17

MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1810. NUMBER 1272.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1810.

The receipt of Cash at the General Treasury, for Bills on Bengal will be discontinued until further Notice.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain BRODIE, of the 11th Regiment is appointed to the 2d Battalion of Pioneers.

Lieutenant Colonel ORROK, from 19th to 3d Native Regiment and to 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel BARCLAY, from 3d to 19th Native Regiment, and to 1st Battalion.

13th Native Regiment.—Lieutenant KELSO, from 2d to 1st and Lieut. BRUMFIELD, from 1st to 2d Battalion.

The Candidates for the vacancy in the East India Direction, occasioned by the Death of Mr. Travers, are John Bladen Taylor, J. H. Pelly, and James Daniell, Esqrs.

The Banking House, in London, of Sir M. Bloxham Knt. T. Wilkinson and W. Bloxam, Esq. has failed.

Since our last H. M. Cutter Sylvia, has arrived; likewise the Country Ship Anna, Capt. J. M'Arthy, from Bengal the 4th Inst. and Brig Two Brothers from Calcutta, the 28th January.

Brigadier General Malcolm, accompanied by the gentlemen and officers attached to the Persian mission, left Bombay on the 10th ult. for the Persian court.

On the same day, N. H. Smith, Esq. sailed for the Gulph —The following officers and gentlemen accompanied Brigadier General Malcolm:—

Captain Grant, commanding the escort of the persian mission.

Captain Wauchope.

Mr. Colquhoun, surgeon to the mission.

Mr. Cormick, surgeon to the escort.

Lieutenant Stewart, first assistant.

Lieutenent Little, aid-de-camp.

Lieutenent Johnson, commanding the party of the 17th light dragoons.

Lieutenant Frederick, commanding the infantry.

Lieutenant Macdonald, political assistant.

Ensign Fotheringham, commanding Madras cavalay.

Ensign Monteath, engineer.

Mr. William, and

Mr. Babington.

Major General Champaigne, transferred from the Bombay Presidency, to the staff of Bengal, embarked on the 11th ult. for Calcutta.

MADRAS

BIRTH.—At the Presidency, on Saturday, the 17th Instant, the Lady of J. Babington, Esq. Malabar Translator to Government, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Negapatam, on the 8th instant, after a lingering and painful illness, the Lady of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Thomas Brown.

BENGAL

BIRTHS.—On the 24th January, the Lady of Captain L. B. Morris, of a Son.

At Chinsurah, on the 23d J[illegible]nuary, the Lady of Jacob Plusker, Esq. of a Daugh[illegible]r.

DEATHS.—On the 22d Jan[illegible]y, at Lieutenant Col. M'Cullock's, Commanding B[illegible]asore, Lieut. H. Dalrymple, of the 8th Regiment [illegible]dras Native Cavalry.

On the 20th January, at Bal[illegible]ore, Mr. Brown, late Surgeon of the Honorable C[illegible]npany's Ship *United Kingdom.*

EUROP[illegible]

MARRIAGES.—At Dover, Car[illegible]ain Dick, of the 22d Light Dragoons, to Mary, d[illegible]ghter of Captain John Boyce, of the East India C[illegible]pany's Service.

At Bath, Major Gol[illegible]orthy, of the East India Company's service, to M[illegible]ss Livesey.

Major Kelly, of the East India Company's service, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late John Robinson, Esq. of Pardshaw, Cumberland.

At Plymouth, Johnson Phillott, Esq. banker, of Bath, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Fuge, Esq. of Ellford.

Samuel Lovat, of the Middle Temple, Esq. to Mrs. Murray, widow of the late Major Mu[illegible]4th Regiment.

At Woodford Church, William Weekham Greenhill, of Eastham, Esq. to Harriet, eldest daughter of John Hawes, jun. Esq. of Woodford Bridge

At Weymouth, the Rev. Lewis Clutterbuck, of Newark Park, Gloucestershire, to Frances, second daughter of Edward Elton, Esq. of Gloucester-place, London.

At Bath, Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Book-seller, of Paternoster-row, to Miss Ann Macpherson, of Fleet-street.

The Rev. George Parry Marriott, of Great Baddow, in the County of Essex, to Miss Jane Bax, daughter of John Bax, Esq. of the same place.

In St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, Lieut. Dunkie, of the 4th (or Queen's own) Dragoons, to Mary, second daughter of John Olton, Esq. of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.

At the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Mr. J. S. Alport, of Halifax, Nova Scotta, to Miss Beck, daughter of William Beck, Esq. of Hackney.

BIRTHS.—At Breckendonbury, Herts, the Lady of William Dent, Esq. of a Daughter.

The Lady of James Roberts West, Esq. of Alscot, Stratford-upon-Avon, of a Daughter.

At his house in Fitzroy-square, the Lady of Charles Lambert, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Monmouth, the Lady of Colonel Molyneux, of a Son.

At his house in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, the Lady of S. Bosanquet, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Clontarf Castle, county of Dublin, the Lady of George Vernon, Esq. of a son and heir.

DEATHS.—At Mark's Hall, aged 65, Filmer Honywood, Esq. He was a whig of the old school, and first sat in Parliament for Steyning, in 1774.

Mr. T. G. Williams, eldest son of Thomas W. Esq. of Swansea, and Assistant Surgeon of the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion. This gentleman had been in the East Indies, and most miraculously escaped from the dreadful massacre at Vellore.

In Dublin, the Countess Dowager, of Mayo.

Dowager Lady Steele.

At Birtles, in Cheshire, Charlotte, third daughter of the late John Nembhard, Esq. of Koningsburgh, St. Mary's Jamaica.

At West Clandon, near Guildford, Francis Crenze, Esq. aged 84, only brother of John Creuze, Esq. of Woodbridge House, Surrey.

The Rev. S. Pitt Stockford, B. D. Vicegerent and Senior Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford; Rector of Coln St. Dennis, Devonshire; Rector of Aldate's, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Right Honorable the Countess Athlone.

In Bennet-street, Miss Ellis, sister of Francis Ellis, Esq. of Somerset-place, Bath.

At Brecon, Mary Ann, wife of Charles Claude Clifton, Esq. late Captain in the Royal Artillery.

At Brighton, in the 7th year of her age, Miss Mary Anne Ogilvie, the daughter of James Ogilvie, Esq. of Welbeck-street.

Lady Scott, wife of the Right Hon. Sir W. Scott.

At Ramsgate, the infant son of William Abbott, Esq. of Tooting, Surry.

At Tannadice, in the county of Forfar, North Britain, in the 83d year of his age, James Macdonald, Esq. of Hinde-street, Manchester-square.

At his house on Hampton-green, Capt. Poolett.

Aged 61, after a most tedious illness, J. Glover, Esq. of Stanley, near Wakefield.

At Swansea, aged 79, Mrs. M. Hackson, merchant, of Stockholm, and sister of Nicholas Fenwick, Esq late Consul in Denmark.

At Falmouth, Mr. John Harris, attorney at law.

At Falmouth, aged 40, Mr. N. Hingston, one of the agent victuallers of His Majesty's Navy at that port. He was supposed to be the heaviest man in the three western counties; which, doubtless, contributed to his early death—the effect of a fall in a boat, in which he received a wound in the thigh, which mortified

At Margate, in the 63d year of his age, John Rickett's, Esq. of Walworth.

Most truly lamented, on the 23d of August, at Elvas in Portugal, of a typhus fever, owing to excessive fatigue, in his 20th year, Lieutenant Henry Lynch Drake Brockman, Esq. of Beachborough, in the county of Kent.

At an advanced age, Mr. P. Tomkins, in an obscure lodging near Moorfields. This person was formerly supposed to be not only the most correct, but the most incorrect book-keeper in the kingdom, and obtained a very handsome independence by making sets of books for those persons who were, for their own interest, obliged to appear before certain gentlemen at Guildhall. It is said he was the first person who suggested the idea of imputing the losses of bankrupts to speculations in the lottery, and procured the unsuccessful numbers, collected at 2s. each, as having been unfortunately purchased by his employers. This man's singular talent would have deceived even a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the financial state of the nation.

BENGAL HURKARU.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1810.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Rocke, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Moorshedabad, and Superintendant of Nizamutt Affairs.

Mr. J. Melville, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

The Honorable J. R. Elphinstone, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Moorshedabad.

Mr. E. Strachey, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

Mr. R. K. Dick, third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

Mr J. Pattle, third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Moorshedabad.

Mr. F. Morgan Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Sylhet.

Mr. H. Cornish, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Rajeshahye.

Mr. G. C. Master, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Purneah.

Mr. Leycester, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Dinagepore.

There is every reason, we understand, to expect, that the Sarah Christiana, Captain Mackeson, will be dispatched from hence as a Packet for England, in the course of ten or twelve days at the furthest. The H. C. ships Sir William Pulteney, Lady Lushington and Earl Howe, will compose the last homeward-bound fleet of the season. It is supposed, that they will be ready for sea about the middle of March.

Colonel Martindell has marched from Bundelcund; and, by the last accounts, it is said, he was within 24 coss of Ameer Khan's army. He encamped, on the 21st current, at a place named Boroun; having been previously joined, on the 19th, at Soojarah, by the light corps, which had gone up the ghauts in pursuit of Gopaul Sing. We may daily look, therefore, to that quarter, for tidings of some decisive event.

We have heard nothing further of the operations of Colonel McGrath's detachment in Oude. But, from letters received by the dawk of yesterday, it appears, that they had marched from Furagpore and proceeded against the other fortresses possessed by the rebels.

Our latest accounts from the Dooab, supply additional proofs of the singular intensity of the cold, which has been experienced during the present years, in the Upper Provinces.—In the neighbourhood of Muttra, a large portion of the indigo weed, and all the cotton-plant, which survived the first rigours of the season, had latterly been destroyed by the frost.

The Judges of the Supreme Court have been pleased to appoint E. Strettell Esq., to officiate as Counsel for Paupers, in the room of E. B. Lewin Esq., lately raised to the office of Master in Equity.

The Hon. Robert Bruce, appointed Governor of Penang, proceeds to that destination on the Anna,—she is expected to take her departure from hence, about the 20th instant.

ASIATIC MIRROR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1810.

In the Tenth Drawing of the Calcutta Lottery, held this morning, No. 5401 was drawn a prize of One hundred Thousand Sicca Rupees.

No. 1900, was drawn prize of Sa. Rs. 20,000, and in the same Drawing, No. 2506, came up prize of 5000 Rupees.

The first of the above numbers, prize of a Lac of Rupees, is among the Tickets sent to Madras, and sold at that Presidency.

No. 1900, Prize of Sa. Rs. 20,000 was bought by Messrs. Scott, Wilson and Co. on account of Lieut. Colonel Arnold, whose property it is.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1810.

Head-quarters, Zunaym, July 10, 1809.

To my Lord Archduke, Generallissimo of the Austrian Army.

Europe, astonished by the victories which our heroes have purchased with their blood, sighs for a peace which may at once confirm and maintain the existence of her sovereigns.

Prince! conqueror of Aspern! It is with you alone, I would begin a conference. Our soldiers animated as they are with the resolution to support the power and enforce the respect due to their country, are not the less ready to do justice to the courage and to admire the exploits of their enemies; but on both sides repose is necessary. On both sides there should be a pause, at least till we entomb the bodies of the brave victims who have fallen in the fields of glory.

In short it is to enable us mutually to offer and accept the hand of friendship that I PROPOSE AN ARMISTICE OF TWO MONTHS.

Let ULM and AUSTERLITZ be forgotton.—And let no third power be [illegible]itted to interfere in the re-establishment [illegible] tranquillity; a work which in fact they would only endeavour to impede.—In fine let none of those foolish chimeras which distract Europe hold her any longer in a state of disunion.—GREAT PRINCE! Think of the days of Luneville.—And return the sword once more into the scabbard. Let Zunaym transmit to posterity these words graved in characters indelible—"THESE HEROES KNEW THE GREATNESS OF EACH OTHER'S SOULS.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Lictonischel, July 6, 1809.

I learn, even from official sources, that several officers, and more especially generals, absent from the army in consequence of wounds, whether slight or severe, take the liberty of forming premature opinions at the expence of this army, of its conduct, of its operations, and in one word, of the late glorious events; which opinions, supposing them even well founded, disgust all well inclined men by their temerity, while their falsehood excites the pity of the experienced veteran.

The army has acquired in the eyes of the enemy a degree of esteem which till now he never conceded to our arms.—Efforts unheard of, an immense superiority of number, alone could have given the enemy those advantages which they purchased at every advance with torrents of blood.

Even on our retreat, the army never ceased to be formidable to the enemy, and if after the bloody days of the 5th and 6th of July, if after the continual battles from thence till the 10th, which took place daily, and during which, each corps continued its retreat in short marches in the greatest possible order and without the loss of a single piece of artillery, if, after all this I say, an army has still courage enough to renew the fight and maintain the murderous battles of the 10th and the 11th, maintain all its positions, and force the enemy himself to offer an armistice, one would imagine that such an army, and such operations, are not altogether unworthy of that admiration which the enemy himself so amply bestows.

In other armies, every individual from the general down to the meanest soldier is, inflamed with an instinctive love of glory to boast of the atchievements of his corps, but amongst us, there are heroes who presume to imagine faults and blunders for the sole purpose of dishonouring the service, and thereby of dishonouring themselves.

Let the generals, the commandacts, and the heads of corps throughout the army use their full authority to restore to a just opinion of themselves, those reasoners so little capable of comprehending the sphere of a superior activity.

It would be more agreeable to me to see such men voluntarily quit a service which so little answers their expectations, than to be obliged to dismiss them.

(Signed) ARCHDUKE CHARLES.

On Monday night a great concourse of all sorts of people was collected in the Dock Yard to witness the floating of the new ship which was to be hauled out of dock at high water; captain Harrington had a numerous party of friends on board, who set down to an elegant cold collation, and drank success to the "CHARLES GRANT" with hearty good will; from the circumstance of her having too much ballast on board, she did not float, and was accordingly shored up again; last night, being lightned sufficiently, she was hauled out and safely warped to her moorings in the stream.—The CHARLES GRANT is a remarkably handsome, well finished ship, of 1200 tons burthen; and bids fair to reflect much credit on the marine architecture of Bombay.—It is a curious circumstance that Monday night was the first time that Jemsettjee the master builder had ever presumed to send a new ship out of Dock without a Parsee priest to assist him with his prayers for success; to this omission is imputed by these people, the failure of the attempt on that occasion.

CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1810.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

James Richardson, Esq. Head Civil Servant at Trincomale.

Edward Tolfrey, Esq. Provincial Judge of Galle.

Henry Sneyd, Esq. Collector of Manaar.

James Gay, Esq. Collector of Galle.

W. Granville, Esq. Custom Master at Jaffnapatam.

J. B. Nares, Esq. First Assistant in the Secretary's Office and Assistant to the Pay Master General.

William Greensland, Esq. Second Assistant in the Secretary's Office.

Charles Scott, Esq. Assistant in the Office of the C[illegible] of Revenue.

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HEAD QUARTERS.

Mount Lavinia, 25th January 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant General Maitland, publishes the following letter received from General Sir David Dundas K. B. Commander in Chief, for the information of the Army under his orders.

HORSE GUARDS, *29th May* 1809.

SIR,

"Having laid before the King the Proceedings of a "General Court Martial held at the King's House Columbo on the 14th of April 1808, and continued by "Adjournments to the 18th of the same Month, for "the trial of Captain D. Phillips of the 3d Ceylon Regiment, who was arraigned upon the un[illegible]tioned "Charges viz.

1st.—For being incapable from Drunkenness to execute the duty of President of a Regimental Court Martial at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant, and which duty he had been ordered on, the antecedent day in Regimental Orders, and which had been communicated to him.

2d.—For Habitual Drunkenness.

"Upon which charges, the Court came to the following decision."

With respect to the 1st Charge the Prisoner Captain D. Phillips of the 3d Ceylon Regiment having pleaded Guilty, the Court proceeds to the consideration of the 2d Charge, and having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of that Charge, as well as what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that the Prisoner is Guilty of both Charges, which being a Breach of the Articles of War, Sentence him to be dismisted His Majesty's Service.

"I am to acquaint you, that His Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the Sentence of the Court.

"You will therefore acquaint me with the day upon "which the Sentence is made known to the Prisoner "Captain Phillips, as from that day he will cease to "receive pay in His Majesty's Service.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) D. DUNDAS.
Commander in Chief.

By the Lieutenant General's Command.
(Signed) R. M'NAB,
Acting Dep. Adj. Gen.

To Lieutenant General
the Right Honorable
Thomas Maitland or
Officer Commanding
in Ceylon.

The following intelligence from His Majesty's Ship Magicienne, was communicated to us by the Eugenie Transport which sailed from Rodrigue on the 21 January, and arrived at Point de Galle on the 4th instant.

We are happy to announce the recapture of the Honorable Company's Ship Windham which it seems had been captured by the La Venus French National Frigate—after an action in which she had altogether 4 men killed and 22 wounded—She was retaken by the Magicienne and carried into Rodrigue.

THE MORNING POST.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1809.

The correspondence which has taken place between Lord Grenville, and Mr. Perceval and Lord Liverpool, we understand to be nearly as follows:—After the customary compliments, on Lord Grenville's arrival in town, he requested to know the precise nature of the overture intended to be made to him. The reply was, that there were three vacant seats in the Cabinet, and that Lord Liverpool and Mr. Perceval, by the desire of his Majesty, wished to concert measures with Lord Grenville for filling up those places. Lord Grenville answered, that from this proposal he conceived the wish of his Majesty's Ministers to be to have the accession of his Lordship and others to the present Ministry. To this it was replied, that the precise and particular wish of his Majesty's Ministers was, to advise with his Lordship upon the subject of forming an extended and comprehensive Administration, and that of course his Lordship's wishes should be particularly consulted on the occasion.—Lord Grenville, in his answer, begged the expression of his dutiful sentiments to be made to his Majesty, whom he should be happy to serve, if he thought his services could render any real benefit to the country; and begged to assure Lord Liverpool and Mr. Perceval, that in declining to unite with his Majesty's present Ministers, he was not actuated by any motives of personal hostility; but that, as he did not conceive he could, under the present circumstances, render any real service to his country, he must decline accepting the offer that had been made to him. He added, that with him it had uniformly been a chief object to soothe, rather than foment political animosities, which system he thought, at this moment, more particularly expedient than ever.—Lord Liverpool and Mr Perceval replied, that they should have been happy had his Lordship acceded to their proposal; and begged him to accept their best thanks for the assurance he had given that in declining their offer he was actuated by no motive of personal hostility towards his Majesty's Ministers; and here, we believe, the correspondence ended.

Since then, Lord Grenville has had an interview with the Prince of Wales. His Lordship was particularly desirous of ascertaining the sentiments of his Royal Highness on the subject; but with a dignity becoming his high character and situation in the State, he declined entering at all upon the business; adding, that however high his respect and good wishes for his Lordship, and his friends, he could not think of taking part in any transaction which had not received the previous san[illegible] of his Royal Father.—Such sent[illegible] ditable to the he[illegible]

rent, and must more than ever endear him to an admiring People.

We are still without any fresh arrivals from the Continent. A variety of reports obtained circulation on Saturday. One stated that there had been rejoicings on the French coast, in consequence of the conclusion of peace between Austria and France; whilst another on the contrary asserted, "that Austria had terminated the armistice on the 12th ult. and had renewed the war, with the co-operation of Russia." It was added "that General Blucher, at the head of a Prussian army of 55,000 men, had entered Bohemia, and that the King and Queen of Prussia had set off for Petersburgh with a view to engage the Emperor Alexander to join them in the war." We give these reports as they have prevailed for the last two days, without pretending to vouch the accuracy of either.

The Medical Report from Walcheren is—Died 375 men, and five officers—Remain in the Hospitals 8,600.

The number of French prisoners in this country amounted last week to 106,000; and three or four thousand more are expected in a few days from Walcheren.

The Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council have ordered Wednesday, the 25th of October, the day on which his Majesty enters into the 50th year of his reign, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving throughout England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed, to offer up prayers for the protection afforded his Majesty during so long and arduous a reign.

Some serious misunderstandings are said to have prevailed between the Persian Collector of the Revenues and the French Merchants, in consequence of the former exacting a double duty on their merchandize, contrary, as they assert, to the articles of treaty. The French presented, on this occasion, a remonstrance to the Court of Persia, in terms not considered sufficiently respectful, and which produced an answer not likely to operate in the most conciliatory manner. It is not improbable that this affair may have influenced the Court of Persia in giving so favourable a reception to our Embassy.

OCTOBER 3.

We can take upon us to say, that the opposition Papers have greatly misrepresented what has recently occurred between the present Ministry and the Lords Grenville and Grey. The former stated positively, in his answer to Mr. Perceval, that his objections were not *personal*, but to the *principle* upon which the present Ministry were formed, and the circumstances attending their appointment to power.• This declaration plainly proves that it was not merely an objection to form an accession with the present Ministry, or to co-operate with them in forming a new arrangement, but to the whole of their system; and hence, that if Lord Grenville were to come into power again, he would revive every measure that led to his retirement. The letter of Lord Grenville imports that he considered the communication as coming from his Majesty. Lord Grey on the other hand, as we have before stated, considered it as a Ministerial communication. His Lordship's letter, as well as that of Lord Grenville, was couched in the most civil and respectful terms.

Accounts received yesterday from the Island of Walcheren, state, that the fever which produced such dreadful havoc among the troops had considerably abated, and that the number of sick was much diminished.

MUNICH, SEPT. 14.—Our Court Gazette contains the following General Orders, published in the Austrian head quarters:—

"My beloved subjects, and even my enemies, know that I do not engage in the present war from motives of ambition, nor a desire of conquest; self-preservation and independence, a peace consistent with the honour of my crown, and with the safety and tranquility of my people, constituted the exalted and sole aim of my execution. The chance of war disappointed my expectations, the enemy penetrated into the interior of my dominions, and over-run them with all the horrors of war; but he learned, at the same time, to appreciate the public spirit of my people, and the valour of my armies. This experience, which he dearly bought, and my constant solicitude to promote the prosperity of my dominions, led to a negociation for Peace. My Ministers empowered for that purpose have met those of the French Emperor. My wish is an honourable peace; a peace, the stipulations of which offer a prospect and the possibility of duration.

"The valour of my armies, their unshaken courage, their ardent love of their country, their desire, strongly pronounced, not to lay down their arms till an honourable peace shall have been obtained, could never allow me to agree to conditions which threatened to shake the very found[illegible]n of the Monarchy, and disgrace us.

"The high spirit which animates my troops, affords me the best security, that, should the enemy yet mistake our sentiments and disposition, we shall certainly obtain the reward of perseverance. "FRANCIS."

"Comorn, August 16, 1809.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Mr. Deputy Kemble has given notice of a motion for the next Court of Common Council, [illegible]scind the vote of thanks to Mr. Wardle.

Bonaparte's birth day was celebrated at Vienna with great pomp.

The Aeronaut Garnerin lately ascended from Tivole, a pleasure garden, at Paris, at ten at night, and descended between seven and eight the following morning at Vaels, a small league from Aix-la-Chapelle, in the circle of Westphalia

SEPTEMBER 20.

The following Regiments are to remain in Walcheren, under Sir Eyre Coote:—

1 Squadron 9th Light Dragoons—68th Foot, 71st and 85th, Brigadier Gen. Rottenbergh.—2d, 76th, and 1st Bat. 32d, Brigadier General Aickland.—6th, 1st Bat. 50th, and 91st, Major General Dyott.—3d Bat. 1st, 1st do. 5th and 2d ditto, 35th, Col. Hay.—1st Bat. 36th, 1st do. 38th, and 77th, Brigadier Gen. Montresor.—2d Bat. 23d, 1st do. 26th, 2d do. 81st, and 2d do. 81st, Brigadier Gen. Brown.—Royal Waggon Train, two Troops.—Royal Staff Corps two Companies.—Lieut Col. Walsh, Deputy Adjutant Gen.—Lieut. Col. Offeney, Deputy Quarter Master Gen.—Lieut. Col. D'Arcy, Commanding Officer of Engineers.—Col. Perrott, Commanding Royal Artillery.

SEPTEMBER 25.

Upwards of a fortnight since we stated that our troops had evacuated the little islands of which they had taken possession on the coast of Naples. This statement is corroborated by a letter from Palermo of the 29th of July, which states that the embarkation commenced on the 23d of that month.

Four more line of battle ships are ordered at Portsmouth, for the purpose of being sunk in the Scheldt, and the convicts are now getting ready the jury-rigging.

THE PILOT.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1809.

FLUSHING, SEPT. 14.—The sickness of the troops continues to increase. The return of of sick for one regiment alone (the 38th) was this day four hundred and fifty-nine men and 10 officers. Of the fifteen thousand men ordered to remain in garrison on the island of Walcheren, there are above ten thousand in hospital. The deaths of the army are on an average from twenty-five to thirty men a day. There are different reports in circulation respecting the intentions of Government to keep or to evacuate the island, and respecting the opinions of the principal military and naval officers as to the practability of keeping it. Many say that Government has no idea of keeping it permanently; others assert, from what they call the best authority, that it is resolved to keep it at all risques; and others again declare, from what they call the most minute inquiry and investigation, that the risques to be encountered in such a determination amount almost to a certainty that the enemy can come in upon us with a force so vastly superior, as to ensure to them the re-conquest of the island. These persons state, that the Admiral (Otway) has reported that he cannot answer for keeping his station permanently off Flushing during the winter. I am not capable of judging of the advantages, England may derive from keeping possession of Walcheren. But it is evident to every person that our keeping it will be attended with a vast expence to the nation. In addition to a strong naval force, we must constantly keep up a garrison of from 15 to 20,000 effective men; and, if we may judge by the present unhealthy state of the army, this cannot be done without a very frequent and troublesome interchange of sick and healthy regiments with depots at home, nor without a positive and certain lost of at least one thousand men a year. I have been assured, that the French, though having an infinitely smaller force than we propose to keep up, lost, in this island, alone seven hundred men a year, on an average. As the island is not capable of affording supplies of any of the principal necessaries, every thing must be brought at great expence and inconvenience from England, and of course the arrivals could not always take place with the certainty and regularity that could be wished. The troops are at present supplied with salt rations, which were found in one of the French stores in this town. I have heard that public property, to a very large amount, has been found upon this island. I wish it may be true; but I have not been able to ascertain the fact.—It is also said that a depot of spice, to the value of three millions, had been discovered in South Beveland, and removed before the evacuation; but this I discard at once, as *too good to be true.* A great number of men are kept constantly at work in repairing the damages done to the fortifications round Flushing We have embarked and sent to England a number of the brass guns taken here and on South Beveland; and some consider this a sympton of returning by and by ourselves; though the repairing of the fortifications appears to contradict that supposition They are very busy every day in taking to pieces the line of battle ships found on the stocks here. Their timbers, together with what has been found in the dockyard, and the stores in the arsenal, will be sent home immediately.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.—I have just returned from seeing the Earl of Chatham embark on board the Venerable. I understand she will sail for England this evening, or to-morrow morning.

SEPTEMBER 26.

READING VOLUNTEERS.—The Reading Regiment of Volunteers has lately been disbanded, under peculiar circumstances. In consequence of a complaint made by Lieutenant Colonel the Marquis of Blandford, Commander of the Royal Berks Local Militia, that several of the Reading Volunteers had excited the Local Militiamen to make a disturbance about their marching guineas; a letter was addressed by Lord Liverpool to Lord Radnor, the Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire, stating the nature of the complaint, and accompanied by several affidavits: the contents of the letter and the affidavits w[illegible] communicated by Lord Radnor to Lieutenant Colonel Newberry, the Commander of the Reading Volunteers, who, in his answer, stated the general good conduct of the corps; that he had been unable to discover, upon the most diligent inquiry, that the Volunteers had behaved in the manner imputed to them, and expressed his belief that the statements made respecting their conduct were exaggerated, and that there had been no determination to acts of violence. Lord Liverpool in reply, expressed his opinion that there had not been a sufficient answer given to the charges, and signified his Majesty's pleasure that the corps of Reading Volunteers should be disbanded. Upon a personal application being made by Lieutenant Colonel Maitland, his Lordship expressed his willingness to receive a counter statement, in answer to the charges. A memorial was therefore presented by the Officers, accompanied by the affidavits of several inhabitants of Reading, who were present at the disturbance which took place amongst the Local Militia, and who declare that they did not observe any interference or improper conduct on the part of the Volunteers. Lord Liverpool, however, in reply, states, that there does not appear to him any circumstance to justify him in recommending to His Majesty, to allow of the re-establishment of the corps.

SEPTEMBER 30.

The Triumphal Arch erected in the *Carousel* at Paris, by order of Bonaparte, to immortalize the glory of the French armies, is now entirely finished. It faces the Thuilleries on the one side, in the direction of the Vestibule, and the Louvre on the other. It is forty-five feet in height, sixty in length, and twenty and a half in thickness.

The triumphal arches built by Septimus Severus and Constantine seem to have supplied a model for the present monument. Like those, its length is divided into three arcades, but it has one besides, which running in a transerval direction, passes through the middle of the others. The width of the middle arcade is fourteen feet, and that of the others eight feet and a half. The whole edifice is built with a kind of stone of a fine grain, and joined with the greatest care. Eight columns of red marble of Languedoc adorn the two principal sides, and support a projecting cornice of Italian marble, on which eight statues of the same material are placed. These columns are of the Corinthian order, and their bases and capitals are of bronze. The top forms a double socle, which is crowned with a quadriga. The vaults of the lateral arches are adorned with thunderbolts, laurel boughs, palms, and the monogram of the Emperor. In the centre of the vault of the middle arch, the ornaments of which consist of caissons, a basso relievo has been placed, representing Napoleon in his imperial robes, crowned by victory. This piece of sculpture, which is seen horizontally, was executed by Lesueur, and the River Gods which occupy the sides, by Boichot. All the ornaments are from the chissel of Messrs. Gorgery and Benier, with the exception of the military trophies placed at the outside of the inferior arches, which were executed by Mr. Montpellier.

Above the inferior arches, basso relievos in white marble are placed, which represent several actions of the campaign of 1805, which are explained by French inscriptions, written underneath in gold letters on Italian marble. The following are the subjects of these basso relievos:—The interview of the two Emperors, by Mr. Ramey; Napoleon's entry at Munich, by Mr. Clodin; his entry at Vienna, by Mr. Deseine; the victory of Austerlitz, by Mr. Espercieux;—the capitulation of Ulm, and the peace of Presburgh, by Mr. Lesuer. The latter is the only subject treated in an allegorical manner. In all the others, great attention has been paid to give an exact likeness of the scene, as well as of the chief characters.

Above the basso relievos there is a kind of freize, composed of children carrying laurel wreaths; and still higher, small basso relievos are seen representing allegorical figures, holding the arms of the Empire, and those of the conquered nations. Those have been executed by Messrs. Gerard, Dumont, Callamar, & Fortin.

We have already stated, that the eight red marble columns were surmounted with as many statues of white marble; we will now describe the latter.

The first, by Mr. Dumont, represents a pioneer; the second, by Mr. Bridan, a cannnoneer; the third, by Mr. Moutoni, a foot carabineer; the fourth, by Mr. Dardel, a grenadier; the fifth, by Mr. Chinard, a horse carabineer; the sixth, by Mr. Foucou, a horse chasseur; the seventh, by the late Mr. Corbet, a dragoon; and the eighth, by Mr. Taunay, a cuirassier.

The quadriga which surmounts this monument, is the work of Mr. Lemot, with the exception of the horses, which are the antique & celebrated horses well known under the appellation of Corinthian horses, and removed from Venice when it was conquered by the French armies. The two figures of Victory and Peace, by which they are held, the ear, and the figure which will be placed in it, are of gilt lead.

Over the middle arch are two tables of white marble, on which will be engraved the inscriptions which the third class of the Institute are now employed in preparing.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

Monday the crew of the Culloden were paid one third of their wages and prize money at Plymouth (amounting to 86l. per man), and were granted 14 days leave of absence to visit their friends. Several of them, who had previously served in, and been drafted from other ships in the East Indies, have condsiderable sums due to them for prize money; and one foremast-man received 460l. It is lamentable to see how the money, thus hardly earned, is squandered. One of the seamen gave 50 guineas for a gold watch, which he will probably part with in a few days, for for as many shillings, should it escape the rapacious fangs of the Cyprians, who swarm in shoals at that place.

The place of Troop Quarter Master, in all the regiments of dragoons is about to be abolished —thanks to Colonel Wardle.

The Earl of Chatham landed at Deal on Friday, from the Venerable, and is now in London:—"far different was the landing of Lord Chatham at the same place from that of Nelson. On the boat of the Venerable reaching the shore, the surf rendered a landing difficult—but not a man of all the numerous spectators present stirred a foot or "*lent a hand*"—all was gloom and silence. Disappointment sat on every countenance.—When Nelson landed, crowds rushed through the surf to hand in the boat."—Such, says our Correspondent, was the reception of the *unfortunate* Commander of the Expedition to the Scheldt —We say *unfortunate*, because, until the result of an inquiry shall have proved that to him is imputable the failure of the Expedition, we shall certainly suspend our opinion as to where the blame really attaches: we therefore deem him unfortunate in having incurred the premature judgment of the public. The impression on our mind is, that exculpation, if if that be possible, certainly rests with Ministers, because the proximity of the scene of action was such, as to have enabled them absolutely to judge of the propriety of the measures the Commander was pursuing, and to have corrected them when they were manifestly injudicious.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Not taught by experience, our Ministers are resolved on making a stand in *Portugal*, and a fresh Expedition is preparing to be sent to that country. The last dispatches from Lord Willington left him at Elvas; but it is supposed to be his intention to continue his retreat to Lisbon, where he is, we suppose, at this time.

Lord Wellington, in one of his late dispatches, is said to have laid before Government every information which he had been able to obtain, as well as the results of his personal observation, respecting the military resources of Spain, the present condition of its armies, the probability of their increase and improvement; and, in short, every argument which could be offered either for or against the further prosecution of the contest. After duly weighing these, Ministers are determined that one more effort shall be made. Great activity has been employed at Portsmouth and other ports, within the last four or five daya, to embark reinforcements and stores for the army in Portugal. Among the regiments from which drafts are sending out, are the Guards, Royal Fuzileers, 45th, 48th, 87th and 88th.

Some of the private accounts from the army under Lord Wellington state the want of carriages to have been such as to induce his Lordship to destroy, in his retreat, nearly the whole of the ammunition, in order to convert the waggons into carriages for his sick and wounded, who were very numerous.

The Gazette of last night renders it clear that Ministers are at the bottom [illegible] the bottom of the *Jubilee business*. The following Proclamation inserted in it, must in our opinion excite *but one sensation*, in every reflecting mind throughout the country.

At the Council Chamber at the Queen's Palace, the 27th of Sedtember, 1809, present, the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

It is day ordered by their Lordships, that his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, do prepare the Form of a Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the protection afforded the King's Majesty during a long & an arduous Reign;—such Prayer to be used in the Service appointed for the Day, after the General Thanksgiving, in all Churches and Chapels in England and Wales, and Town of Berwick-upon- Tweed, on Wednesday the 25th, of October next, being the day on which his Majesty *began his happy Reign ! ! !*

And it is hereby further ordered, that his Majesty's printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving, that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several churches of England and Wales, and the Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

A similar Proclamation is islued for Scotland.

It is said, that Lord Chatham justifies himself boldly, by saying (and it is added with the concurrence of all the other Genearl Officers), that the plan of the enterprize to the Scheldt was founded on a gross misconception of the impediments and opposition that were to be encountered, the nature and amount of which was such as to preclude every prospect of sucess beyond the capture of the islands.

Mrs. Clarke attended with her bail at Hick's Hall on Wednesday, and pleaded *Not Guilty*, to the indictment of Mr. Wardle.

It is understood to be the intention of Mr. Wardle to have his prosecution against Mrs. Clarke and the Wrights, moved, by the ordinary process, from Hicks's Hall to the Court of Kin's Bench.

The Master and Warden of the Bakers's Company, on Tuesday waited on the Lord Mayor to settle the assize of bread, when his Lordships, after inspecting the Meal weighers' returns, ordered it to be advanced *three pence in the pvck loaf.*

FROM REDHEAD YORKE'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

NEGOCIATIONS BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

The extraordinary secrecy with which the negociations are carried on between these two powers; and the total interruption of every species of interesting information from the late theatre of war; make it impossible for me to venture even a surmise relative to the probable course of events in that quarter. We have had nothing else but a series of contradictory rumours respecting the renewal of hostilities, one mail bringing intelligence directly the reverse of what the former brought. Under such circumstances, it is evident, that the continental journals have nothing to communicate; and therefore, we must remain in suspence until the resumption ot hostilities, or a peace between the Emperor Francis and Buonaparte, when both parties will tell their respective stories.

To express regret at what has happened would not be doing justice to the cause which we have had all had so much at heart. Shame and indignation are the only sentiments which must take possession of our souls. It is impossible to overlook or excuse that incorrigible system, and that want of fortitude, which have involved the Austrian arms in repeated misfortunes. From the spirited tone and vigour with which they commenced the war, there was reason to believe that they had discarded their former prejudices, and that they had come to the resolution to conquer or die upon the brink of the last ditch of their country. The scales of victory were equally poised; and it is doubtful whether after the battle of Wagram, the Austrian army might not have been, in a short time, in a condition capable of expelling the French from the Austrian dominions. Indeed the signal gallantry of the Austrian troops, and the loyalty and patriotic devotion of the people, merited a better fate than to have all their exertions thwarted by an armistice that conveyed in its terms, a plain confession of their inferiority to the enemy. It is a remarkable fact, that, in this campaign, the people have shewn themselves ardent, unanimous, and firm in their country's cause, while their rulers have unhappily swerved from that resolution which they loudly boasted of at the commencement of the war.

If we reflect upon the policy, means, resources, and population of Austria, we shall not discover any reasonable motive of a paramount necessity which could warrant her departure from that courageous and dignified conduct which she displayed previous to the fatal and unaccountable armistice. When the peace of Presburg was concluded, every one perceived that Austria made peace not to husband her resources by diminishing her force, but to gain time to draw out her resources and to re-organize her strength. In these objects she effectually succeeded, if we may judge from the very formidable appearance of her armies, at the opening of the campaign. It was certainly her interest to protract the contest until the rank and independence of the Austrian monarchy could be consolidated upon its own internal strength. For it is indisputable that Austria, under an intelligent government, might have become, in a short time, one of the most wealthy and powerful nations in Europe; her dominions commanding a large proportion of the most valuable gifts of nature, abounding with all the necessaries of life; and with every thing that can, in any manner, contribute to the ease and happiness of mankind. A bold, steady, and patriotic government, might have remedied the mischief that had crept into the system of domestic administration, without occasioning any revolt of those prejudices, or much inconvenience to those exclusive orders whose privileges and pretensions are the bane of the state. It would not have been difficult to intrude harmony among the several members of the Austrian empire ever at enmity with one another, and to give consistency to a body so disjointed. The barrier system of the respective departments, and the nature of the civil and municipal government in them, which keep the inhabitants, with the produce of their industry, as much separated as if they belonged to different sovereigns, might have been successfully modified, if the virulence of prejudices were too intense to admit of their total abrogation. Undoubtedly, the Austrian government seriously applied itself to remedy these and many other crying evils of its ancient policy; and had it been permitted to enjoy a few years of *uninterrupted* repose, exempted from the menaces and intrigues of France, it would have been in a condition to have claimed and resumed its former rank in Europe, But, it is not consistent with the ambitious projects of France, that any government should strive to heal public disorders, lest the strength and vigour which the state would thereby infallibly acquire, should place it in a situation to oppose or resist with success, her military power.

In addition to these facts, we must not leave out of the account, the local position of Austria, or rather, the manner in which she has been invested by the French. Her northern frontier was exposed by the extinction of the Polish monarchy; its dangers were increased by the peace of Tilsit. Her southern frontier, endangered by the peace of Luneville, which left Switzerland and the greatest part of Italy under the dominion of France, was entirely exposed by the peace of Presburg, which yielded the Tyrol to Bavaria, and the Venetian dominions to France.

Aware of the probable effects that might result from this state of things, the Austrian government felt, that, to maintain the integrity of the monarchy and the independence of the state, it was indispensibly necessary to organize and maintain such a defensive force as might at all times be equal to the most vigorous offensive measures. To organize this force, and to provide for its permanent maintenance, were the principal concerns of the Austrian government from the moment after the conclusion of of Presburgh. At that period, Austria could not muster more than 150,000 men, taken at the highest computation; but by the indefatigable exertions of the Archduke Charles, although he has been but ill supported by a wretched system of finance, the Austrian army at the beginning of the present campaign, amounted to 400,000 effective men, as good trooos, and as well equipt as any in Europe. This army was raised upon a population of nearly twenty-five millions of people, the most patriotic, loyal, and brave, of any perhaps in the world. With this force, and able to keep it up, Austria was entitled to expect, especially as 100,000 Frenchmen were celebrating the fraternity of Cain and Abel in Spain, that she possessed sufficient strength to resume her long lost rank and political consequence.

our English politicians, nevertheless, gave up Austria for a lost empire, even before the war began; not because her troops were spiritless, discipkined, or inferior in numbers to the French; but because feudal vassalage still prevailed in the Austrian dominions. In fact, the English newspapers will not allow any people to possess a motive for fighting for their country, unless they enjoy the liberty of the Press, the Habeas Corpus act, the trial by jury, and the right of voting for a representative to assist in shearing them. The whole of human happiness, and of civil and political liberty, consists, according to this doctrine, in the possession of these English wares; and they who have them not, do not enjoy any thing worth fighting for, and cannot be happy.

Pursuing the same profound species of logic, they commenced a general discharge of illiberal and indecent animadversion upon the conduct of the Archduke Charles. If these declamatory, political preachers, whose highest gratification seems to be to traduce the characters of sovereign princes and public men, would now and then imagine themselves charged with the functions and placed in the same situation in which the men, whose characters they wish to vilify are, they would in many cases see things in a very different light from that in which they endeavour to represent them. The Archduke has ever fought like a hero, so long as he believed that he was thereby serving the state. It has ever been his leading object to raise the Austrian monarchy to its natural standard; and therefore when he saw the country in a condition to avenge its wrongs, he warmly advised a war, and took upon himself the principal responsibility of it. He has done his duty, and his courage and patriotism will be the delight and admiration of posterity.

Unfortunately the want of firmness which predominate in a certain quarter has frustrated all the efforts of Austrian valour. This was the only evil which I dreaded when the intelligence arrived of the battles in Bavaria. I then stated, that if the Emperor Francis would be but firm, the defeats of his armies would terminate in the fatal ruin of the French: "if he will display *fortidude* and *perseverance*, the French and their allies will crumble away, as they advance into the interior of the Austrian dominions. Nothing need be apprehended but *irresolution*."* Oh! that the Emperor had kept in mind the memorable declaration of April 9th, with which he commenced the war; "fortunate events," said he, "will not unnerve your energy, nor *disastrous* occurrences, should any happen, *shake your firm resolve. Perseverant valour overcomes all dangers, enhances every advantage, and supplies all losses.* Our cause is just; PROVIDENCE DOES NOT FORSAKE THOSE WHO DO NOT FORSAKE THEMSELVES."

The last passage of this declaration, if true, and no one who knows any thing of human actions will dispute its truth, would seem to denote that Providence has forsaken Austria, since the armistice is an evident indication that the Emperor had forsaken himself. But all sides are apt to build much on Providence, when it is favourable to them, and yet they will not allow the argument wnen it turns against them Prosperity is a lottery; but of this I am confident, that no individual was ever beaten to the ground who did not first forsake himself. It is exactly the same with states. The less resistance they give, the more extortionate their conqueror becomes. Prowess and fortitude, and the latter in an eminent degree, are the only qualities which command the respect of Buonaparte. Examine all the treaties which France has made since the accession ot this man to power, and it will be found that her insolence and exactions have risen in proportion as the spirit of the other contracting power has fallen. Great Britain is the only state which has ever been able to negociate with him upon a footing of equality; and this advantage, she obtained by his apprehension of her firmness. He was under the necessity, therefore, of endeavouring to supply by fraud what he could not accomplish by force and intimidation.

But, though the armistice between Austria and France, must be considered as a confession of weakness, does it follow, thet the safety of Europe is hopeless? I think not. There are many considerations which must press themselves upon the mind of Buonaparte, as well as upon that of the Emperor Francis, and which must have a great influence upon their ultimate arrangements. The insurrection in the Tyrol and Voralberg still rages with greater fury and extent than ever: even Marshal Lefebyre has been defeated, and compelled to retreat before the enthusiastic valour of these hardly mountaineers. A similar flame, though smothered from the want of means and support, is known to prevail throughout the north of Germany. Is it likely that, aware of these facts, Buonaparte would attempt to dictate as a conqueror, or that the Emperor Francis will accept, the terms of a conquered and suppliant enemy? These occurrences, which must produce some apprehension in the mind of Buonaparte, must, on the contrary, give encouragement to the Emperor Franeis. For the relative state of things is not so disproportionate, as to induce either party to make an inglorious peace, rather than incur the ritk of the renewal of hostilities. What effect the still lingering war in Spain may have upon the negociation, it is impossible to say: I am inclined to think, that if it weigh a little with Austria, it will not be deemed worthy of a thought by Buonaparte. He must consider Spain as his own; since the most glorious opportunity the Spaniards ever had of expelling the French, has been suffered to pass over without any correspondent exertion on their part to effect that object. Rumours are circulated respecting the interposition of Russia, and some of our papers have even gone to the extraordinary length of stating, that Alexander has spirited up the Austrian Emperor to be more obdurate in his terms than he would otherwise have been. This nonsensical tale is too incredible to be entertained for a moment. Austria knows what value to place upon Russian alliance or Russian mediation; and therefore, nothing can be more puerile than the idea that Russia, whimsical and versatile as its councils may be, will act otherwise than as Buonaparte dictates. If therefore, I should be required to account for the extraordinary delay in the termination of the treaty, I should hazard this answer; that both parties are eager to come to such a peace as to preclude the necessity of a speedy resumption of hostilities. Each must desire security from attack: and the provisions for this security may be extremely difficult to arrange; and while our journals are abusing the Emperor Francis, rather prematurely, for his desertion of the brave Tyrolese, who knows but their fate may constitute the principle drift of the negociations, and that some exchange may be in contemplation, by which that loyal people may be once more to restored the dominion of their ancient sovereign; perhaps too, the fate of Turkey, and of the Morea, may occupy the attention of the negociators.

At all events, I cannot bring my mind to believe, that the delay is unfavourable to Austria. It is so different from the time and manner of concluding other treaties, between Buonaparte and the various states with which he has been at war, that it expresses, in strong terms, the power and spirit of Austrian independence. The battle of Wagram was not so overwhelming and disastrous as to leave the Austrian Emperor no alternative but in submission; nor have the subsequent reinforcements of the French been such as to outweigh those which the Austrian armies have received from the interior of the hereditary dominions. The foreign journals compute the Austrian army at *three hundred thousand men*, besides militia. This force is now concentrated, and is not of a description to be trifled with. Exasperated by fresh insults, and by fresh demands hostile to the honour and safety of Austria, it might yet recover the lustre of the Austrian arms, and fight with success, the battle of European independence. Upon the whole, therefore, I do not despair of a power being still reserved upon the continent, which, in more propitious times, and under more improved circumstances, may afford some counterpoise to that colossal tyranny which has so long menaced its dependence and liberty.

It would be presumptuous, and perhaps unfeeling toward Austria, to urge that she ought longer to have tried the chances of war; as there may exist circumstances wholly unknown to us, which have compelled her government to adopt her present policy. But, it would have been an important event, to have had the problem solved, whether it be possible for an army of three or 400,000 men, to subdue the independence of a loyal and patriotic people of 25 millions, defended too by a regular army of 300,000 men, and resolved to perish rather than forfeit the integrity of their country? On this side of the water, we speak with confidence of the result; and the other day, we talked in the same language of Spain. Our tone is a little lowered within the last two months as far as respects Spain; and it will be happy for [illegible], if this change of opinion should not, at length, make us doubtful also of the application of the principle to our own country.

THE LATE DUEL BETWERN *Mr. CANNING and Lord CASTLEREAGH.*

[Having given an account of the late unfortunate difference between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, we deem it proper to insert the following Letter, which is sent to us as an appeal to our impartiality.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.

SIR

A paragraph having appeared in your Paper of Saturday last, respecting the late duel between Lord Castlereagh and Mr Canning, stating that "*a full explanation of the circumstances which led to this extraordinary disagreements had been handed about in high political circles,*" and purporting to be a "*description of the facts from the representation of those by whom the narrative had been read*;" it is obvious, that a publication so circumstanced must be considered by the world as authentic and true, if not explained or contradicted.

It becomes, therefore necessary to take care, that the same delusion should not be passed upon the public which has been practised upon Lord Castlereagh. There can be little doubt that the whole transaction will be *ultimately* stated in *all* its circumstances, in the most authentic form; and in the mean time it is *just*, in order to prevent misconception and prejudice that the following observations upon the paragraph alluded to should be as extensively circulated as the paragraph itself.

It is undoubtedly true, that Mr. Canning, during the Easter Recess, did make a representation in a letter to the Duke of Portland, with respect to the War Department, founded upon differences which had prevailed between him and Lord Castlereagh; but it is not true that this letter was shewn to the Cabinet, or that the subject was even stated to the Cabinet, however it might have been secretly communicated to some of the Members. It is also true, that a suggestion was made for appointing the Marquis Wellesley to succeed Lord Castlereagh. It is likewise undeniable, that a decision upon this point was postponed till near the close of the Session. It is further aecertained, that towards the close of the Session, when Lord Grenville Levison Gower's writ was to be moved for, on account of his coming into office & the Cabinet, that Mr. Canning called upon the Duke of Portland, not upon the Cabinet, as a condition of his remaining in the Government, to give him a decision upon the proposition for removing Lord Castlereagh, and appointing the Marquis Wellesley his successor; and the Duke of Portland having given Mr. Canning a specific and positive promise to this effect, Mr. Canning pressed that it should be immediately acted upon, and Lord Castlereagh acquainted with it. Lord Castlereagh, however, was not acquainted with it, and Mr. Canning acquiesced in its being concealed from him.

Undoubtedly, Lord Camden was acquainted with the transaction; but it is not true that his Lordship ever undertook to make the disclosure to Lord Castlereagh, nor did he ever make it. It is also true, that Mr. Canning was thoroughly apprized, that it was not made known to Lord Castlereagh. And it is further true, that Lord Castlereagh, being kept in profound ignorance of the decision for his removal from offiee, was permitted, though, in fact, virtually no longer a Minister, and in this state of delusion, to continue to conduct the entire arrangement of the campaign, and to engage in a new expedition of the most extensive, complicated, and important nature, under the full persuasion, not that Mr. Canning had supplanted him in office, and possessed in his pocket a promise for his dismissal, but that he really enjoyed (as during the period he in outward shew, and daily concurrence, experienced) Mr. Canning's sincere, liberal, and *bona fide* support, as a co-operating and approving colleague. It is further known, that Mr. Canning, having thus in his pocket Lord Castlereagh's dismissal, and having arranged with the Duke of Portland that it should be carried into execution at the termination of the expedition, he did, on the 3d September, the day that the account arrived from Lord Chatham that he could not proceed to Antwerp, write to the Duke of Portland, demanding the execution of the promise to him. What were all the difficulties which were started from time to time against the immediate execution of this promise, it would be extremely difficult to detail; but there cannot be a doubt but the question of the writership, which it has been attempted to connect with this transaction, could have nothing to do with it; as Mr. Canning never contended for Lord Castlereagh's removal from the Government, but from the particular office he held, and into which he wished to introduce Lord Wellesley. It appears that the demand of the fulfilment of the promise led to the resignation of the Duke of Portland, and subsequently of Mr. Canning. And it further appears, that, as soon as the whole of this unparalleled conduct was, at this late period, disclosed to Lord Castlereagh, he immediirtely placed his resignation in his Majesty's hands. On the truth of the above facts the public may rely; and they can no longer be at a loss for the real causes and grounds of the demand made by Lord Castlereah of satisfaction from Mr. Canning.

A. FRIEND TO TRUTH.

MR CLEVELEY.—It is with much regret that we have to announce the death of this Gentleman, whose talents as an Artist are well known to the world, and whose private character was held in the highest esteem by a numerous train of friends. He was upon a visit to a relation at Dover, where he arrived with his Lady on Thursday last. In the evening, as he was walking in the garden, he unfortunately stepped too far upon a point overhanging the harbour, and was precipitated eighteen feet, and so much injured by the fall, that he survived but a very short time. He was Marine Painter to the Duke of CLARENCE, and had been for many years an active and intelligent Officer in his Majesty's Naval service. His Paintings and Drawing in Marine subjects are admirable, but his talents were not confined to that department. He was an excellent Landscape Painter, and his works were uniformly marked by spirit, taste, and truth. As a man, no panegyric would be too high for his moral worth, and the benevolence of his disposition. He was peculiarly mild in his manners, but his heart was always animated by the glow of humanity, and he was prompt and indefatigable in acts of kindness and generosity.

A Cartel sailed on Thursday from Plymouth, with several French Ladies and their Children, for Morlaix.

* * *

DOWNING-STREET,—SEPT. 2.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday morning received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, dated Head-quarters, Batz, August 29.

My Lord—Major Bradford delivered to me your Lordship's dispatch of the 21st instant, signifying to me his Majesty's commands that I should convey to Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, the General and other Officers and troops employed before Flushing, and partieularly to those of the artillery and engineer departments, his Majesty's most gracious approbation oi their conduct; and which I have obeyed with the most entire satisfaction.

I had the honour in my last dispatch of acquainting your Lordship with my intention of proceeding to this place, and I should have been most happy to have been enabled to have announced to your Lordship the further progress of this army. Unfortunately, however, it becomes my duty to state to your Lordship that, from the concurrent testimony from so many quarters, as to leave no doubt of the truth of the information, the enemy appears to have collected so formidable a force, as to convince me that the period was arrived, at which my instructions would have directed me to withdraw the army under my command, even if engaged in actual operation.

I had certainly early understood on my arrival at Walcheren, that the enemy were assembling in considerable force on all points; but I was unwilling to give too much credit to these report, and I was determined to persevere until I was satisfied upon the fullest information, that all further attempts would be unavailable.

From all our intelligence is appears that the force of the enemy in this quarter, distributed between the environs of Bergen-op Zoom, Breda, Lillo and Antwerp, and cantoned on the opposite coast is not less then thirty-five thousand men, and by some statements is estimated higher. Though a landing on the continent might, I have no doubt, have been forced, yet, as the Siege of Antwerp, the possesion of which could alone have secured to us any of the ulterior objects of the Expedition, was by this state of things rendered utterly impracticable, such a measure, if successful, could have led to no solid advantage; and the retreat of the army, which must at an early period have been inevitable, would have been exposed to much hazard.

The utmost force (and that daily decreasing) that I could have brought into the field, after providing for the occupation of Walcheren and Soth Beveland, would have amounted to about twenty-three thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry. Your Lordship must at once see, even if the enemy's force had been less numer-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE BOLD, deceased, late Shopkeeper in Fort St. George, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Madras, to Messrs. HUNTER and HAY, as Bond Creditors.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make their known to the said Administrators, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to them without delay.

MADRAS, *February* 7, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. HUNTER and HAY beg to call the attention of those indebted to the above Estate of GEORGE BOLD, deceased, and to state that there is a Widow and two Children entirely dependent on the Debts being immediately collected, they therefore trust that in such a cause, no person will be backward in remitting the amount they owe.

MADRAS, *February* 7, 1810.

NEW TONTINE.

A HALF yearly General Meeting of the Subscribers to this Society will be held on Monday the 5th March, at the Courier Office, Fort St. George, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A HANDSOME Bay, half-bred-Arab Horse, 4 years old, and near 14 hands high. He goes well in Saddle and has been driven in single and double harness. His Sire was a famous Arab Hunter, and could leap nine feet. Price only 125 Pagodas.

For particulars enquire of the Printer of this Paper, or of Messrs. BALFOUR and HOGG, Auctioneers, Blacktown

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To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Balfour and Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
This day, TUESDAY, the 20th February,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

A FEW Corges of Cuddalore Table Clothes and Napkins, one Corge of Dooreas—Nineteen pieces of Bengal Flower'd Muslins and Charconnahs, several dozen of Windsor Soap, a few Corges of Pondicherry long Cotton Stockings, one dozen pair of Men's Black Silk Hose, one Silver Soup Ladle, one Milk Spoon and a punch Strainer, a few spare Shades for Wall Lamps, a set of Second hand Curricle Harness, a neat Hunting Saddle, a second hand Military Saddle and Bridle with Holsters and Pistols.

Twenty dozen of Pale Ale, twelve dozen of good Brandy.

AND

A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Balfour and Hogg,

AN highly finished single barrelled Fowling Piece with twisted barrel and patent breach, by Mortimer & Son, in a Mahogany case complete, with Shooting apparatus.

Price 60 Pagodas.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Balfour and Hogg,

A BOX of Men's Black Round Hats at four Pagodas each.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Balfour and Hogg,

EXELLENT Hyson, Pearl and Souchong Tea, in Cannisters.

Hyson Tea in 5 7 and 9 Caddy Boxes, Sugar Candy in Large and small Tubs.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
This day, TUESDAY, the 20th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE sale of the remainder of the Europe Articles, advertised in the last Paper will re-commence, consisting of Silk and Cotton Hose, Globe Lamps of sizes, Swords, Dimitties for Military Full Dress, Buttons for the 1st to the 23d Regiment of the Honorable Company's Troops, Arrow Root, Tapioca, Black Lead Pencils, Silver Braid, Few Ribbons, Europe Military, Jockey and other Boots, Hats, Tea in Cannisters, and Various other Articles.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY, the 22d Instant,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

THE EFFECTS OF *A GENTLEMAN,* DECEASED.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT THE
GARDEN HOUSE
BELONGING TO
THE LATE

Ben. Roebuck, Esq.

On MONDAY, the 5th day of March next ensuing,
AND
Succeeding days 'till the whole are disposed off,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

THE property of the above Gentleman, consisting of handsome Plate, elegant Furniture, Glass, and China Ware, &c. &c.

ALSO

An extensive and valuable Library of Books, an elegant collection of Pictures, seven Pipes of London Particular Madeira, that has been eight years in Mr. Roebuck's Cellar, remarkably fine Old Madeira that has been twenty years in bottle, Sherry, ten years in bottles in India, very Old Coniac Brandy, eight years old in bottles, few dozen of White Hermitage, and excellent Old Constantia.

Catalogues of which will be printed and circulated previous to the sale.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

From the engagement made by J. D. to pay the proceeds of the sale within fifteen days, he begs leave to state to the Public, that no articles can be delivered unless previously paid for, not even to those he may have running accounts with, and such lots as may remain uncleared after five days from the day of purchase, will be put up and resold at the risk and expence of the first purchaser, who will forfeit all advantages and be liable to such deficiency as may arise on the resale.

N. B. Catalogues will be sent to the Out Stations, and all orders that are accompanied with reference will be attended to.

Calcutta Lottery.

EIGHTH DAY's DRAWING, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1810.

No. 407, a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
No. 4352, a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
No. 318, a Prize of 1,000 Rupees.

PRIZES OF 100 RUPEES EACH.

68 123 126 253 272 347 384 387 436 448
458 484 509 563 592 637 670 766 783 820
841 881 893 913 924 984 1111 1112 111
1136 1336 1348 1462 1478 1493 1594 164
2071 2115 2274 2357 2378 2392 2489 25
2534 2628 2667 2705 2753 2776 2805 283
2912 2950 3006 3030 3031 3032 3045 3079
3096 3127 3224 3230 3282 3370 3382 3397
3404 3472 3552 3[illegible]02 3605 3644 3647 3851
3855 3877 4072 4107 4133 4182 4205 4233
4305 4347 4383 438 4458 4552 4566 4582
4602 4646 4661 4708 4738 4741 4855 4872
4961 4994 5130 5151 5186 5197 5351 5363
5454 5458 5476 5499 5564 5687 5713 5770
5790 5816 5889 5899 5911 5939 5981 5987.

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING, *MONDAY, January* 29, 1810.

No Prizes more than 100 Rupees, has been Drawn to-day.

PRIZES OF 100 RUPEES EACH.

27 39 97 115 175 177 291 293 343 358 363
446 452 556 605 686 801 827 838 995 1016
1102 1155 1165 1202 1233 1254 1282 1382
1495 1504 1559 1564 1652 1659 1687 1696
1741 1755 1813 1902 1930 1976 1987 2018
2020 2302 2316 2417 2517 2634 2655 2676
2693 2780 2814 2714 2841 2878 2927 2991
3027 3029 3102 3116 3238 3273 3322 3367
3385 3414 3551 3589 3729 3775 3785 3813
3847 3938 4262 4296 4368 4382 4411 4486
4543 4597 4636 4653 4670 4770 4776 4822
4843 4957 5121 5135 5180 5243 5274 5286
5628 5634 5661 5762 5957 5967 5986 5989

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 Peons 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.

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Supplement to the Madras Courier.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1810.

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(Continued from the fourth Page.)

ous than represented, after the necessary detachments to observe the garrisons of Bergen-op Zoom and Breda, and securing our Communications, how very inadequate a force must have remained for operations against Lillo and Liefkenshoerk, and ultimately against Antwerp; which Town, so far from being in the state which had been reported, is, from very correct accounts, represented to be in a complete state of defence; and the enemy's ships had been brought up and placed in security, under the guns of the citadel.

Under these circumstances, however mortifying to me to see the progress arrested of an army, from whose good conduct and valour I had every thing to hope, I feel that my duty left me no other course than to close my operations here; and it will always be a satisfaction to me to think, that I have not been induced lightly to commit the safety of the army confided to me, or the reputation of his Majesty's arms. It was an additional satisfaction to me to find that the unanimous opinion of the Lieutenant Generals of this army, whom I thought it right to consult, more out of the respect to them, than that I thought a doubt could be entertained on the subject, concurred entirely in the sentiments I have submitted to your Lordship.

I am concerned to say, that the effect of the climate at this unhealthy season of the year, is felt most seriously, and that the numbers of sick already is little short of three thousand men.

It is my intention to withdraw gradually from the advanced points in this Island, and sending into Walcheren such an additional force as may be necessary to secure that important possession, to embark the remainder of the troops, and to hold them in readiness to await his Majesty's futher commands, which I shall most anxiously expect.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

The following pleasant *jeu d'Esprit* has appeared among the papers circulated at Covent-garden:

This is the House that *Jack* built.

These are the *Boxes* let to the *Great*, that visit the House that *Jack* built.

This is the CAT engaged to squall to the *Poor* in the *Pigeon-holes* over the *Boxes*, let to the *Great*, that visit the House that *Jack* built.

This is *John Bull* with a *bugle-horn*, that *hiss'd* the *Cat* engaged to squall, to the *Poor* in the *Pigeon-holes* over the *Boxes*, let to the *Great*, that visit the House that *Jack* built.

This is the *Thief-Taker* shaven and shorn, that took *John Bull* with his *bugle-horn*, who hiss'd the *Cat* engaged to squall, to the *Poor* in the *Pigeon-holes* over the *Boxes* let to the *Great*, who visit the House that *Jack* built.

This is the *Manager* full of *scorn*, who RAISED THE PRICE to the People forlorn! and directed the *Thief-taker* shaven and shorn, to take up *John Bull* with his *bugle-horn*, who hiss'd the *Cat* engaged to squall, to the *Poor* in the *Pigeon-holes* over the *Boxes* let to the *Great*, who visit the House that *Jack* built.

THE JUBILEE.

It is now very generally understood, that the attention of the Corporate Towns throughout the kingdom intend to go in State to Church on the 25th of October, and that in the several Cathredals the full service appointed for the day will be read and chaunted, with the grand Anthems which are usually sung on great festivals.

We are informed the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths intend to give a grand dinner on the 25th instant, in honour of the day, being the Fiftieth Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession.

The Liverymen of the Fishmongers' Company, it appears, have expressed to the Master of it their wish that the Court should also celebrate the 25th of October; and there is every reason to believe that all the other Companies will contribute towards the splendour of the day by entertaining their respective members.

WINDSOR.—At a Meeting held on Friday at the Town-hall of Windsor, the Committee appointed to conduct the Celebration of his Majesty's entering into his fiftieth year of his reign came to the following resolutions unanimously. John Coombs, Esq. the Worshipful Mayor, in the Chair:—Resolved, that a congratulatory Address be drawn up, and signed by the Mayor, Corporation, and Inhabitants of Windsor and its environs, and presented to his Majesty by Colonel Desbrow & Richard Ramsbottom, Esq. Members for the Borough. That the Mayor, &c. go to Church on the 25th of October, and that a Sermon be preached on the occasion. That it is requested that the Royal Horse Guards (Blues), and the King's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Militia, and the Volunteers of Windsor and Clewer, do attend and fire a *feu de joie*, together with the discharge of 50 pieces of cannon. That dinners be provided at all the inns and taverns, &c. for those who wish to take tickets.—That the poorer inhabitants of the town of Windsor and Clewer, who are not above accepting of Bread, meat, and beer, shall be provided with them that day, to enjoy the festival. That there be a Ball and Supper the following evening at the Town Hall, for the Ladies. And, to prevent accidents and inconveniences by a general illumination, it is resolved, that a grand piece of illumination be erected, and a grand display of fire-works & a discharge of 50 pieces of cannon on a conspicuous part, free from any danger. That a Subscription be immediately opened at the two Banking houses in Windsor, to defray the expence of the illumination, fire-works and the entertainment for the poor inhabitants. That this Meeting do adjourn till the 30th of October, when the books of the subscription will be closed, and laid before the public.

At the Post Assembly of the Lord Mayor, &c. of the city of Dublin, held on Thursday, the 7th day of Sept, inst. 1809, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Whereas it is as much the desire as it is the duty of this Assembly, in common with all his Majesty's loyal and loving subjects, to testify, by every means in their power, the gratitude they feel to Divine Providence for having so long and so happily extended the life of our most gracious Sovereign, that we are now able to celebrate a Jubilee for the completion of the 49th year from his accession to the throne.

Resolved, therefore, That the loyal Corporation of this City will, on the 25th October next, attend in state in Christ Church, to return thanks to Almighty God for the blessing we have so long enjoyed, and to pray his bounteous continuance of the same.

Resolved, That we will celebrate that day by a Grand Dinner at the Rotunda.

Resolved, That we call on all our fellow citizens to concur and manifest their loyalty by Illuminations, Bonfires, and Transparencies.

Resolved, That a Grand Fire-work be displayed in Stephen's-green on this occasion.

Resolved, That the Corporation do recommend to the public, that a subscription be opened for the purpose of erecting an Equestrian Statue to George the Third.

Resolved, That the Lord Mayor be required to inform the Lord Lieutenant and Archbishop of Dublin of these our Resolutions, and in the name of the City pray concurrence.

REDHEAD YORKE'S REGISTER.

THE JUBILEE.

SIR,—The great object of public attention, at the present moment, is the commemoration of the approaching anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the throne; when he will enter upon the fiftieth year of his reign.

The merchants and bankers of this great metropolis, have decided to celebrate this event, by an entertainment to be given at the Merchant Taylor's Hall; and have appointed a committee of 42 gentlemen, to provide all the good things necessary for the occasion. The common council of the city of London, have also resolved unanimously to celebrate the day; but have not decided in what mode, that point being referred to the consideration of a committee, consisting of all the aldermen, and a commoner out of each ward, who are to report their opinion thereupon to the court. From the account of the proceedings of the common hall, as stated in the daily papers, it may indeed be conjectured with some degree of probability, that the deliberations of the aldermen and commoners will terminate in the same result as those of the merchants and bankers, a good dinner; this being a mode of celebration to which all capacities are equal, and which is therefore adopted by our worthy citizens on almost every occasion. Sir William Curtis declared in the common hall, that the 25th of October, ought to be a day of feasting and rejoicing. Mr. Waithman, from the patriotic motive of saving the city funds, urged the Lord Mayor to invite the corporation to a feast at the Mansion House. Mr. Dixon thought the Court ought first to thank God and next to congratulate the King; what they did beside, he cared not, but intimated, however, that the expence of a dinner might be much diminished by not inviting ladies or other visitors. Mr. Deputy Kemble thought that when the proposed celebration had been commenced by the merchants and bankers, it did not become the corporation to be backward in loyalty; but thought it would add nothing to the comfort of his Majesty, that this should be done in an expensive way; if it would, let the corporation spend all it had; he would sacrifice all he had to the comfort of the King. These authorities justify the conclusion, that the two committees will vie with each other in the profusion and magnificence of their preparations: that the scrambles among the purveyors, for venison, turtle, and other delicacies, to set upon the different tables, will be as great as that among the guests, for the choice bits, when the entertainments are placed before them; and that most extraordinary manifestations of loyalty, if loyalty consists in eating and drinking, will be displayed on this memorable day.

It would be expecting too much of my worthy fellow citizens, to ask them to renounce their great corporate right, sanctioned by immemorable usages of doing nothing without a dinner; but before the committee of aldermen and commoners have made their report to the court, I should beg to submit a few observations to their notice, in order that they may regulate their proceedings, in other respects, with the solemnity and dignity suitable to the occasion.

The idea of the present commemoration, is evidently taken from the Jubilee ordained by the divine command for the observance of the Jews; the great objects of which appear to be, to inculcate a dependance upon the providence of God, and benevolence towards man. With a view to the former, the Jews were forbidden either to sow or to reap on that year; God having promised, that he would command a blessing upon the year preceding, and that it should bring forth fruit for the three years. With a view to the latter, a general act of grace took place; and every purchaser of land was obliged to restore it to the former owner, whose distress had obliged him to alienate it, for, says the text, "the land shall not be sold for ever, for the land is mine; for ye are strangers and sojourners with me, and in all the land of your possession, ye shall grant redemption for the land." Thus was the precept fully complied with, "ye shall return every man into his possessions, and ye shall return every man into his family." The Jubilee [illegible] celebrated, must evidently have been a period of universal rejoicing among the Jews. It was the period when the blessing of God was peculiarly manifested, by visible signs, towards his chosen people; and when individuals were relieved from distress and misfortune, by his especial command.

How far the celebration of such a festival is applicable to the 25th of October next, because his Majesty will on that day enter into the fiftieth year of his reign, and whether such a celebration ought to be confined to the fulfilment of that part of the divine promise which seems to engross all the attention of our good citizens of London, "and ye shall eat your fill," are the next subjects which present themselves to our consideration.

I fully acquiesce in the propriety of holding a Jubilee on the day proposed; but at the same time I wish that Jubilee to be celebrated by nobler observances than the mere sensual gratifications of eating and drinking, and to be rendered as nearly analagous as the nature of circumstances will admit, to the divine institution from which the idea is borrowed.

By way of disposing of one preliminary objection to the intended festival I shall first observe, that in point of chronological accuracy, the day fixed upon is the proper day, although his Majesty will then only enter upon, not complete the fiftieth year of his reign; for it was not on the completion of fifty, but of fortynine years, that the Jubliee was held; as appears from the following directions given for its observance. "And thou shalt number seven sabbaths of years unto thee, seven times seven years: and the space of the seven seasons of years, shall be unto thee forty and nine years. Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the Jubilee to sound." It is further added, "and ye shall hallow the fiftieth years;" the whole of which was celebrated by the Jews as a Jubilee.

Another objection which has been made to this Jubilee is, that on viewing our situation as a people, we rather find reason for humiliation and sorrow than for rejoicing. But although all our efforts have not been crowned with success, still have we great cause for thankfulness and congratulation. While judgments have gone abroad in the earth, while revolutions in the governments of the surrounding nations have been accompanied with misery to individuals, we have happily escaped those horrors which have ravaged the rest of Europe; while they have been bent beneath the yoke of a military despotism, we have happily preserved our inestimable civil and religious blessings; and while other thrones have been subverted, the throne of these kingdoms has been established. Well may we also rejoice in those private virtues of our monarch, which have given stability to his throne by endearing him to the hearts of his subjects, and which make his length of days a public blessing.

But in re-establishing the Jubilee, while we pay a just tribute to the virtues of our sovereign, let us not loose sight of the great objects for which this institution was originally ordained, nor of the observances with which it was accompanied.

The first of these is, "and ye shall proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof. It shall be a Jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man into his possessions, and ye shall return every man into family." The obvious meaning of these words is, that the Jubilee should be accompanied by a general act of grace, and that every debtor should be set free; by which means, many unfortunate and unhappy persons would be literally returned into their families. But this injunction of proclaiming liberty throughout the land may be considered in a national, as well as individual point of view; and be extended to such declarations of our attachment to liberty and independence, as may give new animation to our exertions in their cause. The war in which we are now engaged, is a war of no common character: it is a struggle against an enemy, armed with gigantic powers, whose object is to subvert the freedom and happiness of every nation; who aims at universal dominion; who spares neither fraud nor force to execute his projects; who neither admits of neutrality nor tranquillity; who finds new instruments of his tyranny in every people whom he subdues; and with whom there is no alternative, but to become his conquerers or his slaves. Already had Europe been overwhelmed by the torrent of his ambition, had not Britain, by the aid of Divine Providence, opposed an insurmountable barrier to his progress. Undaunted by his menaces, and secure in her own independence, she extends a protecting arm to save those nations who are struggling against his perfidy and violence. In establishing their freedom, she confirms her own, and promotes the tranquillity of Europe; for it is in vain to hope any thing from the moderation of the enemy, or to expect that he will relinquish his ambitious projects, till convinced of the impossibility of carrying them into effect: and this conviction can only be produced, by the diminution of his power, by defeat, and disappointment. Let us then proclaim liberty throughout the land and throughout Europe, by declaring our resolution to make any sacrifices rather than hazard the loss of this inestimable blessing; & if the great disposer of human events, allow us to hold it by no other tenure than that of continuing in a state of hostility with France, let us avow our determination to maintain it even on this hard condition, rather than not transmit it to our posterity pure and unsullied as we received it from our ancestors.

While we profess our readiness to make new sacrifices & new exertions, let us also investigate the causes of our past miscarriages. If they are such as lie upon the surface, and can easily be traced to their true source: if Commanders in Chief are chosen, not for military ta-

[illegible], but from favour and intrigue; if the conduct of [illegible] expedition, the success of which depended altogether on decision and promptitude, is entrusted to a man proverbially notorious for inactivity and indolence; if the treasures of the nation are squandered, the lives of our brave defenders sacrificed, and our best hopes disappointed, to gratify the vanity or the cupidity of an individual; let the advisers of such a nomination be called for, and exposed to that public ignominy and reproach which they justly deserve. In complimenting his Majesty on his private virtues, let his people express their regret that his royal ear is open to such base or incompetent advisers, and urge him to dismiss them from from his councils for ever.

Another injunction given for the celebratian of the Jubilee is, "Ye shall not oppress one another." Wherever then we find jobs and abuses of any description, by which individuals unduly profit at the public expence, and add to the burthens of a suffering people, let such practices be corrected. So many instances of patronage improperly exercised have lately been brought to light, and the indignation both of Parliament and the people, against the parties concerned, has been so strongly marked, that it might have been thought the influence of fear, if not of principle, would have prevented the repetition of such misconduct: but a recent instance is within my knowledge, in which all decent regard to the interests of the people has been srcrificed to private favour; and I should now bring forward the particulars of this transaction, but that the character of the minister to whom I allude, is already sufficiently stamped with public obloquy for practises of this nature, and that I consider it as the desperate effort of a man in the last agonies of expiring power. Enough has recently been laid before the people, to justify them in requiring that the administration of public affairs should be conducted with clean hands, and that they should not be oppressed.

As a matter of subordinate importance, I would recommended that we take this opportunity of shewing our patriotism, by renouncing the use of French wines. While our enemy is striking at the means of subsistence of every labourer and manufacturer in Great Britain, by prohibiting the use of all British commodities, let us retaliate by rejecting his commodities in like manner; and let the citizens of London wipe off the reproach, of being more peculiarly addicted to indulgence in the pleasures of the table, by setting the first example of this patriotic self denial.

No general illumination ought to take place. The price of tallow is already exorbitant; and a farther advance will be the necessary consequence of such an extraordinary consumption of this useful articble. The Jubilee will be no Jubliee, if it adds to the hardships of the poor, who already suffer but too severely from the inevitable consequences of the war; nor ought a childish ostentation to be gratified at their expence. The money that would be thus uselessly spent, would furnish the means of providing for the widows and orphans of those who may yet fall in the defence of their country, and of alleviating the hardships of our countrymen who are prisoners of war in France. Let us then, after offering up our thanksgivings to the Almighty for his protection, consider the gratitude we owe to the visible instruments of that protection; and instead of a general illumination, have a general contribution in every place of worship throughout the kingdom, for their encouragement and relief.

I shall conclude this letter, by submitting the following suggestions to the consideration of the Guildhall committee; and more particularly of Mr. Dixon, who had the grace to propose to thank God upon this occasion, while the rest of the speakers seemed to think of no other God than their bellies. The Jubilee was an institution of a religious and political, as well as of a festive nature. If, therefore, in celebrating it, we express our gratitude to and reliance upon Divine Providence, our attachment to the cause of liberty, and our hatred of oppression, as well as "eat our fill," then shall we fulfil all the purposes for which it was originally ordained, and commemorate it in a manner, worthy of a pious, loyal, free, and enlightened people.

September 19, 1809. MENTOR.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From an official correspondence between Mr. Erskine and the American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs contained in American papers to the 27th of June, it appears, that there is no reason to scar that the good understanding between the two countries will be interrupted. The trade is to remain in its present state, with a provisor to enable the president to renew all the restrictions of the Non-Intercourse Act, should he find it necessary.

The Emperor of Austria issued a proclamation at Budweis, on the 15th ult. This proclamation, we understand, states, that the loss sustained by both armies, the French as well as the Austrians, had rendered an armistice necessary; and that there being no stipulation against military movements in the armistice, every thing would be done, during its continuance, to promote the security of the Austrian empire. Reverses are admitted to have been sustained, and are attributed to one of the generals, who commanded a division in the battle of Wagram, having suffered his troops to fall back, and expose the rest. Not a word is said respecting peace.

The *Twenty-ninth* Bulletin of the French army on the Danube contains nothing of the least interest or importance.

The *Thirtieth* Bulletin says, that the Austrians began the war with between 5 and 600,000, and have now not more than 150,000.

The general belief is, that on the 3d inst. Prince John of Lichtenstein, who has succeeded to the command in chief of the Austrian army, on the resignation of the Archduke Charles, gave notice to the French, that the armistice would be at an end, and hostilities renewed, at the end of fifteen days from that date. The enormously unreasonable sacrifices demanded of Austria by Buonaparte is said to have led to this decision.

An article dated Rome, July 10, states, that the new government has issued a great number of decrees, abolishing the Inquisition, as also several special tribunals; divesting the clergy, both secular and regular, of all temporal jurisdiction; and annulling all clerical privileges. The right of asylum exists no longer; and thus the principals and accomplices in crimes will no longer be withheld from justice. Among these numerous decrees, there is one appointing a committee for the preservation of all the ancient and modern monuments of Rome and the Roman states.

The pope has been ordered by Buonaparte to take up his residence at Avignon, in France.

PROTEST AGAINTT BUONAPARTE.

PIUS VII. PONTIFF.

The dark designs conceived by the enemies of the Apostolic See have at length been accomplished.

After the violent and unjust spoliation of the fairest and most considerable portion of our dominions, we behold ourselves, under worthy pretexts, and with so much the greater injustice, entirely stripped of our temporal sovereignty, to which our spiritual independence is intimately united. In the midst of this cruel persecution, we are comforted by the reflection, that we encounter such a heavy misfortune, not for any offence given to the Emperor or to France, which has always been the object of our affectionate paternal solicitude, not for any intrigue of wordly policy, but from an unwillingness to betray our duties.

To please men and to displease God is not allowed to any one professing the Catholic religion, and much less can it be permitted to its Head and Promulgator.

As we, besides, owe it to God and the Church, to to hand down our rights, uninjured and untouched, we protest against this new violent spoliation, and declare it void and null.

We reject with the firmest resolution any allowance which the Emperor of the French may intend to assign us, and to the Individuals composing our college.

We should all cover ourselves with ignominy in the face of the Church, if we suffered our subsistence to depend on the power of him who usurps her authority.

We commit ourselves entirely to Providence, and to the affection of the faithful, and we shall be contented piously to terminate the bitter career of our sorrowful days.

We adore with profound humility God's inscrutable decrees; we invoke his commisseration upon our good subjects, who will ever be our joy & our crown; and after having in this hardest of trials done what our duties required of us, we exhort them to preserve always untouched the religion and the faith, & to unite themselves to us for the purpose of conjuring with sighs and tears, both in the closet and before the altar, the Supreme Father of Light, that he may vouchsafe to change the base designs of our persecutors.

Given at our Apostolic Palace, del Quirinale, this 10th of June, 1809.

(Loc. Signi) PIUS PAPA VII.

EXCOMMUNICATION OF BUONAPARTE PIUS VII. PONTIFF.

By the authority of God Almighty, and of St. Paul & St. Peter, we declare you, and all your co-operators in the act of violence which you are executing, to have incurred the same Excommunication which we, in our Apostolic letters, contemporaniously affixing in the usual places of this city, declare to have been incurred by all those who, on the violent invasion of this city on the second of February of last year, were guilty of the acts of violence against which we have protested, as well really in so many declarations, that by our order have been issued by our successive Secretaries of State as also in two Consistorial Collocations of the 16th March, and the 11th July, 1808, in common with all their Agents, abettors, advisers, and whoever else have been accessary to, or himself been engaged, in the execution of those attempts.

Given at Rome, Santa Maria Maggiore, June 10th, in the tenth year of our Pontificate,

(Loc. Signi) PIUS PAPA SEPTIMUS.

The negotiations on the Danube between Austria and France, remain still under the same doubt which has so long kept the public mind in a state of anxiety and inquietude.—Accounts have, however, been received, that the Tyrolese in several conflicts have defeated the Bavarian troops under the Duke of Dantzic; we have not room for particulars; but the Tyrolese force is said to amount to 80,000 men, and their mode of warfare in a mountainous country is greatly in their favour. It is described to consist in the following arrangements:—The largest trees were cut down, and fastened with ropes to the other trees which stood on the brink of the precipice: rocks, rubbish, and large pieces of timber, were laid on these trees. As soon as the enemy approach, the ropes are instantly cut, and trees, rocks, rubbish, and what they can drag with them in their fall, tumble with a horrible crash upon the heads of the invading corps.

The King of Saxony has been ordered by Buonaparte to *rusticate* himself at Warsaw. It may be remembered, that this monarch refused to force his daughter to marry the profligate Jerome: he is likewise a pious Catholic; and it is said, that the excommunication of Buonaparte by the Pope has made a strong impression on his mind; be that as it may, the King of Saxony, we believe, has taken a final leave of Dresden, and may be considered, like the late King of Sweden, as *dethroned!*

Private advices state, that the terms of Peace between Russia and Sweden had been finally arranged. The latter had continued firm in resisting the demand that her ports should be shut against British commerce; but she had consented that no British ships of war should enter any of her fortified harbours.—It was understood that Finland was positively to be ceded to Russia.

At a dinner given by Viscount Wellington to General Junot, after the battle of Vimiera, the French General candidly confessed, that he had passed through the English camp on the day before the battle, with his aid-du-camp, in the disguise of two *jolly friars.*

Lord Wellington has been received with every mark of distinction by the Grand Junta at Badajoz, where he arrived on the 3d instant.—It was reported at Lisbon, that Marshal Soult had been defeated by the Marquis Romana; but this statement wants confirmation. The fortress of Gerona is reported to have held out against the French, and that fresh succours had been thrown into the garrison.—Montjoui, however, had been given up.

The Marquis Wellesley, we understand, his transmitted to government a minute and comprehensive report of the present situation of Spain, its resources, and the spirit which seems to actuate the people. The Marquis Wellesley was expected to return to England early in next month.

The island of Walcheren, it is now reported, will be finally abandoned, and the passage of the Scheldt impeded by sinking vessels in its channel.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, in consequence of a communication from his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, declaring that the British Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, would have been withdrawn on the 10th of June last; and by virtue of authority given, in such event, by the 11th section of the Act of Congress, entitled An act, to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes, I, James Madison, president of the United States, did issue a proclamation, bearing date on the 19th of April last, declaring that the Orders in Council aforesaid would have been so withdrawn on the said 10th day of June, after which the trade suspended by certain Acts of Congress might be renewed: and whereas it is now officially made known to me that the said Orders in Council have not been withdrawn agreeably to the communication and declaration aforesaid; I do hereby proclaim the same, and consequently that the trade renewable on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.

"Given under my hand and seal of the United States at the City of Washington, the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1809, and of the independence of the said United States, the thirty-fourth.

(Signed) "JAMES MADISON.
By the President " R. SMITH.
Sec. of State."

A circular letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to the respective Collectors of Customs in consequence of the above proclamation.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Col. Mudge has been appointed lieutenat-governor of the royal military academy at Woolwich, in the room of General Twiss promoted.

General Fraser, of the African corps, has been appointed lieutenat-governor of Gibraltar, and is immediately to set off for his command.

At the entertainment given by the Duke of Clarence on his birth-day at Bushey Park, the Prince of Wales sat next to the Duke of Brunswick, to whom his royal highness said, he was proud of being so nearly allied to him: aad that if the other princes of Europe had acted as bravely and magnanimously as he had done, the Continent would would not at this time have presented so melancholy a picture. The Duke returned his thanks with emotions of zeal and gratitude, that shewed his feelings on the occasion.

A general meeting of the subscribers to the Patriotic Fund was held at Lloyd's coffee-house; when it was resolved, that a futher appeal should be made to the generosity of the public; as the present stock in hand would be entirely absorbed by the claims that were now expected to be made by the families of above 3,000 killed, and 6,000 wounded, including those who had been killed and wounded at the battles of Corunna and Talavera.

Wellington, the place from which Sir A. Wellesley takes his title. is a small town in Somersetshire, to which County the Wellesley family originally belonged. The founder of it accompanied Henry II. to Ireland, as his standard-bearer; and, as the reward of his courage and enterprising spirit, obtained from that gallant monarch a large portion of land.

At a Special Court of the Fishmonger's Company, Alderman Wood moved, that the freedom of that Corporation be presented to G. L. Wardle, for his patriotic conduct in parliament. The motion was, however, opposed, and finally negatived by a majority of one; on the ground that Mr. Wardle's motives having been called in question, and he himself having given a pledge to the public, which pledge has not yet been redeemed it would be premature to accede to the motion.

Sept. 1. At a Court of Directors of the Bank of England, the sum of five thousand pounds was voted unanimously as a subscription to the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's,

A court of common council was held, for the purpose of considering the propriety of celebrating, on the 25th of October next, the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of our gracious sovereign to the throne. Sir W. Curtis opened the business of the meeting in a neat speech, and was seconded by Mr. Alderman Scholey. Mr. Waitham opposed the motion; he took a brief review of the critical situation of the country; adverted to the severity with which the public burthens were felt by all classes of people; insisted that the present motion was an artifice of ministers to draw the public attention from our late miscarriages; and concluded with proposing an amendment, which, however he did not press. Messrs. Dixon, Jacks Mawman, Smith, &c. supported the motion, which was finally carried with scarcely any opposition.

The merchants are to have a grand dinner, at three guineas a ticket, to celebrate the day, at Merchant Taylor's Hall.

The corporation of Dublin have adopted a plan for celebrating the above event by halls, fire-works and illuminations.

Lord Chatham was presented to his Majesty at the levee, and most graciously received, on his return from Holland.

A bill of indictment was found, by the grand jury of the county of Middlesex, against Francis Wright, Mary Anne Clarke, and Daniel Wright, for a *conspiracy* against Colonel Wardle. The Colonel was two hours under examination before the grand jury.

The other witnessess examined were Major Dodd, Mr. Glennie, Mr. Illingworth, a wine merchant, and Mr. Curt, a coffee-house keeper. Application was made by Mr. Alley, counsel for the prosecution, that Mrs. Clarke and the Messrs. Wrights might be heled to bail.

PRICE OF STOCKS—OCTOBER 1.

Three per cent. Cons. $68\frac{1}{8}\frac{3}{8}\frac{1}{8}$
Five per cent. N. Ann. $99\frac{3}{8}\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{4}$
Imp. Three per cent. $67\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Annuities 23 years 7 7-16 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock 188
Exchequer Bills 6s. 12 p.
Consols for Account $68\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{8}$

FORT ST. GEORGE:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY M. KELLY.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1810. 20

MADRAS,—FEB[illegible]ARY 2[illegible] 1810.

Letters received on the 17th Instant, from Rangoon, detail a most dreadful account of the state of affairs at that place—from these it appears that the King of Ava, being at war with the Siamese, had ordered an enrolment of all men capable of bearing arms.

[illegible] consequence of the above Order an insurrection took place at Rangoon, the whole of the Houses, with the exception of one, had been burnt; and the loss of the Merchants, particularly the Armenians, was very great—one respectable Merchant of that Nation, is mentioned to have lost his life in endeavouring to preserve his property—the accounts before us state that it was a general scene of devastation and plunder.

Head Quarters, Mount Lavinia, Feb. 2, 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The whole of his Majesty's 19th Regiment of Foot being returned to this Island, Lieutenant General Maitland has great satisfaction in stating his marked approbation of its conduct as reported to him during the period it has been employed on the Coast.—The behaviour of the Officers has uniformly tended to support the discipline of his Majesty's service and the character of the Regiment to which they belong, and the uniform good conduct of the non-commissioned Officers and men forms in itself the highest eulogium that can be paid their Officers.

The Lieutenant General feels himself called upon in a peculiar manner to state, the deep sense he entertains of the important merits of the Honorable Lieutenant Col. Stuart's conduct during the period of his absence.—It is by great firmness, coupled with due moderation and a wise consideration of circumstances and situation that any Officer can be alone enabled to maintain the discipline of the army and the character of his profession in periods of public difficulty and unforeseen emergency.

These eminent virtues he conceives Lieut. Colonel Stuart to have displayed with great honour to himself, great advantage to the public service and great credit to his Majesty's establishment on this Island.

The Lieutenant General directs as a mark of his approbation, in the fullest manner, of the conduct of this old and distinguished Corps that the right wing of the 19th Regt. be struck off all duty on Monday the 12th Inst. and the left wing the day following, and that in lieu of the Extra allowance granted on former occasions, that the Commandant of Columbo give directions that the men of that Regt. be on those two days entertained in Tents pitched for that purpose at the public expence.

By the Lieutenant General's Command.

(Signed) R. M'NABB,
Acting Dep. Adj. Gen.

BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1810.

By the Ships lately arrived from the Gulph, we have the satisfaction to learn that General Malcolm and his suite—and Mr. N. H. Smith, had reached Muscat, in pursuance of their respective Missions; and that the gallant officers in command of the Expedition against the Pirates, were successfully prosecuting the service of annihilating the floating power of these cruel and unprincipled freebooters.

Copy of a dispatch from His Highness the Grand Vizier, Generalissimo of the Ottoman Forces on the Danube, addressed to the Kaima Ram, containing the Intelligence of a Victory obtained on the 13th of Ramazan 1224 (22d October 1809.)

Your Excellency will have been informed by my former dispatches and particularly the last, that, having written to His Excellency the Pacha, commanding the advanced guard of the Imperial armies, to march against the Infidels who had advanced upon Silistria and to defeat and destroy them, I had myself quitted Rustruk, and had proceeded towards Silistria.

Two days preceding my arrival at the town of Sarsetler, distant about five hours march from Silistria, I learnt that our victorious troops had arrived before Tarissa, where they had posted and entrenched themselves. I immediately wrote to His Excellency the Pacha of the advanced guard and to other commanding officers pointing out and prescribing to them the dispositions and measures necessary to be taken both in the intrenched positions and in the field of battle, and recommending in the strongest terms the utmost vigilance and activity.

On the 13th instant ([illegible]d Oct.) the day of our arrival at the above mentioned village, the Infidels marched with all their force to attack the Camp, and commenced their operations by taking possession of all [illegible] passages, by which we could receive any reinforcements

Our Infantry, who were in the entrenchments; Pehlevan Aga, Rostruck Aga, the cavalry of the Janisaries, the Dellis, the Rasekgis and other corps of Militia being in the open plain, performed prodigies of valour and sustained the attack of the enemy for six hours, the battle having commenced at break of day.

In the mean time His Ex[illegible] Pacha, son of Ali Pacha, to whom I had written at the moment of my departure urging his immediate presence in the camp of Silistria, impatient to obey my orders, left his Infantry to follow him, and with the rapidity of lightning, arrived to our succour at the head of 8000 cavalry. His courage and activity roused the valour of our troops, the enemy was attacked on all sides. The cannonading ceased on both sides, and the troops fought hand to hand with fury till an hour before sun-set, when at length the souts of victory were heard on side of the True believers and the enemy fled precipitately to his camp, pursued by our troops into his very trenches.

Ten thousand Russians were killed; the ordinary task of cutting off the heads of the slain was deferred till the following day. The enemy unable to resist so formidable an attack, escaped by favor of the night on the side of Silistria. The heads of the slain continue to be brought in every moment.

Although our own loss in such an engagement might reasonably have been expected to amount to 3 or 4 thousand men, yet thanks to the supreme preserver, the number of killed and wounded does not exceed 1000.

In a letter which we received from Ilk Oglou, we learn that two days before this battle, the brave garrison of Silistria had attacked the Infidels and put more than a thousand of them to the sword.

It is not accessary to add that so signal a victory is a splendid proof of the favor and protection of heaven and of the influence of the fortunate Star of our mighty Sovereign who fills with honor, the glorious throne of the Caliphat; to communicate to whom the pleasing tidings of this victory, this letter has been dispatched to your Exellency reserving the details till a future opportunity.

February 3,—Sailed H. M Ship Dedaigneuse, William Wilbarham Esq. Captain, to Point de Galle.

Do. 3, Ship Dover Castle, George Richardson, Esq. Captain, to England.

Do. 3, do. Ship Marchioness of Exeter, Alexander Nash, Esq. Captain, to do.

Do. 3, do. Ship Northampton, Thomas Saunders, Esq. Captain, to do.

Do. 3, do. Ship Union, Frederick Gaillard, Esq. Captain, to do.

Do. 3, do. Ship Europe, William Gelston, Esq. Captain, to do.

Do. 3, do. Ship Cumbriam, Captain John Tate, to Europe.

Do. 5,—Arrived H. C. Schooner Zephyr, Lieutenant H. Hardy, from a cruise.

Do. 5, do. Ship Maria, Capt. Peter Pavin, from Bushire.

Do. 5, do. H. C. Ship Malabar, Lieutenant J. Pruen, from Beypoor.

Do. 5, Ship Eliza, Captain Robert Babcock, from Bussora.

Do 7, H. M. Ship Diomede, Hugh Cook, Esq. Captain, from a cruise.

Do. Brig Surat Castle, Dean, from Pulo Penang.

Passengers by the Northampton;—J. Skelton, Lieut. Col.—Mrs. Skelton,—R. Bates, Lieut. H. M. 65th Regt.—T. G. Dickenson, Esq. and Lieut. Martinant, proceeding to Point de Galle.

Passengers by the Marchioness of Exeter;—Mrs. Cumberlege, and 4 Children,—Mrs. Sandwith,—Lieut. Col. James Drummond,—Capt. Isaac Kennersley,—Lieut. George Drew,—Mr. William Currie,—Miss Mary Boye,—Miss Eliza Boye,—Master William Boye, and Miss Elizabeth Sandwith.

Passengers by the Union:—Capt. Horton, H. M. 84th Regt.—Capt. G. M. Gibson, Madras Establishment,—Lieut. J. Gibson, do. do.—Lieut. Church, do. do.—Ensign Turner, 1st Bat. 5th Regt. N. I. do. do.—Captain Budden, H. C. Marine,—Lieut. Salter, H. C. Marine,—Doctor Murray,—Mrs. Horton,—Mrs. Logie, son and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Felce and 3 Children.

Passengers by the Europe:—Capt. Octavius Bond,—Lieut. Lucey,—Lieut. Grant,—Ensign Brown,—Mr. Paul Shewcraft,—Mrs. Lucinda Shewcraft,—Miss Mary Richardson,—Mr. Wilkins,—Mrs. Wilkins,—Miss Anna Stevens,—Miss Jane Rebena Seton,—Master John Seton,—Master David Seton and Mr. E. Jacobs.

Passengers by the Dover Castle;—Lieut. Col. Walker,—Col. C. Boye,—Stewart M. Threipland, Esq.—James Augustus Grant Esq.—E. Nash Esq.—Capt. Rebenack,—William Broughton Esq. and Lieutenant M'Farline.

Master William Crawford,—Master C. Boye,—Master T. Rebenack and Miss Holmes.

FOR CEYLON.

Lieut. Crotty and Family,—Lieut. Col. James Cuming and Mrs. Cuming.

Passengers by the Cumbrian:—Lady Mackintosh—Miss T. Mackintosh, Miss E. Mackintosh,—Master R. Mackintosh,—Surgeon William Guarlay,—Mr. J. Higenbotham, and Charles Buckhime.

TO CEYLON

Sir James Mackintosh,—Captain and Mrs. Graham, R. N. and Capt. J. Dyson, H. C. N. I.

THE MORNING POST.

SEPTEMBER 9.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived yesterday, the contents of which, together with those of some more French and German Papers, are given in our last page. They are of very little interest; but some private accounts mention an important fact in respect to the war between Russia and Turkey.

It is stated that the Russians, having made a desperate attack upon the fortress of Ismael, were defeated, with the loss of 3400 men killed, including several Generals, together with 17 pieces of cannon. It is added, that the Servians have also been defeated in several actions, and that the heads of five hundred of the principal of them have been sent to Constantinople.

We have the satisfaction of announcing the safe arrival of the following ships off Portland the 7th inst. under convoy of his Majesty's ship *Nassau*, viz.—

Exeter, Captain Meriton: Elphinstone, Craig, Alnwick Castle, Prescott; Winchelsea, Moffatt; Ocean, Williamson; David Scott, Locke Jun. Essex, Nisbett; Walmer Castle, Dodds; Ceres, Dunsford; Royal George, Gribble; Canton, *Lochner; Dorsetshire*, Brown; *Thomas* Grenville. Patterson—and Carmarthen, Ross from Bombay, with several Whalers in Company.—They sailed from China the 7th March; from Prince of Wales Island, 5th April; arrived at St. Helena, 7th July; and sailed from St. Helena the 17th.

The Warley, Montagu, seperated from the China Fleet, the 6th June, off Point Natal.

Passengers per Royal George—W. Panny, Esq. Major and Mrs. Young and family.

Thomas Grenville—Colonel and Mrs. Oakes, Lieut. C. Boyce, Bombay Marine.

Canton—Mr. and Mrs. Morton, Captain W. Maughan, Bombay Marine, Mr. A. Wallace.

Winchelsea—Capt. L. Phillips, Mr. J. Bowen Assistant Surgeon, Mr. E. Elderton, Mr. H. Greig.

Warley—Captain and Mrs. Eyles & Children, Miss A. Thorne, Miss H. Gifford, Ensign French 47th regiment.

Alnwick Castle—Dr. and Mrs. Scott and children, Mr. Foxall, Captain Scott.

Exeter—Lieut. J. G. Aplin.

Walmer Castle—Lieut. J. Caulfield, J. A. Aid, Esq. J. and R. Naerne.

Elphinstone—J. D. Elphenstone, Esq. Lieut. Pearch, of H. M. 65th regt.

Ocean—Lieut. Col. Steward, Lieut. Campbell, and W. Fraser, Esq.

Dorsetshire—Lieut. A. Glover.

General Monnet, the late Governor of Walcheren, applied some time ago to Buonaparte to be relieved from the command of that place, stating, that the climate was so bad, that unless he was removed his life would be in danger. Buonaparte refused his request in the following laconic terms: "*Mon General, on meur partout.*"

THE OBSERVER.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1809.

Nancy, Aug. 9.—The Austrian Cabinet Courier, Beck, who was sent from Brunn for London, by way of Chalons, has returned to Comorn. The dispatches with which he was charged, according to some public journals, had for their object, to invite once more the King of England to make peace. According to others, the mission of this courier extended no further than to Chalons, where there are many Austrian Officers prisoners of war.

Zittau, July 31.—The following is the order of the day by which the Archduke Charles notified to the army his resignation of the command in chief.

"Very important reasons have induced me to request his Majesty to accept my resignation of the command of the army entrusted to me. I yesterday received his consent, and at the same time his orders, to transfer the chief command to the General of cavalry Prince of Lichtenstein. While I leave the army I take the most lively interest in its fate. The perfect conviction I have of its bravery, the confidence I place in it, and the constant habit of dedicating my exertions to its service, under this separation, indescribably painful, I flatter myself that it participates in, and returns this sentiment. (Signed) "CHARLES."

Trieste, Aug. 3.—Early this morning an English fleet of 10 ships of war appeared off this port. Among them a three-decker, of 120 guns on board of which is Admiral Collingwood. It is not yet known what the English intend with respeet to Trieste. Our batteries are, however, in a respectable state of defence. The day befoe yesterday, an English frigate and a cutter came in sight of our harbour, and captured 32 ships and a bark, destined here. They were under the convoy of six small gun-boats, who maintained an obstinate action of an hour's duration. There were several killed and wounded on both sides.

The celebrated Mrs Clarke is, we understand, at Brighton, accompanied by Mr Dowler—they reside on the East Cliff, and the Lady rarely appears abroad until the approah of night conceals her from general observation.

CAPTURE OF ISLANDS
and
DOMINION OF THE SEAS.

The plan recommended by the high authorities quoted in our two last numbers, is of such importance, and involves in it so large a portion of the interests of Englishmen, that it requires a much fuller discussion than what we have hitherto given it. We shall therefore add some further observations as to the nature and practicability of it.

If ever this country expects to be protected against the sworn deadly vengeance of her implacable enemy; she must do upon the sea, something similar to what that enemy is doing upon the land. She must not suffer a single vessel that either belongs to, or is likely to serve him, to sail through any part of the world. She must not only hold the Ocean as the absolute ruler of it; but she must also possess every portion of land which may enable her to exercise such dominion; and which the enemy cannot get to without crossing a part of the sea. While ever he has an island or a colony in any part of the world, he will be able to keep up a certain remnant of his almost annihilated marine. At this time he ought not to be in possession of a single naval station in the East or West Indies. The successful attempts on Cayenne and Martinique, are in themselves direct proofs that our government attach considerable importance to the plan in question: and we wish to know why they have not carried it into effect. Why have the East Indian seas been infested with French privateers and ships of war? Why has the most valuable part of our commerce been exposed to extensive and disgraceful depredation? The value of the merchandises thus captured would have gone a great way in fitting out successful expeditions against the enemy's settlements in this part of the world. We must therefore say that the British interests in India, have, in this, as well as many other instances, been most shamefully neglected: and that some parties or other must be highly culpable. On the western side of the Atlantic, the capture of Martinique must be followed by that of Guadaloupe, and the French part of St. Domingo. In the north of Europe, the possession of Danish Zealand, which ought to have been kept by us in 1807, will be absolutely necessary to preserve a commerce, and counteract the designs of our enemies in the Baltic. The necessity of getting possession of the principal islands in the Mediterranean was clearly pointed out in our last number.

Some people who cannot easily shake off their habits of thinking about old systems, will ask, how are all these islands to be retained?—where are we to find forces sufficient to defend them?—Are they to be instrumental in entailing expence on the country, and throwing patronage into the hands of government?—Were such to be the consequences of our conquests and acquisitions we should deprecate them as curses and calamities. But we conceive that, under a new and energetic system of management, they may be made subservient to all our purposes, without the dangers of extravagance or corruption. We no longer live in the times of the American war, when almost every sort of expenditure was made a job of, when certain low mechanics were known to have raised themselves into great fortunes, by contracting to send wheelbarrows to America, for the use of our soldiers there. We live in times where every man is bound to assist in repelling a common danger that equally threatens all. In this, and in every other country, there are to be found men of talents, activity, and enterprise, who are well acquainted with the arts of governing, and who understand the means of converting the population of a country to useful purposes. With a view of effecting this object, two grand principles are always to be attended to—1. To respect the opinions; and 2. To respect the property of the people. They should be allowed the full and uncontrouled exercise of their religion, without any attempts being made to induce them to embrace another system of faith; or to ridicule their prejudices. And not only no more property should be required by their new masters, than the pressing exigencies of public service might demand; but every encouragement to industry and other means of acquiring property should be held out to them. There are various other kinds of salutary management:—such as abstaining from all unnecessary harshness, avoiding all expensive parades of government; employing natives in places of trust, so far as public safety would admit; and in common intercourse, treating them with civility and kindness. Should a system of this kind be adopted with the inhabitants of the Greek islands; who never forget their ancient importance, and who never cease to detest their Mahommedan oppressors; we should have an empire in the Mediterranean, as powerful in men, and as productive in wealth, as our empire in India; without any of the embarrassments and dangers which threaten the existence of the latter. We should have a source of naval strength far beyond what any man can at present calculate upon. And we should be able to raise an impenetrable barrier against all the ambitious strides of France and Russia. The very navy that should rule over the

Mediterranean, might be created and m[illegible]hed within its bosom. If land troops should be nec[illegible]y, brave and powerful soldiers might be found a[illegible]he Greeks and Sicilians. We have many of the la[illegible] now in our service; and, although they are a disorderly race of people, (made so, like the peasantry of Ireland, by the oppressions of land owners) yet we know from experience that the Sicilians are capable of being formed into good soldiers. Every thing may be accomplished by wise and skilful management:—by a happy union of energy and gentleness:—of vigilance and moderation:—by taking care not to let any proud, pompous, pillaging Governors to go among the people who are to be placed under our protection.

Under a new system of this kind, so imperiously called for by the present state of the world, and the perils that surround us; all paltry ideas of patronage and ministerial jobs must be laid aside. The safety of the government—the preservation of the empire; and the maintenance of the proud station we hold in the world, (from which if we sink only one inch, we are undone); all these render a new system necessary: and from that system, all schemes of personal aggrandizement, and [illegible]ll contests for party ascendancy should for ever be banished.

MR. WARDLE.

An Appeal *to the* Public *from* Francis Wright, *of Rathbone-place, with a Statement of the Circumstances which terminated in an Action, in the Court of King's Bench on the 3d inst. wherein* Francis Wright *was Plaintiff, and* G. L. Wardle, *Esq. Defendant.—(Extract.)*

I hope the following remarks and statement of facts will, in a great degree, remove the said stigma, and odious calumny, of having obtained a verdict in the Court of King's Bench *by perjury alone*, which Colonel Wardle declares, before his God and his Country, was the case; the particulars of which are already before the public; it is necessary, therefore, for me to pledge myself, before my God and my country, that there shall be nothing here stated but what are facts, and the truth only. It is a matter of great astonishment to me, that Colonel Wardle could ever suffer himself to be induced to publish such a rash declaration, and an absolute libel against my brother, who was my witness, when it was impossible Colonel Wardle could forget being at my house several times, and the great pains he took in the choice & selection of the furniture for Mrs Clarke's house, and in several instances overruled Mrs. Clarke's opinion. It was from a severe accident which confined me to my bed; I say it was a matter of accident that I had the power to bring forward in the Court my Brother, or any witness or testimony, beside my books, in corroboration of Mrs. Clarke's evidence relative to Colonel Wardle having given his orders and instructions about the furnishing of Mrs. Clarke's house, because there is not one instance out of twenty but that I take the orders myself, and have all the conversation, more especially as this was a business which required so much secrecy. But in about fourteen days afterwards, I resumed my station, and then waited upon Col. Wardle myself, and came to an explanation and a thorough understanding with him upon the subject. I was assisting my work people, in the room where Mrs. Clarke was sitting. When Mr. Wardle came in, Mrs. Clarke said this is Mr. Wright himself; it was his brother Daniel Wright, that you have hitherto seen and spoken to. Colonel Wardle asked me how I did; and if I had almost got the better of my accident. I thanked the Colonel, and related to him a few of the circumstances of my accident. The conversation turned to the admiration of the sideboard, &c. I apologized by saying, I was very sorry I happened to be confined at the time that he had honoured me by calling at my house. He replied that it was of no consequunce, as he had given my brother Daniel full instructions about the furnishing of Mrs. Clarke's house. Mrs. Clarke said, "Mr. Wright has been expecting to hear from you respecting the bill you promised his Brother you would send him." I told the Colonel the reason why I was so particularly distressed for want of money at the time; the Colonel commisserated with me, and replied, "Perhaps it may be necessary for you and me to understand each other. You know," said the Colonel, "I have given your brother orders to furnish this house for Mrs. Clarke; that I have taken upon myself to see you paid; and that I mean to pay you honourably and honestly; but," he added, "let it be understood between you and me, that I don't mean to pay the Duke of York's debt (which I had previously understood the Colonel meant to do, and that the bill he was about to give me was for that purpose); but the bill for 500*l.* I am going to give you, is in part payment for the furniture you are sending into this house." I felt a good deal disappointed at this explanation, but bowed and assented. The Col. continuing the conversation, said, "Mr. Wright, I will tell you what I will do, I will put you into a way to recover the Duke of York's debt, & that to a certainty; for I know two or three tradesmen exactly in your situation, who commenced actions against the Duke of York, and have recovered their demands; and I have no doubt but you will get your money if you follow my advice; and if you should fail, which I am sure is impossible, I will take upon myself to pay your expences." This conversation in a degree again cheered my spirits. I requested of Colonel Wardle to name a day when I might depend upon receiving the bill he had been so kind as to promise me. The Colonel replied, addressing himself to Mrs. Clarke, "I believe we have nothing particular to do to morrow to prevent my seeing about it" (meaning the following day). After considering a little time, the Colonel said, "There is some little difficulty about giving this bill, Mr. Wright, because the business which is coming on before the House of Commons, which no doubt you have heard of, makes it a very delicate matter for me to put my own hand to paper, because it may frustrate our purpose;" the Col. continued, "I will go down to Sir Richard Phillips tomorrow morning, and he and some one else will give you their bill, without my name appearing and you may depend on hearing from me in the afternoon, or next day morning without fail." On this we parted. I then applied myself, and made every possible dispatch in getting the articles finished for Mrs. Clarke's house. From the manner of Colonel Wardle's behaviour, and the liberality of his giving his orders, I never supposed that the Colonel would consider the white washer's bill for cleaning the inside of the house, and the painter's bill for painting the outside, would have been objected to, as the Colonel shewed every disposition at that time, that Mrs. Clarke's house should be furnished complete, and made as comfortable as possible. In short, no limitation was considered necessary. Some days elapsed before I heard from the Colonel. At length a Mr. Glennie called upon me with a letter he had received from Colonel Wardle, which letter he gave me to read: the purport of it expressed very warm terms of friendship to Mr. Glennie, desiring Mr. G. to call on me to set my mind at ease, with the fullest assurance that I might depend on having the bill for 500*l.* as soon as the investigation was over; that it was a delicate matter for the Colonel to commit himself in writing beforehand; and that I might place implicit reliance on Col. Wardle's honour and honesty as a gentleman; and that whatever the Colonel engaged to do. I might depend he would fulfil to the extent. I told Mr. Glennie I had no manner of doubt of Colonel Wardle's honour as a gentleman, but that he had promised me I should have a bill for 500*l.* without fail, and that I had so made my arrangements, that I could not possibly do without it: therfore I begged Mr. Glennie to tell the Colonel that I could not do without it and the bill I must have. Mr. Glennie here observed he thought the house Mrs. Clarke had taken was much larger than she had occasion for, and was fearful she was a very extravagant woman, and would run his friend Colonel Wardle to a very great expence, and begged of me not to introduce to Mrs. Clarke expensive furniture, as he thought it quite unnecessary. A few days afterwards, which was on the 28th of December, 1808, a Mr. Illingworth, of Pall Mall called on me, and said two friends of his had desired him to call on me, and give me his acceptance for 500*l.* I told Mr. Illingworth I had been expecting him, or some one from his friends, this fortnight past, but was glad to see him now. Mr. I. observed. "I suppose you "know who I allude to that sent me here?"—"I know very well," I replied, "Colonel Wardle and Major Dodd; I saw them both yesterday."—I then proceeded and drew the bill, which Mr. Illingworth accepted, dated January 2, 1809, at three months, value 500*l.* and gave him a stamped receipt for the same. I then felt perfectly satisfied in my mind that all was right, and persevered in finishing the furniture for Mrs. Clarke's house. In the course of the investigation I was very uneasy in case I should have been examined, or any question asked me in the House of Commons; I felt, of course, the necessity of conducting the business as private and with as much precaution as possible, or I might have objected to becoming answerable to other tradesmen for painting, plastering, &c. But from the necessity of keeping the business a profound secret, and out of respect to Colonel Wardle, not doubting his honour, I engaged myself to discharge these bills. Owing to some mistake or mismanagement, the above bill was not paid on the day it became due, which occasioned me to wait on Colonel Wardle; but not seeing him, I called on Major Dodd, and acquainted him with the circumstance of the bill having been returned to me dishonoured. He stamped and appeared very angry, and told me he had himself carried 250*l.* to Mr. Illingworth, and to convince me, shewed me his bill of exchange which he had received back from Mr. Illingworth, and said he afterwards accompanied Colonel Wardle to Mr Illingworth, and saw him likewise pay Illingworth 250*l.* and expressed his astonishment that the bill was not duly honoured: he then accompanied me to Mrs Clarke, and convinced her of the same. I regret much that Colonel Wardle's Counsel did not call up Mr. Glennie and Major Dodd, his witnesses, as these Gentlemen had it in their power to explain to the Jury the preceding facts, which I am sure would have proved very satisfactory to the Court, and removed the doubt which remained, and also would have saved Mr. Serjeant Best the trouble of stating to the Jury that his firm belief was, that the 500*l.* bill was a fabrication altogether, and that he believed there never existed such a bill, but the Judge thought it necessary to caution the Jury from this belief, as it would make all the difference to Colonel Wardle, &c. &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS WRIGHT.

A MERMAID,

SEEN ON THE COAST OF CAITHNESS.

LETTER FROM MISS MACKAY, DAUGHTER OF THE REV. DAVID MACKAY, MINISTER OF REAY, TO MISS INNIS DOWAGER, OF SANDSIDE.

Reay Manse, May 25, 1809.

Madam—To establish the truth of what has hitherto been considered improbable and fabulous must be at all times a difficult task, and I have not the vanity to think that my testimony alone would be sufficient for this purpose; but when to this is added that of four others, I hope it will have some effect in removing the doubts of those who may suppose that the wonderful appearance I reported having seen in the sea on the 12th of January, was not a Mermaid, but some other uncommon, though less remarkable inhabitant of the deep. As I would willingly contribute to remove the doubt of the sceptical on this subject, I beg leave to state to you the following accounts, after premising that my cousin, whose name is affixed along with mine, was one of the four witnesses who beheld with me this uncommon spectacle.

While she and I were walking by the sea shore, on the 12th of January about noon, our attention was attracted by seeing three people who were on a rock at some distance, shewing signs of terror and astonishment at something they saw in the water, on approaching them, we distinguished that the object of their wonder was a face resembling the human countenance, which appeared floating on the waves; at that time nothing but the face was visible: it may not be improper to observe before I proceed further, that the face, throat, and arms, are all I can attempt to describe, all our endeavours to discover the appearance and position of the body being unavailing. The sea at that time ran very high, and as the waves advanced, the Mermaid gently sunk under them and afterwards re-appeared. The face seemed plump and round, the eyes and nose were small, the former were of a light grey colour, and the mouth was large, and from the shape of the jawbone, which seemed straight, the face looked short: as to the inside of the mouth I can say nothing, not having attended to it, though sometimes open. The forehead, nose, and chin were white, the whole side face of a bright pink colour. The head was exceedingly round, the hair thick and long, of a green oily cast, and appeared troublesome to it, the waves generally throwing it down over the face, it seemed to feel the annoyance, and as the wave retreated, with both its hands frequently threw back the hair and rubbed its throat, as if to remove any soiling it might have received from it. The throat was slender, smooth, and white; we did not think of observing whether it had elbows, but from the manner in which it used its arms, I must conclude that it had. The arms were very long and slender, as were the hands and fingers, the latter were not webbed. The arms, one of them at least, was frequently extended over its head as if to frighten a bird that hovered over it, and seemed to distress it much; when that had no effect, it sometimes turned quite round several times successively. At a little distance we observed a seal. It sometimes laid its right hand under its cheek, and in this position floated for some time. We saw nothing like hair or scales on any part of it, indeed the smoothness of the skin particularly caught our attention.—The time it was discernable to us was about an hour. The sun was shining clearly at the time: it was distant from us a few yards only. These are the few observations made by us during the appearance of this strange phenomenon.

If they afford you any satisfaction I shall be particularly happy; I have stated nothing but what I clearly recollect; as my cousin and I had frequently previous to this period, combated an assertion which is very common among the lower class here, that Mermaids had been frequently seen on this coast, our evidence cannot be thought biassed by any former prejudice in favour of the existence of this wonderful creature.

To contribute in any degree to your pleasure or amusement, will add to the happiness of,

Madam, your greatly obliged,
(Signed) Eliz. Mackay,
C. Mackenzee,

ON THE CEREMONY OF THE JUBILEE.

Mr. Editor—The antiquity of the religious ceremony of Jubilee, if we consult the records of the earliest transactions of men appears almost coeval with the first sacred institutions, connected with the civilization of primitive ages. Nor is it to be presumed that such a period will be passed over in silence, which would be *innovation*, had it the reverence due to what is ancient, and could alone "boast a course of long observance for its use," to recommend it. If we consult the sacred pages, we find it among the orders and ordinances of the patriarchal Governors of those long lost times.

"Cause the trumpet of the Jubilee to sound!"
"It shall be a Jubilee, it shall be holy to you."
"A Jubilee shall that fiftieth year be to you."
"In the year of Jubilee ye shall return to possession."
"A field shall go out in the year of Jubilee."
"Then the house shall not go out in the Jubilee."
"They shall go out in the year of Jubilee."
"If he sanctify his field from the year of Jubilee."
"When Jubilee then their inheritance be put."

Such are terms in which we find this important period announced. *Vide.* Levit. and Numbers.

In our own country this ceremony seems not to have been uniformly attended to. Old *Speed* does not mention it in the reign of Henry III. as having been at all observed. In that of Edward III. however, it is particularly noted; and we see no reason why similar attentions should not be paid to it in the reign of George III. We have reason, notwithstanding the fatalities which have attended it, to be thankful that we remain still unadaunted admidst the wreck of States. But let us return to *Speed*.

"Now was this renowned Monarch Edward the Great, King of England, upon the day of *St. Brice* (the day on which, by King Etheldred's commandment, all the Danes in England were murdered), aged 50 years; at which time a Parliament (where none was permitted to appear by proxy) was holden at Westminster upon prorogation. Therefore to make the memory of his birth-day acceptable by acts of gracious government, as in a year of Jubilee, he granted his general and special pardon to offenders without fine or fee paying to the State, set prisoners at liberty, revoked such as were in banishment. Moreover, upon the grievance of his people pestered with the doublings of lawyers, he commanded that pleas should be henceforth made in English, not in French, a necessary law, if it had been as carefully observed, especially if with all he had ordered the same should not be written also in *French*, that his people might know their own duties. It is observed also, that the law of *Magna Charta*, confirmed also this Parliament, was about a dozen several times confirmed by this King during the years of his reign.

Polydore Virgil, in his 19th book, on occasion of this Jubilee, should not be omitted: for "the famous custom of our King's also upon *Maundy Thursday*, in imitation of Christ, wash clothe, and feed as many poor as they are years old. This is referred to this celebration which King Edward made of his 50th year, in regard to the numbers fed, which number he calls the *Jubilee* of their ages. But as he imparted grace to his people, so he also took order to replenish his purse; that seldom or never the poor commons have any thing which they pay not for."

Some have considered it as synonymous with the *Feast of Lights*, which does indeed, if we may credit profane history, appear to be maintained and kept up after the same manner. Thus the learned Josephus tells us, that "after *Judas* had re-stablished the Service of the Temple, both he and his countrymen solemnised a feast for eight days, omitting not any kind of lawful pleasure, banqueting sumptuously, and honouring God in hymns and psalms." Thus rejoiced they at this re-establishment, seeing that contrary to all hope, after so long time, they had recovered the customs of their country, and their ancient religion, so that a decree was made for those that should come after, whereby it was commanded, "*that for the space of eight days the re-building of the Temple should be solemnized with the ceremonies and ancient ordinances*," and ever since that time, until this day, we celebrate the feast called the *Feast of Lights*, for this reason in my opinion, because this is so great felicity, began to shew us a light contrary to all hope.

In consulting the life of *Pope Clement* VI. a Frenchman of *Limosin*, and who succeeded *Bennet* XII. in the Papal Chair in 1342, we find, that of his ordination the Jubilee or Holy Year was brought to be celebrated every fiftieth. With the Popes it was set apart for granting indulgences. By *Bonniface* VIII. it was, in imitation of the Jews, ordered to be celebrated every hundredth year. *Urban* VI. to XXX. and *Sextus* V. to XXV, where, in Catholic countries, it was continued in the year 1703. Besides, there is a kind of Jubilee on the exaltation of every Pope.

The ceremony observed at the first is this: the Pope, coming to open the *holy gate*, knocks thrice with a golden hammer, and at the same time pronounces, these words of the Psalmist, "*Aperite mihi portas justitiæ*," &c.* whereupon the masons throw down the wall, when his Holiness kneeling, the penitentiaries come and wash him with holy water, which done, he takes up the cross and enters the church singing a *Te Deum*; at the same time three cardinal legates break down three other holy gates that are at *Rome*.‡ Next morning the Pope gives his benediction to the people publicly. After the year is out the holy gate is shut again, the Pope blessing the mortar and stones, and leaving twelve boxes of gold and silver medals to be closed up in the wall. Formerly great numbers came from all countries to these solemnities, but since they have Jubilees of their own allowed them they have left off coming, the Pope granting the same benefits as if they came to Rome. What the Jewish Jubilee was is to be seen in another place.

These observations will be at least thought valuable, from their historical correctness, and are much, Mr. Editor, at your service, should a corner of your next Register be unengaged on their arrival.

I remain, with respect, Sir, yours,
Philalethes.

P. S. On consulting *Tindal's Summary of England* which was not at hand when the above was written—I find that in 1362 Edward III. arriving at the age of 50 (mark Mr. Editor, at the *age* of 50) grants a general pardon to all his subjects—and in April 1376 he being *now* in the 50th year of his reign causes a general pardon to all his subjects.—See pages 293 and 298, vol. I.

I will beg leave to add that George III has reigned longer than any British Prince who came to the Throne after he was of age.

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* *Open to me the gates of righteousness and I will go in unto them and praise the Lord.* Ps. cxii. v. 19.

‡ This is done in the churches of *St. John of Lateran*, of *St. Paul*, and *St. Mary the Greater*. This is performed at the first Evening Vespers of Christmas Eve, and the next morning the Pope gives his benediction to the people in his Jubilee form.

TO BRIGADIER-GENERAL SLADE.

Sir,—I beg to acquaint you, that the Non-Commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Privates, of the Royal Dragoons, have voted 100 Guineas for the purchase of a Sword, which they respectfully request you will be pleased to accept, in testimony of their respect and regard, and of the just sense they entertain of the uniform attention you have paid to their welfare. I have been deputed by them to make this communication, and to take the liberty of expressing to you, in behalf of the whole, the satisfaction they feel in your embarking with them for service, with their hope that the Regiment will be in your Brigade.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM WADDELL
Serjeant-Major 1st (or Royal) Dragoons.
Cove of Cork, Aug. 31, 1809.

THE GENERAL'S REPLY.

Cove of Cork, Aug 31, 1809.

Serjeant-Major,—I have received your letter, notifying to me the intention, on the part of the Non-Commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Privates of the Royal Dragoons, to present me with a Sword, and that you are deputed by the Regiment to make me this communication:—I accept it, and shall wear it with pride and exultation; but cannot sufficiently express the grateful feelings of my heart on the occasion. I have done no more than my duty by them; this has always been met by a ready obedience to my orders, the best proof of their respect and regard.

I cannot deny the satisfaction I feel in going with them on service; it is what I have most earnestly sought for, and I am confident they will do their duty. I wish this to be understood by the Regiment, and to assure them of the sincerity with which I am their friend and well-wisher.

(Signed) JOHN SLADE, Brigadier-General.
To Serjeant-Major Waddell, 1st (or Royal) Dragoons.

THE TAILOR AND LAWYER.

An honest industrious tailor in London had the misfortune to have in his books a number of small debts which had been of long standing, and which he could very ill afford to lose. He made an application to an attorney on the subject, who undertook the recovery of the money. After a considerable time, Snip applied to the lawyer, to know what measure of success he had had, in expectation of reciving some money; instead of which, however, he was presented with a bill as long as his arm, containing almost innumerable items, the gross amount of which exceeded the tailor's debts, and in addition to their loss, left him greatly in arrear. After frequent applications to the attorney, he at length obtained his consent to make him a suit of clothes, which, when completed, he delivered to him, and also presented him with the following bill. He had contrived the amount to be about the same as the professional gentleman's charge, against which he intended it as a set-off:—

	£.	S.	D.
To measuring and taking orders for a suit of clothes....................	0	6	8
Warrant and instructions to my foreman for executing the same....................	0	6	8
Going three times to the woollen-draper..........	0	10	0
Fees to the woollen-draper	4	4	0
Cutting out the cloth....................	0	6	8
Materials for working....................	1	1	0
Trying the suit....................	0	13	4
Alterations and Amendments....................	1	8	0
Entering it in my day book....................	0	10	6
Posting it in my ledger....................	0	6	8
Engrossing the same....................	0	13	4
Writing to the button-merchant....................	0	6	8
Filing his declaration, 16 sheets....................	0	16	0
Fees to button merchant....................	2	12	0
Removing the suit from my house to Gray's Inn....................	1	1	0
Removing it by certiorari from Gray's Inn to Surrey (at your country house)..........	1	6	0
Writing out a receipt, with a stamp..........	0	12	0
Filing the same....................	0	6	6
Service of the same....................	0	5	0
Ditto eight times more....................	2	0	0
	£19	6	0