MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1810. NUMBER 1275.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1810.

APPOINTMENT, &c.

Mr. W. Sanders, Gentoo Translator to Government.

The regular clothing of the Army as an object of much importance, having engaged the attention of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, and his Lordship being desirous that the most ready and effectual means shall be adopted for adjusting the arrears due on that account, is pleased to order that a compensation in money, at the rates fixed by the 5th of the Code of Regulations, shall immediately be paid in lieu of Clothing for the years 1808-9 to the several ranks of the Army entitled to be clothed for that period.

Payment of the abovementioned compensation in lieu of Clothing for the years 1808-9 will accordingly be made by Paymasters under the communication from the Office of Audit prescribed in General Order of 5th September 1804.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct also that the Clothing of the Army for the years 1809-10 be issued as expeditiously as possible.

His Lordship in Council requests that the Officer Commanding the Army in India will give the necessary directions for carrying the preceding order into effect.

Packages, to the following Address, remain unclaimed at the Government Sea Custom House.

Captain W. C. Fraser, 10th N. I.—Mr. G. T. Harriott, 12th N. I. Calcutta.—Lieut. Pearse, H. M. 47th Foot,—Ensign Leigh, W. Hanson, Esq. 53d Regt. Calcutta—Mr. and Haggard, Mr. T. Midford, 5th N. I. Bombay, Geo. King, Assistant Surgeon, Calcutta—H. Matthew, Esq. Calcutta,—M. D. C—A. R—W. F. Salt Petre W. G—Mr. S. P. Sharpe, Lieut. Kitson, Francis Fuller, Lieut. General Macdowall, L. Armstrong, 10th N. I—Mr. W. Wilson, Royal Marines,—Isaac Nicholson, Esq. Lieut. 6th Regt. H. M. 56th Regt.—, Alexander Tolloch, Alex. Read, Esq. Ensign W. Shepperd, Captain Cole, H. M. S. Doris,—W. R. Thompson, J. Paske, Esq.—T. Hook, Esq. Lieutenant H. Waters, Captain C. Gordon, Lieut. R. Pogson, Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie and Co. Lieut. Priest, J. Harris, Esq. Septimus Money, Esq. Mr. White, Major Fraser, Hugh Fraser, C. Roberts, Esq. C. Witherell, Esq. Lieutenant G. Ogilvie, Mr. Stewart, E. Campbell, Esq. Lieutenant G. H. Campbell, J. H. Bitteman, Esq. G. Westcott, Esq. Lieut. E. Smith, 3d Regt. Ceylon—Major Jones, T. Wakefield, Esq.—Serj. Major W. Payne, Lieut. Col. Ogg, care of Mr. Lantour, Mr. Edward Rule, John Steady care of E. Dent, Esq. Lieutenant Samuel Yates, Mr. B. P. Longtill care of T. H. Davies, Esq. C. Forgeson, J. Morris, Esq. Edward Watts, Esq. H. M. C. Campbell, Esq. care of Baker & Co.—T. A. Fraser, Esq. J. Wallace, Jun. care of Mr. Harrington, Lieut. Col. J. Leith, care of Mr. Hunter, Captain J. White H. M. 89th Regiment—, Hay—Bombay, Prager—Ceylon—Cecil Smith, Esq. J. Forbes, Esq. Dr. W. M'Intosh Lieut. F. Doveton care of Parry and Co.—B. Randall, Esq. Richard Gibbons, Esq. Captain J. M. Coombs, Lieut. Col. Hare, Gen. Maitland and Lieut. Colonel Bridges, Ceylon,—W. C. J. L. Gibson, Ceylon, W. J. Chater, Esq. George Baillie, Esq. Lieut. Alexander M'Intosh, W. Kennedy, Esq. Bombay,—Lieutenant C. Newman, 2d Bat. 2d Regt. Mad. Est—Lieut. Ambrose Colberg, 2d Bat. 2d Regt. N. I. Madras,—Messrs. Griffiths and Co. Madras, Marked, D. A. Beer Earl Spencer.

On Thursday last, arrived His Majesty's Ship Fox, Captain Henry Hart, from a cruize.

On Monday last the Ship Venus Captain Arnott, from Masulapatam.

Yesterday, H. M. Ship Clorinde Capt. Briggs, from a cruize.

The Homeward bound Ships were to sail from Pt. De Galle 23d ultimo. The Bombay Ships had joined, but the China Fleet had not arrived.

Extract of a Letter dated London, 4th October 1809.

We are happy in being enabled to transmit a favorable report of the Sale of Indigo which commenced this day, consisting of about 400 Chests belonging to the Company, which were refused last sale, and about 1600 Chests of Privilege.

The whole of the Company's 400 Chests have been sold, that refused from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d. per lb. brought an advance on those prices of from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb. and that from 4s. to 5s. an advance of 9d. to 1s. per lb. [illegible]

The Privilege Indigo in this Sale is mostly of a bad and inferior quality; but we have experienced a rise of from 6d. to 9d. per lb. on such as in the last Sale would not have brought more than 2s. 3d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.

Fine Indigo still remains an object of particular demand; and of so much consequence is it to receive this article in Cakes of a good SIZE AND SHAPE, and UNBROKEN, that equal qualities in undesireable Cakes and broken, will not reach the price of such as are free from these advantages within 1s per lb.

If our supplies by the Fleet soon expected should prove moderate we are inclined to look for a further advance of Price, more particularly if the missing ships should not make their appearance.

Extract from a Letter dated London the 6th October, 1809.

"The Sales of Indigo have finished without any sensible alteration of prices since our quotation of the 4th instant."

Extract of a Letter dated Cape Town, 4th January 1810.

"On the 4th December last, at about 20 minutes past 10 P. M. a severe shock of an Earthquake was felt here, accompanied by a most terrible noise as if thousands of chains were being thrown backwards and forwards with great velocity on the top of the houses. The earth trembled greatly at this time for a few moments. In about 5 minutes a less violent shock was felt, and this was occasionally repeated, sometimes at night, & others in the day time until the 23d Dec.—The inhabitants were exceedingly alarmed and many left their houses and pitched tents in the Squares, and some persons yet resort to the tents to sleep.—Almost every house has cracks in the walls—The shocks were most severe at a place called *Rapper Eiland (Rob n Island)* at the entrance of table bay. Here the ground is much torn up and the walls of Mr. John Murray's buildings there fell to the ground. About 7 miles from Town on the estate of Mr. Kerr at Blaumberg, and about the spot where General Baird defeated General Jansen, hundreds of small volcanos have opened which never were seen before. From these now issue streams of water, and this estate which at this time of year was always dry, has now a small lake supplied constantly from these new openings in the ground. The report of the Committee, sent to examine into the facts, states that they found one spring of entirely fresh water, one of salt, and several which were brackish. The farmer of the Salt pan, *Bi ges Kraal*, was driven from his dwelling, a great spring of water having opened in the middle of is house, and which is there still. The shocks were felt beyond the Hottentot mountains, as far as the river *Zonder End*, about 80 English miles from Cape Town. The Dutch Inhabitants are very much alarmed, and have become very religious, going to prayers daily to beseech the Almighty not to destroy them by so horrid a Death."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A PASSENGER ON ONE OF THE HOMEWARD-BOUND COTTON SHIPS.

CAPE TOWN, 5th December, 1809.

"In our voyage hither, after keeping along the Coast for a few days, we met a westerly wind between Ganjam and Vizagapatam, which enabled us to run directly south, until we got completely clear of the Bay.—When abreast of Madras, we were chased by a ship under English colours, which, although she had every appearance of a man of war, gave up the chace on the evening of the 3d October—I thought she was like the Dover; but there were diverse opinions respecting her. We were not so fortunate in our weather between 5 N. lat. & 12 S.; but we had nothing like a tempest. We then got into the trades; and keeping tolerably clear of the Mauritius, we nearly made the southern part of the east coast of Africa; when we experienced a dreadful gale from the westward, which lasted from the 18th till the 20th; on the morning after which it moderated. But, the wind being from the same point, and the sea extremely high, we found it impossible to proceed; and therefore lay to for several days—We then worked on to this place, which we made, and got to our anchorage on the 27th November.

"The night before last, the inhabitants of Cape Town and all the country within ten or twelve miles round, were greatly alarmed, about a quarter past ten o'clock, on hearing a rumbling noise under ground, immediately followed by a tremulous motion,—which, though general, was more violent in some places than others. Many (I believe, almost the greatest part) of the houses in Cape Town have received some damage: but not one has fallen.—On Robin Island, which is a very small spot at the mouth of the Table Bay, not one house remains standing. The ships were so much agitated, that, as I have heard from several Officers who were on board, many were thrown out of their cots.—It is reported, but not much credited, that partial eruptions of lava and water were observed on the opposite side of the Bay, from where we are. The rumbling noise accompanied by slight motion, has recurred several times since; and, for the last two nights, all the inhabitants have slept in tents, pitched in those places within the town, that are most distant from the houses.—Alarm and inexperience in such cases has caused more distress, than might otherwise be expected to arise from such a commotion. West Indians say, it is nothing; but, there is no defining the probable extent of an earthquake, from appearances, in a country where such occurences are uncommon. For the greater part of the past night and all this morning, even those most susceptible of fear have not ventured to declare, that they have felt the repetition of it. We therefore consider it as over.—The weather has a tempestuous appearance; and we are watching the expected change of wind from west to such-east (which is the usual point from which it blows here,) to be off.

"We found the troops here, all ready for embarkation for India; but their departure is put off, in consequence of the late news.—No hopes are entertained for the safety of the missing Ships; and, it seems time to give up our friends as lost. The *Bourbonnoise*, (which is the name of the French *Caroline*,) and the *Streatham*, are fitting out for Europe. You have heard of the attack on St. Pauls, which has puts in possession of these ships, the *Europe*, and others."

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Cananore, on the 27th February, by the Rev. W. Thomas, Chaplain in Malabar and Canara, Lieut. G. H. Budd 2d Battalion 22d Regt. N. I. to Miss Elizabeth Cole.

BIRTH.—On Thursday last, the Lady of Lieutenant Power of a Son.

DEATH.—On the 4th inst. Miss Elizabeth Friedericks, aged 13 years 9 months, only daughter of Mr. Conductor J. Friedericks.

BENGAL

MARRIAGES.—On the 11th instant, Mr. Edward Henry Phillips, to Miss Ann Farrell.

On the 16th instant, Capt. Allan Graham, of the H. C. Artillery, to Miss Harriet Becker.

BIRTHS.—On Saturday the 17th inst. Mrs. Amelia Eastestone, of a Son.

On the 16th instant, at the house of Lieut. Colonel Hawkins, at Russapuglah, the Lady of Major R. Houston, of the 6th Regiment Native Cavalry, of a Son.

At Tipperah, on Thursday the 15th instant, the Lady of James Wemyss, Esq. of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 29th December last, the Lady of Patrick Thompson, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—Lately, at her house, Chowringhee, Mrs. Pfoundes.

On the 15th instant, William, Son of Captain Haddon Smith, His Majesty's 22d Regiment, aged 18 months and 22 days.

On Friday, the 9th instant, at Hoogley, the Lady of Thomas Burke Shaw, Esq. Surgeon at that Station.

At Cape Town, on the 24th of November, Mr. Gordon Adams late of Calcutta, proceeding to England on the H. C. ship Lord Keith, for the recovery of his health. Off Cape Lagullas, early in November. He was removed on board H. M. sloop Otter, and landed at the Cape. The last sad tribute of respect was paid by most of the English residents in Cape Town. In this settlement, where he was more intimately known, his loss will be long be deplored by his family and friends.

ARRIVALS.—G. H. Gall, Commandant, Right Honorable Governor General's Body Guard—Major T. A. Fraser, 9th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Kennett, 1st Bat, 6th Regt.—Ensign Macleod, 1st Bat. 6th Regt.—Ensign W. R. Thompson, 2d Bat. 6th Regt.—Lieutenant C. D. Carteret, 2d Bat. 6th Regt.—Ensign Noble, 2d Bat. 6th Regt.—Ensign Daker, Madras European Regiment.

DEPARTURES.—Captain Wahab, 1st Bat. 17th Regt.—C. B. Dent, Esq. Paymaster—and J. Hanburry, Esq.

INDIA GAZETTE.

MONDAY, FEB. 19, 1810.

The packets of the H. C. Ship Sarah Christiana were closed at the Post-Office on Saturday; and, we understand, that Captain Mackeson (her Commander) proposes to leave town in the course of this day. She will not, however, it is said, be ready for sea, before Thursday or Friday.

The H. C. Ship William Pitt proceeds, in the course of a few days, to take in cargo at Madras and will be joined there, by the other Indiamen, which sail from hence about the middle of the ensuing month.

The Machine Organ, which on Thursday last was disposed of by Lottery at the Warehous of Messrs. Williams and Hohler, fell to the lot of Captain Sir Thomas Ramsay Bart.

ASIATIC MIRROR.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1810.

General Order by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

Fort William, February 6, 1810.

The Vice President in Council has much satisfaction in declaring the high sense which he entertains of the zeal activity and strict integrity so uniformly manifested by Mr. William Fairlie, in the discharge of the various important and extensive Contract Engagements which he has held under this Presidency for a considerable term of years; and in thus publicly acknowledging Mr. Fairlie's claim to the recorded approbation of Government.

PROCLAMATION.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to prohibit until further Orders, the departure of all Ships and Vessels of every description, from the River Hooghly, and from the Anchorage at Saugor.

By Order of His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

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

The Hon. Mr. Elliott, Secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor General, landed yesterday afternoon from the Dundas Pilot Schooner, at Chandpaul Ghaut,

The Hon. Captain Elliott, of His Majesty's frigate Modeste, landed at the same time, at Chandpaul Ghaut.

The Modeste, we understand, is to return in a few days, for Madras.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope of the 6th of December, notice the safe arrival at that Port, of the Bengal ship *Margaret*, Captain Kitson, on her passage to England, with a cargo of Cotton.

The Hon. Company's late ship *Streatham*, Capt. Dale, had also arrived at the Cape, on her passage from India to Europe.

We have to notice an accidental delay, in the insertion of the following article from Ghazeepore, which ought to have appeared some weeks ago.

GHAZEEPORE, *26th Dec.* 1809.

On Friday, the 22d instant, the Ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the Mausoleum, to be erected over the spot containing the remains of the late Most Hon'ble Marquis Cornwallis, Governor General in Council, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c. took place at Ghazeepore. The firing of sixty-six Minute Guns, corresponding with the number of years attained by His Lordship, commenced at Sun-rise; during which the Detachment of Troops, that had arrived in Cantonments the preceding day, from Benares, under the command of Major Leslie, marched in ordinary time from their ground of encampment; and dressed by the guns, at about a quarter before the close of the firing of the Minute Guns, at which period, the whole of the Troops advanced towards the excavation, and there grounded their arms; the European and Native Officers, with the Men, repaired to the spot, where Major General Macdonald, attended by his Staff, stood to perform the Ceremony. At the South West end of the Foundation, an oblong stone of considerable weight, was suspended by a cable and windlass, over it's proper bed; the cement was then laid by the Workmen, and adjusted by the Major General, who was presented with a silver Trowel by the Architect for that purpose. The stone was then lowered to it's bed, and the plan of the Building, with the plum, level, and square, successively presented to the Major General, by Major C. Mouat, of Engineers, with which, having tried the stone, and found it's position to be correct, he laid it in it's position, by giving several strokes with a mallet. The following Inscription, engraved on acopper-plate, was then inserted by Major General Macdonald, in a cavity that had been cut in the stone for it's reception.

THIS
MAUSOLEUM
IS ERECTED
IN PURSUANCE OF A
RESOLUTION
PASSED AT A GENERAL MEETING OF THE
INHABITANTS
OF
CALCUTTA,
Held on the 26th of October 1808,
To the following effect;
That,
In addition to the General Mourning,
Which has been adopted as a Public
Token of the concern felt
By this Settlement, on
The Death of
MARQUIS CORNWALLIS,
A Mausoleum be erected
With the permission of
Government,
Over the Place of His Interment, at Ghazeepore,

A
Memorial of Esteem and Reverence,
For His Virtues, and of Gratitude
For His eminent Services.
The First Stone was laid
By
Major General JOHN MACDONALD,
Commanding Officer in this Province,
By Order of
Lieutenant General GEORGE HEWETT,
Commander in Chief,
And
Under Instructions
From
The Right Honorable
GILBERT LORD MINTO,
Governor General in Council,
On the 22d Day of December
1809.

Major CHARLES MOUAT, of Engineers, Architect.

An Inscription cut in Persian, on a stone slab, to a similar effect, was by the Major General placed over the plate of metal containing the English Inscription. Mr. Sweedland, Commercial Resident, Mr. Erast, Judge of Benares Court of Appeal, Mr. Bird, Magistrate of Ghazeepore, and Mr. M. Ricketts, Collector of Government Customs, including a number of Native Gentlemen, with a numerous assemblage of Spectators, from the Town and adjacent Country, were present during the Ceremony, which wanted the solemn and impressive mysteries of Masonry only, to render it complete. The Officers & Company then retired to Breakfast with the Major-General.

BENGAL HURKARU,

SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1810.

The Army under the command of Colonel Martindell, had not moved from the neighbourhood of Khemlassa, at the date of our latest advices; nor was it expected, that they would proceed, until joined by the battering train from Bundlecund. They had halted from the 27th of January down to the 7th of February. The following is the most recent information from that quarter, which has reached us.

"CAMP NEAR KHEMLASSA,
"*February 7*, 1810.

"Ameer Khan has fallen back on Sheerghur, "a fort on the western bank of the Purbutteer "river, without manifesting the least disposi- "tion to oppose our advance, had such been "thought necessary. This Army is encamped "on the west bank of the Narrain Nuddee,— "Khemlassa being about four coss to the N. "W. The country in our vicinity is richly cul- "tivated. The army is in the highest possible "effective state; and, had they an opportuni- "ty, there cannot exist a doubt, but they would "add another laurel to the British military "character in this country."

While the American ship Recovery remained at the Brazils, an American vessel is stated to have arrived there, which had passed His Majesty's ship Active, having on board Mr Jackson, Ambassador Plenipotentiary to the United States, then only four days sail from New-York.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

An expedition was under equipment at the Cape of Good Hope in the month of November last. Preliminary to its departure, all the ships at the settlement had been placed under embargo. On the receipt however of dispatches, forwarded from India on one of the Cotton Ships, —the embarkation of the troops was countermanded.

The Private Ship Lady Carrington, destined for Bengal, was left at the Cape by the Recovery. She had sailed from England, so late as the 2d of September.

The Caroline French Frigate, together with the late H. C. Ship Streatham, and the other prizes from Bourbon, had reached the Cape in safety. The name of the Caroline had been changed to the Bourbonese; and that ship was about to sail for England, on the day following the departure of the Recovery, under the command of Captain Corbett, late of the Nereide.

The Cotton Ships, Margaret, Larkins, and Bengal, arrived at the Cape from India in the end of November. These ships had encountered a severe gale of wind, in the early part of their voyage. And a gale had also been experienced, by the Ships Fort William, Warren Hastings, Boyne, Union, &c. who were spoken with, to the south of the line.

The H. C. homeward-bound Ships, Earl Spencer, Lord Keith, & Monarch, from Penang, had also put into the Cape.

The Camel transport came in to the Cape on the 2d of December, after a voyage of one month from Rio de Janeiro.

Rear-Admiral Bertie, Naval Commander in Chief on the Cape station, was at Cape-Town, when the Resolution sailed,

We are concerned to find, that apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the Diana transport, commanded by Lieutenant Kemphorne, which sailed from Malacca in July last for Pontiana. She had not been heard of at the latter place, so late as the late 15th of October.

According to a report brought up from the Coast by the Cape Packet lately arrived, a suspicious-looking vessel of two masts had been seen for three successive evenings off Ganjam, where she had each time come to an anchor for the night.

Captain Jackeson, of the H. C. Ship Sarah Christiana, left town on the afternoon of Monday last, for the purpose of joining that vessel. It is supposed, that the Sarah Christiana would get to sea in the course of yesterday.

The 2d Battalion of the 16th Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Wilson, have reached their station at the entrance of the South-east ghauts on the frontier of Bundelcund,—where they remain for the protection if the province against the further inroads of Gopaul Sing. Other detachments are marching in different directions, to reinforce Captain Wilson, and enable him, if necessary, to resume offensive operations.

His Majesty's 67th Regiment have arrived at Benares, and will be quartered at Ghazeepore, as soon as the cantonments there can be prepared for their reception.

Lieutenant Gillman of the 8th Native Infantry is appointed to succeed Captain Majendie, as one of the Aid-de-Camps to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

At the sale of Company's Opium, which took place on Saturday last, the Patna Opium brought an average price of from 1525 to 1565 Rupees per Chest, and that of Benares from 1425 to 1465 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1810.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

The Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased in consequence of the decease of Captain John Wales, to promote George Barnet Esq. commander to the rank of Junior Captain, from the 14th day of January last.

By order of the Superintendent,
W. J. HAMILTON,
Assistant.

Bombay, 20th Feb. 1810.

The Bombay troops which have marched from Seroor, were on the 5th instant at Sailgom, a place 12 miles N. E. of Jafferabad.

At Jaulna they were formed into Brigades as follows! The 1st brigade consisting of the 1st battalion 4th regiment, and 1st battalion 7th regiment under the command of major Burr, and the 2d brigade consisting of the 1st of the 6th, and 2d of the 9th, under the command of major Smith.

At Sailgom advices had been received from Colonel Close's camp at Omerall, dated the 1st February. At which period the cavalry with the exception of one regiment, the 3d brigade of native infantry, consisting of two battalions; the flank companies of his Majesty's 34th regiment, the horse artillery men of the Park were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to a place about 30 miles distant from the camp. The Park &c. were to remain behind and the two battalions were to take no guns with them and officers were requested to take no tents with them larger then a privates and as little baggage as possible. The 12th, 9th, and 7th, battalions, the 34th regiment, and one regiment of cavalry, were to remain in the rear under the command of Colonel Conran.

February 22d.—Arrived ship Charles, Captain Dennison, from Bussora.

Ditto 25th.—Sailed H. C. ship Malabar, Lieutenant John Prüin, to Baypoor.

Ditto 26th.—Ditto ship Eliza, Captain Robert Babcock, to Muscat.

Ditto 26th.—Arrived H. C. schooner Zephyr, Lieutenant H. Hardy, from a cruize.

English Extracts.

OCTOBER 7.

Yesterday morning, Lord Camden arrived at Windsor, and had an audience of his Majesty.

Tuesday, Lord Cochrane arrived at Canterbury, on a visit to his father, Lord Dundonald.

Friday last, John Baker, Esq. was chosen Mayor of Queenborough, for the year ensuing.

Saturday last, Henry Wright, Esq. was chosen Mayor of Faversham, for the year ensuing.

Yesterday morning his Majesty, Princesses Augusta and Sophia, accompanied by Lord Camden, Lady Ely, General Fitzroy, and Col Taylor, rode in Windsor Great Park, and returned at 12 o'clock.

The Bank have lately had £. 10,000 worth of Spanish dollars new stamped, at Bolton and Co's manufactory, at Birmingham. The charge for stamping is only one farthing each.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1809.

One of our letters from Corunna mentions, that the whole city of Madrid is converted into an hospital for the reception of the sufferers in the battle of Talavera.

On the latest calculation of the number of Spanish troops now in a state of activity, it is stated that they do not amount to more than 80,000 men. The French have, including Aragon, Catalonia, &c. upwards of 100,000, exclusive of garrisons of the French force to the Southward, 30,000 are under Soult and Mortier from Talavera to Placentia, 25,000 under Victor are employed against Venegas. The are 10,000 at Salamanca under Ney, to whi are to be added the garrisons of Madrid an Toledo.

The Supreme Central Junta of Spain have for their conduct at the memorable battle o Talavera, promoted Lord Macduff and Col Roche to the rank of Brigadier-Generals, beside which they are expected to be invested with th antient and distinguished Order of St. Jago.

There was a report in circulation at Plymouth on Wednesday, but how it came is not yet known, that letters from an Officer of the 34th regiment, date Tiza, on the frontiers, the 26th of August, state, that General Craufurd's brigade was ordered to halt; that the countryis wretched, but no want of cattle, which our troops ferret out, though the paltry Portuguee endeavour to secrete them, but by a stray bullock they generally find out the herd. the 1st battalion of the 11th Regiment had joined them in perfect health from Mafieira. All the heavy baggage of General Craufurd's brigade was shipped on the Tagus, and sent on for Lisbon. The officers and men are but lightly equipped. This little army is hutted in a valley, in a wood of olives, and a park—a very pleasant situation. No brandy or liquor to be got for money; and the wine of the country is described to be execrable. The only things he Portuguese pay attention to is the decoration of their churches, which in most instances are very splendid, but all else is nothing but rags and filthiness in the extreme. An officer of the 58th, and two privates, were unfortunately drowned, on the 25th of August, while baning in the Tagus, by the rapidity of the current.

THE ARMY.

By the arrival at Yarmouth of two transports from Flushing, and the Ann sloop, with empty casks from Canvere, in about 30 hours, we have the satisfaction to observe that the mortality among our troops has decreased more than one half, and that those in a convalescent state will be in a short time fit to resume their duty. The fortifications are in a very forward state, and every thing indicates that we are determined if possible to retain possession of the Island.

Yesterday the corps of detachment under the command of the Hon. Colonel Cochrane, marched from Fort Cumberland, Portsmouth, to Portchester. The barracks occupied by them at the Fort will be filled with the Inverness Regiment of Militia, under the command of Major Tulloch. This regiment lately arrived in transports from Scotland, and will disembark this afternoon on Point Beach.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Nugent, it is understood, has relinquished the command of the Kent District. His successor, is not, however, as yet known.

Extract from General Orders of September 10.

The Commander of the Forces having received his Majesty's command to return with the greatest part of the troops to England, cannot suffer this army to be separated without expressing the high sense of the exemplary conduct and discipline observed by the troops he has had the honour to command, and his conviction that had circumstances permitted of further operations, he should not have been disappointed in his confident expectations, arising out of the experience of that valour and intrepidity at all times characteristic of British troops, of which the army has upon so many former occasions given the most distinguished proofs.—The Commander of the Forces acknowledges, with equal and sincere satisfaction, the able support he has uniformly received from Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, the several General and other Officers in command. But his Excellency feels he should not be doing justice to the unremitting exertions and abilities of Lieutenant General Brownrigg, Quarter-Master-General, were he to omit this public occasion of expressing his most entire approbation of his conduct, and offering to him his acknowledgments for the very eminent assistance he has on all occasions derived from his able and judicious arrangements. Much credit is also due to Lieutenant-Colonel Long, Adjutant-General, for the able manner in which he has conducted the duties of his department, and his Excellency begs he will accept his thanks for the zealous and active assistance he has at all times afforded him.—His Excellency desires to express his sense of the intelligence and and ability with which Brigadier-General Sontag has executed the delicate and arduous duties entrusted to him. He has also every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the efficient manner in which the duties of the Commissariat department have been conducted by Mr. Commissary-General Robinson.—His Excellency laments sincerely the prevailing indisposition of so considerable a portion of the troops; but he confidently cherishes the hope that the evil which arises from the climate at this particular season of the year will be but of short duration, and that its effects will be materially and daily diminished, by a continuance of that unremitting zeal and attention which have distinguished the Officers of the Medical department, under the able guidance of Mr. Webb, Inspector of Hospitals, and by that further relief in medical and other assistance which has been urgently applied for, and may be shortly expected from England.

Foreign Intelligence.

DUTCH PAPERS.

VIENNA SEPTEMBER 12.

His Majesty the Emperor and King went on Friday to Krems, to review the corps of Marshal the Duke of Ragusa, and returned on Tuesday evening by the time of commencing the performance at the theatre of Schoenbrunn, where some Italian and German pieces were represented.

Every morning there is a grand parade on the phin, in front of the palace of Schoenbrunn. His Majesty has within these few days, reviewed there the different Wirtemberg corps, and General Quesnel's division of light cavalry.

On the 9th, his Majesty visited the camp of Wagram, consisting of the various divisions which compose the corps of Marshal Oudinot. —On his way back, he rode through this city, in his chariot and eight, escorted by a party of horse grenadiers, belonging to his guards.

On the 10th, he had a grand parade at Schoenbrunn. Besides the guards, it was attended by a regiment of Wirtemberg light horse, and about four hundred French prisoners, recently exchanged.

The Austrian General Count Von Bubna has again arrived at Schoenbrunn, on a mission from Totis. He resides at his own house in Vienna: He appeared in his regimentals at the parade of the 10th. The inhabitants are in expectation that the dispatches he was charged with will accelerate the conclusion of peace. The armistice is prolonged, though the period of its duration has not been notified in daily orders to either army. It is, however, rumoured that the 30th of October is the day appointed for the renewal of hostilities; but the fixing upon so distant a day strengthens the pacific indications held out by the continuance of the negociations at Altenburgh.

The want of fire-wood began to be severely felt, when the French Government granted the piece of brushwood adjoining Schoenbrunn, for the relief of the more necessitous classes of the inhabitants of this capital. All of them are hurrying thither to lay in their stock of firewood, which some setch in carts, and others carry on their backs. The improvidence of the late Administration of Vienna is assigned as the cause of the present scarcity of wood and wine. Since the armistice a considerable supply has been procured from Hungary. The inhabitants, nevertheless, may on the whole, think themselves fortunate, when they compare their situation with that of the Bohemians. The possession of Poland by the allied troops has completely cut off their supplies of grain and cattle. The part of Moravia which the Austrians still occupy cannot maintain itself; and the scanty supply of provisions which they can draw from Hungary must be brought from the other side of the Jablunka.

The Austrian Emperor, in his last general orders, adverts to the prolongation of the armistice, his assent to which, he says, "is to be attributed, not to a sense of feebleness, but to his affection for his subjects, and his anxiety to avert from them the calamities of war." His Majesty, in this production, repeats the assurance with which the general order of the 16th concludes.

ERLANGEN, SEPTEMBER 15.

A person who was arrived here from the grand army affirms, that a new armistice has been concluded for the period of one month, on the condition, that, should peace not take place within that term, hostilities shall not recommence until a month after the expiration of the armistice.

KANSIAIT, SEPTEMBER 16.

Within the last ten days some thousands of French soldiers, including a number of cavalry, have passed through here on their march from the Rhine towards Bavaria and Austria. Several large transports of ammunition are also proceeding from Strasburgh to Vienna.

On the other hand, some hundreds of Lieutenants, Serjeants, and Corporals, are going from Vienna to Strasbeugh, for the purpose, it is said, of drilling fresh levies.

COLOGNE, SEPTEMBER 20.

We have accounts here that the armistice has been prolonged to the 5th of October. This agreement between the two monarchs is said to have birn the result of a letter in the Emperor of Austria's own hand to the Emperor Napoleon, and which was transmitted by Count Von Bubna.

PETERSBURG, AUGUST 30.

The English squadron which cruizes before Revel has taken possession of the little Island of Narjen and the enemy has established hospitals there.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 24.

Letters from Vienna of the 15th state, that Officers and others daily arrive there from Hungary, without experiencing any difficulties at our advanced posts.—Every thing is open to inspection in the French encampments, but it is quite the reverse with persons going from Vienna to Hungary. Regular passports are required by the Austrian advanced posts; travellers are searched and examined in every possible way; in short, every one is with them an object of suspicion.—The death of the Archduke Primate is thus announced in the Presburg Court Gazette of the 8th inst.—The indefatigable exertions made by his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles Ambrosius, Primate of Hungary, to excite the military ardour of

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POEMS

THE TROOPER.

From Neale's Campaign in Portugal and Spain,

"The shadows of night on the mountains fell fast
The huge chesnuts shook to the hoarse-sounding blast—
'Mid rocks the swoln torrents were dashing around,
While the glens and dark caverns re-echoed each sound—
The Trooper benighted, still urged on his way,
And deplored the deep roads and the short wintry day—
Yet still as the sleet fell his dark locks among
He soothed his poor charger, and sigh'd while he sung:

"'Ill-fated the day when to succour proud Spain,
The transports of Britain set sail on the main;
'ore luckless the hour when approaching its strand,
he cannons loud roar gave the signal to land—
Regardless of danger we dash'd thro' the wave
And at length touched that soil which we pained to save,
But more fleet than the hind were their Legions in flight,
And extinct was the flame which we came to excite—
Betrayed by the slaves whom we strove to set free
Indignant we trace back our steps to the sea;
And sinking beneath every horror of war,
Oft seek the lone taper that glimmers afar;
Pale shiv'ring and hungry we knock at the door
And some food or a lodging perhaps we implore;
'Tis denied are their harsh tones of pity's soft tie,
And the poor houseless Trooper must lie down and die!
Now harsh be your lot ye false Patriots of Spain
Long and much may ye suffer beneath the French chain;
May your children as conscripts from home torn away
Starve and perish like us in our misfortunes a prey;
Then some pangs of regret your stern bosoms may smite
And the tears of remorse be your portion by night."

He ceased:—far more loud and more keen blew the blast
The rain fell in torrents as onward he past,
Despairing and reckless! oft through the grim night
The ghosts of his comrades appeared to his sight.
He rode—but alas! ere the dawning of morn,
Cold and lifeless the Trooper lay under a thorn!

(Continued from the Second Page.)

the Hungarian Nobility, in addressing to them discourses full of animation, had for some time past impaired the health of this Prince. The consequence was a severe indisposition, which, on the 23d instant, terminated the existence of his Imperial Highness."

On the 22, the Magistracy of this Metropolis gave a grand entertainment to the National Guard, at which were present the Minister of the Interior, Marshal Surrurier, Commandant of the National Guard, the Prefects of the Department of the Seine, &c. The National Guard of Paris consists of 30,000 men.

SIEGE OF GERONA.

FROM THE SEVILLE GAZETTE.

The Governor of Gerona has addressed the following report to the Central Junta:—

"SIRE,—I deem it my duty to lay at the feet of your Majesty an abridged statement of the siege and bombardment which this heroic city is suffering, the government of which your Majesty has been pleased to entrust to me; but as the details of these actions, and the testimonies of them would be too voluminous, and the moments of your Majesty are too precious from your important duties, and mine also from the arduous post I fill, I shall confine myself to the giving your Majesty a slight idea of the sentiments which animate me, and of the state of the fortress.

"The siege has now lasted 70 days, during 48 of which the trenches have been opened; the bombardment has been incessant 33 days, and the castle of Montjuich, which commands it altogether, and is at a short distance and is its principal defence, has during 13 days contained a breach practicable for 50 men abreast. The enemy has in the mean while discharged 10,000 bombs and grenades, and the result of this fury has been to lay the houses in ruins, but in no respect to weaken the resolution of its inhabitants, who are every day, enflamed with the enthusiasm which their just cause inspires, flying to arms wherever it may be necessary.

"The garrison, though containing scarcely 2500 men fit for service, has performed prodigies of valor, and in three sorties and two assaults, (one of which was repeated three times, in the breach from which the enemy were driven back with inexpressible valour) have taught the enemy what Spanish bravery and discipline can effect.

"Your Majesty, whose labours are directed towards the maintenance of the national honour, knows how meritorious have been the services of those who inhabit this place. I have not, Sire, seen their enthusiasm decline for a moment and a thousand times they would have sought death in the field, if their small number had not obliged them to remain within the walls.

"In this critical situation, I have repeatedly applied to the second Commandant General of this army, the Marquis de Conigny, to reinforce me with 2000 men, though this would hardly amount to the half of the necessary complement of the garrison; but hitherto this has not been done, though as my situation has become more urgent, I have been more urgent in my demands.

"All that I have now to assure your Majesty is, that this interesting bulwark of Catalonia will hold out to the last extremity, and will sacrifice itself for our beloved Monarch and Sovereign Don Ferdinand VII. whom God preserve copying the example of Numancia & Saguntum rather than bending under the yoke of the Tyrant.

"At the head of my brave Spaniard[s] I have sworn this; and I renew my vow at t[he] feet of your Majesty, that the enemy shall [not] enter this city except over my corpse.

"The copy of the adjoined Decree [will] better inform your Majesty of the sentimen[ts] which animate me.

"Gerona, July 16." "MARIANO ALVAREZ."

"The Decree referred to was dated the 1st of April, when the enemy threatened the fortress; and it imposes the punishment of death on any individual, without distinction of rank or condition who should have the baseness to propose surrender or capitulation.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Passed in the 49th Year of the Reign of George III.

Not Annual, or of an Official Nature.)

By 49th Geo. III. c. 41, British built vessels, re-captured from the enemy, may be registered, and have the privilege of British ships.

An Act 49th Geo. III. c. 70, had provided, that British ships, captured by the enemy, and which should afterwards become the property of British subjects, should not be entitled to the privilege of British ships; and by this Act, that has therefore been passed to encourage the making of re-captures.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 4, goods taken as prize, and brought into Great Britain, or seized as droits, and which, under a decree of the Admiralty, shall be restored to their former owners, are free from any duty of Customs or Excise, on account of any sale or transfer thereof, in this kingdom, provided they be not removed from the warehouse but for the purpose of exportation.

By 50th Geo. III. c. 45, the Admiralty may direct the allowance to be made the commanding officers of the Navy, and the half-pay to Marine Officers, to be paid at the residence of the persons entitled thereto; similar to the Act 49th Geo. III. c. 55, passed for the more convenient payment of Pensions to Widows of Officers of the Navy, and which was noticed in our last volume, No. 1266, p. 495.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 46, all persons who shall be examined as witnesses on any enquiry, directed by the Commissioners of Customs, to be made in America, or the West Indies, shall deliver their testimony on oath, which may be administered by the principal Officer of the Customs; and persons making a false oath shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

[*All passed May 12, 1809.*]

By 49th Geo. III. c. 50, the Commissioners of Stamps are to make allowance, by way of discount, to the proprietors and printers of newspapers, who shall advance the price of their papers, provided the same shall not be advanced more than *one half penny* above the price at which they were sanctioned to such allowances.

This permission to increase the price of the papers extended only to such as were previously sold at a rate not exceeding 6d. each.

[*Passed the 20th of May, 1809.*]

By 49th Geo. III. c. 53, before the 1st of October, 1810, such number of men, on behalf of the several original quotas of militia in England & Scotland, shall be raised; and, until the 1st June, 1800, the men may be raised as volunteers in the militia. § 12. But no such volunteer is to have more than one child born in wedlock, or illegitimate born after the date of these acts, as to substitutes, in relation to their families, are extended to volunteers enlisting in the militia. § 3.

Commanding officers are to transmit certificates of men raised to the clerks of general meetings. § 4.

A bounty of 6 guineas shall be paid to every man raised as a volunteer, by beat of drum or otherwise, under such regulations as his Majesty shall direct. § 5.

The Deputy Lieutenants are to fix, by ballot, the order in which vacancies shall be filled up, and cause lists to be made of those who have enlisted into the line, and of the parishes to which they belonged: and men enlisted for the militia, are to be placed to such parishes for relief of families. § 6.

After June 1st, the raising of volunteers, by beat of drum, shall cease. § 7.

The deficiencies, in April, 1810, shall be supplied by ballot; and notice thereof is to be given on the churchdoors. § 8—11.

The names of persons balloted are to be sent to the constable, who shall give notice thereof; and in case of defaults fresh ballots shall be made. § 12.

Persons chosen by ballot (not being Quakers), not serving or providing substitute, are to forfeit 20l. § 13.

Persons balloted and enrolled, between the 1st of June, 1810, and the 1st of September, 1810, or their substitutes, are to have a bounty of 10l. 10s.; and churchwardens and overseers of the poor may raise men, as volunteers, who shall be entitled to the same bounty. § 14.

But no rates or subscriptions are to be made for inducing persons to volunteer on pain of 20l.: and subsistence money is to be allowed men on the march, out of the poor's rates, at the rate of 2d. per day, at the discretion of justices, not exceeding 1s. per day, to the overseers, by the officer receiving the men. § 16.

Persons receiving the bounty are not to be entitled to any of the allowances under former Acts, upon the ground of not being worth 50l. § 17.

Persons deficient in numbers are not to be detained more than 10l. 10s. to be paid to any substitute upon enrolment. § 18.

Persons belonging to volunteer corps are not to be exempt, unless they shall have served their full number of days; nor persons balloted under the General Training Acts, or officers on half-pay. § 19, 20.

If any person, ordered to be drawn out, shall not appear, and shall not be taken within 10 days, the vacancy shall be filled up. § 21.

This Act does not extend to the city of London, § 23; and the fine for every county, hundred, and parish, for deficiencies, is 40l. per man, to be assessed by the sessions, on returns from the commandants of the militia. § 24—28.

Where the men are raised, the ballot is to be again suspended until the 1st of June, 1812. § 29.

If any high or other constable, clerk of general or subdivision meeting, or schoolmaster, or any commissioned officer, adjutant, quartermaster, or serjeant, in the militia, or the parish clerk, neglects or refuses for providing substitutes, he shall forfeit 100l. § 40.

Penalties exceeding 29l. are recoverable only in superior Courts, and not exceeding 20l. before any justice, or deputy lieutenant, with power of appeal to the sessions. § 41—42.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 54, the insolvent debtors in *Ireland*, in custody on the 1st of February, 1809, for not exceeding 150l., on notice and assignment of their estates and effects, are to be liberated, and shall not be liable to be imprisoned for debts prior thereto; but this does not discharge them from debts incurred subsequent to the 1st of February, 1809.

This Act does not extend to relieve attornies, or servants, embezzling money nor persons obtaining money on false pretences; nor prisoners remanded to prison, under any Insolvent Act, for fraudulently obtaining money, goods, or securities; or having removed effects liable to distress for rent; or lost the benefit of any former Act by a fraudulent conveyance.

Nor does the Act extend to persons, charged in execution, for damages recovered in any action for criminal conversation, seduction, malicious prosecution, or any other malicious injury; or persons removing effects of the value of 20l. liable to be distrained for rent; or persons selling or assigning effects to defraud creditors.

Prisoners in custody for prison fees are to be discharged; but the Act is not to extend to debtors of the Crown, or offenders against the Revenue, unless two Lords of the Treasury shall, under circumstances, authorize the discharge.

[*Passed the 27th of May, 1809.*]

Persons for[bidden] paying monies awarded, or costs levied, further in civil or ecclesiastical courts, incontempt relating thereto, are entitled to the benefit of the Act.

Also persons *imprisoned by Courts of Conscience are entitled to the benefit of this Act*, and the 1st section of this Act apprehends, where the debts do not exceed 1500l.; though it has been otherwise stated in some of the public journals.)

But no person having taken the benefit of an Insolvent Act or Discharge, is entitled to any relief.

[*Passed the 27th of May, 1809.*]

Connected with the Irish Insolvent Act, is the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England; and as such we shall give it in this place, though not in the strict order in which it was passed.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 115, any person in custody on Feb. 1, 1809, for *any debt not exceeding 2000l.* taking the benefit of this Act, shall, as to his *person and effects*, be for ever released, discharged, and exonerated, to such extent as hereinafter mentioned, also all persons, who, on the 1st of February, 1809, were *charged in execution with any debts not exceeding 3000l.* and who may have been *confined in any gaol of the United Kingdom for the space of five years.*

And all persons who, on the said 1st of February, 1809, *were charged in execution with any debt to any amount*, and who shall have been confined *for the space of ten years* last past, shall, on taking the benefit of this act, be respectively discharged, released, and exonerated, to such extent as hereinafter mentioned, also all persons, who, on the 1st of February, 1809, were *charged in execution with any debts not exceeding 3000l.* and who may have been *confined in any gaol of the United Kingdom for the space of five years.*

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Debtors are to give notice thrice in the Gazette; and where they have been removed from the county gaol, also in the county paper, of their intention to take the benefit of the Act.

The estates and effects of debtors discharged shall be vested in the Clerk of the Peace, who is to assign the same to such creditors, as the Court shall direct in trust for the benefit of the whole of them.

Debtors discharged are not liable to be imprisoned for any debts prior to the 1st day of February, 1809. but they are not to be discharged of debts contracted subsequent to that day.

And prisoners, on application as insolvent debtors under the Lords' Acts, have been remanded back, and since discharged without their consent, are entitled to the benefit of this Act.

Prisoners, in custody for prison fees, are to be discharged.—Persons imprisoned by Courts of Conscience are also entitled to the benefit of this Act.—And persons imprisoned for not paying monies awarded, costs taxed, or upon a writ of excommunication for not paying costs, are to be discharged.

Persons, having compound insolvent debtors, discharged under this Act, to undergo a further examination before two Justices; and persons concealing the effects of debtors are to forfeit 100l. and treble costs.

The insolvent on releasing his interest is a good warrant, &c. to defend all former acts, and to substitutes, in relation to their families, are extended to volunteers enlisting in the militia. § 3.

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NATIONAL REGISTER.—SEPT. 20, 1809.

It has lately been, our task to record a series of events, which determine the destiny of Europe, at least during the life of Bonaparte, and which tend to change the present organization of society in the part of the world hitherto called civilized. We are surrounded, however, by too many prejudices to be able to decide, whether the change will ultimately prove for the better, or the worse. For the present we have to lament, at the great positive evils which attend so great a change; and the only consolation we can find, is in the hope, that some improvement in the condition of the world may be the result.

The monkish and the feudal system have most prevailed over Europe for eight or ten centuries; and during that period of time, gold and mankind in ignorance and in mental bondage. These chains, however, have at length been cut, like the Gordian knot, by means of the sword, and, perhaps, nothing else could have broken them. The questions, then, about which we ought now to be solicitous, are, what new chains mankind will forge for themselves? or what will the conqueror forge for them? What system will prevail in Europe, instead of those which have been destroyed? and what exertions of human foresight can extract any good from the mass of existing evils?

Historians, who record the rapid destruction of ancient and powerful empires, will have to refer the cause of these great events to the universal decrepitude and corruption of the destroyed government; to the imbecility of the reigning princes; and to the previous extinction of all public spirit in the respective countries. They will find, that the doctrine of the many, being made for the few, prevailed in all these extinguished states; that the people, having no interest in the government, had no interest in defending their country against foreign invaders; and that the original compact between the governors and the governed, had long been dissolved, previously to the political changes that have taken place.

If there is TRUTH in these remarks, we hope they will produce their good effect on those persons, who possess influence in the only country, on which stands unshaken before the MODERN ATTILA—

We hope, that in this country, public spirit will continue to be cherished, and individual patriotism be respected by the rulers; we hope, that the rights and feelings of the people will be identified with the interest of the state, and that the governors will never forget, that the only exist through their aid, and for the use, of the governed. Then will this people remain invincible, and maintain the balance, in the scale of civilization, against the accidents which threaten to disorganize, or are disorganizing, society, in other parts of the world.

What ought to be the POLICY OF ENGLAND.

If there are Englishmen who think that the uncontrouled and entire dominion of the ocean, is not necessary for our safety, and should not be exercised to the fullest possible extent, we have no hesitation in pronouncing such men to be either idiots or enemys to their country. The *constant* reading of this paper will recollect that we said concerning the dominion of the seas in our numbers of the 4th, 11th, and 18th of October 1807 on this subject. We there clearly proved, that there existed on our part, not only a necessity but a RIGHT to rule over all the seas of Europe, which the general crisis offered a new discussion on the same subject.

An eminent political writer of the present day has often remarked, that the extended dominion exercised by Bonaparte on land, is not necessary to the maintenance of his empire; but that absolute sovereignty over the ocean is indispensably necessary for our existence as a nation. This sovereignty has, no doubt, greatly encreased during the present war. But we must say, that the extent ought to have been much greater; and it would have been so, had our naval administration possessed a degree of vigour and ability equal to that over which Lord Spencer presided: Every year that comes round upon us, produces events which more and more prove the necessity of such an uncontrouled and sole dominion. The terrible and rapid strides which our enemy has already made on the Continent; the danger that all the nations yet unsubdued shall fall beneath his iron grasp; and the still greater danger that he will seize on islands with which he may carry on a maritime commerce, chiefly for the purpose of creating a navy;—all these imperiously call on us for every exertion of which we are capable, to raise our pendants over the prostrate flags of all the other nations in the world; and particularly the nations subject, or likely to be subject to Bonaparte. In order to complete this great work, but a single effort are required to be done. The fleets to search after, to pursue, and capture or destroy every vessel of every description, from a first-rate man of war down to a fishing boat, that belongs to the enemy. The next is to occupy a greater number of convenient naval stations in all parts of the world, than we have at present; and even to occupy more than we want, in case there should be any danger of their falling into the hands of the enemy. The gallant attacks that have been made at various times by some of our naval heroes, upon vessels lying in the enemy's ports, and particularly that last most glorious atchievement performed by Lord Cochrane in Basque Roads; have gone a great way to effect the first of these objects. Occasional enterprizes, however, on the part of individuals are not sufficient for annihilating the enemy's marine. It must be done by powerful and combined operations on the part of our sea and land forces. The enemy should not be suffered to have a ship within sight of the shore, without an attempt being made to destroy it. The attack intended to be made on Flushing, and the vessels at Flushing and Antwerp, is an undertaking which comes entirely within this description, and of which every patriotic Englishman must approve. It is a magnificent project, which, if it succeeds, will give eternal honour to those who formed it: but what should ought to have been done long ago. There should have been a great naval and military force continually afloat for the purpose of attacking some harbour belonging to an enemy, in which ships might be riding or building.

The second object which we have just noticed—that of increasing the number of our naval stations, can only be effected by our taking and keeping possession of as many islands in all parts of the world as can, in any degree be useful to us. It is now near two years since a gentleman, of the name of Cooke, strongly recommended to Government to carry a system of this kind universally into effect. In a publication of his, he very justly argued, that the great change which took place in the state of Europe, in consequence of the French Revolution, required corresponding change in our foreign policy; and that by a wise and energetic exercise of our maritime strength alone, it was in our power to obtain ample equivalents for all the conquests which Bonaparte could make on the Continent. He highly approved of the expedition to Zealand, but found fault with our government for not having kept possession of it. He considered the circumstance of Great Britain being an island, as not only indicating the policy, but as giving us the right of possessing ourselves of every acre of land which is separated from the Continent by the sea. The following passage from his book will illustrate his idea:—"Our influence in Norway and the Baltic" Isles, *the possession of Walcheren*, Guernsey and Jer-" sey, Gibraltar and Sicily and Malta, Crete and Cy-" prus, would give a line of circumvallation, around " the mighty rival with whom we have to contend."—He particularly directed the attention of government to the Greek islands; which, on a supposition that the fall of the Turkish empire was inevitable, he thinks should come into our hands as a share of the spoil which belonged to us. By this means we should have a maritime preponderance in the Levant, and possess stations that would enable us to frustrate the views of Bonaparte upon Asia Minor, Persia, and ultimately our Indian Empire: we should also have a supply of wine, silk, hemp, pitch, spars for yards, and timber, which might be used in our soap-manufactories, instead of tallow become so scarce since the rupture with Russia, and the facilities which they would afford for carrying on an advantageous commerce with the coasts of Syria and Egypt.

It is greatly to be regretted that such a plan has not been extensively acted upon before this time. We have all witnessed the incessant depredations which the Danes have committed on our commerce, ever since the evacuation of Zealand, and which the retention of that island might have prevented, as well as kept a market open for the sale of our commodities in the north of Europe. There is not a merchant in London who is not ready to acknowledge, that the country has derived incalculable advantages in a commercial point of view, from the capture and occupation of that little Danish island, or rather barren rock, called Heligoland. If such is the fact, what superior advantages may we not calculate on deriving from the capture of the Isle of

(Continued in the Supplement.)

To Watchmaker's, Jewellers, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.
THOMAS ALEXANDER EGLAN.
vers.
JOHN GILL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 15th Instant, will be Sold by Sheriff's Sale, at a Godown adjoining the Sheriff's Office in Davidson Street, Black Town, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a Quantity of Household furniture, China Ware, a set of Watchmaker's and Jeweller's Tools of various sorts, some valuable Mocoa Stones and Cornelians, also Dies for most of all the King's and Company's Regiment on the Madras Establishment, &c. &c.—being the property of the above named Defendant, and seized by Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

N. B. The Articles may viewed from this day until the day of Sale.

CONDITIONS OF SALE READY MONEY ONLY.

No articles will be delivered until paid for and all Articles Sold and not Cleared away in 5 days, will be resold at the risk of the first Purchaser and all advantages forfeited.

S. H. GREIG, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Madras, *5th March*, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, bearing date the Sixteenth day of October, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine, in a Cause wherein WILLIAM PURSER is Complainant, and WILLIAM DOUGLAS BRODIE, JOHN TULLOH, and GEORGE M'LEOD KNOX, are the Defendants, there will be exposed for Sale on the Premises, on the 5th day of April next ensuing, between the hours of three and five o'clock in the afternoon, with the privity and under the direction of THOMAS GREENWAY, Esq. the Master in Equity, of the said Court, the following Property in Mortgage to the said Complainant, should it not be disposed of in the interim by Private Sale with the consent of the Parties, viz.

An Elegant and COMMODIOUS UPSTAIR HOUSE, situated in the neighbourhood of the Village of St. Thomé, known by the name of

Brodie Castle,

with the Garden and Ground thereto belonging, consisting of upwards of eighteen Cawnies of Ground, held under two Grants from the Company upon which are planted about eight hundred Cocoanut Trees, many of which are in full growth, with a great many Mango and other Fruit Trees, &c. the House and Premises are in excellent order, the former having undergone a complete repair about a year ago. Ten per Cent. of the purchase money to be paid down by the Purchaser, immediately after his having been declared the highest bidder, and the remainder in ten days from the date of the sale, in default of which the deposit money will be forfeited, and the Premises resold at the risque of the first Purchaser.

The charge of conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser, all Persons desirous of becoming Purchasers must satisfy themselves as to measurement and boundaries of the Ground previously to the Sale.—Further particulars may be known at the Master's Office or at the Office of MR. LIGHT, Solicitor.

The Property being of large value, for the conveniency of Purchasers, the Mortgager will be disposed to accomodate the Payment by Instalments of six and twelve months for one half of the purchase money, with interest at 12 per Cent. under the security of the Title Deeds or other satisfactory security, one half being paid down.

N. B. Mr. BRODIE'S Servants will attend to shew the House and Premises from nine o'clock till six in the evening, or at an earlier hour in the morning, upon previous notice being sent to him.

ADMINISTRATION.

LETTERS of Administration to the Effects of CHARLES EDWARD STUART, of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, Esq. deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature to GEORGE ARBUTHNOT, Esq. as a Creditor thereof—all persons having any claims on the said Estate, are requested to bring them forward, and all those indebted thereto, or holding property thereof, will please pay their debts, and deliver up the property to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, D'MONTE and Co. for account of the Administrator.

March 9, 1810.

Take Notice.

ON the Road leading to the Mount, near the Gardens of Dr. GAHAGAN, on the Night of Sunday the 14th ultimo, "A SWORD" was found by one of my Palankeen bearers. No person having yet applied for the recovery of the said Sword, it will, if not sent for previous to the 18th Instant, be returned to him who found it.

Apply to Mr. THOMAS GAHAGAN, Revenue Office, Fort St. George.

Bills on Europe.

WANTED,
FOR THE USE OF THE
FIRST BATTALLION
H. M. 56th Regiment,
ABOUT
One Thousand Pounds
STERLING,

FOR which Bills will be given on Messrs. GREENWOOD COX and Co. London, at 30 Days sight signed by the Commanding Officer and Paymaster of the said Regiment.

Persons desirous of tendering for the same will address their Proposals (specifying the rate per Star Pagoda) to the Paymaster of the 56th Regiment Bellary, so as to be received on or before the first day of April next, when the tenders will be opened and the Bills lodged with Messrs. HUNTER and HAY, Fort St. George, to whom the money is to be paid.

JOHN FINNISS,
Paymaster 1st Bat. 56th Regt.
Bellary, *March 2*, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE LET,
Partly Furnished,
THE HOUSE,
UPON
THE SEA BEACH
NEAR
SAN THOME,
BELONGING TO
Lieut. Col. Capper,
THE RENT
60 PAGS. A MONTH;
APPLY TO
MESSIEURS
Arbuthnot, De Monte and Co.
March 12, 1810

FOR SALE.
AT
T. BIRTLE'S,
ON THE MOUNT ROAD,
A CAPITAL
Grey Arab Charger,
FOURTEEN HANDS
TWO INCHES HIGH,
RISING SEVEN YEARS OLD;
PERFECTLY SOUND
AND
FREE FROM VICE.

MESSIEURS
Pepper and Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A SMALL, but valuable Collection of MUSIC, for the Piano Fore, Elegantly bound.—The British Poets, 84 Nos. and Rollin's Ancient History 8 vols. in boards.

ALSO

A few quarter pipes of London particular Madeira, which has been in the Country two years.

The above is the property of a Gentleman, lately returned to Europe.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By Balfour and Hogg,

A FEW Pieces of very fine Cossahs.

ALSO

A few Pieces of Bengal Nyansook Muslin.

STATEMENT of the Funds of the NEWTONTINE SOCIETY, from 1st July, 1807, to the 31st December, 1809.

RECEIPTS.	P.	F.	C.	PAYMENTS.	P.	F.	C.
From 1st July 1807 to 30th June 1809.	9814	24	32	Current Expences from 1st July, 1807, to 31st December, 1809.	887	41	3
From 30th June to 31st December 1809..	3493	27	64	Bonds purchased between 30th June, and 31st December, 1809.	3100		
	13308		16	Bonds purchased between 1st July, 1807, and 30th June, 1809.	8300		
Deduct Expences from 1st July 1807 to 31st December 1809	887	41	3	Balance in hand of Secretary and Treasurer.	1020	7	13
Deduct for a Bond paid off for 1000 Pags. for which credit is given in the Receipts	1000	0	0				
Actual property of the Fund to 31st December 1809	11420	7	13		13308	3	16

N. B. The Subscription of Lieut. Best, being in arrears beyond the time allowed by the Deed, the payments already made are forfeited.

Audited and confirmed at the General Meeting, held 5th March, 1810.

G. KEATES, Captain 1st Bat. 7th Regt. N. I.
President of the Meeting.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Balfour & Hogg,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
This-day, TUESDAY, the 13th Instant,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
A LIGHT
PANNELLED
BUGGY,
WITH HOOD,
WHICH FORMS INTO A
CURRICLE
OCCASIONALLY.
ALSO
A STRONG
Pyebald Saddle Horse,
AND
AN ELK.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION
By Balfour & Hogg,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 16th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

ONE hundred Bolts of Chittagong Canvas.—which will be sold one Bolt in a lot for the Convenience of Purchasers.

SALE POSTPONED.
Balfour and Hogg,

RESPECTFULLY Informs the Public, that the Sale of Books, which was Advertised to take place this day, is unavoidably postponed to Friday next the 16th Instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
By Balfour and Hogg,

A BOX of Men's Black Round Hats from Borrodaile, and a few Children's Hats.

BALFOUR & HOGG,

HAVE received for Sale on Commission, a few Chests of Excellent Europe Bottled PORT WINE, at seven Pagodas per dozen.

AND

REAL COGNIAC BRANDY of a mild flavor, at eight Pagodas per dozen, the latter has been in Casks ten years.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A SECOND-HAND CURRICLE, Rattaned Body, together with a pair of ATCHEEN HORSES, and Country HARNESS.—The Horses are quiet; go well together, and are a good match; price 250 Pagodas.

ALSO

A CHESNUT CHARGER, about sixteen hands high, stands fire, sound and free from vice.

Price 150 Pagodas.
APPLY TO
BRANSON AND MACKAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY ORDER
OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR,
TO THE
ESTATE
OF THE LATE
Major Thos. Whitlie,
DECEASED.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By James Dobbin,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY, the 9th April next,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

THAT convenient DWELLING HOUSE with suitable Out Offices and the Garden situated at Nellore, belonging to the above Estate, the Garden containing in the whole two Cawnies and twelve Grounds.

N. B. The plan of the premises may be seen at J. DOBBIN'S Auction Room.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By James Dobbin,

If not previously disposed off by Private Contract.

THE Garden House belonging to R. A. MAITLAND Esq.—The Garden contains nine cawnies, and the House pleasantly situated on the banks of the long Tank.—At the same time will be sold, all the Household Furniture, Plate, China and Glass Ware, Pictures, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

THREE PIPES OF
VERY
OLD MADEIRA.

The day of Sale will be mentioned in a future Paper, and Catalogues will be distributed.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Branson & Mackey,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 14th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,
A SMALL
BUT CHOICE COLLECTION
OF VALUABLE
BOOKS,
THE PROPERTY OF
A GENTLEMAN,
LEAVING MADRAS.

Hand Bills of which may be had on application at the Auction Room.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE HOUSE and GARDEN, immediately opposite to Brodie Castle, lately in the occupation of Sir William Nicolson.
Apply to BRANSON and MACKAY.

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

*** It is requested that these 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.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1810.

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(Continued from the third Page)

We observe, which is now known to be the first enterprize our great armament is intended to atchieve. The project is a noble one; we cannot praise it too much. It combines every thing which we can conceive as likely to promote the objects of national defence and of commerce. It will give us increased preponderance in Europe. It will put into our hands a Key to the continent; and enable us to concert with nations groaning under oppression, the means by which they may shake off their chains.

The disastrous intelligence received from the Continent since the publication of our last, renders the plan which we recommended in that number an object of more urgent necessity, than it ever was before. If there appears no obstacle to prevent the French Emperor from becoming master of the entire Continent of Europe, it becomes the imperious and bounden duty of our Government to make England the absolute mistress of every part of the sea, over which an enemy's vessel of any description can sail. For effecting this object, we pointed out the necessity of occupying, and retaining every island in whatever part of the world which could in the slightest degree be useful as a naval station. We will now dwell more particularly on the places which it will be most important for us to get possession of.

Now that Bonaparte has unfortunately humbled the Austrian states, his attention will be immediately directed to the subjugation of Spain; which country, judging as we do from the sluggishness shown by its wretched Governors, and its *now* spiritless inhabitants) there is every reason to fear will shortly fall within his grasp. When the object is effected; when the German insurgents are reduced to obedience; and the whole Continent lies prostrate at the spoiler's feet;—the conquest, or rather the seizure of Turkey will be the next object, in order that a way may be cleared for the long meditated expedition to India. This expedition must be prevented; it must be cut up in its very outset; and if it is not, a considerable progress will be made towards the threatened conquest of the British empire. The only way by which this can be done will be to have a great naval armament in the Dardanelles—to have the entire command of the Mediterranean, and of the adjacent coasts of Asia and Africa—and the complete possession of the principal islands in that sea.—A question naturally arises here—By what means are we to get possession of of these islands? Are we to take them forcibly from the Ottoman Government with which we are now on terms of amity? The answer is plain and short. Let some able minister at Constantinople try to obtain the consent of that government to our occupation of them. Let it be represented that such occupations necessary even for the safety of that very Government, whose policy it would be to enter into an alliance with, and be assistrd by us, in protecting the Dardanelles. Thus, although Bonaparte should extend his conquests as far as Constantinople, the Ottoman Government might find a safe retreat on the Asiatic side, against which he would be powerless. But should the consent be refused, force might then be resorted to, without any violation of political justice; because it would be a matter of political necessity. If Bonaparte seizes on the continental dominions of Turkey, he will most assuredly seize on the Greek Islands, unless we first take possession of them.

In such an article we quoted the authority of a most intelligent and well-informed gentleman (Mr. Leckie) who went on this subject and recommended this system. We will now quote the authority of another able writer (Mr. Eton) who resided many years in Russia and Turkey and possessed the first sources of information. In an introductory chapter to his Survey of the Turkish Empire, recently published, he has the following passages:—"Unless we seize the Greek islands agreeably to Mr. Leckie's plan, they will be occupied by the French, who will thereby acquire an immense augmentation of naval and continental power, and render Russia for ever dependent, on France."——Mr. Eton, besides recommends that the Greeks should be restored to their ancient freedom and importance, as far as it can be done. This will appear in the following passages:—

"There is no probability that Russia ever will become mistress of Greece; but that Bonaparte, if he conquer or reduce to impotency Austria, will very soon be in possession of it, should we neglect to seize the islands, no one surely can doubt *now*, though he doubted when I first published my view of the subject. No one in his senses can suppose it is possible to prolong the existence, only by the jealousy or forbearance of other powers. The French, having their own interest in view, will conciliate the Greeks; they will build an immense number of ships of the line; they will obtain above fifty thousand sailors, and shut up Russia from all friendly connexion with Britain. Alarming as this prospect is, we must not put our hands before our eyes, like children, because it is frightful, but, like men, we must behold it undaunted-ly, and strain every nerve to anticipate the enemy. The very moment that Russia declared war against this country, I proposed raising all Greece in arms, and supporting them as a free and independent nation.

"The occupation of the Greek islands by Great Britain will arrest the progress of our enemies in their most brilliant career; and will add a strength, an energy, and a permanency to our commercial, our colonial, and our naval resources, far beyond our present narrow or even our most sanguine speculations. We have to look forward, and only to look backward to correct our past errors. Wherever the fault may lie, Russia is at war with us, and there is no appearance of returning friendship. The state of Europe is most materially changed. Bonaparte's armies are in Dalmatia; if he conquer Austria, he is master of the Dardanelles.

POLICE.

Union-Hall, Wednesday October 4.

A KNIGHT of the COMB *v.* The KING of the CONJURORS.

A *Knight* of the *Comb*, who resides at New Cross, near Deptford, applied a few days since for a summons against Mr. *Ingleby*, the *oldistant* King of the Conjurers, to recover the value of a number of *wigs*, of different patterns; the cause was heard this day, when the Plaintiff stated that he was sent for a few days since, to operate on the chin of Mr. Demee, Master of the new Cross Coffee-house which kn[illegible]ing it to be a well-accustomed house, he det[illegible]mined to make a trading excursion of it, a[illegible]For that purpose packed up such an assortm[illegible]t of *scratches*, *Brutus's bobs*, and *full-bottoms*, a[illegible]e thought would suit the fancy of every cus[illegible]mer. He placed the box which contained [illegible]m in the bar, and commenced his operation on the *chin* of the landlord. His progress however, was soon suspended, by the sudden disappearance of his box of wigs, which *vanished* in such a manner, that he was sure the *Devil*, or a *Conjuror*, must have had a hand in it, and being informed, that a person who had just le[illegible]he room was the famous king of the Conjurers, he was inclined rather to give him the credit of being concerned than the *first*-mentioned *Gentleman*. The wigs however, by some means had found their way back to the right owner, and the Defendant having answered the charge to the perfect satisfaction of the Magistrate (Mr. Fish), he dismissed the complaint, and advised the Prosecutor, if he was not perfectly satisfied, to apply to his Attorney, who would advise him how to proceed.

The Plaintiff observed, he was not satisfied; he had great legal friends, and he would consult them. He made a *new wig* for Counsellor Garrow every year; that Gentleman was greatly attached to him. He would apply to Mr Garrow; who, he was sure, would give him good advice. The Magistrate advised him to do so.

Lord Valentia, whom many of our Readers must recollect, on his visit to this Settlement, about five or six years ago, has recently published his Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, Abyssinia and Egypt, in 3 vols 4to.—As only one or two copies of this Book have yet reached India we shall select, for the information and amusement of our Readers, such parts of the Work, as seem best calculated to answer that end. From the extracts that we shall hereafter submit, our Readers will be enabled to form a correct opinion of this Work. Having lately mentioned the arrival of Mr. Salt, in the Red Sea, on a voyage to Abyssinia, we shall here offer a view of the objects of that voyage, as related by Lord Valentia.

"On my arrival in England, I felt it my duty to wait on the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and to lay a memorial before them, stating my ideas on the trade of the Red Sea, on the advantage which might be derived from it, & the establishment which would be necessary to carry it on. It seems probable that they differed from me in opinion on all these points, for America has been permitted to carry on the trade uninterruptedly, to the exclusion of the British. The President and Board of Trade listened however, with considerable attention to the application of Messrs. Jacobs, who, being convinced by the statement which I have laid before the public, were anxious to send a vessel direct to the Red Sea. I have understood that the Chairman of the India Company, on being applied to, to know whether they intended to put any part of my plan into execution, declared they did not, believing it to be chimerical, and founded on no real knowledge of trade. Such being their opinion and intentions, they could not reasonably object to granting a license to Messrs. Jacobs, to trade direct to Abyssinia, who accordingly obtained one, though fettered with many restrictions. He laid in a cargo according to my recommendation, and I feel confident, that the resnlt of this voyage will a be conviction in every impartial mind, that my statements have been correct and that the India Company have for many years neglected the most profitable trade within their charter.

"The letter which Mr. Salt brought down for the King of Great Britain from the Emperor of Abyssinia, had been deliveted by me to Lord Spencer, when secretary of state for the Home Department, and by him laid before his Majesty, together with the present of fine Habesh cloth. On its being definitively settled, that Mr. Jacob's ships should go to the Red Sea, I stated all these circumstances to Mr. Canning, the Secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, and represented the advantages which, I thought, would result from conciliating the King of Abyssinia, and thereby excluding the French from obtaining any influence in that part of Africa. I also took the liberty of suggesting, that as his Majesty had been pleased to receive the letter, and accept the presents of the Emperor, it was but decorous, that some notice should be taken of them, when an English vessel was going direct to his ports.

"Insignificant as the Abyssinian monarch might appear, the haughty sovereigns of Spain had corresponded with them at different times, and had treated them as equals, by giving them the title of Brother. James the First of England had written to his contemporary, and his letter, on this occasion, furnished a precedent for his Majesty's. The wishes of Ayto Galoo, the King, were, that a person should be sent to him who understood raising water, a medical man, and a carpenter. It was, unfortunately, not possible to comply with these requests by a merchant vessel; but I was directed by Mr. Canning, to prepare such presents as I thought would be acceptable, and would, at the same time, serve as specimens of our finer manufactures.

"It being considered decorous that his Majesty's letter should be delivered by a gentleman sent for the purpose, I pointed out Mr. Salt, as by far the most eligible person, from his having been already in the country, from his amiable manners, and respectable character. He was accordingly appointed, and I made all possible haste in preparing the presents, which consisted of arms after the fashion of the country, but ornamented with gold and jewels, satins, cut glass, painted glass, jewellery, and fine British muslins, in the whole amounting to about fourteen hundred pounds; a sum inconsiderable in England, but, which, when laid out in the above articles, has procured an assortment of novelties, that will surpass all which the court of Abyssinia has beheld since the time of Yaseuf the great, and will certainly impress the present monarch with a favourable idea of the power and riches of his new ally.

"A more useful and highly important part of the presents was, two pieces of curricle artillery, with the harness complete, one hundred and fifty rounds of ball, and a quantity of powder. If these should reach Antalow in safety, the Ras will be able to march from one end of Habesh to the other without meeting an enemy, as may be easily supposed, for a cannon has not been seen there since the time of the Portuguese; & the sound alone would terrify a race of people, who had never heard a louder explosion than that of a matchlock. That the connection with England may tend to tranquillize, and restore it to its former independence, is the wish nearest my heart, and that such a result is now likely to take place seems extremely probable. The communication being once opened, I trust that it will never be closed by the baneful spirit of monopoly, and that the interests of individuals will not be permitted to interfere with the truly British objects of greatly increasing our foreign trade, and at the same time benefiting, in every point of view, an amiable, oppressed, and, what ought to have still greater weight, a Christian country. Mr. Salt departed for Abyssinia the end of February 1809."

PREMIUMS offered in 1809, *by the* SOCIETY *for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.*

PRESERVING POTATOES. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving potatoes, two or more years, perfectly sound, without vegetating, and in every other respects fit for the purpose of sets and the use of the table, and consequently of supporting and fattening cattle; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

It is required that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process, with *certificates* that one hundred bushels at the least have been preserved according to the method described, and that one or more bushels of the same potatoes have been set, and produced a crop without any apparent diminution of their vegetative power, and also that they have been used at a table, with entire satisfaction to the person who eat them, together with a sample of one bushel, be sent to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

For the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty bushels; the silver medal.

GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA. To the person who shall produce to the Society an account, verified by actual experiment, of his having gained the greatest quantity of land from the sea, not less than fifty acres, on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland: the gold medal.

Certificates of the quantity of land, and that the experiments were begun after the first of January, 1803, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1809.

The same premium is extended one year farther.

Certificates to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1810.

RAISING WATER FOR THE IRRIGATION OF LAND. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cheapest and most effectual method of raising water in quantities sufficient to be beneficially employed for the purpose of irrigating land, superior to, and cheaper than any other method now in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

A model, on a scale of one inch to a foot, with *certificates* that a machine at large, on the same construction, has been used, specifying the quantity of water delivered in gallons per hour, and the height to which it was raised, to be produced to the Society on or before the first of March, 1810.

CURE OF THE ROT IN SHEEP. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most effectual method of curing the rot in sheep, verified by repeated and satisfactory experiments; the gold medal.

It is expected that the candidates furnish accurate *accounts* of the symptoms and cure of the disease, together with the imputed cause thereof, and the actual or probable means of prevention, which, with proper *certificates*, must be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

CURE OF THE FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most effectual method of curing the foot-rot in sheep; the silver medal.

It is required that the cure be ascertained by repeated and satisfactory experiments, and the method of performing it be verified by proper *certificates* delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

CULTURE OF HEMP IN CERTAIN PARTS OF SCOTLAND. The Society wishing to encourage the growth of hemp for the use of the navy in very part of the united Empire, offer to the person who shall sow with hemp in drills at least eighteen inches asunder, the greatest quantity of land in any part of the united Empire, not less than fifty acres statute measure, in the year 1809, and shall at the proper season cause it to be plucked the summer hemp, (or male hemp bearing no seed) and continue the winter hemp or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the gold medal.

To the person who shall sow with hemp, in drills at least eighteen inches asunder, the next greatest quantity of land in any part of the united Empire, not less than twenty-five acress, statute measure, in the year 1809, and shall at the proper season cause the same to be plucked as a hove mentioned; the silver medal.

Certificates of the number of acres, of the distance of the drills, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general *account* of the soil, cultivation, and produce, to be delivered to the Society, along with fourteen pounds of the hemp and two gallons of the seed, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

FEEDING OF CATTLE. For the best experiments on stall feeding of cattle (not less than five head) to be continued for the space of twelve months, in order to prove the earliest maturity and greatest propensity to fatten, of the most approved breeds of cattle in Great Britain, specifying the nature of the food given, together with the daily consumption of each beast, with its weekly increase in weight, and such other observations as may be deemed of consequence; the gold medal.

A full *account* of the methods employed, and of the expenses attending the same and *certificates* of the sundry matters stated to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1811.

N. B. *Such of the above premiums as are not already mentioned to be contunied for two years, are to be extended to that persion, on similar conditions.*

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES. For the best method of preserving the seeds of plants in a state fit for vegetation a longer time than has hitherto been practised, such method being superior to any known to the public, and verified by sufficient trials, to be communicated to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809: the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

PREVENTING THE DRY ROT IN TIMBER. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cause of the dry-rot in timber, and disclose a certain method of prevention superior to any hitherto known; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* of the cause, and method of prevention, confirmed by repeated experiments, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in December 1809.

PRESERVING SALTED PROVISIONS FROM BECOMING RANCID OR RUSTY. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best, cheapest, and most efficacious method of preserving salted provisions from growing rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

A full *description* of the method, with proper *certificates* that it has been found on repeated trials, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

SUBSTITUTE FOR TAR. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best substitute for Stockholm tar, equal in all its properties to the last of that kind; and prepared from the materials the produce of the united Kingdom and its Colonies; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the substitute, not less than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that at least one ton has been manufactured, and that it can be afforded at a price not exceeding that of the best foreign tar, together with an *account* of the process, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1810.

PREPARATION OF TAN. To the person who shall prepare, in the most concentrated form, so as to be easily protable, and at a price applicable to the purposes of manufactures, the largest quantity, not less than one hundred weight of the principle called by the French *tannin*, which abounds in oak-bark and many other vegetable substances: the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates of the superior quality of the quantity so prepared, and a sample of not less than 2lb to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1810.

INDELIBLE INK. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of making a black ink proper for writing, superior to any at present known, indestructible by chemical applications, and not dearer than that which is now in common use; the silver medal or fifteen guineas.

Certificates that not less than two gallons of such ink have been actually prepared, and found to possess the qualities above mentioned, with a full detail of the process of making it, and two quarts of the ink, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

PREPARATION OF A RED STAIN FOR COTTON CLOTH. To the person who shall communicate to the Society the cheapest and most effectual method of printing or staining cotton cloths with a red colour, by an immediate application of the colouring matter to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable with the red colours now generally procured from decoctions of madder; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates that the above process has been advantageously used on ten pieces of calico, each [illegible] yards or upwards in length; one piece of th[illegible] printed, a quart of the colour in a liquid f[illegible] full *account* of the preparation and appl[illegible] produced to the Society on or before th[illegible] day in January, 1810.

PREPARATION OF A GREEN COLOUR FOR PAINTING COTTON CLOTH.—To the person who shall communicate to the Society the best and cheapest method of printing with a full green colour on cotton cloth, by an immediate application of the colouring matter from a wooden block to the cloth equally beautiful and durable as the colours now formed from the complicated process of the decoction of weld on alumine, and the solutions of indigo by earths or alkaline salts; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and conditions as for premium 66.

RENDERING MUSLIN LESS COMBUSTIBLE.—To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of rendering muslin less combustible, to be effected by a cheaper and more effectual mode than any hitherto known; the silver medal.

Specimens of the muslin so prepared, with a full account of the process employed for the purpose, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. It is expected that the means empoyed shall neither injrue the quality of the muslin, stain it, nor damage any print or dye with which it may be coulloured.

SUBSTANCE FOR THE BASIS OF PAINT.—To the person who shall produce to the Society the best substitute, superior to any hither to known, for the basis of paint, equally proper for the purpose as the white-lead now employed; such substitute not to be of a noxious quality, and to be afforded at a price not materially higher than that of white lead; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 50lb. weight, with an *account* of the process used in preparing it, and *certificates* that at least one hundred weight has been manufactured, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

RED PIGMENT.—To the person who shall discoover to the Society a full and satisfactory process for preparing a red pigment, fit for use in oil or water, equal in tone and brilliancy to the best carmines and lakes now known or in use, and perfectly durable; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

One pound weight of such colour, and a full disclosure of its preparation, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. It is not required that the colour should resist the action of fire or chemical applications, but remain unaltered by the common exposure to strong light, damps, and noxious vapours.

ULTRAMARINE.—To the person who shall prepare an artificial ultramarine, equal in colour, brilliancy, and durability, to the best prepared from lapis lazuli, and which may be afforded at a cheap rate; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The conditions are the same as in the preceding premium for the red pigment.

BLUE PIGMENT FROM IRON.—To the person who shall invent, and discover to the Society, the best blue pigment from iron, superior to Antwerp or Prussian blue in colour and durability, fit for use in oil or water, which may be afforded at a cheap rate; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

One pound weight of the colour, and a full disclosure of its preparation, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. It appears from the analysis of lapis lazuli by Klaproth, and the experiments of Gayton, (related in the Annales de Chemie) that ultramarine is a blue sulphurat of iron, and that a blue substance much resembling it is constantly found amongst the scoriæ of blast furnaces where iron is reduced, the Society by offering the above premium wish to call the attention of persons to these facts, and encourage them to make experiments, in the hope of producing a blue pigment which may be substituted for ultramarine.

MINERALOGICAL MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES.—To the person who shall complete and publish an accurate mineralogical map of England and Wales, on a scale of not less than ten miles to an inch, containing an account of the situation of the different mines therein, and describing the kinds of minerals thence produced; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates of the accuracy of such map, together with the map, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810. The map to remain the property of the Society.

MINERALOGICAL MAP OF IRELAND.—The same premium is offered for a mineralogical map of Ireland, on similar conditions.

MINERALOGICAL MAP OF SCOTLAND.—The same premium is offered for a mineralogical map of Scotland, on similar conditions.

NATURAL HISTORY.—To the author who shall publish, in the year 1809, the natural history of any county in England, or Wales, the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

It is required that the several natural productions, whether animal or vegetable, or mineral, peculiar to the county, or found therein, be carefully and specifically arranged and described, in order that the public may be enabled to judge what arts or manufactures are most likely to succeed in such county. The work to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1810.

MANUFACTURE OF SAIL CLOTH.—To the person who shall produce to the Society a whole piece of sail cloth, of his own manufacture, proper for the general use of the royal navy, and at a marketable price; the gold medal.

Certificates of its being manufactured by the person sending it, and a particular Detail of the several circumstances attending its manufacture through the different stages thereof, to be sent to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1810.

For the next best in merit on similar conditions, the silver medal.

PREMIUMS IN MECHANICS.

GUNPOWDER-MILLS.—To the person who, in the year 1809, shall invent and bring to perfection the most effectual method of so conducting the works of gunpowder mills, in the business of making gunpowder, as to prevent explosion; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* of the method having been put in practice in one or more gunpowder-mills in this kingdom, and that it promises, in the opinion of the best judges concerned in such works, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. As an encouragement to persons to turn their thoughts to improvements of this nature, if any should be made on the present method of conducting the business of gunpowder making, which fall short of the total prevention of explosion, and they are sent to the Society for the sake of humanity, the papers so sent in will receive due consideration, and such bounty or reward will be bestowed as they may appear to merit.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT.—To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable transit-instrument which may easily be converted into a zenith-sector, capable of being accurately and expeditiously adjusted for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, and superior to any portable transit-instrument now in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1810.

PREVENTING ACCIDENTS FROM HORSES FALLING WITH TWO WHEELED CARRIAGES.—To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a method, superior to any hitherto known or in use, to prevent accidents from the falling of horses with two wheeled carriages, especially on steep declivities; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

A model of the apparatus, and a full *account* of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates* that the same has been used with success, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED EMPIRE.

TAKING PORPOISES.—To the people in any boat or vessel, who, in the year 1809, shall take the greatest number of porpoises on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland, by gun, harpoon, or any other method, not fewer than thirty, for the purpose of extracting oil from them; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Certificates of the number, signed by the persons to whom they have been sold or delivered for the purpose of extracting the oil, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1810.

OIL FROM PORPOISES.—To the person who shall manufacture the greatest quantity of oil from porpoises taken on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland, in the year 1807, not less than twenty tons; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Certificates of the oil having been made from porpoises actually caught on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland, and two gallons of the oil as a sample, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

NUTMEGS.—For the greatest quantity of merchantable nutmegs, not less than ten pounds weight, being the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal to those imported from the islands of the East Indies; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Satisfactory *certificates*, from the governor, or commander in chief, of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees, their age, nearly the quantity of fruit, on each tree, and the manner of culture, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December 1809.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES.

BHAUGULPORE COTTON.—To the person who shall import into the port of London, in the year 1809, the greatest quantity, not less than one ton, of the Bhaugulpore cotton, from which cloths are made in imitation of Nankeen, without dying; the gold medal.

A quantity of the cotton not less than five pounds weight, in the pod, and five pounds carded, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the Secretary to the Board of Trade of Bengal or Bombay, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

ANNATTO.—To the person who, in the year 1809, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of annatto, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal.

A quantity of the annatto, not less than ten pounds weight, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the Secretary of Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that the annatto is the produce of such settlement, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

TRUE COCHINEAL.—To the person who, in the year 1809, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of true cochineal, not less than five hnndred weight; the gold medal.

A quantity of the cochineal, not less than ten pounds weight, with proper *certificates*, signed by the Secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that the cochineal is the produce of such settlement, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. The premiums are all extended three years further on similar conditions. Certificates to be produced at the same time of the years ensuing.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

All candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unless the conditions of the advertisement are fully complied with

All models of machines, which obtain premiums or bounties, shall be the property of the Society; and, where a premium or bounty is given for any machine, a perfect model and description thereof shall be given to the Society.

All the premiums of this Society are designed for Great Britain and Ireland, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary.

The claims shall be determined as soon as possible after the delivery of the specimens.

It is expected that all articles for claims or bounties be sent to the Society, carriage paid.

No person shall receive any premium, bounty, or encouragement, from the Society, for any matter for which he has obtained, or purposes to obtain, a patent, or for which he has obtained, or expects any premium or reward from any other Society.

A candidate for a premium, or a person applying for a bounty, being detected in any disingenuous method to impose on the Society, shall forfeit such bounty, and be deemed incapable of obtaining any for the future.

No member of this Society shall be a candidate for, or entitled to receive, any premium, bounty, or reward whatsoever, except the honorary medal of the Society. The candidates are, in all cases, expected to furnish a particular account of the subject of their claims; and where certificates are required to be produced in claim of premium, they should be expressed, as nearly as possible, in the words of the respective advertisements, and be signed by persons who have a positive knowledge of the facts stated.

Where premiums or bounties are obtained in consequence of specimens produced, the Society mean to retain such part of those specimens as they may judge necessary, making a reasonable allowance for the same.

No candidate, not a member, shall be present at any meetings of the Society or committees, or admitted at the Society's rooms, after they have delivered in their claims, until such claims are adjudged, unless summoned by the Committee.

The Society, anxious to promote the Arts of their country, have adopted the resolution of forming a Collection of Prints, to be open for public inspection; and, having arranged those already in their possession, invite engravers to send etched or finished proofs of their plates: and hope that amateurs, collectors, and publishers of works of art, will also contribute to the undertaking.

Prints of machines, or maps, will also come within the above arrangement.

The Society farther invite the communications of scientific and practical men, upon all subjects connected with the views of the Society, although their experiments may have been conducted upon a smaller scale than the terms required by the premiums; as such communications may afford ground for more extensive application, and thus materially contribute to the advantage of the public.

The Library of the Society, which has already become very valuable, may yet receive considerable additions and improvements from the presents of members, or other persons who may be inclined to place useful books or valuable manuscripts in a repository, at once permanent and conducive to the national benefit.

All communications are to be made by letter, addressed to Charles Taylor, M. D. the Secretary, *at the Society of Arts, &c. Adelphi, London.*

And where articles are sent by Sea for the Society, the Bills of Lading are to be addressed to the care of William Vaughan, Esq. *Mincing-lane, London*, who has politely undertaken to receive them for the Society.

The Winchester bushel is the measure referred to for grain; and, as the acres of different districts vary in extent, it is necessary to observe, that the Society mean Statute Acres of five and a half yards to the rod or pole, when acres are mentioned in their list of premiums: and they request that all communications to them may be made agreeably thereto.

The Society desire that the Papers on different subjects sent to them may be full, clear, explicit, fit for publication, and rather in the form of Essays than of Letters; and that descriptive Drawings may be sent, with the Models and Machines laid before the Society.

N. B. The Society considering that it would be beneficial to the Commerce of the United Kingdom to bring the British Marbles into more general use, and that the most effectual method of accomplishing their object would be, for the present, to make them more generally known in the capital, have come to the following resolutions:—

Resolved,—That specimens of British Marbles be exposed in the Society's Rooms, at the Adelphi, for the inspection of the public, under the following regulations:

1st. That all the specimens be exact to a given size, viz. eight inches high, six inches broad, one inch thick, and polished on one face.

2d. That a book be kept, containing the number of each specimen, and describing the situation of the quarry the name of the parish where situated, the distance of the quarry from a beaten road, and the distance of that road from water-carriage, with the name of the donor and proprietor. Any remarks on the qualities of the marbles, or on the lime produced from them, will be gratefully received and preserved by the Society, as materials for future inquiries.

Resolved,—That as the exertions of the Society can be beneficial to the public, only inasmuch as their views are seconded by the public, the Society request all persons, proprietors of marble quarries will favour them with a specimen of the marble, worked to the exact size above mentioned, with the description of the quarry as above, that the same may be entered in the book to be preserved for the use of the public. By such arrangements, it is expected that the interest of the proprietors of the quarries will be promoted, and the use of British marble much extended. A variety are already exhibited in the Society's Great Room.

SWINDLING SET TO MUSIC.—A country looking man lately called at a haberdasher's shop, with a fiddle under his arm; and after purchasing and paying for some trifling article which he pretended to want, asked to be allowed to leave his purchase and his fiddle, till he did some other business through the town. He had scarcely gone when in comes an accomplice (as it turned out), who observing the fiddle takes it up and tries it, and is quite charmed with it. "This is the most charming fiddle I have ever met with; is it for sale?—I'd give fifty guineas for that fiddle." He was told it was not for sale, but belonged to a countryman who had just left it there till he should make some other calls.—"When he comes back for it, try and buy it from him—make the best bargain with him you can for yourself, but whatever you buy it at, I promise to give you fifty guineas for it, and will call again by and by." By and by back comes the countryman for his fiddle. "Will you part with that fiddle," says the haberdasher, "I have taken a fancy for it?"—The man answered, he had no intention of parting with his fiddle, for he knew it to be a very good one, and did not know if he could get such another. "I'll give you fifty shillings for it," said the haberdasher. "No, no. "Five guineas for it," said the haberdasher. "I'll not take twenty," said the countryman.—In short; after a deal of chapmanship, the haberdasher got the fiddle at forty guineas; and a happy man was he, as thinking he had made ten guineas by the bargain. But he has been allowed to keep the fiddle, to solace himself for the loss of his money. The fifty-guinea merchant never returned.