MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, April 10, 1810. NUMBER 1279.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1810.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. F. HOLLAND, Assistant under the Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

Mr. C. M. SMITH, Acting Register to the Court of Adalut for the Town and Island of Seringapatam.

Major CHARLES D. BRUCE to be Lieutenant Colonel.

20th N. R.—Captain GEORGE CUSTANCE to be Major Captain Lieutenant B. W. LEE, to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant C. BROOKE to be Captain Lieut. and Ensign JOHN FERGUSSON to be Lieutenant.

5th N. R.—Captain A. MOLESWORTH to be Major, Captain Lieutenant Sir M. BLAKISTON to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant JAMES CARNAC to be Captain Lieutenant, Ensign CHARLES SINNOCK to be Lieutenant, in succession to M'GREGOR, deceased.

Major JOSEPH HASLEWOOD to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice MUNRO, cashiered.

24th N. R.—Captain J. B. SEWARD to be Major, Captain Lieutenant CHARLES WULBIER to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant J. L. CHARLESWORTH to be Captain Lieutenant, Ensign JOHN JAMES to be Lieutenant, in succession to HAZLEWOOD, promoted.

19th N. R.—Captain C. T. GEORGE BISHOP to be Major, Captain Lieutenant W. H. LOFTIE to be Captain of a company, Lieut. WILLIAM STEWART SMITH to be Captain Lieutenant, Ensign THOMAS BALL to be Lieutenant, in succession to STOREY cashiered.

Captain FITZPATRICK to proceed to England on leave of Absence for three years.

Lieutenant Colonel RADCLIFFE to retire from the service of the Honorable Company, and proceed to Europe agreeably to his request.

Lieutenant WILLIAM (Baron) KUTZLEBEN to be Cantonment Adjutant at Wallajahbad.

Lieutenant MARSHAL of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion of that Regiment.

Captain HUGHES is appointed to the 2d Battalion of Pioneers.

Early yesterday morning arrived His Majesty's Ship Piedmontaise, Captain Foote, from a cruize.

His Majesty's Ship Diomede, with some Transports under convoy were at Point de Galle the 26th ultimo.

On Thursday Major General Pater, returned to Madras, from Wallajahbad, under a salute of 15 guns.

A Salute of 11 guns was fired yesterday, on the arrival at the Presidency of Colonel Garden, Commanding His Majesty's 89th Regiment.

Arrivals.—2d April Brig Calcutta, John Bellenger, from Penang 16th March.—do 4th Brig Margarette, La Chappell, from Rangoon 15th March.—do. 8th Ship Anne, James M'Carthy, from Columbo 27th March and Trincomalie 7th April.

The Mary, Captain Allan lately arrived on the Coast, spoke the American Ship Alfred, Captain Williams, from Charlestown, whence she sailed the beginning of November.

Two American Papers have been received through this Channel—extracts from which our Readers will find in our subsequent columns. From these Papers it does not, however, appear that the differences between England and America, are finally adjusted: but from the sailing of this Ship for India, and the clearing of several others for ports in England, which we observe in the Shipping Intelligence, we are led to hope that a good understanding between the Countries will speedily be effected.

The latest Intelligence from London in the American prints, is dated the 6th of October.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—At Wallajahbad, on the 31st ult. the Lady of Captain Henry Yarde, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—In Camp, Lieutenant Hunt, of H. M. 22d Regt. Light Dragoons, most sincerely regretted by his brother Officers.

At Seringapatam, on the 7th ultimo, Major Macgregor, 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment N. I.—He was precipitated from his Bandy, and died on the spot, to the extreme regret of all his friends, and particularly of his Brother Officers, by whom he was universally beloved and respected.

In Camp, Captain Miller, of H. M. 22d Regt. of L. Dragoons.

At Columbo, on the 15th ultimo, Lieutenant William Hallowell, of His Majesty's 3d Ceylon Regiment, aged 35 years, surviving his wife only a few months, and leaving behind him a numerous and disconsolate family to lament his loss.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.—At the New Church, on the 14th inst. Mr. Robert Simpson, to Miss Bridgetina Statham.

BIRTHS.—Lately, at the Botanical Gardens, the Lady of W. Roxburgh, Esq. M. D. of a Daughter.

On the 24th instant, the Lady of Henry Alexander, Esq. of the Civil Service of a Daughter.

At Lashkanna, on the 28th of February, the Lady of Lieutenant G. Warden, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

On the 16th instant, Mrs. William Augustus, of a Son.

DEATH.—Lately at Prince of Wales Island, John Sealy, Esq. of the Bengal Medical Establishment, and Surgeon to the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment N. I.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On Sunday morning, the Lady of William Williams, Esq. of a Daughter.

ARRIVALS.—Major General Pater—Colonel Garden, 89th Regt.—Lieut. Charles Bell, 8th Regt. N. C.—Major Cosby, Ditto—Captain M'Leod, Ditto.—Captain Parkinson, 33d. Regt.—Lieut. Bowler, Aid-de-Camp to General Pater,—Lieut. J. Innes, 1st Bat. 4th Regt. N. I.—Cornet R. Woolf, 6th Regt. Cavalry—Coonel Innes—Lieut. A. Campbell, L. Dragoons—Captain Corry, 2d. Bat. 12th Regt.—Ensign C. W. Mackintosh, Do.—Lieut. Blackiston, Engineers—Captain Snow—Major Mc Bean, Do.—Major Butler, Do.—Captain Leith 89th Regt.—Captain Mac Dowall 89th Regt.—Do. —Lieut. H. Turton, 6th Regt. N. C.—Cadet Mr. James Simpson.—Major Mackenzie, Engineers—Lieut. J. Bell, 2d. Bat. 9th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Colonel Innes—Lieut. Harvey, 20th N. Regt.—Major Farren, 2d. Bat. 21st Regt.

CALCUTTA TELEGRAPH.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1810.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Hawkins, to be Private Secretary to the Honorable the Vice President.

We are informed that the Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to confirm H. E. Rear Admiral Drury in the command of H. M. Squadron in the Indian Seas.

The Phaeton frigate is to take the place of the elegant new ship the Russel in the magnificent new dock of Mr. Smith, at Howrah. This fine diece of architeture has been upwards of two years in constructing, and bestows the greatest credit on the talents of Mr. Jones, under whose direction the structure has been planned, and compleated.

By letters received from Busheer of the 23d January we learn that General Malcolm had not arrived at that place. It is stated that Captain Pasley had received a very polite invitation to proceed to Taheeran, for which capital he was expected to set out about the 1st of February.

On Friday last a most tremendous shower of Hail took place, accompanied by repeated flashes of Lightning and very loud peals of Thunder. Several of the hailstones, which we had an opportunity of examining, measured upwards of three inches in circumference and above two in length. We are concerned to learn, that several of the fruit trees in the Country have sustained considerable damage, in consequence of this and the preceding storms.

CALCUTTA MORNING POST.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1810.

By the Kedgeree report of the 22d, the homeward bound Indiamen, Earl Howe, Pulteney, and Lady Lushington, still remained at Saugor.

The Procris, sloop of war, accompanies the fleet to the southward of the line.

On Thursday se'ennight, a severe northwester was experienced at the Presidency, which continued with considerable violence for several hours; the lightning was extremely vivid; but fortunately attended with no serious consequences; one house in the Bow-bazar, was slightly injured; the fluid having penetrated into the interior, and shattered a large mirror in pieces. The family who were sitting in an adjoining room, fortunately escaped without injury. During the storm on Friday evening last, a shower of hail stones fell, some of which measured five inches in circumference.

A most daring robbery took place lately in the Patna district; a convoy of public treasure proceeding under a guard of 24 sepoys, commanded by a subahdar, to the city of Patna, having been attacked by a numerous band of decoits, who carried off the whole of the treasure, after having put to death three of the guard, and wounded every man of the remainder.

BENGAL HURKARU,

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1810.

On the 12th of July, George Johnstone, Esq. vacated his seat at the Board of Controul, and was succeeded by Lord Binning.

The H. C. Ships Earl Howe, Sir William Pulteney, and Lady Lushington, under convoy of His Majesty's Ship Procris, sailed from Saugor on Thursday, at 2 P. M., and were all at anchor, in Thornhill's Channel, on the same day at sunset. There is every reason to suppose, that they would get to sea in the course of yesterday.

General Malcolm had not reached Busheer, on the 23d of January. Every preparation, however, had been made for his reception; and Captain Pasley, by whom he was preceded, had received the most flattering communieations from Court, and was about to set out immediately for Taheeran.

According to letters from Bombay received two days ago, the Ship Thomas Henchman was shortly expected at that port from China. She would be the last ship of the season.

No further particulars of the daring robbery, lately committed on a public convoy in the neighbourhood of Patna, as noticed in the India Gazette of Monday, have yet transpired. The treasure carried away on that occasion by the Decoits, amounted, we understand, to 74,000 Rupees. The Sepoys were completely surprised and overpowered; and, of the whole twenty-four, who composed the guard, not one, it is said, escaped without a wound. Three Sepoys were killed on the spot.

His Majesty's Ship Phaeton was received into Mr. Smith's new Dock on Tuesday last. The injury, which she has sustained, is of such a nature, that her preservation is looked upon as next to miraculous. At one time indeed, we understand, she had nearly fifteen feet water in her hold, and her situation altogether was such, that hardly any hopes of saving her were entertained.

A small ship of 300 tons burthen, was launched on Tuesday afternoon, from the dock-yard of Mr. Blackmore. She was named the Margaret Frances.

On Saturday last, the Hastings, Pilot Schooner, arrived in the river from Madras, having left that Presidency on the 10th current. Passengers: Mrs. Lushington, and Mr. Hill.

The Country Brig Two Brothers, P. Sims, Master, also from Madras the 4th current, came in on Monday.

Yesterday se'ennight, the Country Ship Aurora, Captain Glass, bound for Ceylon and Bombay,—the Troubridge, Captain Bean, destination unknown,—and the Portuguese Ship Santa Cruz, proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, anchored at Kedgerce, where the two latter ships still remain. The Aurora sailed finally on Monday.

On Sunday last, the Ship Margaret, Captain Sterling, sailed past Kedgeree, on her way to Penang.

The Bussorah Packet, Captain Clements, for Muscat, and Ceres, Captain Nichols, for Penang, also passed Kedgeree outwards on Wednesday.

The Emma, Captain Sinclair, destination unknown, passed down, on Thursday.

BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1810.

March 16th arrived Honorable Company's Schooner Sylph, Lieutenant D. Macdonald, from Goa.—Ditto 17th Brig Ceylon, Commander Antony Boaling, from Columbo.—Ditto His Majesty's Ship La Chiffone, J. Wainwright, Esq. Captain, from Abushire.

The Chiffonne left Bussora on the 27th Feb. and on the day before saw the Ship James Sibbald, passing the Bar of the Euphrates.

The following Cruisers of the Honorable Company were at Abushire on the 2d March, when the Chiffonne left it; Mornington, Mercury, Ternate, Vestal, Nautilus and Ariel.

19th, Sailed Snow Fortune, Captain J. H. Tepker, to Columbo.—21st do. Grab Ship Sahabaney, Nacquedah Hadjee, to Abushire.—22d do. Ship Futty Kair, Captain James Hardee, to Bussorah.

We are sorry to announce the loss of the Ship Shaw Jehangeer, Captain Howell, of this port in Cannanore roads on the 8th day of March.

She unfortunately struck on the reef of rocks opposite to the fort of Cannanore, bulged and soon became a wreck.—No lives were lost.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1810.

APPOINTMENT.

Doctor John Taylor of this establishment to be Chief Interpreter and Translator of the Recorder's Court, on the resignation of William Erskine, Esq.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH MARCH, 1810.

GARRISON ORDERS

By COLONEL BACKHOUSE.

Some officers belonging to the garrison having been observed, as well by the Commander in Chief as others, riding upon the glacis within the railing between the Church and Apollo Gates, and other parts of the Esplanade forbidden by the garrison regulations, the commandant directs that the following order issued by Lieutenant General Nicolls on the 25th June 1808 be again published to prevent the possibility of ignorance being in future pleaded in excuse for a violation of the said regulations.

25th June 1806.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL NICOLLS.

The Honourable the Governor in Council being desirous to get the Esplanade in proper order, has been pleased to warn the Honorable Company's Civil Servants, Europeans and Native Inhabitants against driving or riding off the public roads, which are good, and ample for their accommodation.

Lieutenant General Nicolls anxious to do all in his power to forward the views of Government for the public good, hereby directs all Officers of his Majesty's or the Honourable Company's service to confine themselves to the Roads on the Esplanade, and not either ride or allow their Carriages to be again driven in all directions to the destruction of the sod in many places—with no small risk to Children, or people on foot, and to the injury of the different parades.

It is not of course meant to affect the Staff Officers—Field Officers or Adjutants, who must be mounted, from attending their corps, but it does not authorize their evasion, than when upon duty.

M. KENNEDY,
Town Major.

CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1810.

Head Quarters: Trincomale, 10th March 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Army serving on Ceylon.

19th Foot.

Ensign T. Dobbins, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice H. L. Smith, deceased.—date 2d July 1808.

Ensign C. Driberg, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice B. Vincent, deceased.—date 3d July 1808.

66th Foot.

Captain Daniel Dodgin, to be Major without purchase, vice Murray, promoted.—date 29th June 1809.

Lieutenant C. White, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Butcher, deceased.—date 15th June 1809.

1st Ceylon Regiment.

To be 1st Lieutenants without Purchase.

2d Lieutenant William Husband, vice Raban, who resigns.—date 15th March 1809.

2d Lieutenant William Penny, vice Torriano, deceased.—date 15th June 1808.

2d Lieutenant J. W. Wilkins, vice M'Lane, deceased.—date 17th June 1808.

2d Lieutenant George P. Dick, from 2d Ceylon Regiment, vice J. Wilkins, who resigns.—date 18th June 1808.

To be Adjutant with the Rank of 2d Lieutenant.

Serjeant Major Raton, from 19th Foot.—date 25th June 1808.

2d Ceylon Regiment.

2d Lieutenant and Adjutant Hunter, to have the rank of 1st Lieutenant.—Date 1st January 1808.

2d Lieutenant W. Little, to be 1st Lieutenant vice ullarton, promoted.—date 29th September 1808.

Hospital Mate James Adams, to be Assistant Surgeon.—date 3d October 1804.

Major F. Hankey, from 50th Foot, to be Major vice Armstrong, who exchanges.—date 13th July 1809.

3d Ceylon Regiment.

2d Lieutenant and Adjutant John White, to have the rank of 1st Lieutenant.—date 2d September 1807.

2d Lieutenant L. H. Hughes, to be 1st Lieutenant vice Blankenberg, promoted.—date 1st July 1808.

MARCH 12, 1810.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in His Majesty's 66th Regiment.

Lieutenant Crauford, to be Captain—date 1st June 1809.

Lieutenant General Maitland, has granted leave of absence to the undermentioned Officers.

Major Nicol, 66th Regiment to proceed to Europe for 12 Months on his private affairs commencing from the date of his embarkation.

Major Dodgin, 66th Regiment, leave to proceed to Europe, for the purpose of joining the 2d Battalion of that Regiment.

Captain Byers, Royal Artillery, 3 months to proceed to Bombay on his private affairs, when an opportunity offers, and to commence from the date on which he leaves the Garrison of Trincomalie.

By the Lieutenant General's Command.

(Signed) ROBERT M'NAB,
Acting Dep. Adj. Genl.

Head Quarters Mount Lavinia, 1st March 1810.
GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in the Corps of Royal Engineers.

1st Lieutenant John Hobbs, to be 2d Captain vice Gosset.—date 24th June 1809.

By the Lieutenant General's Command.

(Signed) ROBERT M'NAB,
Act. Dep. Adj. Genl.

COLUMBO.—Arrived March 15, Brig Anna, Captain O. Edema, from Bombay,—do. 16, Cutter Mary, Captain W. Burnard, from Jaffna.—Ketch Doria Daulo, Tandel J. De Remedie, from Bombay.—do 17, Brig Gufoorbux, Tandel Ramasamy, from Bengal.—do. 19, H. M. Ship Piedmontaise, C. Foote, Esq. Captain from Trincomalie, having on board His Excellency the Governor and Suite.—do. 20, Sloop Gertruida, Captain D. Sutherland, from Chochin.—Mira Madel, Tindal Cauder Moor, from Negapatam.—do. 21, Cutter Tryal, Captain Pieterson, from Cochin.

FROM THE AMERICAN NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The voice of the People has never been more audibly expressed than at the recent elections. In every section of the union where they have been held, they have eventuated in the triumph of the republicans. To demonstrate this we shall cursorily enumerate the various results.—With regard to Rhobe Island, it is agreed, even by the federalists, that there is a considerable accession of republican members chosen. In Connecticut more republican members are likewise elected than there were in the last Assembly. In Vermont the triumph is decisive in every department of the government. Both the branches of the legistature are decidedly republican; and a republican governor is chosen in lieu of a federalist. In New-Jersey, both houses of the Assembly are decidedly republican, the republican majority of members being greater than in the last legislature. In Pennsylvania, not a fifth of the members of the legislature are federal. In Delaware the federal party is splitting to pieces, and though her assembly still remains federal, the votes given at the late election evince a great republican gain. In Maryland, in spite of the mightiest efforts, the house of delegates has been rescued from federalism, and is now republican by a considerable majority, the consequence of which is, that the government in all its departments is republican. In Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, republicanism has triumphed, as is invariably the case, without opposition. We have thus established the fact, that in all the recent elections, republicanism has gained a victory. This victory may well be viewed as brilliant, when it is remarked that these elections embrace ten states out of the seventeen that make up the confederacy, and all the states, excepting two, in which federalism has the least chances of success, in both which states there are the strongest indications of a complete republican ascendancy at the ensuing elections. At *present* at least eleven, perhaps twelve, of the state governments are republican, and there is a *probability* that in a few months fourteen will be so.

Well, then, may the friends of liberty in the United States laugh at the empty boasts of their adversaries, and at their alarming predictions. The whole have vanished into air. The almost universality of their defeat proves that the great body of the people are against them; and it proves more—it proves that the people of this country are too fixed in their principles to permit their enemies to profit by its misfortunes.—It is this that the opposition has calculated upon, they flattered themselves that they would reap a rich harvest from the injustice of foreign governments. But they have been woefully disappointed, and their disappointment reflects the highest honor on the virtue of the people.

In this commanding attitude of victory, we are gratified at the dignity and temperance of discussion that generally characterise the republican prints, which presents a happy contrast with the virulent indecency, or contemptible crimination of a few of the federal papers. —Some of this latter are too contemptible to notice; but with the exception of these it is gratifying to perceive that the chief instruments of political clamor at present, are a few editors, whose hopes of political honor or emolument are totally blasted, and whose only resource, to gain any kind of distinction, is by inflaming the people. But because such men violate every dictate of decency and habitually sport with truth, or pompously dilate upon topics long since either settled or consigned to oblivion, does it follow that republican prints ought to descend to their level, and expose themselves to all the disadvantages arising from an acquaintance with weapons in the use of which their adversaries are so expert.

It were unjust to extend this remark to all, or even the greater part of the federal prints. Many of them at this very time, are guided by far different principles. Indeed, the opposition is at present so languid, that in naming half a dozen prints we should perhaps enumerate all those, to whom belong the proud satisfaction of keeping, without cause, the fire of party alive.

Gen. Armstrong has effected such an arrangement with the French government, so salutary and desirable by both nations, that he was confident it would meet approbation of the Executive of the United States. He had obtained permission from the King of Holland to let a vessel sail, during the existence of the embargo, to carry his dispatches home. The ship Monticello had been employed for that purpose, and had sailed on the 3d of Sept. for Baltimore, and may be hourly expected.

The prospect of an adjustment of our differences with France, on honorable terms, is, or ought to be the sincere wish of every American not blind to the true interests of his country, or devotid to the views of the *enemy of neutrals.* On the part of the French government every disposition appears to be to be evinced to render us strict and impartial justice. We congratulate our fellow-citizens "on the reception of this cheering ietelligence."—*Pub. Adv.*

Contrary to the general expection, there is nothing received by the Wasp that will tend to lessen the evils resulting from an interrupted state of commerce.

We learn, that the Despatches which went in the Wasp, had not, as late as the 20th of Sept. been sent to Bonaparte, at Vienna, as (it was observed by Mr. Armstrong) it was useless to trouble him on the subject while he was engaged on the Continent.

It is true, that the Prize Court in France, have suspended the condemnation of American vessels; None of the immense property under sequestration, had, as we can learn, been restored

General Armstrong told one of the passengers in the Wasp, on the 19th of Sept. that he had at last, procured the release of the American seamen who had been so long imprisoned at Arras, and that they would sail about the 10th of Oct. from Dieppe.

FROM WASHINGTON, OCT. 29, 1809.

"We have nothing new or interesting here, at present, except what relates to the *English* and *Junta* ministers. You may *rely* on it that *Mr. Jackson* has made no advances in his official *diplomatique* character. His instructions are not known but very carefully concealed. I feel confident that not a single step has been taken by him in the plain path of honorable negociation.

"The English since the disavowal of Mr. Erskine's arrangement have retrograded, and assumed generally, their old or former ground; and here I have no doubt they will remain, unlesss untoward events in Europe and the firmness of our own government drive them from it.

"The Secretary of State, has, indeed, for a week past been extremely ill, and consequently unable to atttend to his official duties; but, it is believed the state of things with Jackson, would have been little, if at all different even if our worthy Secretary had not been indisposed. In short, my opinion is, from all that I can *learn* and *observe* that nothing but a few *long shot* will pass between us and Mr. Jackson, until foreign events take a decided turn, and then, no doubt a corresponding tone will be adopted here.—Until then, or until *our government basely abandons those principles which must be dear to every patriot—to every honorable and intelligent American.* EXPECT NO PROPOSITIONS FROM HIM.

"An attempt is made, or doubtless will be to throw the odium of delay and procrastination on the administration of our government: but will any other than a rank tory, a deserter of his country's rights and honor, or a fool, pretend that we are, under the circumstances of the case, to coax Mr. Jackson to open himself—to beg to relieve us from our present distressing anxiety by telling us what his gracious sovereign will do with us—where permit us to trade—under what restrictions—the nature of the *licenses* and the extent of the *tribute!*—Whether we are to remain an independent nation, or to become his colonies; or, to coalesce with him, and "unfurl the American banners against France."

"The general principles of negociation and national intercourse are so strongly fortified by the particular circumstances of the case, that there is no room for doubt.

"The Junta Minister I know will not be received so long as a state of things, at all like the present continues in Spain. *The President has not even seen him* It is here whispered, that he is preparing a *spirited* and *patriotic* communication for the Secretary, which will doubtless contain much Spanish pride and many high sounding words; for they say he has "waxed extremely wrath." Mr. Jackson, however, has his august person in *tow:* how it is with his *conscience* you may judge. At all events we shall soon learn, *in English,* the extent of the connection." —*Pub. Adv.*

We recognize with pleasure the dawning prospect of an amicable arrangement of our affairs with France. If the great business of the Continent continues to progress, of which it is hardly possible to doubt, we shall in a few days experience the happy effects resulting from a friendly understanding with France; especially as it relates to the *commerce* of the United States. Those men who have been striving to involve us in a war with France, and an alliance with England, will probably emit the remains of their spleen on this occasion; but the friends to the freedom of American commerce while pursuing those measures that will restore and perpetuate this important right, will heed it not.

Capt. *Drew,* who arrived at this port, on Saturday last, in 32 days from Lisbon, reports that large bodies of British troops were daily arriving from England, and with as much despatch as possible, were passing on to join the the main army in Spain; that the *Portuguese* were in high spirits, and without any apprehensions from the French.

The U. S. sch. Enterprise, was to sail from the Texel, for the U. S. about the 8th Oct.

The Spanish frigate, who brought out the Spanish minister to this country, sailed from New-York on Wednesday last, for Cadiz.

The National Intelligencer of Nov. 1, is totally silent on any subject of diplomacy. The only article worthy of notice, is one, which relates to the Navy of the United States. The articles states, "that all the vessels of war, (excepting the Wasp and the Enterprize, which are on foreign service) are under sailing orders to stretch along our coast and examine its various ports and harbors. Thus an opportunity is offered of acquiring a branch of professional knowledge which in time of war may be of incalculable benefit; while at the same time the commanders will be training their young officers, disciplining their crews, and preparing them for the most active service."

A duel was lately fought in the neighbourhood of Norfolk, between Dr. Hyde Ray and Mr. Vorhees, both of the United States navy. The latter gentleman was killed on the spot.

The valuable ship Galen, whose arrival we had the pleasure of announcing, while our last paper was at press, saw in the English channel, a French lugger privateer, evidently watching an opportunity to seize on whatever might be converted into a good prize, but fortunately a British frigate which had also discovered the marauder, gave chase and followed her towards the French coast. To this circumstance is probably owing the safety of one of the most valuable ships which has entered our ports for some time past.

English Extracts.

LONDON,—OCTOBER 19, 1809.

Spanish Papers to the 22d, and Lisbon to the 27th ult. have been received. They enable us to ascertain the precise period of the relief of Gerona. It was effected on the last day of August, and the 1st of September. The supplies and reinforcements were so numerous, that the enemy discontinued their fire against the works, though we believe the town is still invested. The armies preserve the positions they occupied according to the former accounts. The Spaniards continue to harrass the enemy in various quarters. It is supposed that the garrison of Barcelona is again distressed for provisions, and that another attempt will be made to relieve it. The Commander of the British fleet in the Mediterranean is by this time apprised that the enemy have been preparing a convoy, which they mean to send in on the first opportunity. But though the contents of the above papers may on the whole be considered favourable, we are sorry that a private letter brought by the same mail contains some painful information:

"LISBON, SEPT. 26.—The injurious effects of the atmospheric damps have been generally felt in the moist and spongy districts of Badajos, and the British General, Sir A. Wellesley, has suffered from this baleful situation. He is very ill of a fever and ague, and is hourly expected in this city. I am concerned to add to this melancholy fact, that a great part of the British army is in a most sicklystate, and that the mortality is very considerable in the small cantonments, where frequently ten or twelve die daily. My information on this subject is from an officer who entered Lisbon yesterday with the 87th Regiment, numbering only about 260, although when they landed at first they were at least 970 strong. The 83d, which arrived this morning, is diminished in the proportion of five to one. It musters only 200, and when landed from the mouth of the Tagus, it consisted of 1000. The 27th Regiment is leaving this place to join the army among the marshes on the Spanish frontier. A Court Martial has been assembled on board the Semiramis, for the trial of Capt. Mustin, of the Dottrel, for cruelty to his ship's company. After a full investigation, Capt. Mustin was found guilty and dismissed the ship."

King Joseph has lately issued *thirteen* Decrees, respecting the civil economy of the kingdom.

The *Gibraltar Chronicle* and Portuguese papers and letter to the 1st inst. are received. Barcelona is said to be greatly distressed by want of provisions; and hopes are entertained, that if the French squadron from Toulon should proceed to relieve it, the attempt would lead to an action with Lord Collingwood. His Lordship had made the necessary dispositions, in contemplation of that event. Lord Wellington, whose illness we mentioned some time ago, was expected at Lisbon. The pause in the military operations, since the retreat of the British army across the Tagus, still continues. The French will probably remain upon the defensive, until Bonaparte returns with an overflowing force to the Pyrenees.

The Gibraltar papers contain abstracts of the decrees of Joseph Napoleon, abolishing the monastic institutions, and other nests of vermin, which have for so many centuries fastened on the industry of an oppressed population.

The Moniteur of the 9th inst. contains some notes, on an article in a London Ministerial Journal, upon Lord Wellington's retreat. They contend, that Victor was wrong in giving battle to the British army at Talavera, and that he ought to have amused it until Soult, whose army amounted to 60,000, had advanced and occupied the passes of the Tagus in the British rear. The result, the Moniteur contends, would have been the total destruction of the British army.

LORD CASTLEREAGH AND MR. CANNING.—The public are in possession (*vide our last Telegraph*) of Mr. Canning's statement, in which the Earl of Camden is charged with wilfully suppressing the sentence of dismissal, which he was authorised to make to Lord Castlereagh.—The following is Easl Camden's statement upon his share in the transaction, relative to these two Ministers:—

"As it may be inferred from a statement which has appeared in the public prints, that Lord Camden withheld from Lord Castlereagh a communication which he had been desired to make to him; it is necessary that it should be understood, that however Mr. Canning might have conceived the communication alluded to, to have been made to Lord Camden, it was never stated to Lord Camden that the communication was made at the desire of Mr. Canning; and that so far from Lord Camden having been authorised to make the communication to Lord Castlereagh, he was absolutely restricted from so doing. As it may also be inferrd that Lord Camden was expected to prepare Lord Castlereagh's mind for any proposed change, it is necessary that it should be understood, that Lord Camden never engaged to communicate to Lord Castlereagh any circumstances respecting it before the termination of the Expedition."

There will, now that his Majesty has deferred receiving the City Address until Wednesday the 1st of November, be no particular Corporation entertainment on the 25th instant, the day on which our beloved Sovereign will enter on the 50th year of his reign; but about fifty of the members have agreed to dine together on their return from St. James's, on Wednesday the 1st of November, and at whose request Alderman Scholey and Sir William Rawlins very politely have undertaken the direction of the entertainment, which, we understand, will be at the City of London Tavern.

It is said, that effects to the amount of 700,000l. belonging to the Dutch or the French Government, have been discovered at Middleburg. They consist of three articles, [illegible], [illegible]ices, and broad cloth. If so, Lord Chatham's share will be nearly 50,000l.

On Wednesday came on the election of an East India Director, in the room of the late Mr. Travers; the result proved to be in favour of Mr. Daniels; but, owing to some mistake betwixt the Scrutineers, the numbers cannot be declared till they meet again.

Mr. Baker, private Secretary to Mr. Adair, our Ambassador to the Ottoman Court had arrived with dispatches from Constantinople, containing the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and Turkey. A private letter, received from high authority, throws some light on the state of Ottoman politics: it is dated

"*Constantinople, July 6.*

"The Messenger Basilico arrived here yesterday with the ratification of the Turkish Treaty. The French still maintain a considerable influence in the Divan. The very name of Bonaparte makes them tremble, and nothing but decisive victories of the Archduke Charles over the common enemy of Europe can, I believe, save this distracted Empire from inevitable destruction. The Turkish Ministers appear to be infatuated, and to have lost not only the power of fairly distinguishing between friends and enemies, but even of providing for their own preservation. The Grand Vizier marches this day from the Capital, at the head of 40,000 Janissaries. His army on the Danube, when assembled, will amount to nearly one hundred and fifty thousand men, a force fully equal to repel the Russians; but the result of this campaign, like that of every other in Europe, depends on the fate of the Archduke. Our communication with the Continent is wholly cut off by the Russians on the Danube, and the Servians and Bosmans in league with them against the Porte. Our last accounts from Vienna are to the 29th of May, when the Austrian army had been triumphant. No business can be done here with certainty, until we know more of what is pass-

Vc . 26, No. 1279. MADRAS COURIER. APRIL 10, 1810.

on the L nu A Persian Envoy is daily ected herr or ais way to our Court. Sir H s has suc ied in his mission, but the ac- avi and add s of the French in the Oriental Courts is almost incredible"

Our Readers will gather from the subjoined extract of a Letter written by an officer in our army in Spain, an accurate idea of the correct ness with which Marshall Mortier has fulfilled his engagement to Lord Wellington—of taking care of the British sick and wounded, left behind at Talavera. The arrival of the French must have been, to the sufferers, a most desirable event :—

"It may not be uninteresting to you, if I give a trail of the humanity and management of the French. When Marshal Mortier moved down to Placentia with his corps, the senior Sargeon of our Hospital (which was pretty considerable there) went out to meet him, in hopes of making some terms favourable to the sick. Marshal Mortier agreed to all his requests; that the medical men should not be considered as prisoners: and then asking how many sentinels he required, ordered a competent guard, and on entering the town visited the Hospital. Seeing the men without beds, he told them to supply themselves immediately from the natives, to the complement of one bed for each man; it was immediately done. He next ordered his Commissary to issue a full ration of wine, bread, and meat, to our sick every day, which was accomplished with as little difficulty; though, before the arrival of the French, they were on the brink of being starved."

It is reported, on the authority of letters from Liverpool, that Mr. Jackson had succeeded in adjusting all the differenees between this country and the United States; but that the American Government had refused to consider his signature as binding, and will not remove the Non-Intercourse Laws until the ratification of the Treaty be returned from England. This intelligence is said to have been received by a vessel arrived from New York. Upon the faith of the arrangement concluded between Mr. Erskine and the Government of the United States, upwards of 120 American vessels arrived in the port of London. More than 60 of these have lately sailed for Hmerica, and not so many as ten have carried out British manufactures, and these to a very inconsiderable amount. The rest have sailed in ballast.

A letter has been addressed from the Secretary of State to the Sheriffs, assuring them, that no Petition addressed to his Majesty, praying a Goal Delivery of any kind, on occasion of the approaching Jubilee, can be attended to.—It is much to be lamented that poor peoples' minds should have been worked up to an expectation of the kind so industriously, as has been the case in some of the Papers.

Remittances in specie to a large amount have recently been made from Spain to this country.

The several public Offices have received orders for a general illumination on the 25th inst

Mrs. Plunkett (late Miss Gunning) has been again apprehended, and is committed for trial, charged with forging her husband's name, in some money transactions she had been long engaged in with Mr. Northwood, a surveyor.

WOOL.—The Bath and West of England Agricultural Society have published a Report on the important subject of Wool, in which they say, —"It is with the greatest satisfaction that they are able to state, what has clearly appeared to a large majority of their Members, who have investigated the subject, that Wool grown in G at Britain is equally fit for all the purposes o e manufacture with the best which can be im pain or other countries. More cially they have, for two or more successive years, found that wool from a cross between the original Merino Ram and Ryeland Ewes, and from their posterity, variously intermixed, for several generations, without any further recurrence to the pure breed, has, in every instance in which the trial has been made, produced cloth and cassimere, finer than those manufactured from the most noted Spanish piles for the express purpose of competition. As, however, doubts still remain widely extended among persons most immediately interested in the decision, the Bath and West of England Society, in order to put this question to a trial from which there can be no appeal, have offered a premium of eight guineas to the grower, and ten guineas to the manufacturer of the finest Navy Blue Broad Cloth, dyed in the wool, not less than twenty-five yards in length, which shall be exhibited on Monday the 18th December, 1809, made from any clothing wool from the sheep tribe, grown in any country, and also premiums of six and four guineas to the grower and manufacturer of a piece of Uniform White Cassimer, not less than twenty-five yards in length."

The British ships of war in the Tagus were —Barfleur, 98, Vice-Admiral Berkeley, Capt Sir T. Hardy; Triumph, 74, Capt. Rainier; Zealous, 74, Capt. Boys; Jasper and Growler brigs.—The Semiramis, Capt. Granger, had sailed for Oporto; and the Dotterell, for Ireland —The Portuguese have fitted out the following ships, which are ready for sea:—Queen and Maria. 74's; Amazon and Pearl frigates; Hare, Reryamin, and Serpent sloops; and four storeships.—There were two sail of the line, and two frigates, not fit for sea.—Several large ships were loaded and lading for the Brazils.—Capt. J. Halstead, and Capt. Sullivan, of the transports, in the Tagus, which, after the next convoy had sailed, would not exceed 30 sail; consequently it was not considered necessary that any officer above the rank of Lieutenant should remain here in that employ.—The next division would be ready to sail on the 10th inst.

The ships which that gallant and experienced officer Sir Samuel Hood is to take the command of, viz. Centaur, Neptune, Kent, Repulse, Warspite, Sceptre, Victorious, Dannmark, and Alfred, of the line; and La Loire frigate, are intended to co-operate with the Turks, against the Russians in the Black Sea. Mr. Adair, our Ambassador at Constantinople, has obtained permission for a strong naval force to proceed through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

The Christian VII, Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, is under orders to join Admiral Sotheby, in Basque Roads. The Royal Oak, Lord Amelius Beauclerc, is fitting for Channel service.

Capt. Shippard is appointed to the Namur, the flag-ship of Admiral Wells.

Lieut. John Cowan is promoted to the rank of Commander in the Royal Navy.

Admiral Stopford has hoisted his flag on board Le Scipion, 74, after a three months' leave of absence. *Thursday*—Sailed the Naied, 38, Capt. Hill; and the Narcissus, 32, Hon Capt. Aylmer, for Rochefort.—Admiral Stopford is to succeed Admiral Sotheby on that station —A blind British seamen has been landed here from Morlaix, who has a book containing the names of 481 prisoners of war at Verdun. They are mostly seamen of Shields, Newcastle, Devon, Somerset, and Dorset. Their names are publishing for the satisfaction of their friends.

PORTSMOUTH.

ARRIVALL.

Monday—the Cyane frigate, Capt. Staines, (who unfortunately lost his left arm, by a grape shot, when behaving in the most heroic manner, in an attack on the enemy's gun-boats, on the coast of Naples), from the Mediterranean.

Wednesday—La Nymphe frigate, Hon. Capt. Percy, from Lisbon; Orestes sloop, Capt. Lapenotiere, from Plymouth; and the Defender, Lieut. Nops, from Lisbon, with several transports under convoy.

Thursday—the Arethusa frigate, Capt. Mends, from cruising on the North Coast of Spain; and the Fredrickstein frigate, Capt. Searle, with a convoy from the Mediterranean.—We learn by the Arethusa, that on the 9th of September, Gen. Garcia was attacked in Astorga, by the French, whom he defeated.—On the 15th, 900 Spaniards entered France, and pillaged the towns of Hordaye, Lesam, and Undos, without opposition: it was not known at Oviedo where they came from, or to what (if any) army they belonged. On the 24th, Zamora was attacked by the Spaniards, who did not succeed, owing to a reinforcement which the Freneh army received during the action. On the 14th of this month a Canon of the Cathedral at Oviedo received a letter from a friend, which he said may be relied on, stating that 2000 families of Madrid, who had connected themselves with the French, were seen marching on the road towards Burgos for France, accompanied with 40 pieces of heavy artillery, and that every thing indicated the departure of the French from the capital.—There was connected with several reports, that Gen Bonet, in the province of St. Andero, was also compleatly ready for retreating.

Friday—La Sybille frigate, Capt. Upton, from the coast of Greenland, last from Newfoundland.

Saturday—the Spartiate of 74 guns, Sir Francis Laforey, with a convoy from the Mediterranean.

SAILINGS.

Sunday—the Heronie frigate, Capt. Christian, for the Downs; and the Dexterous, Lieutenant Tomlinson, on a cruise.

Monday—the Persian sloop, Capt. Colquitt, with a convoy for the Downs; and the Goshawk, Capt. Lilburn, with a convoy for Flushing.

Saturday—the Orestes sloop, Capt. Lapenotiere for Plymouth; and the Hardy, Lieut. Dutton, on a cruise.

Came into Harbour the Bellona of 74 guns, Capt. J. E. Douglas.—Went out the Inconstant frigate, Dickson.

Ships at Spithead—Caledonia, San Josef, Neptune, Warspite, Christian VII, Centaur, Royal Oak, Alfred, Repulse, Spartiate, Sceptre (of the line), Bucephalus, Hyperion, Loire, Pearlen, Euryalus, Nyaden, Arethusa, Frederickstein, Sybille, Nymphe, Inconstant, Cvæne (frigates), Peruvian Hecate, Rapid, Vulture, Derwent (sloops), Cormorant, Dapper, Defender.

In the Harbour—Ganges, Kent, Orion, Monarch, Superb, Bellona, Argo, Desiree, Lively, Jason, Lavinia, Horatio, Thames, Comus, Porcupine, Coquette Challenger, Trinculo, Charybdis, Surly, Express.

A Mail has been received from Cadiz, brought by the Express packet, in 18 days. The Spanish papers come down to the 27th ult. Letters of a still later date have also been received, some from Gijon so recent as last sunday. There are several accounts tending to shew that the French are retreating in various quarters. We have no doubt they have their meaning, and their motive will soon be manifest enough. Bonaparte has it now in his power to detach largely to Spain; we have already had a dark hint or two that troops are marching to that country; and we have seldom much other account of the motions of French troops, than notice of their arrival at their destination. It will not be long before the French corps, now concentrating in the peninsula will form a *junction* with the new comers, and then we may anticipate the result.

It is stated that the combined forces of the Duke del Parque, General Beresford, and Gen. Silveira, amounted on the 12th ult. to 50,000 men, which had moved from Placentia to the plains of Turrnucula. About the same time the English army being at Almarez, and the Spanish at Ibor, the French retreated and the Spanish advanced guard passed the bridge of Arcobispo, without any interruption. We are happy to add, that our sick and wounded left at Talavera were rapidly recovering. Some letters from Cadiz are of a very gloomy character, at which we are not at all surprised, considering the expectations which have been raised of the convention of the Cortez, and of an important chan in the Supreme Councils of Spain: and that the hopes, on the gratification of which the secur of the country depends, have been utterly disappointed. The letters from Oporto are to the 2 th ult. The Regency of Portugal keep the people of that country in a state of ignorance as to all the transactions in the Peninsula. On the arrival of the Packet at Lisbon, from hence, all the English papers are seized by the Government, and not a syllable of their contents is permitted to transpire!

It is certainly not intended to assemble Parliament before the month of January.

Bishop Hodgson, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the London district, has issued his orders to the clergy of his district, for the celebration of the Jubilee of our beloved monarch, on the 25th inst. in thanksgiving and prayer.

Mr. Sheriff Wood received the following letter from Lord Liverpool, his Majesty's Secretary of State, whilst visiting the prisoners in Newgate:—

Friday, OCT. 29, 1809

"Lord Liverpool presents his compliments to the Sheriff's of London and Middlesex. He has laid the petition of the prisoners confined in Newgate before the King. Lord Liverpool is very sorry to be under the necessity of stating, that considering all the circumstances of the case, and the extent to which the principle, admitted, must unavoidably be carried, it would not be consistent with the public interest for his Majesty's Government to recommend to his Majesty to accede to the prayer of the said petition.

"*Whitehall*, 19th OCT. 1809"

A circular letter has been addressed to the Generals commanding districts, from the Commander in Chief, who considers it proper to mark, by all possible means, the approaching Jubilee, intended to celebrate the happy event of his Majesty's entering the 50th year of his reign. And as it appears to the Commander in Chief, that an event of such a nature cannot be distinguished in a more laudable and appropriate manner than by an act of amnesty and forgiveness, all delinquents, confined for offences of a military nature, are, upon the 25th instant, to be liberated, forgiven, and permitted to return to their duty.

Account of the Jubilee kept in the 50th year of the Age of Edward the Third—1363.—Edward was now in the fiftieth year of his age, and he laid hold of that æra as the occasion of his performing many other popular acts of Government. For he declared in his Parliament, by Sir Henry Green, that he was resolved to keep it as a Jubilee; and that he had given orders to issue out general and special pardons, without paying any fees, for recalling all exiles, and setting at liberty all debtors to the Crown, and all prisoners for criminal matters. He further created his third son, Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and his fifth son, Edmund, Earl of Cambridge. The Parliament on their parts, not to be wanting in gratitude, having obtained their petitions, on the day of their rising presented the King with a duty of twenty-six shillings and eight-pence upon every sack of wool for three years, besides continuing the former duty upon wools, fells, and skins. This year being declared a year of Jubilee, the reader is to expect little business, as it was spent in hunting throughout the great forests of England, and other magnificient diversions, in which the King laid out an immense sum. But we are not to close the transactions of this year before we inform the reader, that it was from the Jubilee then instituted that the famous custom took its rise, of our Kings, or their almoners, washing, feeding, and cloathing on Maunday Thursday, as many poor people as they are years old. *Extracted from Guthrie's Hist. Eng. Vol. 2. Fc.* 213.

It is generally understood, that Mrs. Plunkett, who stood committed on a charge of forgery, was yesterday bailed before one of the Judges.

Captain Aiken, the pedestrian, performed four miles in 24 minutes, yesterday, on a spot of ground near Maidenhead, for a wager of 100 guineas, and had ten seconds to spare. This gentleman is now considered the first amateur runner in England, for any distance not exceeding ten miles.

Last week exhibited all the prognostics of a long and severe winter on the Coast of Cornwall. The first flight of woodcocks which usually visit it in November, are already arrived. There have been several sold in Truro market; and in the eastern parts of Cornwall they have become plentiful. The easterly gale has already brought starlings, snipes, wiid-ducks, and widgeons; several flocks of the latter have beer observed on Falmouth and Truro river. Yet the swallows have not entirely disappeared.

The following is a correct list of the number of beasts, sheep, &c. slaughtered in London only during the last three months:—Sheep and Lambs 346,529; Beasts 32,000; Calves 13,475; Horses (died and killed) 2,657. It should be remarked, that in the last three months less were slaughtered than in any other quarter of the year.

The principal conditions of the Peace between Russia and Sweden are now promulgated. Sweden is to renounce Finland, and her territories, as far as Norway. The island of Aland also, the key of Stockholm, is to be given up to Russia, under the promise that no Russian grrrison shall be established on the island! All English ships, (as we before stated) are to be excluded from Swedish ports; yet a qualification of this article is introduced to facilitate the importation of salt and colonial produce. The operation of this article is to commence on the 15th of November next. English merchandise and property now in the Swedish harbours and territories, are not to be subjected to confiscation. Thus has Sweden sacrificed her independence! the present treaty but breaks her fall; and gives time to the unhappy Swedes to grow familiar with humiliation, before the yoke is finally fixed. A few years will break the Swedish sceptre, and consign that ancient monarchy to the dominion of Russia—to that Power, over which, in better times, the warlike Swedes have so often triumphed.

VOLUNTEERING FROM THE MILITIA.—Those regiments of the line at present incomplete in numbers, are to be filled up by offering bounties to those men who will volunteer from the militia regiments; and the vacancies so caused in the militia are in like manner to be completed by volunteering from the local militia, or by ballot; the latter of which takes place, at all events, about February next.

A curious circumstance took place whilst the Duke of York last week stopped to change horses at the Chequers Inn Brandon; the new Landlady of that Inn, (a Mrs. *Clark*) being very anxious for a sight of his Royal Highness, had instructed her servants to inform her when the carriage drove up, and in consequence they *innocently* vociferated the name of "Mrs. Clark" so loud and frequent, as could not fail to strike the Duke's auricular nerves. The same *unintentional* exclamation was not the cause of his changing horses at Bury, where a number of persons assembled, and three shouts were given for Colonel Wardle; nor was Mrs. Clark forgotten.

Fifteen vessels are loading with bricks at Grays, in Essex, for the purpose of erecting barracks for the accommodation of the garrison at Walcheren.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The person whom we have stated to have been brought before the Magistrates at Marlborough-street on this charge, underwent a re-examination, on Tuesday, on the charge of having stolen from a mail coach Fordingbridge bank notes to the amount of 700l. the property of Messrs. Kellaway and Co. bankers Mr. Lane, the Arundel banker, was an additional witness yesterday. Mr. Lane stated, that the prisoner called at his banking house at Arundel, Sussex, on the 29th of Sept. and requested change of a 10l. Fordingbridge bank-note One of the Clerks discovered it to be one which had been stolen from the mail, and on informing the prisoner of its having been stopped payment, he produced a 50l note of the bank of England, for which he obtained change and decamped. The Clerk apprised Mr. Lane of the circumstance of one of the Fordingbridge notes having been tendered for payment, and the latter went to a Magistrate to know if he might venture to take the prisoner into custody if he should meet with him. On being told in the affirmative, and understanding the prisoner wore a light flaxen wig, he found him at the Norfolk Arms, and on being interrogated, he confessed he was the person who had changed the note, but he then wore his own hair. Mr. Lane asked the prisoner about the 10l. Fordingbridge note, and he then appeared a little embarrassed, and having first said it was in a letter which lay sealed before him; he afterwards said it was up stairs in his portmanteau. Mr. Lane requested to see the contents of the letter, which was granted. It was addressed to a Mr. Barrow, Alie-street, Goodman's-Fields. The letter stated things were flat, and that Sussex was a wrong county. General *Grab* (meaning being taken) had called on him at Brighton, but Major *Bounce* (meaning his own boisterous conduct) had enabled him to travel on. The true purport however, of the letter was, that he had sent the halves of forty bank notes to London by the coach, and that he should send the remainder by the next post. Mr. Lane took chaise immediately for London, and he found the parcel at the Coach-Inn, which was opened in the presence of J. Fov and Hamilton, and it did contain the halves of notes as described in the letter directed to Mr. Barrow. Previous to leaving Arundel the prisoner was searched, and in his side pocket were found Fordingbridge notes to the amount of nearly three hundred pounds. In his possession were also found disguise wigs, and about thirty counterfeit shillings. He was again remanded.

IRELAND.—Wednesday the 4th inst. his Grace the Duke of Richmond and suite were entertained in a most splendid manner by the merchants, bankers, and principal inhabitants of the city of Dublin, at the Commercial Buildings, Wm. Roche, Esq. banker in the chair. The roun toasts was concluded by the Duke asking the to join hands—adding, "Mr. Roche, I be and I are of different re-

(Continued in Supplement)

GOVERNMENT BANK.

April 11, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of this day being the Malabar New Year, no business will be transacted at the Government Bank.

ADMINISTRATION.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of MAJOR ALEXANDER MUIRHEAD, deceased; late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble the East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th, Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay

Fort St. George, 5th April, 1810

CIVIL FUND.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to the 13th Article of the Civil Fund Deed, notice is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers will be held at the Board of Trade Office, in the Fort, at one o'clock, on Monday, the 7th day of May next.

By order of the Trustees,
W. OLIVER, Secretary.

Fort St. George, 5th April, 1810.

Public Rooms.

THE NEXT ASSEMBLY is fixed for Monday the 16th Instant.

FREDERICK GAHAGAN, Esq. Manager.
MAJOR OTTO, and CAPTAIN BALMAIN, } Stewards.

Subscribers and Non-Subscribers Tickets will be ready to be issued on Wednesday the 11th Instant, and may be had at the Pantheon—No person can be admitted without a Ticket.

6th April, 1810

Sale Postponed.

THE Sale of BRODIE CASTLE advertised in the Madras Courier, will take place at the Office of THOMAS GREENWAY, Esq. in the Fort, instead of being on the premises, on Friday next, the 13th instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The Conditions the same as already advertised.

For particulars enquire at the Office of Mr. LIGHT, in the Fort.

Lost.

ON Friday evening last, between the Beach and the Mount Road, a SILVER HUNTING WATCH, Capp'd and Jewelled, made by M'CABE. London, the Number 6451, with a GOLD CHAIN and two SEALS, upon one of which the Cypher J. F. S. is cut. Whoever has found and will deliver the same to Mr. GORDON, Jeweller in the Fort, shall if required receive a handsome reward.

T. HURST,

HAS the honor to acquaint the Ladies, that on Friday next, he will expose for Sale on Commission.

Some beautiful Rich Paris made Dresses, Embroidered on Crape, and Cambric.

Embroidered Crape, and Cambric for Dresses.

Do. Handkerchiefs.
Do. Fans.
Do. Sleeves.
Work'd Veils.
Embroidered Work Bags.
Ornamented Combs.
Thread Lace.
Coloured Crape for Dresses.
Silk Gloves.
Ostrich Feathers.

ALSO

China Silks, Ribbons, Fans, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. &c.

Beach, *April* 9, 1810.

HIGHLY ORNAMENTED *CLOCKS.*

ON Friday next, the 13th Instant, will be exposed for Sale on Commission, at T. HURST'S Shop on the Beach, some beautiful French Clocks.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Branson & Mackay,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 11th Instant;

AN invoice of Joiner's and Carpenter's Planes, an invoice of Boot Legs, an invoice of Cooper's Tools, six Casks of Beef, two Casks of Brandy, and two thousands pipe staves.

N. B. The Planes and Cooper's Tools are worth attention, being new, and the former finished in the first style.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Branson & Mackay,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On SATURDAY next, the 14th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE;

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK;

THE PROPERTY OF

Sir Benjamin Sulivan,

P L A T E,

ONE pair of Hot Water Curry Dishes, one pair of Vegetable Dishes, one Tea Kettle, one Tea Pot and stand, one Salver, one Pudding Dish with Cover, one Rice Dish with Cover, one Dish stand, two Pye Dishes, one Milk Bowl, Cover and stand, two Sugar Vases and Spoons, two Sauce Boats and Spoons, one Cruet Stand with five Bottles, four Scollop Shells, twelve Tumblers, twelve Madeira and twelve Claret Glass Covers, one dozen Table and one dozen Desert Forks, one dozen Table, half dozen Desert and half dozen Tea Spoons, two Marrow Spoons, two Skewers, six Silver Mounted Corks, two pair Salt Cellars with Spoons, one Punch Strainer, two pair of Bottle Stands, one Mustard Pot and Spoon, one Toast Rack, one Egg Stand with eight Cups and Spoons, one Butter Vase, one Butter Knife, one Peons Badge and twenty Sockets for Wall Shades.

AFTER WHICH,

A collection of Law and other Books, a few articles of Plated ware, amongst which are Hot water Plates, a few articles of Furniture, Glass and Queen's ware, and Cooking Utensils.

Hand bills are preparing and will be ready for delivery on Tuesday the 10th instant.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By James Dobbin,

On THURSDAY next, the 12th April,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

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.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour and Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

This-day, TUESDAY, the 10th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A FEW dozen of Coniac Brandy, 12 years old, of an Excellent quality and flavor, equal, if not superior, to any in the Settlement. A muster of which may be seen at their Auction Room any day previous to the Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour & Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

This-day, TUESDAY, the 10th April,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

AN INVOICE

OF

Fishing Tackle.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By Balfour & Hogg,

A LARGE SIZ'D

MANILLA HORSE,

LATELY ARRIVED.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

FACING THE ESPLANADE,

On FRIDAY next, the 13th April,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

THE PROPERTY OF

A PERSON,

ABOUT LEAVING THE SETTLEMENT.

A HANDSOME set of Dining Tables, a ditto of arm Chairs, a neat blackwood side board, a Bureau and Book case, a Child's chest of Drawers, a camp Chair, two neat Shop Tables, and sundry other articles of Furniture, also several articles of Glass ware, further particulars will be mentioned in hand bills.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

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

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

MESSIEURS

Bruce and Scott,

HAVE the pleasure to Inform their Friends and the Public, that they have received their China Investment; a general assortment has been sent off to Hyderabad.

All Orders on their Books are now getting ready for dispatch.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE CARGO

OF THE

BRIG MARGARET,

JUST ARRIVED,

CONSISTING OF

LARGE and small Duggies, Shimbeams, and Sheathing Boards.—apply to Messieurs BRANSON and MACKAY.

Madras, *5th April*, 1810.

Government Lottery.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

FIRST CLASS,

FRIDAY, March 30, 1810.

Nos. 672 1332 1717 2057 5367 6927 6429 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 1693 2956 3689 4489 4274 5641 7739 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 977 1527 1894 1450 1208 1351 1741 2929 2444 2515 2287 2821 2754 2734 2803 3132 3203 3365 3285 3419 4876 4422 4117 4799 5710 5007 5609 6555 6262 6986 6957 7169 7923 7802 7284 7702 7259 7056 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 468 738 972 636 123 883 21 1871 1405 1738 1844 1661 1390 1474 2448 2592 2837 2423 2933 2587 2503 2288 3495 3768 3038 3400 4111 4956 4347 5421 5589 5689 5342 5382 5042 5330 5400 6611 6280 6106 6446 6770 6513 7076 7873 7412 7989 7391 Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 20 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

14	15	26	877	462	174	759	94
597	85	766	932	549	516	134	800
855	150	700	812	980	70	84	926
736	416	250	798	968	348	634	292
41	796	441	121	644	405	545	792
831	647	402	805	651	746	476	574
1064	1288	1026	1204	1117	1935	1290	1337
1452	1937	1236	1300	1804	1017	1860	1718
1010	1436	1868	1478	1403	1751	1827	1048
1722	1574	1397	1374	1530	1379	1080	1346
1727	1747	1321	1960	1215	1694	1051	1873
1258	1324	1822	1802	1538	1207	2170	2097
2976	2092	2037	2865	2369	2849	2320	2795
2364	2765	2699	2731	2209	2348	2445	2687
2077	2707	2751	2003	2716	2922	2880	2455
2273	2474	2827	2389	2132	2414	2488	2274
2513	2359	2580	2263	2991	[illegible]	2972	2648
2740	2846	2185	2272	3643	3045	3510	3270
3700	3171	3306	3732	3844	3412	3712	37[illegible]
3509	3005	3491	3826	3994	3941	3887	[illegible]
3416	3681	3121	3017	3488	38[illegible]	3723	[illegible]
3403	3213	3169	3454	3569	3327	3266	3928
3622	3521	3052	3626	3143	3134	3958	3335
3244	3827	3299	3794	3571	3177	36[illegible]9	3984
3[illegible]50	3670	3841	3301	3951	3671	4562	4033
4550	4699	4484	4566	4596	4834	4627	4438
4149	4302	4062	4306	4820	4243	4063	4059
4164	4450	4670	4410	4516	4522	4198	4222
4588	4934	4278	4622	4236	4460	4903	4289
4038	4773	4264	4256	4421	4492	4195	4465
4540	4926	4000	4910	4280	4729	4383	4584
4971	4685	4576	4682	4985	4381	4580	4793
4490	4456	4212	4310	5323	5245	5772	5987
5599	5712	5133	5040	5174	5027	5357	5137
5035	5866	5558	5857	5460	5868	5273	5976
5963	5605	5057	5494	5179	5092	5835	5952
5218	5220	5970	5026	5038	5819	5476	5112
5517	5616	5299	5499	5126	6976	6617	6902
6083	6903	6671	6451	6466	6477	6561	6950
6509	6855	6527	6710	6586	6166	6856	6676
6086	6138	6850	6323	6810	6159	6503	6061
6268	6830	6966	6572	6868	6414	6317	6707
6599	6173	6981	6607	6462	6585	6248	6989
6737	6057	6237	6701	6733	6602	6199	63[illegible]6
7789	7570	77[illegible]7	7913	7264	7725	7809	7479
7606	7252	7673	71[illegible]1	7530	7793	7990	7110
7572	7926	7080	7305	7087	7860	7932	7775
7814	7527	7547	7388	7952	7270	7755	7238
7409	7261	7195	7240	7935	7886	7390	7756
7382	7722	7880	7885	7759	7642	7840	4092.

J. L. HEEFKE,
Agent.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

FIRST CLASS,

MONDAY, April 2, 1810.

No. 147 a Prize of 5,000 Star Pagodas.

No. 1271 a Prize of 2,000 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 744 7410 Prizes of 1,000 Star Pags. each.

Nos. 2418 7266 Prizes of 500 Star Pags. each.

Nos. 1612 4447 5546 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 764 3021 5954 6612 6391 6470 7419 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each

Nos. 487 271 547 469 86 1063 1565 2277 2513 2197 3054 3537 3940 3907 4041 4974 4524 4314 4275 4980 5802 5151 5050 5836 5465 6632 6023 6330 6982 7286 7646 7184 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 912 303 865 282 592 489 125 660 965 1825 1950 1912 1163 1102 1115 1931 1766 1845 2410 2196 2081 2030 2958 2673 2280 2987 2047 3172 3242 3987 3023 3963 4154 48[illegible]7 4917 5789 5087 5262 5965 5551 5752 5779 5029 5771 6747 6376 6852 6423 6670 6270 6556 7777 7858 7998 7427 7846 7716 7778 7067 7341 Prizes of 40 Star Pags. each.

PRIZES OF 20 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

28	55	385	295	643	763	186	760
606	990	333	302	217	239	601	802
454	573	710	435	813	786	114	102
509	611	162	240	391	437	283	885
244	578	479	584	753	778	687	522
449	417	662	109	360	369	712	721
89	631	921	71	785	251	176	4[illegible]6
630	576	1549	1135	1024	1772	1317	1614
1306	1562	1195	1184	1320	1313	1203	1388
1023	1712	1999	1484	1242	1842	1880	1002
1705	1699	1340	1572	1091	1149	1190	1637
1410	1383	1566	1221	1893	1287	1921	1604
1217	1726	1005	1345	2575	2822	2323	2579
2879	2621	2566	2435	2943	[illegible]	[illegible]	2290
2393	2139	2714	2946	2931	[illegible]521	2745	[illegible]91
2818	2603	2101	2074	2146	2838	2399	2159
2971	2986	2108	2055	2117	2604	2048	2224
2914	2124	2391	2395	2866	2083	2126	2412
2926	2743	2230	2514	2870	2888	2063	2555
2949	2141	2528	2826	3165	3514	3090	3310
3945	3341	3884	3158	3214	3296	3861	3446
3858	3483	3706	3900	3436	3518	3540	3576
3779	3083	3472	3204	3947	3981	3330	3697
3525	3572	3383	3717	3435	3565	39[illegible]3	3485
3704	4403	4098	4499	4697	4363	4479	4100
4231	4444	4024	4415	4535	4263	4735	4357
4869	4031	4185	4595	4215	4605	4594	4439
4452	4190	4031	4800	4801	4817	4136	4240
4493	4612	4103	4116	4736	4573	4749	4717
4196	4559	4896	4947	4142	4948	4955	4424
4446	4606	4898	5795	5338	5279	5480	5362
5198	5578	5586	5118	5005	5954	5445	5155
5681	5187	5340	5741	5809	5935	5076	5146
5941	5900	5130	5805	5989	5858	5177	5252
5888	5348	5957	5685	5537	5327	5676	5305
5272	5670	5774	5560	5637	5928	5958	5754
5472	5974	5538	5743	5136	6955	6436	6884
6881	6381	6785	6124	6895	6288	6336	6181
6447	6467	6233	6085	6327	6315	6295	6526
6888	6805	6595	6422	6361	6480	6107	6742
6220	6117	6924	6389	6524	6937	6136	6843
6310	6134	6373	6496	6816	6926	6208	6119
6260	6634	6702	6746	6068	6078	6165	6284
7454	7569	7712	7368	7396	7771	7752	7670
7084	7627	7354	7244	7970	7749	7634	7527
7504	7042	7061	7340	7271	7828	7974	7435
7207	7221	7416	7931	7429	7933	7834	7445
7794	7046	7320	7820	7588	7173	7801	7968
7228	7439	7301	7157	7293	7279	7766	7823.

J. L. HEEFKE,
Agent.

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, APRIL ! 1810. 39

(...ued from the third Papge.)

ligious ... asions; nevertheless I hope we shall meet in Heaven, after passing through life in harmony.—*Dublin October* 13.

The Bisho[p of] Elphin, brother to Lord Ellenborough, i[s] so ill at his palace, that his physi[cians] despair of his recovery; his Lordship h[as] for many years been of a dropsical habit, the disorde[r] which is daily expected to terminate his life.

OCTOBER 28.

This morning German papers to the 18th instant were received. They confirm the account respecting the signing of the Peace.

Further account were yesterday received from Spain and Portugal: the tidings, however, which now reach us from Cadiz, are not of a more recent date than those communicated before. But from Corunna the Defiance is arrived in three days: when she came away, the inhabitants were in the utmost state of alarm at the probability of the return of a visit from the French: many persons were determined to proceed to Cadiz, and had made their arrangements to that effect. The French had concentrated a force, 70,000 strong, near Madrid, and great reinforcements had arrived from France, while sickness still raged among our troops in Portugal; and, by a letter from an officer high on the Staff, it appears, that Lord Wellington's army, then covering an extent of 40 miles, consisted of only 8000 effective men, being thus reduced by killed, wounded, and missing, at Talavera, and from sickness in Portugal. There is great difficulty in receiving letters from the British army in Spain.

The accounts from Bilboa and Gijon are of so late a date as the 17th and 19th. They communicate the important fact of the enemy having evacuated Bilboa, after a smart action, and that the Patriots are again in possession of that place.

A person who left a French port on Monday last, states, that the heavy firing heard on the French coast in the morning of that day, was rejoicing in consequence of the peace with Austria; this person also states, that the flotilla of gun boats which had been so long at Boulone and Calais, are removing to the Scheldt, preparatory to an attack on Walcheren, from South Beveland; and that the French entertain the most confident expectations of its speedy subjugation.

A message from Bonaparte, containing some ostensible offer of peace, it is generally supposed will follow his return to Paris.

Viscount Lowther, son of the Earl of Lonsdale, is to be the new Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Lord Palmerston.

Mr. W. Pole arrived at Dublin on Sunday last to enter upon his office of Secretary of State for Ireland.

OCTOBER 23.

THE Moniteur, the Journel De L'Empire, and other Paris papers to the 17th inst. have been received. Several of Bonaparte's favourite officers, civil and military, had arrived at Paris. The latest intelligence from Vienna is of the 9th inst. at which time every thing was ready for his departure. His guards had set out, which were to form his escorts from station to [sta]tion, and he was expected at Fountainblean [betw]een the 15th and 20th inst. We presume, that as a[s he] arrived, according to his promised time, heard[y] firing along the French coast was [heard] [on Sat]urday at Dover and Ramsgate. It [would] appear[s to] have been his intention to [not] the peace with Austria officially announced to his good people of Paris until his arrival. A new levy of 36,000 Conscripts has been ordered,, but Bonaparte will find it easier to order them out than to procure the men. We know, that of the last Conscripts that were called out, a very great proportion were boys of 15 and 16 years of age, and even these were procured with the utmost difficulty.

It will be recollected, that we stated some time ago the mission of Mr. Cochrane Johnstone to Vera Cruz, for the purpose of collecting and bringing home money for the Spanish Government, and for which he was to receive, by way of recompence for his trouble and exertions, two and a half per cent. This money was intended to reimburse our Government the sums advanced to the Spanish nation, and was to have been brought home in the Undaunted frigate, in which Mr. Cochrane Johnstone took his passage. It seems, that during the voyage, or shortly after the arrival of the frigate at Vera Cruz, this Gentleman had some dispute, of the nature of which we are not informed, with Captain Maling, of the Undaunted, in consequence of which he came to a determination to ship the money in a Spanish line-of-battle ship lying there, which he actually did. Captain M. stongly remonstrated against a proceeding which equally affected his *honour* and his *interest*, and declared, that, as his orders were to bring the money home, he would either compel the Spanish ship, with the force then under his command (three frigates), to give up the treasure, or he would make it his business to see her home and safe into a Brit[ish] port. This threat excited great alarm [a]nd when the vessel which b[rou]ght this [ac]count came away, the money was [ac]tually [st]anding from the Spanish ship. The [affai]r i[s l]ikely, we understand, to be productive [of mu]ch serious discussion. Capt. Maling's ins[truc]tions will justify him.

A mail is arrived from Flushing [wit]h letters to the 18th. The packet which brought the mail likewise brought home Col. Maddison, Capts. Wilson, Taylor, Gallie, Westcott, and sixteen other sick officers. It is now said that the number of the sick, including those sent home, exceeds ten thousand, and that the mortality had not in the least abated. In South Beveland there was about 12,000 troops o[f t]he enemy, and on the adjacent waters a great number of Dutch gun-boats had been accumulated.

In consequence of the determination of Government to retain Walcheren, the Commissary department is engaged in making contracts for the supply of various articles of provisions during the ensuing winter

The office of Secretary of State for the War department is at length filled, after having been accepted and then declined by Mr Dundas, and refused also by Mr. Yo ke and Lord William Bentinck. Lord Palmerstone, it is said, has consented to be Lord Castlereagh's successor: this Noble Lord is very young man for so arduou an office, having only completed his 25th year on Friday last

Rumours of a negociation were very prevalent on the Exchange on Saturday, which produced a rise of full half per cent. in the Funds. Consols left off about 69½ for the account.

A number of meetings took place on Saturday, to celebrate the memorable battle of Trafalgar.

Captain Hanchett, who signalised himself in such a distinguished manner on the 3d of August, in the Raven brig, off Flushing, has been advanced to the rank of Post Captain.

The Adjutants of the militia are to have 8s. per day during peace; and the Quarter-masters, who used to have 3s. are to have 5s. per day in peace.

The report that the French ships in the Charante had repaired their damage from our late attack is untrue.

The wounded British troops left at Talavera have been removed to Madrid.

On Saturday last, the union flag was displayed on the standard in New Milford Dock-yard, which is to be a royal yard, and will be greatly enlarged, the ground necessary for that purpose being marked out. The surveyor, builder, builder's assistant, are already appointed, and have entered upon their respective duties. A new division of marines, to comprise 30 companies, is to be formed there.

PLYMOUTH. *Sunday*—Arrived a large Spanish brig, from Gibraltar, for London, with cotton wool, &c. captured by a French privateer off the Lizard, and recaptured by the Plover, of 18, Captain Brown. During the time the Spaniard was in possession of the Frenchman, the French captain rowed ashore at the Lizard Point, and stayed ashore an hour, looking up and down Channel with his spying glass, and then very coolly went on board again, and made sail for France; but falling in with the Plover, she abandoned the Spaniard, and made off with all sail set, for the coast of France, and escaped. *Monday*—Came in a Bremener, with brandy, from Bourdeaux, for orders Off Whitsand Bay, about two miles, she was boarded and overhauled by a French privateer lugger, of 14 guns: she soon left her, and stood to the southward. The Channel and Western Ocean is swarming with these saucy marauders, who come close inshore, and into the different bays and creeks of the Channel, with impunity.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, dated August 6.

"You heard of the loss of men the Dreadnought sustained, in the attack made by her boats: two of them, each commanded by a Lieutenant, attacked a corvette at anchor, in Basque Roads, when on the first getting alongside, a boarding netting, which had been previously prepared with weights affixed to it, was drawn out to the yard-arms, and let fall upon them, thus entangling the whole crew, 43 in number, with a Lieutenant, who were all refused quarter, and cut to pieces. The other boat in assisting her, had all her crew, and the Lieutenant wounded, the latter dangerously. These were enabled to return to the Dreadnought. Report says, that this apparently rash enterprise was undertaken in consequence of a dispute between the two Lieutenants, when on board their own ship, and having no opportunity of settling it, one challenged the other to attack the corvette, whilst rowing guard, otherwise he should deem him a coward.—Certain it is, that the attack was made without orders from the Captain, and the junior Lieutenant was the first that made it."

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1809.

'Twas at the feast for Talavera won,
By Wellesley's warlike son:
Aloft in City state,
The swelling hero sat
On [hi]s *Viscountal* Throne;
Th[e] *Jews* and Speculators plac'd around,
Th[eir br]ows with *Loans*, with *Jobs*, and *Contracts* [bound,
So [sh]ou[l]d the *love of pay* ... crown'd.

STATESMEN.

TALAV[ER]A'S CAMPAIGN and the JUBILEE.—The combination [of] these transactions has been admirably deli[neated in] several articles in that excellent evening [ne]wspaper, the STATESMEN, from one of which articles I have selected my motto. I do not believe, that the boasting, the bragging, the inflated self-gratulation and commendation, of the Talavera Campaign, were equalled by any thing of the sort that ever took place in consequence of the campaigns of Alexander the Great. It is of great consequence to us, that we should have the history of this Campaign very complete. At page 373 of the present volume, we brought this history down to the 21st of August, when our Baron of the Douro wrote, from Truxillo, that letter, of which our Minister gave us an extract, and which extract was inserted at page 363.—It would be remembered that, on the 3d of August, our Baron quitted Talavera, in order to go *in search of somebody to fight with*; in order to do "the *business*" of Soult "*effectually*," and *without a contest*." We have seen, that, some how or other, he did not do any "*business*," at all with Soult; but left Soult on one side of the Tagus, while he went across to the other in order to "*take up a* position." We have now some accounts, through the *Moniteur*, touching this matter; and, if *we* are determined not to believe any thing circulated through that channel; that is to say, if we are determined not to believe any thing, which does not flatter our vanity or disguise our shame, it may not be amiss for us just to take a look *at what the rest of the world will believe.*—Let us, however, before we make this extract from the Moniteur, go back a little into the history of the Campaign.—First on the 28th and 29th of July our Baron, with scarcely any assistance from the Spaniards, "*vanquished*" (to use the language of the King's "GENERAL ORDERS:") yes, "*vanquished*" the French, under Marshall Victor (Duke of Belluno) at Talavera.—SECOND—Our Baron owing to the fatigue of his army and want of provisions, did not pursue the "vanquished" enemy one inch; and, the Spaniards, though they had not been engaged, did not make the smallest attempt to pursue that enemy—THIRD—Our Baron, on the 3d of August, resolves to quit Talavera, to take the road towards Portugal, and to leave at Talavera his numerous sick and wounded, under the care of the Spanish General Cuesta, but, before he sets out, having reason to fear that Cuesta might *not be able to maintain himself* at Talavera against Victor (the "*vanquished*" Victor,) our Baron has a conversation (which he puts into writing) with a Spanish General second or third in command; whom he presses, in case of danger, to get all the carts he can, ready to carry away the English sick and wounded.—FOURTH—Our Baron has the choice given him by Cuesta, to *go* or *stay*, and he *chooses to go*, though he states, that he had reason to fear, that Cuesta would be unable to maintain his position at the place where he was leaving him.—FIFTH.—The reason our Baron gives for leaving Talavera at all, and for choosing to go while Cuesta remained, is, that Soult was advancing from Placentia towards the right bank of the Tagus; and that, as it was of great importance to go and to do his "business" as quickly as possible, our Baron chose to go on that errand, because he and his army were more likely "to do the business effectually" and without a contest.—SIXTH.—Cuesta, finding the "vanquished" Victor in *movement* upon his flank and front, did not remain many hours at Talavera, after the departure of our Baron; but, in fact, overtook him before he was able to get at the *sought-after* Soult.—SEVENTH.—Our Baron now, when one would have expected to hear of his "doing the business *effectually*," finds that, for various weighty reasons, arising from sundry unforeseen occurrences, it will be better not to go on to meet Soult; and to "do the business effectually," upon the right bank of the Tagus, but, on the contrary, to go across to the left bank of the Tagus, at the first bridge he can come at, and then to get on *towards Portugal*, where he hopes *to be supplied with whatever he shall want*.—EIGHTH.—Our Baron informs us, that he did get across the said Tagus; that he was immediately followed by Cuesta; and that, on the 7th of August, Cuesta's advanced guard was attacked by the French, who drove that guard off and took all its cannon—NINTH.—We find him at Truxillo, on the 21st of August, "*falling back* upon the frontiers of Portugal, where he hopes to be supplied with every thing he wants;" never having met Soult, in *search* of whom he quitted Talavera, leaving has sick and wounded behind him: never having made any attack upon the enemy; and, of course, never having "done the *business effectually*;" nor, indeed, ever having even *begun* to do it at all. Now, then, let us hear the Moniteur of the 30th of August; let us now hear what *others* say about this latter part of the Talavera Campaign, and what it is possible, at least, the *world* will be so ill-natured as to believe.

"While the English, after *expossing their allies* to all the disadventages of a pursuit, *placed themselves in security against events*, the Spaniards imagined that they could cover their retreat if they took a possition at the bridge of Argobispo. The fifth corps passed the Tagus, partly by a ford, and partly by the bridge, overthrew all before them, and took 30 pieces of cannon, with the powder waggons. When the Marshal the Duke of the Treviso saw the enemy's army fly befor him, he was satisfied with sending some detachments afte[r] it, who every moment bring in stragglers, deserters, and prisoners. *Some* HANOVERIAN *deserters* left *the English army on the 8th ten leagues from the frontiers of Portugal*, to which they are retreating by the way of Badajoz. That army is leaving every where *its baggage, artillery* and *sick* behind; it is generally believed that its destination is Lisbon, in order to embark the troops there. Meanwhile *they plunder* on *their route*, and the enraged peasants *murder*" *all who fall in to their* hands."

This conduct of the peasants is but too much like what was reported of them during the retreat of Sir John Moore's army when, as the reader will recollect, the French hanged some of them for having murdered our people. The truth is, that, during a *hasty retreat*, it is next to impossible, to prevent plunder and other provoking conduct on the part of the troops; and, the natural consequence is, acts of vengeance on the part of the unfortunate, the ruined, and half-maddened people, who, when they come athwart defenceless plunderers, cannot be expected to spare them, however imperious the necessity, which has made these latter do injury to the enraged parties. "Hunger," says the proverb, "will break through stone walls;" but, hunger is as potent with the wretch, who is robbed of his dinner, as it is with those who rob him. Both are objects of *pity*, while *blame*, in fact, if it alight justly any where, settles upon the heads of those only, who have made them the robbers and murderers of each other. It is truly lamentable, however, to contemplate the probability, and, indoed (if we believe this statement of the Moniteur,) the fact, of our army's dropping of its baggage, its artillery, and its sick on the way, leaving these latter, at best, to the mercy of a people, who, there is every reason to suppose, must feel enraged at our army, and that, too, from causes for which, in this immediate case, no blame can be attached, probably, to either the army, or its commander. Our Baron tells us, that he is in *distress for provisions*; and we know what *must* be the consequence of that. He had told us before, that he had took with him *some thousands of sick and wounded*. We know, that a retreat so encumbered must be terrible in its exactions upon the people of that country. It is not difficult to imagine how such a retreat would be felt across the counties of Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall, from Alton to Penzance. What, then, must be the effect of a similar retreat in a country, like that, over which our unfortunate army had to pass? *Here* it would inevitably produce general distress and a good deal of ruin; but, *there*, where the wretched people have scarcely ever any store of provisions to draw upon, and where the population is so thin as to render the whole stock of the country so trifling in amount, the retreat of a considerable army, unsupplied with provisions, must, if we include the unavoidable waste, produce general famine and despair. Away it sweeps not only all the human sustenance, but the hay, the straw, the horses, the mules, every animal (whether for its flesh or its labour) at all useful; and in short, it yields, in its destructive effects, to nothing short of one of those tornadoes, which sweep away every substance standing upon the face of the earth.

Of the desertion of the Hanoverians my reader will form their own opinions; but if the fact be correct, I am not at all surprised, that we had only an *extract* from Douro's dispatch of the 21st of August. Upon the subject of desertion we must observe, that, as yet nothing in the way of contradiction has been said of the two paragraphs, which I inserted in my last, which were very worthy of the attention of the government; for, surely, it was of importance to do away the effect of statements so outrageously degrading to the character of the army, and of the nation.—But, the great point in this article from the Moniteur is, that it accuses our Commander of first "*exposing* our allies," and then of "placing himself and his army *in security against events*." That is to say, of *taking the lead in the flight*, and leaving the Spaniards to bear the attacks of the pursuing French. This is the charge which the Moniteur prefers against us; and, certain it is, that our army, according to my Lord Talavera's dispatches, are in *front*, upon the retreat; or, if you will, in the *advance towards Portugal*. This is not to be denied. We marched from Talavera for the purpose of meeting Soult; we did not meet him; we turned off over the river; we made away for Portugal; and the Spaniards came in our rear; they kept the post *nearest the enemy*. Say that our Viscount was compelled to do this. I hope it will appear so; but, then, I answer, let me not be told of the "military resources" of the man, who, not being compelled to advance into Spain, did so advance as to expose himself to this compulsion. Besides the above article, the Moniteur contains two letters, one that of our Baron to the French Commander in behalf of his poor sick and wounded left behind at Talavera, and the other, the Duke of Treveso's answer to that letter.

They ought to be preserved here, especially as there is a passage in the latter, which, in his dispatches home, our Baron appears to have omitted.

The first has no date. It appears to have been sent open, addressed to the French Commander in Chief.

"Sir, the fate of war has placed in your hands numbers of English officers and soldiers. They are brave, and merit the attention and regard of those by whom courage is valued. I have the honour to recommend them to you, and to request that you will permit me to send to Talavera, for the purpose of taking care of them, some officers, who shall not be considered prisoners of war, but be permitted to return when the wounded have some what recovered.—I also request your permission to transmit the wounded officers small sums of money, of which they must be very much in want.—It is in the name of humanity I address these requests to you, and I have even a right to make them, since I have always paid particular attention to the French Soldiers whom the chance of war has rendered my prisoners, and have even supplied the officers with money."

This letter was delivered to Marshal Mortier (the Duke of Treviso) who sent the following answer, dated on the 10th of August.

"Sir, I have received the open letter addressed by you to the Commander in Chief, and requesting his attention to the sick and wounded whom dou have been under the necessity of leaving behind you. They are treated as our own sick and wounded are, and I have studied to give all possible assistance to those that have fallen into my hands. These, General are debts which two brave nations owe to each other.—I shall forward your letter to the Commander in Chief, who alone can answer your request to send officers to Talavera, untill the sick and wounded be somewhat recovered. *In the mean time I shall do myself the pleasure to supply them with what money they may want.*"

Now, without any desire to impute to the Baron a wilful omission, it is just to observe, that he did not

the dispatch *given to us*) make any mention of the t sentence of this letter, and which sentence was, as e reader will see, a most important one. He says.

"I received a very civil answer from Marshal Mortier promising that every possible care should be taken, and every attention paid to the British officers and soldiers who were wounded; but stating, that he could not answer upon the other demands contained in my letter, having been obliged to refer them to the Commander in Chief."

This is *all true*, but it is not *all* the truth; for Mortier says, though he cannot answer about the suffering of our Baron to send money to our wounded officers, "*he* will do himself the pleasure, to supply them with what money they may want." This was very important indeed, because, in all probability, the very existence of many of the officers would depend upon a supply of money; and, therefore, were it only for the sake of the relations of those officers, it should not have been omitted, though I am willing to believe, that the omission was not wilful.—After reading this letter of Mortier, and duly reflecting upon the situation of so many of our countrymen, now in the hands of the French, it is impossible sufficiently to reprobate the conduct of the hired wretches, who seem, by their falsehoods against the French army in Spain, to wish to whet their knives against the throats of these unfortunate men. They seem to wish that all these poor fellows may be cruelly treated, and may be left to rot on their sick bed, merely that their saying may be made good against those whom they hate only because they are afraid of them.—Leaving these wretches to their labours, which, let us hope, will not produce their intended effect, let us look at the other parts of this famous Campaign, and see what it promises us.

"While these events occurred, on the banks of the Tagus, the 4th Corps returned to Toledo by the bridge of that town, and the division of Michaud on the same day forced the passage of the river by fording at Anaver Del Tago, which was defended by six battalions and four squadrons of the enemy. On the 10th the troops of the 4th Corps formed a junction with the reserve, at Nambroca. On the same day General Vanegas concentrated his army, 30,000 strong at Almonacid; and on the 11th the King gave orders to attack him. An action of three hours was sufficient to drive the enemy from this strong position, to route them completely, to take a great part of their artillery, and to occasion them a very serious loss. The enemy left on the field 4,000 dead, and we have made about 4,000 prisoners. We have also taken 35 pieces of artillery with 100 powder waggons, and 200 other waggons. Several standards are among our trophies. An incredible number of wounded increase the loss of the enemy, who, unable to re-unite, fled in every direction."

Thus is Vanegas disposed of. Then comes an article under the date of MADRID, 10th of August. Here we see Joseph Napoleon returning in triumph to that capital, which Sir Robert Wilson (good heavens!) was about to *enter*! Really, it would seem, that we are never again to hear a word of truth! What! that corps, whom Ney met and made scamper away into the mountains, was about to enter Madrid in the face of Victor! If we were only *suspected* to have a grain of sense left, they would never attempt to treat us thus. But we wish to be deceived; and they know it.

"Yesterday at noon the king returned to this capital, under salutes of artillery. He entered on horseback, at the head of his guards and corps of reserve. His Majesty proceeded to the church of St. Isidor, to be present at the *Te Deum*. When he *prayed*, his Majesty descended from his throne. The church was full of civil and military officers, and common people. After the ceremony his Majesty proceeded, at the head of his troops, to the Palace. In the evening the town was *brilliantly illuminated*."

Oh, aye, to be sure! "*Brilliantly illuminated*," just as our *great town* will be when the gin-drenched rabble, armed with mud and brick-bats, shall sally forth at the word of command from the jews and Contractors, and other "Blood-suckers," as Lord Chatham used to call them, who during the last half century, have preyed upon the people of England.—Aye; aye a "*brilliant illumination*;" yes, and *Te Deum* too! All the sham, all the cant, all the hypocrisy, all the baseness, and all the blasphemy, that belongs to such a transaction.—Well, but, come; do you, hirelings of the press; you, incomparable knaves, do you pretend to say, that, when the people illuminate their houses, they are not pleased? Or, do you say, that they are pleased? Take your choice; for, if you choose the former, then away goes all your proof of English loyalty drawn from such an act; and, if you choose the latter, then you confess that the people of Madrid love their new King, Joseph Napoleon.—The truth is, that *the people* have no *will* in the matter. The illumination at Madrid was the act of the government; and, in a less direct way, so it will be in London, the sensible inhabitants of which will, one would think, keep as close to their houses as if a pestilence were raging in the streets, for it is impossible but they should be ashamed to see one another's faces by the help of a light proceeding from such a cause.—Let us hope, however, that the king (who has certainly as good a right to issue proclamations upon the subject as the people at Lloyd's have) will be advised to express his disapprobation of a measure, not less insulting to him than to his people. A *Jubilee* indeed! A proposition for dancing and singing and ringing, and rejoicing, while the nation is weeping over the scenes at Talavera and Walcheren! Surely no one, having the common feelings of humanity about him could have suggested such a thing! I should like to know the *name* of the individual, who had the heart to conceive, and the face first to mention, first to give an articulate sound, to such an idea. There are a hundred reasons, good and solid, why such a thing should not be; but, if there were no other, the scenes now before us are quite sufficient; the melancholy fate of so many of our countrymen, during this very campaign, to say not a word of the effect which that campaign *must* have upon the character of the nation.

But, reasoning of this sort makes for the thing, instead of against it, with those who have had the impudence to set it on foot. They know very well how improper, how indecent, how unfeeling, how cuttingly insolent it is, towards the people of this country; but, they also know, that they stand in need of something to produce a diversion of the public mind; they know well, that system upon which they thrive, stands in need of something that shall for a while, at least, attract the attention of numbers of people, and, which is a great point, serve as a pretence for filling up a considerable portion of the public prints with something other than accounts of those events, which, if *any thing could do it*, would bring this bewildered nation to its sober senses.—Those, who have taken the lead in this scheme, put forward great pretentions to *loyalty*. This is a word of vast use with all the tribe. It was worth 30,000*l*. at the least farthing, to each of the Dutch Commissioners, and, perhaps, three or four times that sum to Alexander Davison, whose loyalty was of a nature so exuberant, that it broke out into the forming and clothing, I believe, of a volunteer corps, at his own expence. I used, at first, when I returned to England, to suppose, that *loyalty* meant a real attachment and devotion to the kingly government of the country; but, I found, in the course of about eighteen months, that a pension, a sinecure place, a contract, or a lucrative job of any sort, was a [illegible] of this attachment and devotion——What has *the king* to do in this scheme? No more than his coach-horses have. Those, who have set it on foot, mean him no compliment. What they wish to do is, first to advance their own pecuniary interests, by getting favour with those, in whose favour such a diversion will operate; and, next, they wish to contribute, by this means, to the propping up of that system upon which they thrive, and which is ruining the rest of the nation.——Let the loyal men, who propose this Jubilee, be told, that, on the day, on which it is held, we shall, in one respect, at least, be restored to the situation, in which we stood at the beginning of the period, which they mean to commemorate; namely, that the promissory notes of the Bank, in Threadneedle Street, shall be paid, on demand, in coin, bearing the image and superscription of the king. Let them be told this, and you will hear them talk no more about a Jubilee. The *premium* (which, through haste, I, in my last, called *discount*) upon the coin of the kingdom, would be fit matter for these wiseacres to take into their consideration; but, is it not impudence unparalleled, when the coin of the country has fled its shores, and while their own paper is made a legal tender, for them to call upon the wretched people to dance and sing?

It would be of great public utility for some one who has the means of doing it; to make out an accurate list of the names, places of abode, occupation, place, pension, contract job, or the like, of every one, who has taken, or shall take, an active part, in the planning this thing upon the public. Such a list would be of great use. We should be able, from it, to form a very admirable scale of loyalty; and, the day may come, when it would be of great use in other respects. I hope such a list will be undertaken.——The people of *Warsaw* are about to hold a Jubilee on the birth-day of Napoleon: Well, and why not? Is this a proof of his being *hated*, then? Is this a proof of his being a *tyrant*? Is this a proof of his approaching overthrow? Oh, you hirelings, publish any of your brilliant accounts if you dare: we will immediately publish alongside of them, the brilliant accounts of the *loyal* celebrations in honour of the Buonapartes, and we will stand one chance for public opinion. If the people be gulled and cheated out of their senses, their property, and their freedom, it shall not be our fault.——This Jubilee is connected with the Talavera Campaign, inasmuch as those who are the authors of it were the authors of the Ferdinand War; and, when we contemplate the retreat of Sir John Moore and its dismal consequences; when we contemplate the miseries then experienced by our army, whom the Duke of Dalmatia was sent to throw into the sea; when we contemplate a fine army of forty thousand men, so harrassed, worn down, so famished, so bruised and emaciated; as, after having shot their horses and left their sick and exhausted to die by the way, to come tumbling on board of ship in such a way as for no man to know where his officer was, and no officer his men; when we look back, only about eight months, to the manifold miseries of that army, not to mention the disgrace of being chased, like so many hares, by that enemy, whom we had boasted of having humbled; when we contemplate these things, and think of the present situation of another army, fleeing from the same country, though, taking the Spanish army into the account, *superior in numbers* to the French; when we contemplate the crowded hospitals at Talavera, a place whence our general says they could not *advance* for want of *provisions*; when we see him appealing to the *humanity* of the French in behalf of the unfortunate souls in those hospitals, to that humanity which our hirelings assure us is displayed in the *impaling* of women and the *butchering of children*; when we consider the miseries, the disgraces, the expence, to the poor people of Spain as well as to us, then let us always bear in mind, that the real authors of this war were the faction of *Seat Mongers, Jews*, and *Contractors*; amidst whom it was first officially proclaimed at the Turtle Dinner. How many thousands, how many hundreds of thousands, of innocent people have suffered hunger; how many hundreds of thousands have been literally starved to death; and how many more have been set to cut each others throats, in consequence of the decision proclaimed at that *feast*! When the Seat-mongers, Jews, and Contractors meet to guzzle and to gormandize, let the people tremble; for they are sure to pay the reckoning, and that, too, at a most enormous rate. But, as to our present point, let it always be borne in mind, that the war for Ferdinand VII; that the war of the Cintra Convention; the war of Leon and Galicia; the war of the Corunna retreat; the war of Talavera; let it be always remembered, that this war was first openly proclaimed at a City Turtle Feast, and that it was hailed by the ever-greedy audience, with that sort of delight, with which a flock of kites and crows hail the dying groans of the horse. This, I trust, we shall remember; and remember, too, that, at this horrible feast, the pensioned poetaster, Fitzgerald, recited a performance, which gave great delight, and in which were represented as "*cannibals*," those very French generals and soldiers, to whose humanity and care our Lord of Talavera has committed so many of our sick and wounded countrymen.——The fact is, that we are now, and long have been, under the oppressive claws, the merciless claws, of those Seat-mongers, Jews, and Contractors. It is to them that we owe the war for Ferdinand; the war in Walcheren; the Expedition after Expedition, in Europe and out of Europe; and, in short, to them we may fairly impute all that mass of misery and disgrace, under which we are now suffering. From them arises the Jubilee; and the object of the Jubilee is to amuse, to divert, the public mind; and, perhaps, it has in view the more malignant purpose of reviving the distinction of *Jacobins* and *Anti-jacobins* by imputing disaffection, and anti-royalty principles, to those who refuse to join in a celebration *professed* to be in honour of *the king*. The *Turtle feast* and all the toasts and songs and cheers and bellowing of this greedy crew were professed to be in honour of the *Spanish Deputies*; but, the fact was, it was a settled scheme for the purpose of giving what might seem the sanction of *the whole of the City of London* to a war for Ferdinand and the "*ancient order of things*;" and I have not the smallest doubt, that all the toasts were written out and discussed in divan before hand; and, in short, that all the actors had their parts much prepared as have the actors in any dramatical piece. The sentiments were to *seem* to flow from the hearts of the people met; but, there is no doubt of the whole having been previously hatched and arranged, down to the very songs and the number of cheers.——The crew assembled upon that occasion, no more spoke the sentiments of the people of London, of *the City of London*, properly so called, than they spoke my sentiments; but, this was the *appearance* that the thing had to many of the people throughout the kingdom, and especially as all possible aid was given to the fraud by the truly "infernal machine," the *hireling press*, which is, in great part, supported by the Jews. Thus it was that this nation, as much in opposition to its opinions as to its interest, was plunged into the war for "Ferdinand VII, and "the ancient order of things in Spain," the consequence of which war we are now lamenting, and this is the moment which the Crew chuses for compelling the people of L[illegible] and Westminster, upon pain of *smashery*, to illuminate their houses in sign of pleasure and rejoicing!

CONGREVE'S ROCKETS.

The following account of these celebrated rockets is taken from a late report, given in the *Moniteur*, and made to the French Society of Encouragement for National Industry, by Mr. Gay Lussac in the name of the Committee of the Chemical Arts:—

"This rocket was delivered to me by the Secretary of the Society, begging me to determine the nature and proportions of the substances of which it is compounded. I examined it, and have now the honour to present to the Society the results which I obtained.

"The rocket which I examined was not entire; it was about three decimetres in length, and its internal diameter did not exceed a centimetre. The wrapping consisted of leaves of brown paper, rolled over each other, and it was covered at the extremity with a layer of oil paint, to prevent the damp from penetrating it. The inflammable matter which it contained had a grey yellowish colour, and small particles of brimstone were distinguishable in it. When set on fire, it burned with a vivid flame of about a decimetre and a half in height, and exhaling a very strong smell of sulphureous acid. The duration of the combustion of the rocket, for a length of three decimetres, is between ten and twelve minutes.

"Having pounded the inflammable matter, I took of it 30 gr. 78, and I tried them by water; the matter which was not dissolved, after several washings, weighed 7 gr. 690, and was a mixture of brimstone and charcoal. I tried the mixture by caustic potashes; in this manner I obtained 0 gr. 501 of charcoal, and, substracting this weight from that of the mixture, I concluded that of the brimstone, so that the matter of the rocket is compounded, in a hundred parts, of

75,0	nitre,
1,6	charcoal,
23,4	brimstone.
100	

"Having thus determined the nature and proportion of the elements of the rocket, I tried to make one exactly similar for this purpose. I took a small stick of a centimeter in diameter, and I rolled round it a leaf of brown paper impregnated with a little paste. I afterwards drew out the stick, and when the wrapping was dry, I closed it at one of its extremities, with a cork which I forced into it. The wrapping being thus prepared, I made a mixture in the proportions which I have just stated, and having made a very hard paste of it with a little water, I pushed it into the wrapping, pressing it down with a musket ram-rod. When the desiccation of the mixture was effected, I set fire to it, and it exhibited exactly the same phenomena as the English rocket. It burned in a similar manner, with deflagration, and in the same time. The Society may convince themselves of it by the one which I have the honour to present to them.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) C. ANTH. COSTAZ,
Secretary Adjunct.

SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION.

Many of our readers will probably recollect with what lively interest the brilliant discoveries of Professor Davy, of the Royal Institution, were some time since received by the scientific world. This Gentleman, by Galvanic combinations, unrivalled in their power and ingenuity of application, has lately disclosed a grander field of philosophical facts, than it has perhaps ever fallen to the lot of any other person to reveal, except the illustrations Sir Isaac Newton. Such, indeed, has been the imposing superiority of his genius, that it has commanded the reluctant applause of the Emperor of the French, who has decreed to the British Philosopher the first Napoleon prize for scientific pre-eminence. One of the most extraordinary truths which have thus been brought to light is the decomposition of the alkalis and earths, such as potass, soda, lime, &c. previously deemed elementary substances, and their convertibility into metals. Not merely that a metal may be extracted from them by art, but it is established satisfactorily, that their nature is altogether metallic. Hence has already issued a long train of important deductions, and valuable applications both to philosophy and the arts. These curious metals, which are endowed with properties truly astonishing, were at first obtained in quantities exceedingly minute. Lately, however, a method has been devised of procuring one of these metals called by its discoverer *potassium*, in greater abundance; it must gratify every friend to the advancement and diffusion of knowledge to learn, that the ex[illegible] that very complex and difficult, thoug[h] [illegible] process, which has hitherto been exclusively confined to Professor D[avy] [illegible] Monday last, performed by Dr. [illegible] laboratory of Anderson's Institution, in the presence of two experienced [che]mists of that city, Messrs. Henr[y] [illegible] The operation was uncommonly [illegible] product of metal amounting to nearly [illegible] an ounce, whereas, formerly, a particle of the size of a small pin's head was all that could be exhibited. We understand that Dr. Ure has sent a specimen of the metal to Dr. Hope, Professor of Chemistry, in Edinburgh University, along with a set of the apparatus necessary for forming it, in order to enable this distinguished teacher, and able cultivator of the science, to repeat the experiment with effect. It is singular enough, and must be highly pleasing to the patriotic citizens of Glasgow to reflect, that this great discovery, which originally emanated from the Royal Institution, should be first successfully verified in Scotland, in their analogous establishment (Anderson's Institution) which furnished not only the model, but also the first Professor to that of the metropolis. Dr. Ure has preserved a considerable quantity of this valuable metal, to gratify the curiosity of the learned, and also enable him to instruct his class in the approaching session, in these new doctrines of chemistry, which are pregnant with such auspicious results to the philosophy of nature and the various chemical arts.

THE JUBILEE.

It will be remembered by our Readers, that Mr. Waithman, in his speech on the subject of the Jubilee, last Thursday but one, in the Court of Common Council, asserted, that he had heard, that some Members of that Court had, long ago, applied to distant Corporate Bodies to induce those Bodies to originate the Jubilee?

We now present our Readers with an anonymous letter to no less a person than the Chief Magistrate of Glasgow, written expressly for the purpose alledged by Mr. Waithman, and so long ago as the month of August last. The letter, though anonymous, carries with it internal evidence that it is a "Circular." And we trust, that the publication of these letters which we have extracted from that respectable Paper the *Glasgow Courier*, will have the effect of inducing such independent Gentlemen as may be in possession of similar letters to publish them for the information of the people of the United Empire, to whom we beg leave to make one single observation—that the assertions of Mr. Waithman never rest of light grounds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLASGOW COURIER.

SIR,—Having this day observed in the London Newspapers an allusion, by a Member of the Common Council of that City, to a letter said to have been written to the Corporation of Glasgow, to induce them to illuminate on the approaching occasion of his Majesty's entering into the 50th year of his reign, I think it right to state, for the information of the Public, and to correct and prevent erroneous conclusions, that on or about the 15th August, I received an anonymous letter, of which the following is an exact copy. This letter has the London Post-mark of 12th August on it, and the London postage was charged. I also think it right, to state, that I never received any other letter on the subject.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JAMES BLACK, Provost.

Glasgow, October 9, 1809.

"It is respectfully suggested to the Provost of Glasgow, That on the 25th of October, his Majesty commences the 50th year of his reign; that so remarkable an epoch has not occurred since the reign of Edward the Third, and only twice during twelve hundred years; that it is therefore proposed, as a mark of personal attachment to his Majesty (distinct from all party politics), to commemorate the day by a general Festival throughout the United Kingdoms. The plan of such a Festival must necessarily be subservient to local circumstances; but it is hoped the Lord Provost of Glasgow, and principal Magistrates, will readily and zealously concur in promoting this loyal object by every means in their power, and by recommending such arrangements as they may conclude most agreeable to the inhabitants of Glasgow and its vicinage.

"To the Lord Provost of Glasgow, &c. &c."

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 28, 1809.

59th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Henry Browne to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fuller, promoted.

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

TIMES appointed for the following SHIPS taken up for the SEASON, 1809.

Guns.	Chart. Ton.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To stay there.	To be in the Downs.
		REGULAR SHIPS.			1809.	1809.		1809.
4	1200	*Sir* Robert Wigram, *Bart.*	William Stanley Clarke, Wm. Morse Samson,	*Bombay and China,*	Oct. 23	Nov. 7,	40 *Days,*	Dec. 23,
4	1200	John Pascall, Larkins, *Esq.*	Henry Landon,					
7	1200	Robert Hudson, *Esq.*	Samuel					
4	1200	William Moffat, *Esq.*	Craig,	*Ditto,*	Nov. 7,	*Ditto* 22,	30 *Ditto,*	*Ditto* 28,
	1200	Richardson Borradaile, *Esq*	Millikin Williamson	*St. Helena, Bencoolen and China,*				1810
	1200	*Sir* William Fraser, *Bart.*	James Jo[illegible]tead,					
8	1198	Andrew Timbrell, *Esq.*	George We[illegible]	*Coast and China,*	*Ditto* 22,	Dec. 7,	40 *Ditto,*	Jan. 23,
8	1180	*Sir* Robert Wigram, *Bart.*	James Martin,					
1	800	Peter Everitt Mestaer, *Esq.*	Robert Hay,					
5	820	Henry Bonham, *Esq.*	William Fairfax,	*Coast and Bay,*	Dec. 7,	*Ditto* 21,	30 *Ditto,*	*Ditto* 27,
4	818	Kennard Smith, *Esq.*						
3	819	Henry Bonham, *Esq.*	Charles Graham,					
					1810	1810		
6	671	Miss Jane Chrystie,	Henry Sturrock,	*Ditto,*	Jan. 5	Jan. 20,	*Ditto,*	Feb. 26,
3	818	Robert Williams, *Esq.*	John Ramsden,					
7	1200	Francis Pitney Martin, *Esq.*	Henry Halkett,	*China,*	*Ditto,*	*Ditto,*	*Ditto,*	*Ditto,*
2	1149	John Innes, *Esq.*	Alexander Robertson,					
5	1200	John Locke, *Esq.*	John Locke, *Jun.*	*Ditto,*	*Ditto* 20,	Feb. 3,	*Ditto,*	March 12,
5	1200	*Ditto,*	Charles Elton Prescott					
8	1198	John Mavor, *Esq.*	John Christopher Lockner,					
1	889	(Company's Ship,)	William Paterson,	*Ceylon and Bengal,*	Feb. 18,	*March* 5,	*Ditto,*	*April* 11,
6	818	John Pascal Larkins, *Esq.*	John Brook Sampson,	*Bengal,*				
8	1200	Andrew Timbrell, *Esq.*	Henry Meriton,	*Bombay,*				
						To sail from Gravesend.		
		EXTRA SHIPS.			1809	1810		
4	600	Felix Clay, *Esq.*		*Bombay,*	Dec. 21,	Jan. 21,		
3	608	John Mavor, *Esq.*	James Hay,					
5	547	Robert Burrowes, *Esq.*	William Nesbit,	*Coast and Bay,*				
3	600	William Mosson, *Esq.*	John Robinson Francklin,					
4	527	Robert Livie, *Esq.*	Dougal Macdougal,					
4	596	Andrew Timbrell, *Esq.*	Philip Herbert,					
4	600	John Locke, *Esq.*	Alexander Campbell,					
4	567	William Borradaile, *Esq.*	George Weltden,	*Coast and Bay,*	Feb. 3,	*March* 3,		
3	600	William Syme, *Esq*	John Marshall,					
4	508	William Masson, *Esq.*	James Masson,					
5	547	Robert Burrowes, *Esq.*	George Hooper,	*Bengal,*				
5	549	Charles H. Turner, *Esq.*	William Lynch,	*Coast and Bay,*				
4	538	Richardson Borradaile, *Esq.*	John William Young,	*Madeira and Bmbay,*	March 5,	*April* 6,		
5	550	James Williams, *Esq.*	James Ross,	*Bombay,*				

East India House, October 4, 1809.