape being excluded in difference to his religious prejudices. The ship was dressed on the occasion with the Colours of different Nations and delighted his Highness by her beautiful appearance. Captain Wainwright presented him with a picture of Lord Nelson, which he graciously accepted. After having been gratified with the attentions shewn to him on board his Hajesty's ship, he went on shore to a small bay, where Lieut. Col. Smith had prepared a mortar and howitzer from which shells were thrown, that greatly excited his astonishment.

The Band of the 65th attended His Highness in a boat, and played a variety of English tunes.

We have more than ordinary pleasure in giving publicity to the following correspondence.

In conjunct operations of the Navy and Army it must be with the wish of every British Heart that they should be animated with one spirit, feeling the force of the excellent maxim "that they are branches of the same profession."

It is therefore peculiarly gratifying to witness such an example of honourable emulation between the gallant Chiefs and their companions in arms, and to record a tribute so generous and so just to the virtues of an excellent officer.

From these proofs of harmony in the public cause, and from the complete success which has attended the execution of an enterprize of a novel and difficult character, we entertain a proud confidence, that should their services be hereafter called to a more extended field, the commanders of the expedition to the Persian Gulp, will rant high in the annals of their country.

COPY.

Muscat Roads, 21st December 1809.

SIR,

A considerable part of the Force lately serving in the Gulph of Persia being about to return to Bombay, we embrace the only opportunity we may collectively have of expressing the just sense we entertain of the benefit the service has derived from the zealous and cordial cooperation of the Naval Force under your command with the Military employed on this occasion.

The successful accomplishment of those objects of the expedition which have yet been undertaken, we ascribe, in a great measure to the harmony and good understanding which has at all times subsisted among us.

The attainment of these desirable ends has been effectually and happily promoted by your own example, and by your judicious and conciliatory conduct on every occasion.

We request your acceptance of a Piece of Plate of the value of three hundred Pounds, as a testimony of the high respect and consideration with which, we have the honor to remain,

SIR,
Your most obedient
And very humble servants,
(Signed) LIONEL SMITH,
Lt. Col. Comdg. the Force.
General Staff.
N. WARREN,
Brigade Major.
C. PAGE,
Pay Mr. & Comsy. to the Porce.
HENRY W. SEALY,
Comsy. of Stores & Comg. the Artly.
For the Officers of the 47th Flank Companies.
R. KELLY, Capt.
R. G. ELLINGTON,
Capt. & Major.
For the Officers of the Corps.
J. B. GARSTIN,
Maj. Comdg. H. M. 65th Regt.
For the Officers of the Detachment.
R. W. CORY,
Lt. 2-2 R. N. I.
For the Officers of the Detachment.
K. EGAN,
Marine Battalion.

Captain JOHN WAINWRIGHT,
H. M. Ship La Chiffonne, Commanding the Squadron.

Vol. 26, No. 1268. MADRAS COURIER. Jan. 23, 1810.

7

H. M. S. La Chiffonne, Muscat Roads, 22d December 1809.

Genteemen,

I cannot find words to express the gratification I have received from your very unexpected and flattering letter of yesterday, conveying to me the desire of all the Officers of the army employed in the Gulph of Persia, that I should accept a most splendid present as a testimony of their esteem.

I do but anticipate the satisfaction which the Officers of the Naval Force under my orders will receive to find that their desire to preserve the most harmonious understanding with the army has succeeded; for myself, accustomed from my earliest years to consider the army and navy only as different branches of the same profession, I have even from public motives as well as private inclination, endeavoured to preserve the most fraternal unanimity between the two Corps. It is this happy union which forms the bulwark of our Country.

The encomiums you have been pleased to pass on my individual conduct I know I do not merit, but the deed-seated pleasure which this manifestation of your good will and good opinion has caused, will always stimulate my exertions to deserve the honor of their continuance.

I remain with sentiments of the highest esteem and respect.

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
And very humble servant,
(Signed) J. WAINWRIGHT,
Captain.

To Lieut. Col. LIONEL SMITH,
Commanding the Brigade and the whole of the Officers of the Staff and Officers Commanding Corps and Detachment under his orders.

On a former occasion when we published the first operations of this force we inadvertently failed to mention Captain Wainwright in terms due to his rank and his merits, but we have the consolation of thinking that our mission has been amply supplied by this noble testimony from that portion of the army under the command of Colonel Smith with which he has had the happiness of co-operating.

By advices from Rodriguez of the date of 15th November, it appears that the Taunton Castle, which left this place on the 16th October, had not at that time reached that Island.

We understand that advices have been received from Sir Harford Jones, which on the authority of a letter from Mr. Adair, at Constantinople, confirm the intelligence of the defeat of the Austrians by Bonaparte in the beginning of July.

PRIZE COURT.

Hon. Company's Ship Europe, Captain Gelston.

Yesterday the Honorable Sir James Mackintosh proceeded to the adjudication of this ship and cargo which was retaken at St. Paul's by the expedition under the command of Commodore Rowley and Lieutenant Colonel Keating. They were decreed to be restored to the owners on the payment of salvage and costs.

The Europe we understand will sail for England with the first ships which leave this place.

CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1810.

Columbo] Arrived, December the 30th, Grab Cader Bux, Nacodah Sopiagie, from Polipinang.

January the 2d. Brig Dorothea, Captain Mitchell, from Point de Galle.

Ship Activo, Captain, J. C. Pedroe, from Macao.

January the 3d. H. M. Ship La Piedmontaise. Chs. Foot Esq. Captain, from Point de Galle.

H. M. Ship Dedaigneuse, from Point de Galle—giving convoy to the following Country Ships from China.

Ship Jehangeer, Captain Thos. Howell, from China.—Ship Alexander, Captain Wm. Robb, from Penang.—Ship Milford, Captain Charles Learmouth, from Penang.—Ship Lowjie Family, Captain M. Denneston, from Penang.—Ship Charlotte, Captain L. Leslie, from Penang.—Ship Bombay Anna, Captain F. Smyth, from Pennang.—Ship Udny, Captain J. C. Collingwood from Manilla.

YORKE'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

TEMPER OF THE SPANIARDS.

Sir,—To attempt an exordium on your Review, would not, in my opinion, be doing it justice, as my abilities, I confess, are not equal to the task, having never before put pen to paper in this way; but I am anxious to ex[illegible]ess a wish in favour of myself and brother [illegible], as I think you are rather severe in your [illegible] relative to the reports *said to be made* by those who lately served during the short campaign in Spain. I believe it is the universal regret that Sir J. Moore did not live to tell his own story; and had ministers been wise enough to have sent the Marquis Wellesley to Spain in the outset, I am clearly of opinion, that Sir J. Moore's army would have been still in Spain, and that they would have been induced to have sent an effective force of 100,000 men, which would have effectually supported the cause of Austria, who became *appalled* and *dismayed*, when she heard that the *vile Corsican upstart* had actually carried his threats into effect, and *driven the English invaders into the sea.* But *Francis* and the *Archduke* had gone so far there was no retreat, for perdition was certain [illegible] they cried *peccavi*; and I rather think they ha[illegible]tle hope from resistance, as the event will p[illegible]e. But to revert to Spain:—it is certain that [illegible] great mass of the inhabitants of both towns [illegible] villages yielded an unwilling assistance to the British, and we very frequently met large number[illegible] mules with corn, &c. proceeding towards the French force. Your story of *Ali-Aga*, I will vouch was true in Spain; an escort of three officers, with French prisoners, came to a village b[illegible] Astorga and Lugo, where they deman[illegible]isions, *holding out dollars* to pay their [illegible] for whatever they furnished, which was a pr[illegible]ding very generally observed by the English: [illegible] Spanish landlord declared he had not any wine or bread; on which the officer who commanded the escort gave orders for the party and prisoners to proceed, but a French prisoner, *a colonel*, observed that the English were young, and if the officer would allow him to cater for the party, he would produce the provisions all so much required. This was willingly assented to, and the *French Colonel* literally knocked the Spaniard down with a firelock on which he begged for mercy, went out, and immediately produced more bread and wine than the whole officers, escort, and prisoners, could manage. *He* then made the Spaniard kneel and clean his boots, observing that he hoped the English officers would profit by the lesson *he (the French Colonel)* had given them.

I beg to observe another circumstance:—I was educated at Marlow College, and I give your opinions the preference to those made by *Observator*; I was three years at Marlow College, and never could get admission to the *classical class*, if that under the *chaplain* deserves the *name*; but I am convinced, that *with care*, and *excluding favouritism*, it might be made an eligible national establishment. A friend of mine entered the same day at Marlow, but he was intended for the Engineers; we met lately, are both Lieutenants in the army: *but observe, Mr. Yorke*, I have five shillings and six-pence per diem, and he has seventeen shillings, and when a Captain will have 500*l* per annum, and allowing that I was not to purchase, he would gain that rank first. So much for the *advantage* the line have over the ordnance. I am, however, a warm admirer of your labours, and I am happy to say that they are *very generally approved, and preferred to all other productions.*

I am, a very sincere Young Friend.

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YORKE'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

HISTORICAL DIGEST.

OPERATIONS OF THE AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH ARMIES.

We left the Archduke Charles in our 21st number, between Waldmunchen and Cham, in the Upper Palatinate, whither he had retreated after the battle of Ratisbonne.* The gasconading enemy announced that the destruction of the Archduke's army was so complete, that it had no other resource remaining than to seek for a momentary reprieve in the mountains of Bohemia; and as if to give a sanction to this assertion, the French advanced with their usual celerity straight forward to Vienna. It has been already observed,† that in this rapid march from the Salza to Vienna, the French according to their own statements, made but a very few prisoners, whence we must conclude that the army under Marshal Hiller, retreated in good order. The details of a retreat so well conducted as that of Marshal Hiller's army, would be extremely interesting and instructive; but, unfortunately, we are almost wholly in the dark respecting its operations. For the present, therefore, we must form an idea of it, from the imperfect official details published by the Austrian Government, collated with the military rhapsodies of the French bulletins, and the results. From these, we find that all the usual resources of military ingenuity were demonstrated by the Austrians. Bridges were demolished; and such tenable positions were momentarily occupied, so as to gain time for their scattered divisions to reunite, and to check the rapidity of the enemy's march. As the Austrians lost few men, the result shews that they effected their main object of concentrating their forces, and of forming a junction with the Archduke Charles. On the 6th ult. Marshal Hiller's army, amounting to nearly 60,000 men, was posted near Jezelsdorf, on the borders of Moravia, so that it was in a condition to act either with the grand army under the Archduke, or with the Hungarian insurrection.

When Buonaparte arrived at Enns, he caused the following ferocious proclamation to be issued against General Chasteller, whose energitic exertions among the Tyrolese have been already noticed.

"At the Imperial head-quarters at Enns, May 6.

"By virtue of a command of his Majesty the Emperor and King, Chasteller, *soi-disant* General in the Austrian Service, ringleader of the insurrection of Tyrol, and causer of the murders committed on Bavarian and French Prisoners, contrary to the laws of nations, shall be brought before a military commission, and executed within twenty-four hours after he shall be taken, and this as the leader of highway robbers.

(Signed) "Alexander, Prince of Neufchatel, &c"

This proclamation may be considered as the first [illegible] of his savage designs against the practices usual am[illegible] [illegible]lized nations. His next step, increasing in b[illegible] as he advanced, was, to circulate from Sch[illegible]n, addresses, by which an *amnesty* was granted to all [illegible]e individuals of the Austrian *Landwher*, or militia, who shall return to their houses, that is, forsake their country's cause, and lay down their arms. This measure, he felt no repugnance in avowing, and in the very same breath, with which he fulminated the decree of assassination against general Chasteller, and the sentence of extermination against the faithful Tyrolese, who seized the auspicious moment of the advance of the Austrian troops into the heart of Bavaria, openly to renounce their constrained allegiance to that sovereign, and to return under the rule of their ancient and beloved Government. And can this effort of loyalty excite surprize in the breast of the tyrant? Has he forgotten, that soon after the peace of Presburg, when the Tyrol had devolved to Bavaria, a deputation of the Tyrolese went to Vienna, to solicit the Emperor Francis to release them from the Bavarian yoke. In commenting upon this affair, the Vienna Court Gazette of the 1st of February, 1806, observed, "however contrary this may be to the spirit of the treaty of Presburg, it is a strong proof of the affection of the subject toward a prince who only seeks and finds happiness in his people's love." What a satire was this upon the system of terrific Government established every where by the Corsican freebooter and his viceroys!

The step which next succeeded in a progression of villainy is, the revival of domestic slavery in Europe, by this accursed monster. He has ordered the A[illegible]rians made prisoners to be sent into the inte[illegible] of France, and distributed in lots to the farm[illegible]. An article fro[illegible] Rouen, inserted in the *Moniteur* at the latter e[illegible] May, [illegible]tains t[illegible] substance of an advertisemen[illegible] om the pr[illegible]ect, in w[illegible]ich it is announced that 2,000 A[illegible]rians are on the point [illegible] arriving in that departmen[illegible] or the purpose of being [illegible]sposed o[illegible] among the far[illegible]s, and manufacturers, and by way [illegible] recommen[illegible]ion, the public are informed that these unhappy beings are docile, strong, and active, much in the same manner, as the negro slaves from the coast of Africa used to be puffed in our colonial papers on account of their bodily faculties.

This tremendous rigour of war, which the mild influence of Christianity, after ages of effort had abolished, has been again restored by a ruthless barbarian, who alike defies the God from whose mercy Christianity emanated, and persecutes the creatures for whose solace and hopes it descended from heaven. It is in regenerated, philosophical, and enlightened France, that the experiment is made of exploding the benignant laws of war, and of reviving, the 19th century of progressive civilization, the most vindictive custom of dark and barbarous ages. Time will hereafter disclose the reflections which must rise up among even a wicked and degenerate people, at the contemplation of these *adscripti glebæ*, when the calm admonitions of reason shall have supplanted the passion for war and conquest, and when they shall be able to call to mind that system of prædial slavery, which they themselves had indignantly rejected twenty years ago. I fear the partial introduction of the measure is but the precursor of some more universally dreadful attack upon the liberty and happiness of the human race; at all events, it is a crying evidence of the shrivelled and skeleton state of the population of France, cruelly exhausted to gratify the ambition and rapacity of its inhuman tyrant. Such is the sad consequence of the tremendous law of conscription, which has poured out the life-blood of France without the smallest regard to the feelings of nature, or to the condition of national debility which the desolations of her ambitious wars have occasioned. At the close of this dreadful contest, France will appear a vast solitude, and her population exhibit in their withered or infantine persons, the wretched emblems of a wasted world.

In another point of view, as far as France alone is concerned, it is pleasing to learn from the lips of her assassin, that she stands the mere sapless trunk of a once palmy and wide spreading tree. It is pleasing to learn that while she was stretching out her branches to overshadow the civilized world, while she was priding herself in her greatness, her strength, and her pomps, the lightning of heaven struck and blasted her, and stripped her of her branches and her foliage, as a just reward for her vanity and her crimes. This is consoling; and to us who may live to see the end of this terrific dance of death, it holds out the joyful hope, that when we next visit that secene of unutterable woe, we may view the childless fathers of France harnessed to their own ploughs, and her widowed matrons and joyless virgins weeping over their looms and their vineyards. This is the proper retribution for that sum of human misery, which the guilty sons of France have widely scattered over the world, under the most foul and perfidious pretexts. It is a chastisement, which I hope I shall live to see; that in passing through her deserted villages, every trace of her ancient gay population may have disappeared, and that I may report in the strains of the poet.

> But now the sounds of population fail,
> No cheerful murmurs fluctuate in the gale,
> No busy steps the gras-grown footway tread,
> For all the cheerful flush of life is fled;
> All but yon widow'd solitary thing
> That feebly bends beneath the plashy spring,—
> She, wretched matron, forc'd in age, for bread,
> To strip the brook with mantling cresses spread,
> To pick her wint'ry faggot from the thorn,
> To seek her nightly shed, and weep till morn;
> She only left of all the harmless train,
> *The sad historian of the pensive plain.**

The next blow aimed against modern civilization, is to be found in the tyrant's decree from Schoenbrunn, authorizing the incorporation of the inhabitants of Lower Austria into the army of Bavaria; a measure, prompted by the same hellish necessity, which attempts to supply the depopulation of France by reducing Ausrian warriors to the condition of Helots. For, it is certain, that the Bavarian troops, who were engaged in the battles of the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d of April, were nearly exterminated. This system of incorporation, is a proof that France single-handed was incapable of contending with any of the great military powers of the continent. Her triumphs, therefore, have not been the triumphs of one people over another, but of the youthful stock of many conquered or seduced nations, forced into the ranks of the French, to *assist* them in the acquisition of fresh conquests. Let not the imperial ruffian boast of the invincibility of Frenchmen; for bereft of their foreign conscripts, they would be incapable of defending their own original frontier. A tyrant may well follow up his good fortune, who has armed himself with the physical force of subverted nations. This art of thieving men, after having seized on their country and property, is well calculated to make them desperate and expert thieves and murderers: to eradicate ever[illegible] of patriotism from their breasts, to cor[illegible] vert the[illegible] *citizens of the world*, that is, to p[illegible]e the way [illegible]ersal mon[illegible]rchy. What is a man [illegible]th-out the [illegible]d without [illegible] sentiment? [illegible] to [illegible] is bad. Without industr[illegible] without property, w[illegible]out a country, without morals, without hope; torn from the arms of his parents and kindred in the flower of his youth, and driven chained into the French armies, where vice and impiety are reduced into a system, he is reckless what he does. What are the sorrows of a bleeding worle to a conscript thus early indurated in habits of villainy? The world he considers as booty, and the grave only as a resting place. This is Buonaparte's law of conscription, by which, the ranks which have been swept away by the sword of legitimate resistance, are replenished with the rising generation of the conquered people. The slighest investigation will shew, that it stands without a parallel in the records of human villainy.

The genius of conquering tribes has occasionally led them to incorporate the *whole* of the people, whom they had subdued; but never, until this epoch, has an instance been known of men being hand-cuffed, and drafted into the legions of their merciless conquerors, in order to shed the blood of their own fellow-citizens, and to fight, on the ruins of their *own* country, the battles of its spoilers. The victories of Mahommed, and his successors, were the fruits of a courageous enthusiasm, and of a bolder and more generous policy. Their object was to obtain an empire over the minds of men, they preached and fought to make proselytes: and where conviction failed, they exterminated: but they never dreamt of swelling the tide of conquest, by the help of auxiliaries, who refused to acknowledge the prophet of Mecca. The Mussulmans indeed, incorporated other nations into their own, as soon as they had embraced Islamism; which done, all distinctions ceased; and they went forth together a people of warriors, to acquire dominion, and to extend their faith. Their system, though far less rigorous and abhorrent than that of the French, has been justly branded with execrations throughout the Christian world.

The irruptions of the Mogul Tatars under Ghenghiz-Khan, in the 13th, and under Tamerline, in the 14th century, were executed by *one* people, whose object was rapine. It is true, the martial policy of Rome *encouraged* the enrolment of the inhabitants of the conquered provinces, and sent them to a distant frontier, remote from their native land. But, at no period, did that policy direct that men should be *forced* from their hearths, and that they should be embodied in the Roman legions against their own consent. The Romans recruited by the mild influence of persuasion, by the lustre of their renown, and by the lure of honours and rewards. Their enlistments were never built on the fraudulent and inexorable plea of service for protection granted to a state which they had sacked and subjugated. Accordingly, while their foreign recruits fought in the Roman armies against barbarians, they shared in all the rights of Roman citizens. Thus, the youth of Britain served regularly as auxiliaries of the Romans. But they gained in the event: for, wherever Rome extended her conquests, she communicated her knowledge and civility, established her tribunals, and diffused the refinements of social life. Wherever the Roman eagles were uplifted, arts, literature, and civilization flourished around them. But every thing has retrograded with the conquests of France. She has despoiled nations of all the illustrations of their genius, of all the portable monuments of the industry, the piety, the virtues, and the arts of their forefathers, without diffusing among them the smallest portion of that remnant of civilization which she herself possesses. The morals of the people have become vitiated wherever she has reared her gory standard. Wherever the footstep of a Roman was seen, monuments of improvement reared their heads: wherever the bloody track of a Frenchman is descernible, every vestage of humanity disappears. The splendid and immediate advantages, which Rome conferred upon the conquered world, mitigated, in some degree, the violence of conquest, and softened the loss of independence; but these modern freebooters delight only in ruins and desolation, and dispense no other benefit but unconditional slavery. Above a million of men have been dragged from their native countries, and sacrificed to the ambition of France. Intermingled with French veterans, and scattered over the vast surface which is embraced by her empire or her influence; they become gradually drilled into the habits of Frenchmen, and almost rival them in profligacy and crimes. Italians, Bavarians, Germans, Poles, are sent to murder Spaniards, and wrest from them their independence and their freedom. Even the once free and happy Swiss are dispatched on the same unblest enterprize, and doomed to encounter on the same field of battle, their own kindred, and countrymen, the natives of their once peaceful and sequestered mountains, and to give and take the death of parricides to satiate the lust of imperial sway. Batavians and Prussians, are marched over the Alps to hold Italy in chains, and the once loyal Piedmonteseare sent to the eastern shore of the Adriatic, to pioneer the road for the entrance of th s all-capacious ambition into Greece. Thus, the civilized world is divided between its peacefully disposed, industrious inhabitants, and a race of disciplined felons, collected from all nations and languages, who march in the train of French adventurers, to rob mankind, and to murder where they have robbed. They who take up arms to defend their religion, property, laws, and country, against this mighty irruption of unfeeling cut-throats, are termed rebels, and are doomed to expiate with their blood, in the midst of their flaming cities, their struggles in behalf of the rights of human kind. [illegible] such materials to work with, we cannot wond[illegible] that [illegible] Colossus which has been raised in France, [illegible]pir[illegible] to [illegible] the world, and wield the sword of terror over its affrighted inhabitants. The plan of Buonaparte is, to hold out temptations to those whom he has impoverished, to go forth and make paupers of those whom he has not yet overreached. His law of conscription is an expostulation in behalf of every species of villainy; it is a summons to the desperate, the outcast, the profligate, the thief, the ravisher, and the assassin, to violate the laws of nature and of nations. When once the conscript is enrolled he appeals to his misery against his moral sense of propriety, as Romeo reasoned in the play with the famished apothecary who feared the law;

> Art thou so bare and full of wretchedness,
> And fear'st to die? Famine is in thy cheeks;
> Need and Oppression stare within thine eyes,
> Contempt and Beggary hang upon thy back.
> The world is not thy friend, nor the world's law;
> The world affords no law to make the rich,
> Then be not poor, but break it, and take this

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[*] See p. 401 of this vol.

[†] No. 22. p. 417.

[*] When I was last in France, a short time before the blessed renewal of hostilities, I saw a pig yoked to a plough that was driven by an old woman, and an ass yoked to another which was driven by an old man. If the reader wish to have a correct idea of the benefits of French aggression, he may consult my *Letters from France in* 1802, in two vols. What must now be the state of her population? It may be urged that science and arts still flourish in France. But it is well known that *civilized* war has ever been their foster-parent, and that their prosecution is rarely interrupted by the noise of arms. Take the answer of the Rhodian painter to Demetrius Poliorcetes, beseiging Rhodes, and astonished at the artist's unconcern. "The tumult of armies," said he, "does not disturb my pursuits; for Demetrius Poliorcetes wars against the Rhodians, and not against the arts." This sort of answer, has been given by more than one artist and *philosophe* during this revolutionary war, which accounts for the favourable reception Buonaparte has met with from most men of this class, who have divested themselves of every principle of public spirit. The tyrant has more than once played the part of Pompey, and lowered his fasces at the threshold of a *philosophe*. Tricks of this description, read well in a newspaper; and Buonaparte has ar abundance of panegyrists who are destitute of the s[illegible] of a Pliny. Buonaparte compared with Po[illegible] Hyperion to a Satyr! Pompey was a finished gen[illegible]an, an accomplished scholar; Buonaparte is a blackguard by instinct, and a rogue by choice. If he hear of a man of genius, or of a great artist, he orders him to be dragged into his presence, when he salutes the trembling creature with a few common place notions, or a *bon-mot* and then quits him to sound his eulogies. Pompey, returning victorious from Syria, *went expressly* by the way of Rhodes, to see Posidonius, the Stoic. Wh[illegible] he arrived at the house of the philosopher, he forba[illegible] the lictor to knock at the door, as was customary, wi[illegible] his fasces. He who had conquered the eastern and w[illegible]ern parts of the known world, commanded the fasces [illegible] be laid down as a mark of respect for the dwellin[illegible] of a philosopher. *Pompeius, confecto Mithridatico bello, intraturus Posidonii sapientiæ professione clari domum, fores percuti de more a lictore vetuit; et fasies lictorios januæ submisit is, cui se Oriens Occidensque submiserat.* Prin. lib. 7. c. 30.

COBBETT'S REGISTER, JULY 1.

"THE Mutiny amongst the LOCAL MILITIA which broke out at Ely, was *fortunately* suppressed on Wednesday, by the arrival of *four squadrons* of the GERMAN LEGION CAVALRY from Bury, under the command of General Auckland. Five of the ring-leaders were tried by a Court Martial, *and sentenced to receive* 500 *lashes each*, part of which punishment, *they received on Wednesday*, and a part was remitted. A *stoppage for their knapsacks* was the ground of complaint that excited this *mutinous* spirit, which occasioned the men to surround their officers, and demand what *they deemd* their arrears. The first division of the German Legion halted yesterday at New market on their return [illegible]ry.——COURIER (ministerial) Newspaper, Saturday 24th of June, 1809.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

LOCAL MILITIA and GERMAN LEGION.—See the Motto, English reader! See the Motto, and then do pray recollect all that has been said about the way, in which Buonaparte raise his soldiers.——Well done, Lord, Castlereagh! This is just what it was thought your plan would produce. Well said, Mr. Huskisson! It really was not without reason that you dwelt, with so much earnestness, upon the great utility of the *foreign* troops, whom Mr. Wardle appeared to think of no utility at all. Poor gentleman! he little imagined how a great genius might find useful employment for such troops. He little imagined, that they might be made the means of compelling Englishmen to submit to that sort of *discipline*, which is so conducive to the producing in them a disposition to defend the country, at the risk of their lives. Let Mr. Wardle look at my motto, and then say whether the German soldiers are of *no use.—Five hundred lashes* each! Aye that is right! Flog them; flog them! They deserve it, and a great deal more. They deserve a flogging at every meal time. "Lash them daily, lash them "duly." What, shall the rascals dare to *mutiny* and that, too, when the German Legion is so near hand! Lash them, lash them, lash them! They *deserve* it. O. yes; they merit a double tailed cat. Base dogs! What mutiny for the sake of *the price of a knapsack!* Lash them! flog them! Base rascals! Mutiny for the price of a goat's skin; and, then, upon the appearance of the *German Soldiers*, they take a flogging as quietly as so many trunks of trees!——I do not know what sort of a place *Ely* is; but I really should like to know how the inhabitants looked one another in the face, while this scene was exhibiting in their town. I should like to have been able to see their faces, and to hear their observations to each other, at the time. ——This occurrence at home will, one would hope, teach *the loyal* a little caution in speaking of the means, which Napoleon employs (or rather, which they say he employs), in order to get together and to discipline his Conscripts. There is scarcely any one of these loyal persons, who has not, at various times, cited the *hand cuffings*, and other means *of force*, said to be used in drawing out the young men of France; there is scarcely one of the loyal, who has not cited these means as a proof, a complete proof, that the people of France *hate Napoleon and his government assist with reluctance in his wars*, and would *fain see another revolution*. I hope, I say, that the loyal will, hereafter, be more cautious in drawing such conclusion, now that they see, that our "gallant defenders" not only require physical restraint, in certain cases, but even a little blood drawn from their backs, and that, too, with the aid & assistance of *German* troops. Yes; I hope the loyal will be a little more upon their guard in drawing conclusions against Napoleon's popularity. At any rate, every time they do, in future, burst out in execrations against the French for suffering themselves to be "chained together and forced, at the point of "the bayonet, to do military duty." I shall just re-publish the passage, which I have taken for a motto to the present sheet.——I have *heard* of some other pretty little things of the sort; but, I rather choose to take my instance (and a very complete one it is) from a public print, notoriously under the sway of the ministry.

GOVT. ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Packets which are now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be conveyed to England by the Hon'ble Company's Ships *Castle Eden*, *Marquis Wellesley and Baring* will not be closed on the departure of those Ships from Madras, but will remain open until the despatch of the Honorable Company's Ships *Surrey and Lady Castlereagh*, by which they will be conveyed to the proposed point of rendezvous for the present homeward bound fleets, to be there put on board of the Ships for which they are respectively intended.

G. G. KEBLE, P. M. G. Fort St. George, *Jan.* 21, 1810

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of SAMUEL JOHNSON Esq. deceased, late a Lieut. of H. M. Ship Modeste, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, to JOSIAS DUPRE ALEXANDER, Esq. of Calcutta, the Sole Executor named, therein, all Persons having demands upon, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, & deliver up the Property to Messrs. HARINGTON and Co. Attornies to the said Executor.

13*th January* 1810.

Postponed.

EXCHANGE FORT ST. GEORGE.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of MADRAS and its vicinity are respectfully informed, that on THURSDAY the 25th Instant, will be exhibited (in the Exchange, of Fort St. George) Vocal performance consisting of selected TRIOS, CATCHES, DUETS, and SONGS.

Every arrangement will be made for the convenience and accommodation of the audience.

Begins precisely at 9 o'clock.

N. B. Front seat Tickets, 2 Star Pagodas.

Second seat Tickets 5 Rupees.

Tickets to be had of Mr. EGLAN, Exchange, with Bills of the performance accompanying them.

Fort St. George, January 20, 1810.

WANTED.

IN redemption of an existing Mortgage the sum of Star Pagodas 15,000 to be repayable with Interest at 12 per Cent. per annum, in the course of the Ensuing two or three years, at the convenience of the party requiring the loan.

In collateral security the present Mortgage upon the Indigo Works of VELLORE, POLLICONDAH and MUTILORE, (the same capable of Manufacturing Annually a large quantity of Indigo) with all the Lands, Buildings, and Appurtenances of whatever denomination appertaining thereto will be transferred; together with a life Insurance on the present representative of the property. References in furtherance of the transaction are requested, addressed to Mr. CHINNERY.

VELLORE, 16*th Jan.* 1810.

W. WARWICK,

SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE

MR. A. GOODALL,

TAILOR.

BEGS LEAVE TO ACQUAINT THE

GENTLEMEN,

OF THE

PRESIDENCY

THAT HE HAS TAKEN THE

STOCK IN TRADE,

OF THE

DECEASED,

AND

INTENDS carrying on the business as heretofore done & hopes to merit their approbation by a strict observance of all orders he may be honored with; all orders from the country attended with bills on the Presidency, or a reference for payment will be executed with the utmost despatch.

W. W. has some excellent scarlet Cavalry Grey, Blue and Black cloth, also fancy and plain Mercella Quilting, dark Corderoy for riding Breeches and Pantaloons, fashionable Buttons, gilt and plated Tallio Buttons, and some extra superfine Gentlemen's round Hats, and sundry other articles in his line of business.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
17*th January* 1808.

THOMAS HURST,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS

THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

OF THE

SETTLEMENT,

THAT HE HAS

REMOVED FROM DAVIDSON'S STREET,

To a House more convenient to the Fort,

(LATELY THE POLICE OFFICE)

ON THE BEACH,

NEARLY OPPOSITE

The Honorable Company's Granary,

WHERE HE PURPOSES CARRYING ON HIS BUSINESS AS USUAL

FOR READY MONEY.

HURST has now for sale a valuable Stock of Liquors, viz. Claret and Hock from the most approved Houses at 13 Pagodas the Dozen, Port Wine from Harper at 6 Pagodas the Dozen, Madeira in Pipes, at 120, 160, 200 and 250 Pagodas per Pipe and in Bottles at 4½, 6, 7, 8½ Pagodas the Dozen, Country Bottled Ale at 3¼ Pagodas the Dozen, Brandy in Casks at 1¾ Pagodas per gallon and at 6 Pagodas per Dozen—also remaining a small assortment of dry goods.

Beach, January 22. 1810.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

FACING THE ESPLANADE,

This day TUESDAY, the 23d Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE REMAINDER

OF THE

PLATE,

FURNITURE, China, Glass, and Queens Ware, as advertised on Friday last, there are, amongst the Articles of Furniture, a handsome set of Mahogany Tables, that will dine 16 people, a very neat set of Blackwood ditto, on Claw feet, three pair of neat Card Tables, and many other Articles.

ALSO

A handsome new set of Queens Ware, further particulars will be mentioned in Hand Bills.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THE

GARDEN HOUSE

OF

S. D. Totton, Esq.

On THURSDAY, the 25th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE PLATE,

Household Furniture,

CHINA, Glass, and Queens Ware, Globe Lamps, Wall Shades, &c. &c.

The Property of the above named Gentleman. Catalogues are printed and are now distributing.

N. B. The articles in General are neat and Fashionable and in exceeding good order, they may be seen on Wednesday.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Branson & Mackay,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant,

GLASS Ware, China Ware, Wedgewood Ware, Tin Ware, &c.

Particulars of which will be mentioned in Hand Bills.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Branson & Mackay,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On SATURDAY, the 27th Instant,

FIFTEEN CORGE

OF

White Nankeen,

AND

FOUR BOXES OF

MENS, WOMENS

AND

CHILDRENS SHOES.

CHATEAU MARGEAU.

A FEW CHESTS

OF THE

ABOVE ADMIRED

WINES,

RECEIVED BY THE

LATE ARRIVALS,

IS FOR SALE

AT TEN PAGODAS A DOZEN,

APPLY TO

Branson and Mackay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Balfour & Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

This day, TUESDAY, the 23d Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A FLEA BETTEN

GREY ARAB

MARE,

WARRANTED SOUND

AND

FREE FROM VICE.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Balfour and Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

This day, TUESDAY, the 23d Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

AN INVOICE

OF

CHARCONNAHS,

AND

DOOREAS

JUST RECEIVED

FROM BENGAL,

AND

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A SUBALTERN'S

ONE POLE TENT.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Balfour and Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 25th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

THIRTY BARRELS

OF

TAR,

AND AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A SERVICEABLE

DUN HORSE,

WITH A

FULL BODIED

BUGGY,

HOOD AND HARNESS.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Balfour and Hogg,

A TRUNK of Europe Hessian and Cavalry Boots, they are in excellent Condition & just received from one of the Ships now in the Roads.

FOR SALE.

AND MAY BE SEEN

AT

T. BIRTLES,

LIVERY STABLES,

MOUNT ROAD,

A NEAT Carriage and a Capital pair of Grey Horses, well known, Price 600 Pagodas, the above Carriages and Horses, are belonging to a Family Proceeding to Europe.

Calcutta Lottery.

FIRST DAY's DRAWING,

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1810.

No. [illegible]46 a Prize of 1000 Sicca Rupees.

PRIZES OF 100 *SICCA RUPEES EACH.*

217 321 370 424 550 569 867 960
1004 1013 1177 1211 1310 1350 1372 1399
1458 1551 1557 1689 1947 2030 2053 2166
2306 2704 2959 3042 3090 3135 3241 3329
3455 3510 3554 3574 3624 3672 3685 [illegible]
3781 4030 4127 4184 4249 4325 4360 [illegible]
4434 4674 4696 4711 4921 4975 5062 5069
5291 5371 5625 5769 5856 5901.

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

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