MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1810.

MADRAS,

SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1810.

LATE yesterday evening anchored in the Roads the Honorable Company's Ship ALFRED, Captain GEORGE WELSTEAD, from London 19th February.—Arrived at the same time the Cartel Ship HARRIETT, Captain RAMSDEN, from the Isle of France 14th June.

PASSENGERS:

PER H. C. SHIP ALFRED,—Mrs. Anderson—Mrs. Handley—Mrs. Kinchent—Mrs. Stoddart—Miss Anderson—Miss Plestow—Robert Anderson, Esq. to succeed the Master-Attendant—Mr. Robert Anderson, Writer—Mr. John Pybus, Writer —Messrs. Robert Dunmore—Henry Fullerton — Henry Owen Butts, and Alexander M'Arthur, Cadets—James Bird, Free Mariner—Mr. Alexander Gleeg.

CHILDREN.—Mary Stoddart—John Stoddart —Henry Stoddart—S. G. Stoddart—C. Stoddart—and E. Stoddart.

For Bengal—Montague Ainslie, Writer—Mr. James Allen, Cadet.

For Penang—William Bennett—G. H. Counter—Wm. Counter—Miss H. G. Counter, and three Native Servants.

By the Cartel we learn that a Frigate, being one of five which left Rochefort, had got into the Isle of France, and brought Intelligence of Spain having been completely subdued to the French domination.

One of our cruizers, off the Mauritius, landed some of her crew, put to flight a French Regiment of 700 men, and brought off the Lieutenant-Colonel prisoner, with 60 men, and captured a Corvette.

Captain Owen, late of the Sea Flower, has returned to Madras, and Captain Flinders, having also been released, had left the Isle of France for the Cape.

Captain Stopford, late of the Victor, had arrived at the Cape where he had been tried by Court Martial for the loss of the ship and honourably acquitted. He then left the Cape for England.

HEADS of INTELLIGENCE per ALFRED.

The French Frigate Cannonier was taken off the French Coast by an English ship of the Line. She is valued at 300,000£.

The Next fleet of Indiamen were expected to sail about the 10th March.

Two Indiamen left England with the Alfred, of which one parted Company off Madeira, and the other has proceeded on to Bombay.

His Majesty in good Health.

No Change in Administration, but the Minister was three times left in a minority in an attempt to substitute a Mr. Browne, instead of Mr. S. Bourne as a Member on the Committee to enquire into the Walcheren Expedition.

Bonaparte has married a Daughter of the Emperor of Austria, by a former marriage.

The Honorable Mr. Eden, Member of Parliament and teller of the Exchequer has disappeared under circumstances which leave the family under dreadful apprehensions.

An Enquiry has commenced in the House of Commons into the causes of the failure of the Walcheren Expedition.

A Bill is brought into the House of Commons to make perpetual the Act against granting places in Revision.

The thanks of the House of Commons are voted to Lord Wellington and the Army, for the battle of Talavera.

The Honorable Mr. George Villiers Paymaster of Marines is a public defaulter to a considerable amount.

There is another defaulter to a great amount in the Ordnance.

Prince Starhemberg the Austrian Ambassador is returned to Vienna.

The British troops in Spain are doing nothing.

General Beresford was at Lisbon the 2d of February and Lord Wellington expected there daily.

The French had nearly overrun Spain, have taken Seville, and were expected to attack Cadiz.

The Ganges from Madras in September last, arrived safely in England.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23.

About a quarter past three o'clock the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl Camden, the Earls of Aylesford and Dartmouth took their seats as his Majesty's Commissioners for opening the Parliament.

Mr. Quarme, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, was sent to the Commons to require their attendance.

The Speaker and a great number of the Members of the House of Commons, shortly afterwards came to the Bar.

The Commission for opening the Parliament was read at the Table.

The Lord Chancellor, in His Majesty's name delivered the following Speech:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—His Majesty commands us to express to you his deep regret that the exertions of the Emperor of Austria against the ambition and violence of France have proved unavailing, and that his Imperial Majesty has been compelled to abandon the contest, and to conclude a disadvantageous Peace. Although the war was undertaken by that Monarch without encouragement on the part of his Majesty, every effort was made for the assistance of Austria which his Majesty deemed consistent with the due support of his Allies, and with the welfare and interest of his own dominions.

An attack upon the naval armaments and establishments in the Scheldt, afforded at once the prospect of destroying a growing force, which was daily becoming more formidable to the security of this country, and of diverting the exertions of France from the important objects of reinforceing her armies on the Danube, and of controuling the spirit of resistance in the North of Germany. These considerations determined his Majesty to employ his forces in an expedition to the Scheldt.

Although the principal ends of this Expedition have not been attained, His Majesty confidently hopes that advantages materially affecting the security of His Majesty's dominions in the further prosecution of the war, will be found to result from the demolition of the docks and arsenals of Flushing. This important object His Majesty was enabled to accomplish, in consequence of the reduction of the Island of Walcheren, by the valour of his fleets and armies.

His Majesty has given directions that such documents and papers should be laid before you as he trusts will afford satisfactory information upon the subject of this Expedition.

We have it in command to state to you, that His Majesty had uniformly notified to Sweeden, His Majesty's decided wish, that in determining upon the question of Peace or War with France, and other Continental Powers, she should be guided by considerations resulting from her own situation and Interests: While His Majesty therefore laments that Sweden should have found it necessary to purchase Peace by considerable sacrifices, His Majesty cannot complain that she has conducted it without His Majesty's participation. It is His Majesty's earnest wish that no event may occur to occasion the interruptions of those relations of amity which it is the desire of His Majesty and the interest of both countries to preserve.

We have it further in command to communicate to you, that the efforts of His Majesty for the protection of Portugal have been powerfully aided by the confidence which the Prince Regent has reposed in His Majesty, and by the co-operation of the Local Government, and of the people of that country. The expulsion of the French from Portugal by His Majesty's forces under Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington and the glorious victory obtained by him at Talavera, contributed to check the progress of the French arms in the Peninsula during the late campaign.

His Majesty directs us to State, that the Spanish Government in the name and by the authority of King Ferdinand the VIIth, had determined to assemble the general and extraordinary Cortes of the Nation. His Majesty trusts that this measure will give fresh animation and vigour to the Councils and the arm of Spain, and successfully direct the energies and spirit of the Spanish people for the maintenance of their legitimate Monarchy, and to the ultimate deliverance of their country.

The most important considerations of policy and of good faith require that as long as this great cause can be maintained with a prospect of success, it should be supported, according to the nature and circumstances of the contest, by the strenuous and continued assistance of the power and resources of his Majesty's dominions; and his Majesty relies on the aid of his Parliament in his anxious endeavours to frustrate the attempts of France against the independence of Spain and Portugal, and against the happiness and freedom of those loyal and resolute nations.

His Majesty commands us to acquaint you, that the intercourse between his Majesty's Minister in America and the Government of the United States has been suddenly and unexpectedly interrupted. His Majesty sincerely regrets this event: he has however received the strongest assurances from the American Minister resident at this Court, that the United States are desirous of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. This desire will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of his Majesty.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that he has ordered the estimates for the current year to be laid before you: His Majesty has directed them to be formed with all the attention to economy, which the support of his Allies and the security of his dominions will permit.—And his Majesty relies upon your zeal and loyalty to afford him such supplies as may be necessary for those essential objects.

He commands us to express how deeply he regrets the pressure upon his subjects, which the protracted continuance of the war renders inevitable.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—We are commanded by His Majesty to express his hopes that you will resume the consideration of the State of the inferior Clergy, and adopt such further measures upon this interesting subject as may appear to you to be proper.

We have further in command to state to you that the accounts which will be laid before you of the Trade and Revenue of the country will be found highly satisfactory.

Whatever temporary and partial inconvenience may have resulted from the measures which were directed by France against those great sources of our prosperity and strength, those measures have wholly failed of producing any permanent or general effect.

The inveterate hostility of our enemy continues to be directed against this country with unabated animosity and violence. To guard the security of His Majesty's dominion, and to defeat the designs which are meditated against us and our Allies, will require the utmost efforts of vigilance, fortitude and perseverance.

In every difficulty and danger, His Majesty confidently trusts He shall derive the most effectual support under the continued blessing of Providence, from the wisdom of his Parliament, the valour of his forces, and the spirit and determination of his people.

THE ADDRESS.

His Majesty's Speech having been read, as usual, by the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards by the Clerk at the table.

The Earl of Glasgow rose to move an Address to his Majesty; but his Lordship spoke in so low a tone of voice, that we could not hear distinctly a single sentence of his speech. The Address was, as usual, an echo of the Speech delivered by his Majesty's Commissioners.

The Address having been read by the Lord Chancellor.

Lord Viscount Grimstone rose to second it. The Noble Lord also spoke in a low tone of voice, and but little of his speech was distinctly audible below the Bar.

The following was the Amendment in the House of Lords, by Lord Grenville.

"That we have seen with the utmost sorrow and indignation the accumulated failures and disasters of the last campaign, the unavailing waste of our national resources, and the loss of so many thousands of our brave troops, whose distinguished and heroic valour has been unprofitably sacrificed in enterprizes, productive not of advantage, but of lasting injury to the country—enterprizes marked only by a repetition of former errors, tardy and uncombined, incapable in their success of aiding our Ally in the critical moment of his fate, but exposing in their failure his Majesty's Councils to the scorn and derision of the enemy.

Contents	55	Non Contents	89
Proxies	37	Proxies	35
	—99		—144

The Address was then carried.

The amendment in the House of Commons was the same as that in the House of Lords except by the addition of the following paragraph.

"That we therefore feel ourselves bound to institute, without delay, such rigorous and effectual inquiries and proceedings as duty impels us to adopt, in a case where our country has been subjected to unexampled calamity and disgrace."

The House divided on the Amendment.

"That we therefore feel ourselves bound, with a view to the only atonement that can now be made to an injured people, to institute without delay," &c.

The House then divided on the Amendment, when the numbers were,

For the Ministers	263.
For the Amendment	167.
Majority	—96.

The Address, as it originally stood, was then carried without a division, and at half past five o'clock the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

Earl Grey moved, that the instructions of his Majesty's Ministers, communicated by Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine; the Dispatches of Mr. Erskine to Mr. Canning; and the Correspondence between Mr. Smith, the American Secretary of State, and Mr. Erskine—all between December 1808, and August 1809—be laid before the House; particularly one of the 31st of January 1809.

The Marquis Wellesley had not the least objection to the production of these Papers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUNDAY, JAN. 29.

Colonel Wardle renewed his motion of the last Session, for the production of several returns of accounts of the Royal Staff Corps for three years, ending the of January 1809.—Ordered.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, when

Sir John Newport rose in that early stage of the business, to enter his solemn protest against any disposition of the House to assist his Majesty's Ministers in any measure to defend Portugal; the business in Spain being now almost given up in despair, he thought any further attempt to defend Portugal most absurd and preposterous. It was the decided opinion of that lamented officer, Sir John Moore, that Portugal could not be defended, he was satisfied that Ministers now thought so too, and he trusted the House would not lend themselves to a measure merely to gratify the wishes of a certain Nobleman and his family.

The usual vote was then agreed to.

VOTE OF THANKS TO LORD GAMBIER.

Mr. Perceval then rose to move the thanks to Lord Gambier, the Commander in Chief of the force which executed the service under discussion.

Lord Cochrane rose to oppose the motion, and defied the Chancellor of the Exchequer to produce one act of Lord Gambier's for which he could be entitled to the Thanks of the House.

Sir F. Burdett said, Lord Gambier had no merit whatever in the transaction; *he was several miles from the enemy all the time.* The House then divided—

For the Vote of Thanks	161
Against it	39
Majority	—122

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.

ORDNANCE DEFALCATION.

Mr. Calcraft noticed various rumours that were afloat respecting Defalcations in the Ordnance Departments; and he wished to know whether such had taken place, and whether they were before the Military Committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had ordered an inquiry to be made on hearing of a Defalcation taking place. It had been found that money was drawn irregularly, and the business was now before the Military Committee. So far as any inquiry had as yet been made, he believed it would be found that very little balance was due to the Public; and he was confident the Public were not likely to be losers by this transaction.

BATTLE OF TALAVERA.

Mr. Perceval rose to move the Thanks of the House to Lord Wellington, and the army under his command, for the victory obtained at the Battle of Talavera. This, he said, was a victory obtained over veteran troops, and an experienced French General, and as such, he considered it one of the most glorious atchievements that distinguished the present times; and when he considered how necessary it was to give the due rewards to an act so singularly meritorious, he hoped Gentlemen on the other side would lay aside all party feelings on this occasion.—*(Hear, hear!)*—He concluded with moving the thanks in the usual form.

Lord Milton said, he was sorry he could not concur in the motion. He must say, that Sir A. Wellesley, not only at Talavera, but at Vimiera, was fighting for his own glory. He fought for his Peerage more than a prudent Commander ought to do. After he was obliged to abandon 1,500 sick and wounded men on the field of battle, how could any Minister think of conferring that honour upon him. The Army had remained ever since in a state of inactivity; and the affairs of Spain were wrapped up in great mystery.—Surely this inactivity was not consistent with Lord Wellington's character. The Noble Lord concluded with moving, as an Amendment, "That the Thanks of the House be given to the Officers and Troops under Lord Wellington, for their undanted bravery, at the battle of Talavera," and added to the same several remarks, lamenting the consequences resulting from this battle, and disapproving the conduct of Lord Wellington in entering into the engagement.

Mr. Vernon addressed the House for the first time. He expressed indignation at the insinuation of Mr. Perceval, that Gentlemen on the opposition side of the House were capable of being influenced on this occasion by party motives. He did not at all approve of the con-

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missioners.

The Red Ribbon of the late Sir Wm. Pitt hangs between Marshal Beresford, Sir Samuel

people, and of their hatred against the French in as strong terms as ever. The Supreme Junta is endeavouring to quiet the agitation of the

Jaen. In the [illegible] an Officer of rank or the army was [illegible] the plan of operations of the French, [illegible] by Moria himself, and the

tempted to persuade [illegible] the Sierra Morena were fortified in such a manner as to defy the utmost efforts of the enemy.

duct of Lord Wellington, and he lamented he had not listened to the recorded councils and opinions of Sir John Moore.

General Tarleton opposed the Vote of Thanks.

Lord Castlereagh, Gen. Stewart, Mr. Windham, Mr. Lyttleton, Mr. Canning, and Sir T. Turton supported the motion of Thanks.

Mr. Ponsonby and Lord Folkestone opposed it.

The question being loudly called for strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the motion was carried without a division.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Mr. P. MOORE, seeing a Gentleman who was a Member of the Board of Controul in his place, begged to know what was become of the Committee who had been sitting up stairs on the state of the East India Company's Concerns; and if there was any likelihood of a Report being soon received from that Committee?

Mr. Wallace said the Committee would soon be renewed, and shortly after that he had reason to believe the House would be favoured with a Report from that Committee.

REVERSIONS.

Mr. Bankes brought in a Bill to make perpetual the Act of the 48th of the King prohibiting the granting of Offices in Reversion.—Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Mr. Ward gave notice of a motion to-morrow, for leave to bring in a Bill to relieve certain classes of Naval and Military Officers from the Income-tax; and also certain descriptions of persons, whose annual income was under 10l. He hoped to bring in the Bill before the 22d of March.

THE NEWS,—FEB. 4, 1810.

From the conduct of Ministers relative to the inquiry into the Expedition to the Scheldt, it is evident they have got into a scrape, from which they will find it difficult to emerge, at least, with much honour, From the King's Answer to the Petition of the city of London, it clearly appears, that, *at that time*, they did not expect any inquiry would take place into the Scheldt business: and from a passage in the King's Speech, it also clearly appears that at the opening of Parliament they hoped to reduce the inquiry to a mere matter of form, by only producing partial extracts which would have had but little reference to the main objects of inquiry. Here, however, they have been disappointed by the victory obtained over the Minister on Lord Porchester's motion. They now, therefore, find themselves in an unpleasant dilemma, and, no doubt, wish they had seemingly yielded to the national wish for inquiry, and appointed a *Chelsea Court* for that purpose. That would have answered the purpose as well as the convention of Cintra Inquiry did; it would have stopped the mouth of John Bull, and that is all that is desired.

THE TIMES,—FEB. 15, 1810.

Yesterday, soon after twelve o'clock, his Majesty arrived at the Queen's Palace from Windsor, where he was received by the Dukes of York, Kent, and Cambridge.

About two o'clock his Majesty held a Private Levee, at which the following persons had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:

The Rev. Frederick Barnes, on being appointed Canon of Christ Church, Oxford; Captain Beauman, of the Navy; Major General Leith; and Colonel Hull.

His Majesty gave audiences to Mr. Perceval, the rest of the Cabinet Ministers, and Mr. M. Sutton, who laid before his Majesty the proceedings of some Courts Martial.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. W. Patterson was sworn into the command of the *Thomas Grenville*; as were Captains Sampson and Gledstanes in that of the *Earl St. Vincent* and *Royal George*. Major General Sir Samuel Auchmuty was appointed Commander in Chief of the Company's forces at Fort St. George, and also a Member of the Council. The Court adjourned at a late hour till to-morrow.

FEBRUARY 16.

The news from Spain is, we lament to say, of a somewhat ominous complexion: the French have at length passed the Sierra Morena. Intelligence to this effect has reached town through various channels.

"CADIZ, JANUARY 26.

"The affairs of this country are at length approaching to a crisis. The enemy, having advanced from Madrid, have passed the Sierra Morena without the slightest opposition. We have been deceived and fatally disappointed in all those hopes which lulled us into security. The army of Areisaga, on which we placed our whole dependence, did not fire a shot, nor do we even know where this boasted force is stationed. Cordova surrendered to the enemy we understand without even a shew of opposition, and nothing afterwards could interpose between the enemy and Seville. We are in momentary expectation of his appearance at Fort St. Mary. Imagine, then the great apprehensions we are under for our own ultimate fate. Our fortifications, which were to present a strong barrier to the approach of the enemy to Cadiz, are unfinished, and by no means in a state for effectual resistance. We have but little artillery, few engineers, and no depot of provisions. Thus circumstanced, we last night had a meeting of the principal inhabitants of this place, who with one accord agreed to subscribe their names to an address to our Governor, Venegas, in which we offered to defend ourselves to the last extremity, and entreated his best exertions in our behalf. While I am writing, an express has arrived, which informs us that an insurrection of the people has taken place at Seville. The people proceeded, in the first instance, to break open the military depot, furnished themselves with artillery and small arms, and proceeded instantly to the Inquisition, from whence they liberated the Count de Montijo, who had been imprisoned at the instance of the Supreme Junta, although he was the father of the Spanish revolution. The command of the army was proposed to him, which he declined on account of his deficiency in military knowledge. A Regency was then proposed, and Saavedra was appointed to be at the head. To assist him, he has Cuesta, Equia, Castanos, Montijo, &c. Romana was appointed Captain General of Valencia; and Blake, at the request of the Count de Montijo, Captain General of Andalusia. Others were appointed to the same offices in other provinces.

"JANUARY 27.

"Our spirits are somewhat revived. We are now informed by an express that the French have not entered Cordova, but are within three miles of that place. Of Areisaga we hear nothing: but General Lacey has performed the duty of a Commander. He has been indefatigable in his exertions, has thrown up trenches, and made every possible arrangement for stopping the progress of the enemy. He has, we are assured, secured the passes; and del Parque and Albuquerque are coming down by forced marches to this province. Should they arrive in time, we may yet expect to see a second battle of Baylen. The Supreme Central Junta are dispersed in every direction. They took to flight the moment the insurrection at Seville disclosed itself; one or two of the Members have marched to St. Lucar, but of the remainder, we yet hear nothing. This is another event which has inspired hope, and has again revived in us the opinion that Spain will never be conquered, if she knows how to be true to herself."

The Hon. Mr. Ponsonby also arrived in town yesterday, with dispatches from Cadiz. He came over in a frigate that reached Lymington the preceding day. The French were said to be within a few miles of Seville; from whence the people were flying in all directions. Cadiz was so crowded with refugees, that a famine was dreaded.

Captain Sheriff, of the Lily, arrived at the Admiralty yesterday, with dispatches from Lord Collingwood and Admiral Purvis. Those from his Lordship are said to state, that the French fleet was reported to be at sea, though no positive information had been obtained on the subject. We ourselves, however, deem it not improbable, that Buonaparte's navy may have been ordered to undertake the hazard of seconding the operations of his Army in the South of Spain. The Spanish fleet at Cadiz is said to have moved lower down the harbour, and to be now anchored on the outside of our squadron; the enemy having assumed so advanced a position, that the most serious apprehensions were entertained of an attack upon that town.

The accounts from Lisbon, of the 3d inst. state, that General Beresford had arrived in that capital; and that Lord Wellington was hourly expected.

American Papers to the 19th ult. were received in town yesterday. The Resolution in the House of Representatives, approving of the conduct of the Executive in refusing to admit of any farther communications from our Envoy, was carried, after a violent and protracted debate, by a majority of 31, the numbers being 72 and 41. A Message was sent from the President to Congress, recommending the organization of a new military & naval force, in order to give effect to the laws against the Belligerents. The recent violence of Buonaparte, in prohibiting altogether the entrance of American vessels into the Dutch harbours, will still, we trust, be productive of amity between the United States and us.

The public has now perceived with sorrow and indignation what was the ultimate object of Ministers, in conferring a title, and pouring the thanks of Parliament, upon Lord Wellington for the battle of Talavera. He is, it appears, to be pensioned for three generations, while nothing whatsoever has been done, or recommended to be done, by Parliament, for the representatives of General Moore.

LISBON,—FEBRUARY 3.

Marshal Beresford arrived here last night, and Lord Wellington is hourly expected. We know not what brings them to town, but fear affairs in Spain are going on badly. As usual, we are kept in the dark. I apprehend the evil day is fast approaching; yet the Portuguese are not so much frightened as to part with their money, and the exchange, in consequence keeps at 67. Some men think it will advance; it may, for a short time; but when it begins to fall on account of alarm, it will be low enough.

FRENCH DECREE.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, PALACE OF THE THUILLERIES,—BY DECREE OF 30TH JANUARY, 1810.

"All the English merchandize that exists in the towns and places situated between *the Maese* and *the Scheldt* is confiscated.

"The product is destined to repair the havoc and pillage of Flushing.

"All colonial merchandize is put in a state of sequestration."

SHIP NEWS.—PLYMOUTH. *Feb.* 12.

The *Bourbonnaise* (formerly *La Caroline* French frigate,) that arrived here yesterday from the Isle of France with dispatches brings intelligence that the inhabitants of the Island of Ceylon had risen on the British troops, and massacred a great number; the 19th Regt. of foot is stated to have suffered severely.

SPANISH PAPERS.

CADIZ, FEB. 2.

The Supreme Junta of Government, the day before yesterday, communicated to the public, by placards, intelligence of the movements of the enemy towards this place. Public notice was also given, by order of the Junta, that 11,000 men of the army of the Duke of Albuquerque arrived yesterday in the Island, where they were supplied with all the necessaries they stood in need of. The most expedient measures are adopted to man the flotilla; and the fortifications are daily inspected by some of the Members of the Junta Patriotism, order, unity, and energy, are every where conspicuous. The high clergy, the military chiefs at the head of their respective corps, the rich and the poor, the old and the young, are working with the most fervent zeal at the battery of St. Fernando, where yestesday two 24-pounders were mounted, without the assistance of any engineers. The artillesy park has been removed to Alcala la Real, where the divisions rally which retreated from the Sierra Morena. The enemy endeavoured to take it by surprise, with a detachment of 600 dragoons; but it was saved through the vigilance of our troops.

It is said, that the enemy has established his head-quarters in Cordova, where the intended King has also arrived, and that the French advanced parties are at Alcala. The last accounts from Seville come down to the 31st of last month, at which time the enemy had not yet appeared in force.

According to intelligence received, General Carvagal is in Sierra de Ronda, with 8000 men.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER, DATED CADIZ, FEB. 2.

"Cadiz is now safe, and I trust will never be lost The Duke of Albuquerque's, division is here; the French are not yet in Seville.

PRICE OF STOCKS. FEB. 15.

3 per Cent Cons. Ann. 67 ⅞ ¼ ⅜
India Stock 185 ¾
India Bonds 10 67 prem.
Cons. for Account 67 ¾ ⅝

POSTSCRIPT

Sunday Evening, 7 o'Clock, July 8, 1810.

This afternoon anchored Honorable Company's Ships Northumberland, Captain John Robinson Franklin—Huddart, Captain Wm. Nesbit—Tigris, Captain Dougal Macdougal—Hugh Inglis, Captain John Wood, from England 14th March.

LIST OF PASSENGERS:

Per Northumberland, Captain J. R. Franklin, —Mrs. Anne Fraser, Miss Mary Fraser.—Misses Mary, Juliana and Maria Crommelin, Misses Emma Mac Taggart and Elizabeth Blyth—

Per Huddart—Captains Sampson, Mainwaring, and Fraser, Royal Artillery.—B. Crommelin, Esq.—Messrs. W. Knox, C. Fallowfield, Alexander Layton, T. Webb, E. Soady,—C. Lloyd, Alexander Grant, J. Sowerby, C. White, J. Richardson, and W. Carington.

Per Tigris, Captain Macdougall,—Mr. and Mrs. Wakeford, Mr. and Mrs. Blunt, Misses Macdougall, James, Morrill, Hall, and A. Hall,—Lieutenant Chambers, Messrs. Baird, Muncton, Kirk, Newton, Compton, Turner, Berge, Dunmore.

Hugh Inglis, List not arrived.

Another Ship, not anchored.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The House of Commons is engaged in the Investigation of the causes of the failure of the Walcheren Expedition. Pending this investigation, and on the day before Sir Richard Strachan was examined, Lord Chatham delivered into the King's own hand a Narrative of the proceedings ascribing the relinquishment of the principal objects of the expedition to a tardiness on the part of Sir Richard, which is at variance with his Lordships Public Dispatches which are high in praise of the constant and uniform co-operation of the Navy on all occasions. The House on examining his Lordship, desired to know whether he had delivered any other paper on the subject to his Majesty, to which he declined giving any answer, on which the House came to a resolution (in which the Ministers were left in a minority) to apply to the King himself. The paper is before the House and Sir Richard is to reply to it. Sir Home Popham has pointed out some misrepresentations in the Narrative and has no doubt Sir Richard will exculpate himself in the most satisfactory manner.

The King sent a Message to the House of Commons recommending an annuity of 2000*l*. per annum to Lord Wellington and his two next succeeding heirs, which was granted but not unanimously.

The Affairs of Spain are drawing to a crisis. The French are on full march to Cadiz, but measures are taking to prevent the Fleet from falling into their hands. Ministry are for defending Portugal and taking 30,000 Portuguese Troops into our pay.

A difference has taken place in the Medical Board. Knight was represented by the other, as having encouraged contagion and been the cause of the loss of a thousand valuable lives.

Intelligence is received from Gibraltar of the occupation of Ceuta by a detachment from that Garrison.

DIED.—Sir Watken Lewis, Knight, one of the Aldermen of the City of London.

Mrs. C. Dundas, Sister to Viscount Melville.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1810.

*** *Having published a Courier Extra yesterday, and a Supplement this day, we request the indulgence of our Readers until to-morrow afternoon for a regular Paper.*

PASSENGERS:

Per H. C. Ship Hugh Inglis—For Madras Mrs. Phillipa Steele—Major Thomas Steele—Messrs. James Morrison, Charles H. Gibb, and Duncan Sims.

For Bengal Mrs. Charles Innes, Mr. Chas. McLewin, Writer, Mr. Francis D'Souza, M. D. Mr. John Watson, Assistant Surgeon, Messrs. P. W. Pelan, James Alston, and Wm. Oliphant, Cadets.

Per Woodford (parted Company)—For Madras, Major Broughton Dod, Mr. C. Teesdale, free Merchant; and Lady, Mr. Wm. Munn, free Mariner, Mrs. Armstrong, Messrs. J. G. Proby W. T. Slade, and J. Grimshaw, Cadets—For Bengal, Mr. John Robertson, Cadet.

Per Elphinston (gone to Bombay)—Mr. W. A. Smith, native, Mr. R. B. Macklin, to reside, Mr. Hill Morgan, surgeon, Mr. James Levinstone, free mariner, Messrs. Grant, R. Reynolds, and J. Goodbowen, J. Still, mariner, Messrs. J. Clarke, Edw. Mason, and J. Williamson, Cadets.

LONDON,—*Thursday, March* 8, 1810.

Paris Journals to the 2d inst. have arrived in town. They confirm, that the Arch-Duchess Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of the Emperor Francis (born the 12th December, 1791), is destined bride of Bonaparte, and it is added that the contract has been signed by the parties concerned.

These papers also bring an account of Bonaparte's final determination with respect to Holland.—The Duke of Cadore (Champagny), the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, acquaints the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the success of Bonaparte's commercial measures to restrain the tyrannical and arbitary decrees of England, "chiefly depended on their execution in Holland.—Holland, on the contrary, opposed obstacles to it; she continued trade with England.—All the remonstrances of France on this head—"his Majesty the Imperial Monarch, in consequence, proposes to *recal* Louis, whom he placed on the throne; "to occupy all the outlets of Holland, and all the ports, by the French troops, the same as they were when that country was conquered by France in 1794; and to employ every means, without regard to any consideration, to compel Holland to engage in the Continental system, and to wrest, once for all, her ports and coasts from the Government, that has made the ports of Holland the principal depôts, and the greater part of the Dutch merchants the promoters and agents to British commerce." Holland may make a rich, useful, and respectable *company*, says the decree, but not a *nation*.

The American frigate, John Adams, was expected to sail yesterday from Cowes, with Mr. Pinckney's dispatches. She carries out with her the basis on which it is proposed to terminate all differences between this country and the United States. It is stated to have obtained the entire concurrence of Mr. Pinckney; we trust his Government will receive it with a like disposition.

Dispatches are received from Lord Collingwood; they are dated off Minorca on the 13th ult. At that time the French fleet was in Toulon, so that it appears that whatever their object might be in attempting to come out, it has been frustrated by the vigilence of Lord Collingwood.

Government have also received accounts from Cadiz, of the date of the 23d ult. No event of any importance had at that time occurred, and every thing was considered as going on well.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.—Captain G. Gray, Canton, China direct—Captain A. Campell, Sovereign; Captain J. Marshall, Diana; Captain P. Cameron, Ann; Madras and Bengal.

In consequence of the determination of the House of Commons upon Lord Chatham's conduct, his Lordship is bound to resign his office of Master General of the Ordnance. His resignation took place yesterday at the Levee. It is not known who will succeed him, but Lord Harrington has been mentioned.

Colonel Drinkwater yesterday presented to the King the 12th Report of the Military Commissioners.

The Red Ribbon of the late Sir Wm. Pitt hangs between Marshal Beresford, Sir Samuel Achmuty, and General Don—all of them deserving officers.

We have received the following letter from Cadiz, this morning, by the Gleaner, which contains the latest information from that place:

"CADIZ, *Feb* 25.—We have at length received troops from Lisbon and Gibraltar, to assist in the defence of Cadiz: and from the prompt measures the Supreme Governing Junta are taking, nothing is at present to be apprehended from the French force in this neighbourhood, which is supposed not to consist of more than 18,000 men. All supplies are of course cut off from us, but the beef and vegetable markets are tolerably filled at present. The time, however, is fast approaching, when the greatest distress, I fear, will be felt by the inhabitants, said to be about 120,000 in number. We have only one regiment (79th) at the Isla. The out-pickets are stationed beyond the *third* cut, and the French have in vain endeavoured to throw up works. Shells are continually throwing at them from the Caracca and the bridge at the Isla. No serious attack is at present apprehended; but the French, though totembly silent, are not idle—they have seized on all the *doors* at Chiclana, and the villages adjacent, to make Salt Pans, to attack Isla; and, it is supposed, until their preparations are completed, they will attempt nothing more than to endeav ur to throw up works. Shells are continually receiving reinforcements. In addition to the 79th regiment, we have the 94th, 87th and 88th, with three companies of artillery, and the 20th Portugnese regiment of the line, of 1400 very good troops, and some Spanish cavalry, which arrived yesterday from Gibraltar; so that, from the best information I can collect, there are, including Spaniards, at ut 16,000 regular troops, at Isla and in Cadiz, to defend it. Twenty-six guns, of 24 and 16-pounders, with four howitzers, are mounted on the Fort St. Fernando (the Courta Douro), and that strong work is in a state of formidableness. We ought to have 10,000 Engl troops here, and ten sail of the line. The Admiral (Purvis) is very active, and the English sea-officers speak much in praise of him for his great exertions. All the Spanish ships of the line are outside the English; and the Spanish Admiral (Alva), who commands, is a patriot. His spirited answer to the French Admiral at Puerto Santa Maria, gives us every reason to expect that the Spanish fleet will never fall into the possession of King Joe, who has been at Santa Masia, and is said to be now at Xeres, smoking segars, and tasting the wines of *his* kingdom! The St. Justo (Spanish 74), with 250 English seamen, is opposed to Fort Louis, where the French have a mortar of three guns mounted, but they have hitherto done no mischief.——By the bursting of four guns on board that ship, a midshipman of the Atlas has been killed, four men belonging to her, and nine belonging to the Invincible, were wounded.——Fort Matagorda, opposite the Puntales, was taken possession of by a company of the 87th and some seamen, and the land-front is repairing. A 6-gun battery at the ferry, opposite San Pedro, on the Isla, was last evening taken by the Spaniards, and the French bayoneted.—Algeziras has been plundered by the French, and a contribution of 45,000 reals levied upon the inhabitants.—The Spanish forts of San Philip and Barbary are blown into the air, and all the batteries on that Coast destroyed.—The Bulward arrived from Gibraltar yesterday, with transports and Spanish cavalry."

The following Ships will compose the next (fourth) fleet for the East Indies, viz. the David Scott, for Madras and China; Preston, Phœnix, Sovereign, Diana, Indus, Sir William Benseley, and Ann, for Madras and Bengal. The first five named will take out about 900 King's Troops and a number of Officers; and the three last about 100 Company's Recruits. General Sir Samuel Achmuty, Commander-in-Chief at Madras, will go out in this Fleet.

LONDON,—FEBRUARY 15, 1810.

Spanish and Portuguese Papers, the former to the 2d and the latter to the 4th inst. are received. We are sorry to find that the French have passed the Sierra Morena, and have advanced as far as Cordova, of which city they obtained possession. It is added, however, that they afterwards retired precipitately; and hopes are expressed, that the French corps which has thus advanced, will have the fate of Dupont's army. Some apprehension seems to be entertained for the fate of Seville.—These papers speak of the general enthusiasm of the Spanish people, and of their hatred against the French in as strong terms as ever. The Supreme Junta is endeavouring to quiet the agitation of the people's minds, by a general assurance, that ever thing would be done for the defence of the c. We much fear, however, that the affairs o pain are drawing near to a great crisis.

A ants are received from Cadiz by the Lily, ich confirm the intelligence of the French having passed the Sierra Morena, and that they were advancing in Andalusia; but the greatest reliance was placed on General Castonas and the gallant army under his command. The Spanish fleet at Cadiz had moved down, and are now anchored outside of our squadron.

The British Army in Portugal has again approached towards the Spanish frontiers, probably with a view to cover or succour the fortresses of Almeida and Ciudad Rodrigo, in of their being attacked by the French, the absence of the armies of the Duke of Parque and the Duke of Abuquerque, which have marched Southward. About the middle of last month, Lord Wellington's head-quarters were established at Visco; and the light brigade under the command of General Craufurd was posted in Pinnil and the environs.

The 11th and 79th regiments ed at Lisbon on the 30th ult. Lord ington was then at Oporto. A ese line of bat sailed from the Tagus on the 1st instant, with a large convoy for the Brazils. A great number of the most respectable tradesmen and in abitants of Lisbon went for the Brazils in the convoy. The Barfleur, Norge, Manilla, Camilla, Myrtle, Jasper, Tuscan, and Scylla, were lying in the Tagus. The Norge was to sail for England with the Ambassador, Mr. Villiers, as soon as Mr. Stewart arrived. The Scylla was to sail on the 6th inst with a convoy for England.

Intelligence from New York to the 13th ult has been received in town. The Act empowering the President to send offending Foreign Ministers out of the United States, had passed both Houses of Legislature; but with respect to Mr. Jackson, it had not been carried into effect. When the accounts came away, he was at Philadelphia living very retired. The Bill brought in by Mr. Macan, the principal of which was to substitute Non-importation for Non-intercourse, remained suspended, not having proceeded to the third reading, and it was generally supposed it would not be urged farther.

Of the present course of policy pursued by the Government of that country. A message had been sent to Congress by the President, stating the necessity of a loan for the service of the current year. Several frigates and sloops of war are intended to be put in commission, and a considerable increase made to the military force.

PLYMOUTH.—*Monday*.—Arrived the Bourbonnaise (late Caroline) 44, Captain Corbett, captured at Bourbon, with dispatches from Admiral Bertie, at the Cape.—She brings some unpleasant accounts of an insurrection at Ceylon.—A person who held a situation in the Victualling Department at the Cape, and who is implicated with other persons, two of whom were executed at the Cape, for raising troops, and other high crimes against the Government, has been brought home in her, in irons. Mr. Kelly, having some important information to communicate to Government, has been sent home for that purpose, and expects to obtain his pardon.—He is at present confined in a strong cell, in Plymouth Clink, doubly ironed and strongly guarded.—He is a native of Dublin, and of very respectable connexions.

JANUARY 17.

Some more letters from Spain were received yesterday, all of which concur in the melancholy admission of the affairs of Spain being rapidly drawing to a most fatal close; and the last struggle for her independence, has now, we fear, nearly reached its unfortunate termination. The following communication has been received by a mercantile house of the first respectability:—

"CADIZ, FEB. 2.—The news in this quarter is of so alarming a nature, that I have deemed it prudent to hire an American vessel, and with her intend to proceed to England, but not until I find the state of affairs is such, as that no hope can remain. The French passed a strong division from Almaden to Cordova, by the way of La Jara, Alhamilla, Perisa, Villa Franca, and Trasinsierra, surprising that town before we were aware of th approach. By this bold step they render all the fortified passes in Sierra Morena o utility; for as soon as the army of the cen learned that a French force was in their rea instantly abandoned all the passes, and fel ck upon the kingdom of Jaen. In the r an Officer of rank of the army was ll plan of operations of the French, v a by Morla himself, and the discovery of which was the cause of the extraordinary march of the Duke of Albuquerque to the Island of Leon. The plan of the enemy was to march direct upon Cadiz, leaving Seville upon their right, which had so far been effected; but as soon as Albuquerque learned that the enemy were at Utrera, and their plan disclosed to him, he cut off by Marionia, and arrived here, to the surprise of every one, at the moment the Supreme Junta were delivering up their power into the hands of a Regency of their own appointment. The people of Seville abolished the Junta altogether, declared their power null and void, and formed another with the title, and upon the plan of the old Provincial Junta. The people instantly obeyed its authority, and flew in all directions in pursuit of the Members of the Supreme Junta, many of whom they succeeded in arresting. We have just this moment heard that the French have retired from their advanced position, and that the Duke del Parque has arrived, having followed the steps of Albuquerque.

Some more Hamburgh Papers arrived yesterday. According to the following private letter from that city, the fate of Hanover is at length decided; "We have just received information, from unquestionable authority, that Bonaparte has declared his determination, though not yet officially, to incorporate the Duchy of Oldenburgh and the Electorate of Hanover with the kingdom of Westphalia." This extension of territory is alluded to by King Jerome, in an address to his subjects.

The French troops have advanced into the interior of Holland, and taken possession of Dordrecht not far distant from Rotterdam.

The night before last the Britomart sloop, Captain Hunt, arrived at Yarmouth from the coast of Holland, and brought with her forty-eight Englishmen, who have been in various prisons for upwards of six years in France and Holland. They state, that the French Emperor had marched an army into Holland, consisting of 35,000 men, and had taken possession of all their strong garrisons, hoisted the French flag, and marched the Dutch troops into the interior.

They also state, that all American ships in the Dutch ports had been seized and confiscated, and that accounts had been received from France, of War having been declared against it appears, from official returns laid before the Commons in the course of the Inquiry, that after the departure of the Expedition to the Scheldt, the force which remained in the United Kingdom and the Islands in the Channel, was, in the whole, militia, 116,009; viz. for Great Britain and the Islands, 10,519 cavalry, 26,152 infantry, 43,539 militia; for Ireland, 4,134 cavalry, 8,637 infantry, and 20,629 militia.

The celebrated Sourcouff, who made such havoc amongst our trade in the East Indies, has lately slipped out of St. Maloes, in a very large frigate, built under his own inspection by the special order of Bonaparte. She is fitted out for a voyage to India and China, and is said to have presents on board.

THE ENGLISH CHRONICLE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1810.

A Regency, it is said, has been appointed, tead of the Junta. Two battalions of Brit troops have been sent from Gibraltar to liz.

Besides the intelligence transmitted by Admiral Purvis, we understand that Captain Sherm also the bearer of an important communicat from Lord Collingwood. The dispatches from the Noble Lord state, that the Toulon fleet was believed to be at sea, but the fact was not positively ascertained. Thirteen sail of the line, and four frigates, had come down and appeared at the mouth of the harbour.

We communicated, in the whole of our last impression, what had then reached us, relative to the contents of the dispatches brought from Cadiz by Captain Sheriff, of the Navy. The commotions to which we then alluded, had been so important at Cadiz as at Seville, and not we stopped the press to say, that the movement which had been made was probably not to be imputed to a French interest.

The Honorable Mr. Ponsonby has since arrived from Seville, and his dispatches, we understand, relate a variety of circumstances highly interesting to the public, and, at the same time, of a very serious nature. The Spaniards, it seems, accuse the Supreme Junta of having deceived them, by false appearances and pompous proclamations, and of having attempted to persuade them that the passes of the Sierra Morena were fortified in such a manner as to defy the utmost efforts of the enemy.

When the event proved the fallacy of those assertions, the popular discontent was raised to the highest pitch, and the Junta became the object of universal resentment and execration. Such were the causes of an insurrection which broke out in Seville on the 23d of January. The Members of the Junta were it seems, aware of this, and on the first expressions of popular fury, fled precipitately towards Cadiz. Jovellanos, one of the most suspected Members, and a colleague who had accompanied him in his flight, were stopped at Xeres, and thrown into prison. The French appeared at the gates of Seville on the 29th and 30th ult. M. Frere, the British Envoy, was the last man in an official character, who left the seat of Government. Previous to his arrival at Cadiz, the alarm was so great among the inhabitants that they solicited the Governor Venegas to permit the demolition of the works towards the sea, evidently with a view to prevent even treason itself from depriving them of the assistance of [illegible] circumstances render it necessary. The permission was granted, and the works were demolished. The progress of the enemy, whose intention was evidently to take Cadiz by surprise, was arrested by the Duke of Albuquerque in the island of Leon. He is said to have been the first to discover the treasonable practices of the Junta, and in consequence to have hastened by extraordinary marches to save Cadiz, and with it, all Andalusia.

According to letters from Cadiz of the 4th instant, calm and order were in some measure re-established in that city, and active preparations were making to resist the enemy, which, however, did not prevent the departure of many opulent families. The fate of Seville was uncertain, and it was said that the French had retreated Cordova.

The Diario of Corunna to the 8th of February has been received, from which we learn that the Junta of Gallicia having been informed officially of the insurrection of Seville of the 24th of January, and of the assumption of sovereign authority by the Junta in its pretensions, and to send one of its own Members as deputy to Seville, to co-operate in the measures which should be there adopted for the defence of the country.

In a part of our last impression we mentioned a report of the sailing of the Toulon fleet, and this is confirmed by advices since received. It is probably with the hopes of seizing the Spanish fleet at Cadiz, that Buonaparte thus exposes his own. Lord Collingwood was [illegible] cette frigate, that the enemy had left Toulon, that morning. His Lordship immediately ordered a chace, and as he is said to have had previous intelligence of the enemy's intention, there was great probability of his coming up with them. It is even reported, but this is not so certain, that on the 22d, in the afternoon, one of Lord Collingwood's frigates informed him, by telegraph, he might expect to see the enemy next day.

Letters have been received from Corunna, dated the 10th, which state that the Austrians have been completely overrun by 3000 French troops, without the least shew of resistance having been made on the part of the people.

THE NEWS.—Sunday, Feb. 25, 1810.

The fate of *Spain* still hangs suspended, but because the blow is delayed, it is not the less certain. The last accounts from the Peninsula confirm all the statements previously received, of the distracted state of affairs there. The Several families from Cadiz, (which place they left on the 5th), have arrived in this country. They state, that the immediate object of the Spaniards in that city was to destroy the batteries which command the shipping. Most of them have been destroyed, a large party of British seamen having been landed for that purpose. The Spanish Admiral is said to have been extremely unwilling to place the ships outside ours, urging that the inside births would be more exposed to any attack from the enemy, and that it ought to be a point of honour with the Spaniards, to take the post of the greatest danger.

If the French ever hoped to acquire possession of Cadiz and the Spanish fleet, by a *coup de main*, they are undoubtedly disappointed: but we do not imagine that the city will be able to make much resistance. The fleet however, we trust, will be removed far from their reach, and we hope that no *ridiculous delicacy* respecting Ferdinand the VIIth or Charles the VIth, will prevent its being immediately secured in an English port. The last accounts left the French in full march on Cadiz.

The Spanish Papers still continue to amuse us with accounts of *their preparations* for defence. They magnify the amount of the armies of the Duke of Albuquerque and the Duke del Parque, &c. &c. but to us the sun of Spain appears set, and nothing but emigration, or submission to the conquerors, seems to be left for the unfortunate Spaniards.

Notwithstanding the willingness of our Ministers to add *one million per annum* to the public burthens, by taking 30,000 Portuguese troops into our pay, we think the French will save us the money. A French army of 70,000 men is about to enter Portugal, and we are sure, in that case, our Noble Commander, Lord Wellington, can see but one remedy,—to re-embark his army and come away as fast as possible. We however, sincerely hope, that he will not bring away with him any of these Portuguese Soldiers. We have foreign troops enough in the country already, without desiring to add to their number.

We were in hopes to have been able to have communicated the gratifying intelligence of another naval victory, but the reports which have been current on that subject, we fear, are premature. Some private letters from Holland, state, that an action took place between the Toulon fleet and Lord Collingwood, on the 25th ult. off the Bay of Rosas, in which the French fleet were all taken or destroyed, with the exception of two frigates. But these letters are hitherto unsupported by any additional testimony.

The *Aria ne*, Budd, from Martinique, is arrived in the Clyde, sailed on the 14th ult. and has brought dispatches for Government. The expedition against Guadaloupe was completed, and was to sail from Martinique a few days after the *Ariadne*. The Admiral, with the squadron, was strictly blockading Guadaloupe.

Intelligence has been received from Gibraltar, of the occupation of Ceuta by a strong detachment from that garrison. Two thousand troops are also said to have been sent to assist in the defence of Cadiz.

The Ministerial Papers say that a *Secret* Expedition is about to sail under Lieut.-General Graham. The very name of "*Secret Expedition*" is to us as nauseous as a dose of ipecacuanah. God deliver us from the effects of this.

On Friday a Court of Common Council assembled, pursuant to notice, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons, that the grant of 2000l. per annum to Lord Wellington and his three next heirs, should not pass into a law; when, after an excellent speech from Mr. Waithman, in which he said—"When he looked at the immense profits which the Wellesley family at [illegible] situations, not amounting to less than 50,000l. per annum, it was fairly to be concluded that they might have amassed an ample fortune for every branch of their family for the remainder of their days;—they were not to be considered *as paupers* in the country, who required to have some pecuniary renumeration for every act they did in the service of their country, besides their regular emoluments." He therefore moved, "That the Court observes with grief and concern, that a Bill is now pending in Parliament for the granting of such a Pension, and agrees to present a Petition to the House of Commons, expressive of their disapprobation of the conduct of Ministers, and praying that such a Bill may not be suffered to pass into law." This, after some opposition from Mr. S. Dixon, Mr. Deputy Kemble, and the *Great-coat Contractor*, Mr. Jacks, was carried by 67 to 58, and the petition was ordered to be presented on Monday.

There has not been a speech made in the House of Commons for some time which has excited so much cheering as that of Mr. Whitbread on Friday last; speaking of Ministers, he said, "Some Gentlemen even among his own faiends, were pleased to say, that they pitied the Minister. He could not, however, feel any pity for such ministers, for to their own conduct was attributed all the difficulty, distress, and odium, which attached to their condition and character. But he felt for his country—he pitied that country which had the misfortune to be placed under the government of such men; and if they retained that Government long, he had no hesitation in saying, that England must be the victim of their discordance between each other, and their general mismanagement. Was it possible, he would ask, to reflect upon any part of their recent conduct in particular without a disposition to censure—without a feeling of indignation? How was their answer to the City of London to be accounted for? Were they in the habits at all of consulting with each other? Had they any conversation with Lord Chatham, with the writer of the narrative on the table, before returned that answer? Did they not even meet at Cabinet dinners? They might have had their Cabinet dinners, but if they went to Cabinet suppers, let them go alone after this night's debate with what [illegible] they could."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

Friday, Feb. 16.

Mr. Hyam presented the Report of the Commissoners for liquidating the National Debt.—The Malt Duty Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Message from the King.—The Marquis Wellesley presented a Message from his Majesty, stating, that his Majesty had entered into pecuniary arrangements, for supporting the Military Operations of the Kingdom of Portugal against the common enemy, and for employing in that kingdom an auxiliary force not exceeding 30,000 men.

Lord Grenville moved an Address to his Majesty, praying, that he would direct to be laid before the House the document or papers concerning the Convention with Portugal.—Lord Wellesley had no objection to the motion.—Agreed to. The Message from his Majesty was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

Reversion Bill.—Lord Grosvenor moved the order of the day, for the second reading of this bill.—The Lord Chancellor rose, and stated his objections to the Bill, as it differed widely from that bill of which they had already gravely approved.—Lord Grosvenor could not discover the weight of the Noble Lord's objections; and said, he should not lose sight of a measure which he deemed of such necessity; and he should take the earliest opportunity to bring in a bill which he trusted would not be liable to such objections.—The bill was rejected.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Feb. 16.

Mr. Percevel presented the Convention entered into between his Majesty and the Government of Portugal, which was laid on the table.

His Majesty's Message.—Mr. Perceval presented the following Message from his Majesty:—

"His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that, under the peculiar situation of Portugal, his Majesty thinks it advisable to employ and maintain a force, extending to the amount of 30,000 Portuguese troops, in Portugal, and had entered into a Convention to that effect, and relied on his faithful Commons to enable him to make good the same."

Ordered to be referred to the Committee of Supply on Friday.

Lord Wellington.—The Order of the Day having been read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to take his Majesty's Message into consideration respecting a Pension to Lord Wellington, the House resolved itself into a Committee accordingly, Mr. Lushington in the chair. The Message having been read by the Chairman.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose. In many instances, he said, where the valour of former individuals had signalized itself in the service of their country, it had been the custom of that House to follow up the dignity of the Peerage with a pecuniary donation. His Majesty had been advised, on receiving intelligence of the glorious and decisive victory of Talavera, to confer on Lord Wellington the honour of the Peerage—an hereditary honour which all military men looked up to as the ground prize prize of their actions—an honour which had ever been considered as their best incentive and their best reward—(*Hear I*). He now called on that House to accompany this honour with a pension, but he wished to be understood that he did not do so in consideration of the advice he had given his Majesty to create Lord Wellington a Peer: nor did he rest upon the sole battle of Talavera, great and illustrious an achievement as it was. No, but he would rest it on the total sum of all his actions—that brilliant consummation of military character which had raised bor'd Wellington's name to an equal height of glory with the recorded heroes of old, and had enabled him to contend in renown with the loftiest Chieftains of our own days. He concluded by moving, "That it is the opinion of the Committee that his Majesty be enabled to grant a Pension of 2000l. per annum to Lord Wellington and his two succeeding Heirs, bearing his title, and that the House do make good the same."

The House continued in debate on this motion to a late hour, most of the Members taking the same ground of objection to the annuity, as they did on the question of Thanks to Lord Wellington, for the battle of Talavera, and not considering there was any comparison betwee Lord Wellington, and the former instances wherein annuity had been attached to a Peerage.——The Committee divided on the motion, Ayes 213; Noes 105;—Majority 107. The Report was ordered to be received on Monday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—February 21, 1810.

The Marquis of Lansdowne gave notice, that on Monday next he would make a motion, the object of which would be, *to ascertain who it was that advised his Majesty to give his royal answer to the Petition and Address of the City of London, on the subject of the Expedition to Walcheren and the Scheldt.*—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

CATHOLIC PETITION.

Earl Grey presented a Petition from the Catholics of England, praying a relief of their burdens, which was ordered to lie on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

Marquis Wellesley moved the Order of the Day for taking into consideration the Message from his Majesty, requiring the concurrence of that House in enabling him to grant pecuniary assistance to Portugal for the maintenance of 30,000 troops. His Lordship, in a long speech, went over the usual grounds of recommending the continuing the defence of Portugal, and concluded by moving accordingly.

Lord Grenville most energetically opposed the motion. In strong terms he exposed the imbecile conduct of Ministers throughout the whole of their management of the affairs of the Peninsula. He shewed the utter impracticability of continuing the defence of Portugal; and concluded by moving an amendment that, "The House return their most grateful thanks to his Majesty, for his most gracious Message, and will employ itself, without delay, in taking into consideration the particulars relative to the late campaign, and the situation of the armies in Spain and Portugal."

Lord Liverpool and Harrowby spoke for the original motion; and the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lords Moira, Erskine, Holland, and Darnley, against it, when the House divided—

For the original motion..... 124
Against it..... 24
Adjourned.

PRIVILEGE OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. York called the attention of the House to a gross violation of its privileges; and at the same time that he felt the matter he was about to complain of affected the British press, he declared himself the advocate and supporter of its liberty—but the enemy of its licentiousness. The Breach of Privilege of which he complained was contained in a hand-bill which had been placarded in all parts of the town, purporting to be a question for debate at a Society called the British Forum, wherein the merits and conduct of himself (Mr. Yorke), and another Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Windham), were proposed as the subject of discussion. It was an established maxim, that it was a high breach of the privileges of the House to make the conduct of any Member in that House, the subject of public discussion elsewhere. And he concluded by moving, that the Clerk of the House should read that part of the Bill of Rights relating to this subject, which being done, the hand-bill complained of was then read, and Mr. York moved, that the printer of the said hand-bill (J. Dean) do attend at the Bar of that House to-morrow.—Ordered.

TUESDAY, FEB. 20.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. York moved the Order of the Day for the attendance of Dean, the Printer, at the Bar.

The Serjeant then brought him to the Bar.

Mr. Speaker interrogated him.

Is your name Dean?—It is.

What is your Christian name?—John.

Mr. Speaker,—John Dean, a complaint having been made to this House, that you had printed a paper reflecting upon its proceedings, and upon the conduct of some of its Members, what have you to say for yourself respecting the offence you have committed?

John Dean.—It was I that printed that paper. I was employed to print it by John Gale Jones. I have been employed by him in printing such papers for three or four years.

Mr. Speaker—"You may withdraw.—Serjeant, take care that he does not depart."

On the Printer having withdrawn,

Mr. Yorke thought that printers should be made to feel, that they could not print such libels with impunity. But, whatever it might be the pleasure of the House to do with the printer, he should feel it his duty to take measures to have John Gale Jones brought to the bar.

After a suggestion from the Speaker, as to the usual mode of proceeding in such cases, it was moved by Mr. Yorke, and voted, *nemine contradicente*, "that John Dean, in printing a paper reflecting upon the proceedings of that House, and the conduct of some of its Members, was guilty of a high breach of the privileges of that House."

Mr. Yorke expressed a wish to hear the opinions of other Gentlemen as to the course that should be followed. He supposed the next step should be to move that he be ordered into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer felt inclined to concur with his Right Hon. Friend, that the person should be ordered into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Sir John Anstruther was of opinion, that such offences as those of the persons at the Bar might be suffered to pass *sub silentio*. According to the statement of that person, the practice had gone on for [illegible] years without any notice having been taken of it; it was not till the name of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite had appeared in large characters, in these papers, that he felt it necessary for him to bring the subject, now for the first time, before the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not shaken by what he had heard as to his original opinion. On the contrary, what had fallen from his Right Hon. Friend rather confirmed him in that opinion. If the practice had been going on for a length of time, it was necessa-

measures to put a stop to it. He would, therefore, concur in the vote for committing the said petition.

Mr. Bernard congratulated the Right Hon. Gentleman on the recovery of his animation in argument and eloquence. He had risen from that languor and chastened mood, which he had hitherto employed in discussing the most important political questions; but perhaps he had now found a subject more to his mind.

Lord Porchester said, the question simply was, whether the punishment should be severe or lenient. He thought this Printer had shewn every mark of contrition.

Mr. Bernard suggested the House to recollect, that Printers had of late years been obliged to sign their own accusation in the first instance, by giving their name and address at the end of every thing they print.

Mr. C. Adams proposed, that he should be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, for an hour. (*A laugh.*)

The question on the amendment was then put and negatived, and afterwards the original motion, "That the said John Bean be committed into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms," was agreed to.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21.

Mr. Foster gave notice, that on Tuesday next, he should move for a Committee, to take into consideration the state of the passage between Great-Britain and Ireland, and particularly Holy head.

MR. JOHN GALE JONES.

Mr. Yorke moved, that the Order of the Day, respecting the attendance of John Gale Jones, be now read, which having been read accordingly,

Mr. Yorke then moved, that John Gale Jones be now called in,

The Speaker demanded of the Serjeant, if John Gale Jones was in attendance; the Serjeant replied in the affirmative, and soon after Mr. Jones appeared at the Bar, when the Speaker addressed him as follows:

"John Gale Jones, complaint having been made of a gross and scandalous libel, reflecting upon the proceedings of this House, and the conduct of some of its Members; and the Printer of the Paper containing that libel, having been called for, and examined, has alleged you to be the author. To answer to this serious charge you have been required personally to appear at the Bar of this House. What have you to say in your behalf? Shew him the paper."

Mr. Jones.—"I am the author of the paper in question, and I regret sincerely, that the printer of that paper should have experienced any personal inconvenience upon my account."

The Speaker.—"Repeat what you have said; is it all that you have to say in your defence?"

Mr. Jones then proceeded to the following effect:—

"I repeat, that I sincerely lament that the printer should have suffered any inconvenience upon my account; and I acknowledge myself to be the author of that paper. I am fully aware of the respect due to this Assembly, nor was it my intention in drawing up that bill, to reflect upon these privileges that ought to remain unquestioned, nor to asperse the private character of any Honorable Member, but I do not deny that my object was to promote a temperate and impartial discussion, the propriety of the public conduct of public men; and in doing so, I was not conscious of being influenced by any principles of innovation upon the rights and privileges of this Assembly. I thought public characters in a sort of public property, that it was not to be the least valuable privilege of Englishmen to comment, with freedom and impunity, upon the official character of those who had been entrusted by them with the management of their dearest interests. If, however, with such intentions, I have been inadvertently led into any offence against the privileges of this Assembly, it certainly becomes me, in the language of suitable submission, to acknowledge the extent of my offence, and having so done, to throw myself upon the indulgence of this House. When I first drew up that paper, I was not aware that I had any occasion to have stated the undisputable right of a British subject; but upon again recurring to it, I find that I have transgressed beyond those bounds which ought at all times to limit public commentary upon the proceedings of this House; for having done so, I have to express my concern, and once more throw myself upon the compassionate indulgence of this Assembly, of this House of Commons of England, which as a great integral part of the Constitution, has been always with me an object of uniform and unfeigned esteem and regard."

Mr. Jones having retired,

Mr. Yorke then moved, that the paper of which John Gale Jones had confessed himself the author, was a gross and scandalous breach of the privileges of that House, which motion was agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

Mr. Yorke next moved that John Gale Jones, the author of the same, be committed to his Majesty's Gaol of Newgate.—Ordered.

The Speaker issued his warrant accordingly, and Mr. Jones was taken to Newgate.

JOHN BEAN.

Mr. Yorke presented a Petition from John Bean, then in the custody of the Serjeant at Arms. This petition having been read, acknowledging Petitioners offence, and praying the clemency of the House.

Mr. Yorke moved that John Bean be now brought to the Bar of the House, in order to be discharged without paying his fees.

John Bean was then brought to the Bar, when the Speaker reprimanded him, and he was ordered to be discharged.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

THE EARL OF CHATHAM'S COMMUNICATIONS TO HIS MAJESTY.

Mr. Whitbread, after alluding to the manner in which Lord Chatham had, on his examination at the bar of the House, the preceding evening, evaded answering the question, whether he had not given any other paper or papers besides the narrative of the King relative to the late Expedition, said, that the refusal to answer was a strong proof that he had, and there was every reason to suppose those papers, which were kept back, contained some aggravated imputation against the gallant Officer who commanded the naval branch of the service. When a minister of the Crown, under cloak of such an advantage as his situation as a Minister, and of the personal access he had to his Majesty, he must say, that this was a system of favouritism which the House must hold in perfect abhorrence.—(*Hear, hear!*)—It was a sort of favouritism which the Constitution of this country knew nothing of, and which was not reconcileable to the idea of a limited Monarchy.—(*Hear, hear!*)—If such a system of favouritism was practised, it would confound all the distinctions between those monarchies that are called limited, and those which are acknowledged to be absolute. The most determined democrats never brought a stronger charge against any monarchy, than that favourites had ready access to the ear of their Sovereign, and secret opportunities to poison his royal mind against brave and deserving men, who had no means of defending themselves against such attacks, as minions had access when they had not.—(*Loud cries of hear, hear!*)—Would the House then hesitate to intreat his Majesty to pour forth into the bosom of his faithful subjects those representations which it must be presumed had been made to him in secret, on the important subject which was now under investigation? The House had a right to suppose there were other papers, and that those papers did contain charges and imputations against the gallant Officer who commanded the naval branch of the Expedition (Sir R. Strachan). The Hon. Member concluded by moving, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order copies of the Memorandg, Narratives, and other Papers, submitted to his Majesty by the Earl of Chatham, relative to the Expedition to the Scheldt."

Mr. Secretary Ryder opposed the motion. He had no difficulty in stating expressly, that there neither were, nor ever had been, any such papers *deposited in any of the offices of the Government*, nor were the Ministers apprised of the existence of any such papers.—(*Loud cries of hear! hear! from the Opposition benches.*)—The narrative of Lord Chatham had not been communicated to Ministers, nor were they apprised of its existence until the 14th of February, (*hear! hear! from the Opposition benches*,) that was only a short time before it was presented at the Levee. If such papers existed, as they were private and confidential papers, would the House wish to search the private escritoire of his Majesty?—(*Loud cries of hear! hear! from the Opposition benches.*)

Mr. Ponsonby said, was this language, or was this doctrine, for a British Secretary of State to hold to a British House of Commons?—(*Loud cries of hear! hear!*)—Was it to be said, that a Report of the Commander in Chief to his Majesty upon the Expedition now under enquiry, ought to be considered as a mere private and confidential paper?—(*Loud cheering.*)—If this be so, every other General who happens to be a favourite, may at any time go up to the King, and privately put into his hand statements tending to prejudice and poison his royal mind against the most brave and meritorious Officers, who by this secret proceeding, may have their characters most foully calumniated without the least notice or suspicion, and therefore without a possibility of defending themselves.

Mr. Perceval thought the House would not call for the private and confidential papers which had been made to his Majesty, and which could in no sense or shape be considered as official documents.—He said, that with respect to the Memorial of Lord Chatham, he would declare, for his part, that he should not have voted for any enquiry, if he had seen it before this; nor did he see in that narrative any thing which inclined him to think that any Court-Martial ought to be held on the Naval Commander.

Sir Home Popham.—I feel, Sir, that unless the proposed Address is supported in the general discussion, much wrong will ensue whether it be meant or not. Sir Richard Strachan *(hear! hear!)* I may be asked, why is it I assume that such a paper is in existence. My answer is, that its existence has not been denied, and therefore my assumption is correct. Let Parliament and the Majesty's Advisers deny, that such a paper has been delivered by the Noble Lord, and the moment I am so informed, I shall cease to press the necessity of this Address. But, in the absence of that information, I call upon this House to sympathize with that gallant Officer, my dear friend, wounded as those feelings have been by the production of the former paper. If there from that paper, so lately presented to the House, the character of Sir Richard Strachan has suffered, how much more probable is it, that in the papers kept out of view, he has been subjected to grievous suffering, and to a more aggravated reflection upon his character? *(hear! hear!)* The Right Hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer has stated, that he can by no means see in the narrative of the Noble Lord any reflection cast upon the character of Sir Richard Strachan; but I think that part of the naval force employed in the expedition to the Scheldt. I venture to say, that such paper has thrown upon both, a great and grievous reflection. *(Hear, hear!)* So feels the gallant and distinguished officer himself; and after what has been elicited from the examination of the Noble Lord (Chatham) last night, Sir Richard Strachan also feels the aggravated situation in which he is placed: for as he himself says, "How do I know, even if I repel all the charges conveyed against me in this narrative, that after all, a second and third document, similarly communicated, in fact, edition following edition, will not be forthcoming—*Hear, hear!)* Is this paper a proper state in which to leave a man who has deserved so well of his country? Is this the reward which this House would bestow, for a life devoted to the nation's service? Deeply affected as are the feelings of my gallant friend, he suffers not alone; there is not an officer of his profession but sympathizes with him.—Through all ranks of that profession it is the same, equally with those who have not interest to be employed, or with those whom other causes have lately kept out of the actual exercise of professional duties. Sir Home concluded a most powerful speech, by expressing a hope that no man would be found endeavouring, by sophistical and fallacious arguments, to dissuade Members from voting for the Address.

The Solicitor General said, if he had any doubts before, he was now fully convinced, from the very principles laid down by his Right Hon. Friend, that this address should not be acceded to.

After an able reply from Mr. Whitbread, the question was loudly called for, when the House divided,

For the Address.....	178
Against it.....	171
Majority against Ministers,.....	1

Adjourned.

NARRATIVE OF LORD CHATHAM,

PRESENTED

TO THE KING.

Whether we consider the matter contained in this celebrated Memorial—or the manner and time of its presentation to his Majesty, we shall find it equally important, both as it respects the character of its author, and the judgment exercised by Ministers in the selection of him, to command the greatest expedition ever sent from this country. With respect to the peculiar time chosen by Lord Chatham for laying it before the King—the 14th of this month—*the very day before, the examination of that person at the bar of the House of Commons, on whose professional conduct it conveys so serious a reflection*,—it must be allowed to have, *the appearance*, of wishing to take an underhand advantage, in prejudicing the mind of his Sovereign—beneath his Lordship's dignity as an Officer, and unworthy of him as a man. This paper, it seems, is dated the 6th of last October, and, notwithstanding it conveys a charge against Sir Richard Strachan, which although not perhaps affecting his life, affects what is still dearer to him—his honour—Yet, did Lord Chatham (like his brother Minister, Mr. Canning, in Lord Castlereagh's case) carry it in his pocket—*for four entire months*, without any motive being afforded to his coadjutor, of the tremendous accusation which he was about to make against him. One way, alone, can we account for this most remarkable delay—Ministers were, perhaps, silly enough, to hope, to be able to impede, or entirely to stifle the inquiry—and therefore, his Lordship was no, before, prepared with this remarkable document. Some wicked way may indeed suppose, that as *celerity* is not one of his Lordship's qualifications, he might have employed *four months* in writing this elaborate production—but it might have been commenced on the 15th of October, and only corrections—additions—alterations—tedious—and amendments, it was not ready for delivery, until the 14th of February. This may have been the case.—His Lordship's muse not being so very often called upon, is probably not very prolific. It therefore occasioned much time and labour to bring forth this literary offspring. On second thoughts, we think this must be the fact; for it is impossible to imagine, that a Nobleman, and a Cabinet Minister, would be guilty of the meanness of *concealing* an official paper, either to shield his own conduct, or to answer his private ends.

Our surprise at the time and manner of this publication of this state narrative, is however, completely lessened on the perusal of its contents. It is direct verbatim lays down—one failure of the attainments of the ulterior objects of the expedition to Walcheren, on the want of co-operation in the Navy, or, in other words, on the Commander in Chief, Sir Richard Strachan. It says—"The fleet never blockaded Flushing—" it advanced not to Bathz, as had been promised, " only arriving off that port on the 23d and 24th of " August,—it did not reach its point of destination till " the 25th." But why, we ask, were no remonstrances presented on these dilatory proceedings, on this want of arrangement in the naval part of the armament, by the Commander in Chief? He wrote a letter, it seems, on the 19th, which, he complains, was not answered till the 8th of August; yet from the 8th of August till the 24th, if there was time for all the objects of the Expedition to be frustrated by the delays of the fleet, there was surely time enough to complain of those delays. Or, if we suppose that no letter, no complaints made by Lord Chatham of this want of co-operation in the Admiral, which he insinuates extended from the 4th of August to the 24th, but in his official dispatch to Ministers, dated the sixteenth, the very penultimate day, from this interval, we may suppose him to be walking about his tent, leaping his horse over Richard Strachan and the Navy for their want of activity—he says, "I must here beg to express my strong " sense of the constant and cordial co-operation of " Sir Richard Strachan *in all occasions*." Also, in his dispatch, dated the day after, he recorded the same, he says, "the constant and cordial co-operation of the navy" call for the warmest expressions of his gratitude! How, we ask, are we to reconcile these contradictions. We confess our total inability of adapting them to our comprehension.

Before we dismiss this subject, we must be allowed to remark, on the seeming presumption of a man, however high his rank, who never before commanded an expedition,—who never before, as General in chief, saw one day's service—in making such direct reflections on the conduct of one, who, whose whole lives have been spent in the actual personal acquirement of the knowledge of their profession—who have been decorated with titles and insignias, not on account of their family connections, but of their merit and bravery, in battles, in which their best blood has been shed in the service of their country. The nation in general will, we are sure, duly appreciate these insinuations, of Lord Chatham; and combining the nature of them, with the time and manner of their being made public, affix on them, that character to which they are so well entitled.

THE EARL OF CHATHAM'S STATEMENT.

(Presented to the King on the 14th of February.)

In submitting to your Majesty a Statement Proceedings in the execution of the service your was graciously pleased to intrust to my command, events which occurred in the course of it, it is not intention to trouble your Majesty with any further details of the earlier parts of our operations, which having terminated in the speedy reduction of Walcheren by your forces, and in the occupation of the adjacent islands, and of the important post of Flushing, created at the time your Majesty's most gracious approbation; but to confine myself principally in the narrative, which I am anxious to be permitted to bring under your Majesty's view, to the consideration of the two following points, as most immediately applying to the conduct and final result of the expedition to the Scheldt:—1st, The ground upon which, after the army was at length assembled near Bathz, a landing in prosecution of the ulterior objects of the expedition was not deemed advisable: 2dly, Why that army was not sooner there assembled, in readiness to commence further operations.

With respect to the former proposition, I am inclined to think that it is so clear and evident, that no further operations could at that time, and in the then sickly state of the army, have been undertaken with any prospect of success, that it would unnecessarily trespass on your Majesty to enter into detail on this point that has been already brought before your Majesty in my dispatch of the 29th of August. And the chief object of this paper will be directed to shew to your Majesty, that the second point, namely, why the army was not brought up sooner to the destination from whence its ulterior operations were to commence; is purely a naval consideration, that the delay did in no shape rest with me, or and upon any arrangements in which the army concerned, every facility on the contrary having been afforded by their movements to the speedy progress of the armament.

In doing this, it will, I conceive, be necessary for the sake of perspicuity I should take up the consideration of this subject from the commencement.

Your Majesty will permit me here to recall to your recollection, the change which took place in the original project formed for the attack of Antwerp, and of the French Fleet in the West Scheldt, in consequence of the opinions of the General and Staff Officers to whom this question was referred; and a combined operation of the army and navy, the whole, with the exception of the force to be destined for the reduction of Walcheren, to proceed "the West Scheldt, was accordingly determined on.

Upon the practicability of such an operation being at once carried into execution, which was however the ground-work of the expedition, and which alone, in the opinion of all persons consulted, seemed to afford any prospect of success, even in the most sanguine view of the subject in all other respects, I must confess, I entertained great doubts, till the communication of a distinct official opinion, given on this point by the Lords of the Admiralty, decided in the affirmative this important question.

At the same time it is to be remarked, that the occupation of Walcheren, which by some person it had been thought possible to leave behind us, and the reduction of Flushing, which it had once been proposed only to mask, were deemed indispensable to the security of the fleet, in case of disaster: and accordingly a considerable separate force was allotted to this service; and, in this view, it was besides distinctly agreed upon, that a vigorous attack by the navy upon the sea front should be made at the same time that the troops after effecting their landing, advanced to invest Flushing; it being hoped, that by a powerful co-operation from the sea, at the moment the army presented themselves before the place, the labour and delay of a regular siege might have been avoided, and a considerable portion of the force allotted to this service set at liberty to follow the army up the Scheldt. How far this expectation was fulfilled, or whether the assurance given that the whole of the armament (the part to be landed at Walcheren excepted) should be at once transported to the Scheldt, in pursuance of the ultimate objects of the expedition was carried into effect, or was wholly disappointed, the information already before your Majesty will have in a great measure shewn and which it will be my duty to bring more particularly under Majesty's view, when I detail the subsequent course of our proceedings.

From what cause this failure ensued, whether it arose from insufficient arrangements on the part of the Admiral, or was the unavoidable result of difficulties inherent in the nature of the expedition itself, it is not for me, considering it entirely as a naval question, to presume to offer any opinion upon to your Majesty.

It may, however, be here proper to remark, that, in all the projects which at various times have been brought forward on the subject of an attack upon the island of Walcheren and the Scheldt, the necessity of having a wind a good deal to the westward, with moderate weather, has always been insisted on. Without these advantages, in the one case, the passage would be difficult; in the other, the surf would prevent a landing on the points deemed most favourable in other respects. In the present instance, owing to the wind blowing strong from the westward, the surf was actually such as to prevent a landing on either of the points first fixed on for that purpose by the Admiral; and the situation of the transports and vessels of warfare in the Stone Deep becoming very critical, and the gale increasing, he found it necessary to carry such part of the fleet as was arrived for safety into the Roompot, and by which means the division of the army destined for the attack on Walcheren, was enabled to effect its landing from a more sheltered anchorage on the Breeden Sand to the westward of Fort den Haak. At this time, the division under Lieutenant-General Lord Rosslyn, as well as that under Lieutenant-General Grosvenor, also the cavalry, artillery, &c. were not arrived; but they were afterwards, on their making the island, ordered by the Admiral into the Veere Gat. It is, however, particularly deserving of attention, that the measure, though in itself one of great advantage, as far as it applied to the division destined for the attack of Walcheren, by placing the transports, storeships, and small craft in security, was, if carried further, certainly not a little at variance with the leading purpose of the expedition, namely, the running with the right wing, and the advance of the army at once up the West Scheldt, at the same moment that the attack upon Walcheren was proceeding. But that even this need have delayed it for more than three or four days, unless on account of naval difficulties, which it will be for the Admiral, not for me, to explain, Edeny; for as soon as Ter Veere and the Fort of Rammakins fell, which happened on the 3d of August, the passage of the Sloe was open to the transports and gunboats; or they might have entered by the Dorloo, or by the Zoutland passages, the batteries of Dykskook, Geteer, and the Nolle, having been carried by the army on August 1; and the same day the battery of Veslen, at the south-west end of South Beveland, was abandoned on the movement of a detachment from the troops under Sir J. Hope. I know of nothing (but this, of course, is a point for the Admiral to speak to) to have prevented the line-of battle ships, and frigates, from coming in and passing up above Flushing in the first instance, according to the plan originally decided upon.

Before, however, I pursue further the details of the proceedings of the army, governed as they necessarily were (until a footing should be gained on the Continent by the movements of the navy), I must for a moment refer to two separate operations; the one under Lieut.-Gen. Lord Huntley, and Com. Owen, and the other under Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hope and Rear Admiral Sir Richard Keats; but both directed to assist and ensure rapid progress up the Scheldt, had the Admiral found it practicable in other respects. With respect to the former, which was destined to destroy the Cadsand batteries, and particularly that of Breskens, had it been cleared at once into effect, and that the Admiral could have availed himself of it, to taken ships up the West Scheldt by the Wheeling Passage, it would have been of the utmost advantage: but it was certainly rather fortunate it did not take place at a later period, as after all the transports, storeships, &c. were ordered into the Veer Gat, and the plan of running at once up the West Scheldt by the Wheeling Channel seemed abandoned, the object of destroying the Cadsand batteries ceased; and a landing there would only have been an unnecessary risk, and a very inconvenient separation of our force; and of course occasioned great delay in collecting it for ulterior operations. It must not, however, be forgotten, that the difficulties here turned out to be much greater than had been at all foreseen before we sailed. In the first place, the beach was so exposed, that in

(To be Continued.)

MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1810. NUMBER 1292.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1810.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieutenant Colonel H. S. SCOTT (late promotion) is posted to the 4th Native Regiment, and 2d. Battalion.

Captain BALMAIN of the 7th Native Regiment, is removed from 2d. to 1st. Battalion.

Surgeon T. TROTTER is posted to 7th, Regiment Native Cavalry.

Assistant Surgeon STARR to dodury with His Majesty's 83d. Regiment, vice NIXON removed.

This morning arrived the ship *Lady Carrington*, Captain WALTER ATKINS, from Calcutta, 8th June.

PASSENGERS.—Mr. and Mrs. Yates, and Mrs. Gawarl.

For this Ship a Packet is now open for the reception of Letters to England.

FURTHER HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The ships which arrived on Sunday, sailed in company with the H. C. ships Wm. Pitt, Ceylon, Euphrates, and Astel, which are gone into the Cape—the Woodford, which parted company, & the Elphinstone gone to Bombay.

The Cartel ship Harriet, Captain Ramsden, from the Isle of France, has brought 135 prisoners of War, taken in the Honorable Company's ship Windham, and other ships captured by the Enemy, and the Gentlemen carried away from the West Coast of Sumatra.

The Ladies taken in the Windham have arrived by this opportunity—the treatment they met with from the Enemy both after the capture and since, was polite, attentive and hospitable in the extreme.

Captain Owen R. N. Mr Tenon, Surgeon R. N. Mr Jefferies, Midshipman, Captain Ross, of the 69th Regt.—Lieut Gerrod, of the 22d. Captain Wardle, Madras Europ Regt Mr. Howes of the Weffer, Mr. Le of the United Kingdom, Mr. Malcolm of the Windham, Mr. Learmouth of the Peggy, Mr. Webber of the Admiral Rainier, Mr Hayes of the Perseverance, Mr. Storey of the Lady Leith, Mr Fogerty of the Shannon—Messrs. Hayes, Ivett, Swaby and Weatherhouse of Tappanooly, Officers of country ships—5 Seamen, 16 Sepoys & 100 Lascars have arrived on the Harriett.

On the 14th the day after the Harriet sailed she fell in with our blockading Squadron, consisting of five Frigates under the Command of Commodore Rowley.

The Enemy's Frigates Bellona and Minerva, with the Victor sloop, sailed on a cruize, supposed for the Indian Seas on the 13th of June, and two days after captured and sent in two Americans, one of which was the Ocean from China.

La Venus, La Manche and L'Entreprenant were lying in the Port Napoleon, ready for Sea.

L'Astree of 40 guns was lying in Block River above 20 miles South of Port Napoleon, together with a privateer of 20 guns and 130 men, which left France on the 13th of March, and had put into Block River from being chased by our blockading Squadron.

The above ships reported that at the time of their sailing the whole of Spain was in possession of the French, and that two Frigates L'Pallas and Hortense were to sail for the Islands the latter end of March.

The marriage of Napoleon Bonaparte, to the eldest daughter of the Emperor of Austria was conveyed to the Islands by the arrival of the Astree.

It was Capt. Willowby of the Nereide whom we mentioned to have made a landing on a part of the Isle of France. He had spiked the guns [illegible] brought off the Commanding Officer [illegible] men.

A Petition from the Roman Catholics of Ireland was presented to the House of Lords by Lord Grey on the 22d February, and Ordered to lie on the Table. The prayer of it is for "*the total repeal of every test, oath, declaration or provision, which has the effect of subjecting your petitioners to any penalty or disability whatsoever, on account of religious principles.*"

On the 22d of January Lord Porchester made a Motion in the House of Commons "to take into consideration the policy and conduct of the Expedition to Walcheren." Mr. Croker moved the [illegible] Ayes 186 Noes 195. Majority [illegible]. The Motion as then [illegible] House [illegible] an inquiry relative to the Expedition to Walcheren. On the 2d and subsequent days, Mr. Yorke moved the standing order, which excludes strangers from the House—this had been violently opposed by the Opposition and a motion made by Mr. Sheridan, and another subsequently by Mr. Whitbread on the subject. The Speaker, however, informed Mr. Whitbread "that so long as the regulation alluded to continued a standing order of that House, any Gentleman who chose, had a right to move it. It was a subject which he could not allow to be discussed.

Ministers had been in repeated Minorities.

Shipping Arrivals since our last.

4th July ship Carlile, Captain W. W. Greaves, from Malacca, 27th February, and West Coast of Sumatra 1st May—5th Brig Fortune, Captain J. D. Tapley, from Colombo, 12th June—6th H. M. ship Cornelia, from a Cruize—7th H. C. Cartel ship Harriett, Capt. J. Ramsden, from the Isle of France 14th June—do. H. C. ships Alfred, Capt. G. Welstead—Northumberland, Capt. John Robinson Franckin—Huddart, Capt. Wm. Abbit—Tigris, Capt. Dougal Macdougall—H. A. Inglis, Capt. John Wood, from England 4th March.—8th ship Rahemsha, Capt. W. Harris, from Bombay 22d June 1810, and Trincomalee 5th July.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—Lately, on the 22th June, John Smith, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss A. H. Bowness, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Bowness, of the 25th Regiment N. I.

On the 9th Instant, Mr. Joseph Lyons, to Miss Maria De Atayde.

BIRTH.—At Palamcottah, on the 22d June, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Brice, Commanding the Tinnevelly District, of a Son.

BENGAL.

DEATHS.—On the 10th current, Captain Keith Forbes, lately of the Country Sea Service, Son of the late W. Fergusson, Esq. M. D. of Jersey, and Nephew of the present Rear Admiral John Fergusson, of Southampton., after a painful illness, which he bore with great fortitude—Aged 43 years.

At Chandpore Factory, on the 3d current, Mr. William Brown, Indigo Manufacturer—Aged 54.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.—At St. George's Church, Hanover square, Mr. Palmer, of Russell place, Fitzroy-square, to Miss J. Shee, of Half Moon street, Piccadilly.

DEATHS.—The Honorable Mrs. Eliot, wife of the Honorable William Eliot, M. P. for Liskeard.

Feb. 20, Sir John Pulryn ple, Bart. late one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, and author of the Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland.

At Woolwich, Miss Adye, widow of the late Major Stephen Payne Adye, of the Royal Artillery—also in Methsins, Esq. one of the Pages of his Majesty's Bedchamber—Nathaniel Jefferys, Esq. formerly M. P for Coventry, aged 61, after a week's Illness.

Charles Bourchier, Esq. formerly Governor of Madras aged 83 years.

William Harkness, Esq. at the great age of 100 years.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1810.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, Public Department, June 13, 1810.

Notice is hereby given, that the Promissory Notes of this Presidency, from No. 1 to No. 2,070 of 1808-9, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Thursday, the 10th July next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

H. ST. G. TUCKER, *Sec. to the Govt.*

Fort William, Accountant Gen's. Office, June 13, 1810.

Notice is hereby given, that all the Treasury Notes of this Government, which may be outstanding from No. 15,001 to No. 15,200, of 1809-10 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the General Treasury, on Thursday, the 21st Instant, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON, *Accountant General.*

The Elizabeth, Captain Richardson, from Calcutta, arrived at the Cape, and sailed on the 4th March, for England.

ARRIVAL FROM AMERICA.

On Saturday last, the Portuguese brig Donna Emilia, Captain Del ven, arrived at the anchorage at Kedgeree, from America. She left New York on the 27th of February, touched at no intermediate Port, and the only vessel she spoke on her passage, was an English ship near the Island of Trinidada, bound from the River Plate to Liverpool.

A small packet, from Mr. Jackson, the British Minister in America, for the Right Honorable the Governor General, was forwarded from New [illegible] by the Donna Emilia. This dispatch is dated the 25th February. It furnishes no news [illegible] information of moment.

The sum of the intelligence received from America by the Donna Emilia amounts to this: In consequence of [illegible] alleged disrespect shewn by Mr. Jackson to [illegible] ment of America, [illegible] ministerial functions; and their Government transmitted its explanations on the [illegible] that measure, to General Pinckney, the American Minister at the Court of London, to be submitted to his Majesty's Ministers. In the meantime Mr. Jackson has quitted Washington, in lieu of the American Government; and retired to New York, where he intended to remain, till a determination should be [illegible] upon the references, which he had transmitted to the Congress and by [illegible] to the Court of London.

Mr. Jackson was treated with the utmost attention and respect by people of all ranks at New York. The State of Massachusets had remonstrated against the suspension of Mr. Jackson's functions by Congress.

According to the best information we have been able to collect, it was the opinion of the most intelligent men in America, that the differences between Great Britain and the United States, would not terminate in war; though it was believed that a considerable time must intervene before matters could be brought to a final adjustment.

The non-intercourse laws, prohibiting all American vessels from trading with Great Britain or France, or the dependencies of either of those Countries, were in full operation at the date of the Donna Emilia's sailing from New York. The Americans, however, continue a brisk trade with Spain, Russia and Sweden. The returns of some recent consignments from America to Tonningen, had yielded immensly profitable returns.

The Donna Emilia being a Portuguese brig, and bearing Papers signed by the Prince Regent, cleared out for Goa, on the Malabar Coast.

The latest advices received in America from England, at the time of the Donna Emilia's sailing, were of the 6th of Dec.

The information we have received from Captain Dekoven seems to confirm the report of Bonaparte having acknowledged the marriage of his brother Jerome with Miss Paterson. We are informed that General Turreau, the French Ambassador to the United States, had received official notification of the elevation of that Lady, to the dignity of Grand Duchess, and of her infant son, to the rank of a Prince of the French Empire. A large and splendid establishment had been ordered for her Highness and for the young prince.

Captain Dekoven, we understand, was himself at Cadiz, in November and December. He there saw Lord Wellington who came from Portugal to Cadiz, to see his brother Marquis Wellesley, previously to his return [illegible]. After Lord Wellesley embarked [illegible] Lord Wellington returned to Portugal [illegible] that the date of the latest advices [illegible] with his army, of whom 30,0[illegible] were British Soldiers.

The English ship [illegible]ich Capt. Dekoven spoke on her passage from the River Plate, gave information that Buenos Ayres had been declared a free Port. Their market, however, was said to be glutted with all kinds of European goods.

INTELLIGENCE FROM *NEW SOUTH WALES.*

The illegal arrest and deposition of Governor Bligh and the other unauthorized proceedings in New South Wales, occasioned much curiosity and expectation as to the determination of His Majesty, on these extraordinary measures. On this subject, we stated some short time ago, that the King had expressed his high displeasure at these proceedings, and that it had been determined to re-establish Governor Bligh in his authority, in the [illegible]mony of the royal disapprobation of his [illegible] and deposition. That statement is now [illegible] confirmed. A vessel named the Hibernia, [illegible]ived in the River Hooghley on Sunday last, from Port Jackson in New South Wales; and [illegible]dvices from thence, of so late a date as [illegible] April, on which day the Hibernia left [illegible] Jackson.

By this opportunity, we have been favoured with Sydney [illegible], to the end of March, and [illegible] the beginning of April.—From these [illegible] that his Excellency Colonel Macquarie [illegible] Governor of all his [illegible] Asia, had [illegible]ackson, from the Hindostan [illegible]1st of December last; and on the following day, entered upon his Government.

The first act of his Excellency was to issue a Proclamation [illegible] whereby he notified his Majesty's [illegible] to reinstate William Bligh; [illegible] in his [illegible] Government, and that at the expiration of twenty four hours Governor Bligh was to resign the Government, to receive Colonel Macquarie as his successor, and to administer to him the usual oaths on entering upon the Government. But as Governor Bligh was absent, at the time of [illegible] Macquarie's arrival at Port Jackson, [illegible] part of the Royal command relating to Governor Bligh, could not be fulfilled; and Colonel Macquarie's appointment as Governor was [illegible] into immediate effect.

[illegible] Proclamations, grants, pardons, &c. &c. made, under the authorities succeeding the arrest of Governor Bligh, were formally annulled by Proclamation. The various General Orders, Proclamations, the Speech of Colonel Macquarie upon entering upon his Government, will be found at full length, with some other extracts from the Sydney Gazettes, in another part of this Paper.

Immediately after Governor Macquarie's arrival, a vessel was dispatched from Port Jackson to Hobart Town, inviting Commodore Bligh to repair to the Seat of Government.

His Excellency Commodore Bligh, left Hobart Town, in his Majesty's ship Porpoise, in January, and arrived at Port Jackson, in the following month, where he was received with all public honour and respect, by Governor Macquarie, the officers and Inhabitants. Commodore Bligh was preparing to leave New South Wales. He intended to sail for England in the course of the month of April. Several public Officers, whose evidence, it was supposed, would be necessary in the investigations that were to take place on the late proceedings at Port Jackson, were directed to return to England.

The Venus, Capt. Bunker, from Bengal, safely arrived at Port Jackson, on the 27th February. Mr. and Mrs. Burton; Mr. and Mrs. Leigh, Mr. Bethune, and Lieut. Edwards, of His Majesty's 8th Dragoons, who went hence with the Venus, were all well.

All the Officers, and such of the men of the 102d Regiment (late the New South Wales Corps) as had not volunteered into the 73d Regiment, were under orders to embark for England, on the 10th of April, on board his Majesty's ships Hindostan and Dromedary, which were to sail on the day following.

The brig Experiment, sailed from Port Jackson, for England on the 17th March last. By that opportunity, Lieutenant Colonel Foveaux, late acting Governor of New South Wales, and Lieut. Finucane late Colonial Secretary, embarked for Europe.

Lieutenant Purcel of the 73d Regiment was pointed a Justice of the Peace, and Commandant of the Settlement of Newcastle.

Lieutenant Tankervile Crane, of the 73d Regiment, was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and Commandant of Norfolk Island.

Major A. Gordon, and Captain W. Kenny, of the 73d, were appointed Justices of the Peace, in the Settlement of Port Dalrymple, in the County of Cornwall, in Van Diemans Land.

We observe by the General Orders published in the Sydney Gazette, that Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth, whose name many of our Readers may recollect, is directed to perform the duties of principal Surgeon on the Civil Medical Establishment of New South Wales.

Lieutenant John Evans, of the 73d, appointed to act as Engineer and Artillery Officer and Superintendant of the public Government Works.

The majority of our Readers, no doubt, recollect Acotocke, the New Zealand Princess, whose story was published in the Mirror, and who left Calcutta about twelve months ago, in order to return to her native Country. Unfortunately, most unfortunately, from various considerations, the Princess did not live to accomplish the dearest object of her heart, that of re-visiting New Zealand. She died at Port Jackson on the 25th of February last. The annexed account of the death of this unfortunate Princess, is copied from the Sydney Gazette of the 3d of March:

"DIED, on Sunday morning last, at four o'clock, at the house of Mr. Francis M'Kuan, in Sydney, a Princess of New Zealand, and daughter of Tip-pa-hee, whose first name was Mathoe, but which at the age of 14 was changed to that of Mary Grace, by her marriage with an European of that name, who had resided several years in her father's dominions, from whence he went to India in the *General Wellesley*, accompanied by the royal bride. From India, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce arrived

lately here, in the *Union*: on their return to New Zealand, for the valuable purpose of collecting and cultivating the flax, to which that soil is so extremely favourable; at the same time that the no less essential object was in view of improving the good understanding, that has link, to subsisted between our whalers and the native chiefs, which may hereafter prove of considerable interest to this Colony. ... this intention, Mr. Bruce has been encouraged by the countenance of His Excellency the Governor, and the aid of several Gentlemen of character and opulence, whose minds are capable of speculating on a universal, rather than on a private benefit; and that their united efforts may become successful, is most sincerely to be wished. The deposed Princess has left a fine Infant, which Mr. Bruce intends to take with him in the *Experiment*."

It will be remembered, that Aetocke and her husband, Mr. Bruce, had been inveigled or surreptitiously carried off from New Zealand in the ship General Wellesley; and as Tip-pa-hee her father, had no information whatever respecting her departure, he was naturally led to suspect that his daughter and his son in-law, had been carried away from the worst motives; and as all his inquiries could lead to no information, he began to indulge the most implacable ... and revenge against the English ... as by people of that nation he had been robbed of his daughter. In this spirit of revenge he determined to consider every Englishman that came within his reach as a fit object of his vengeance; and we find by the accounts, now received from Sydney, that the Boyd transport, returning from Port Jackson to England, was captured about 20 miles from the ... of Island by the New Zealanders, under Tip-pa-hee, and every soul on board except a boy, two women, and a child, were put to death. Some particulars of this affair appear among our Extracts from the late Sydney Gazettes.

Captain Burnsides, formerly of Calcutta, who was returning to Europe, with a competency the fruit of many years industry, in India, was on board the Boyd, and shared the fate of his companions.

Had Aetocke fortunately lived to revisit her Father, the explanations that she would have given, the recital of the kindnesses she experienced at this Presidency, and from the English in general, would have dispelled the suspicions that had roused the angry passions of Tip-pa-hee, and would have restored his friendship to the English; but now his daughter is dead, it is feared that it will be impossible to persuade him of the facts respecting her departure, or to induce him to believe that she is not detained in slavery, or that she has not been put to death.

From the fate of the Princess, all the hopes that were indulged of the improved and enlarged cultivation of hemp, and other useful objects, that were expected to be introduced to New Zealand, through her influence, are entirely defeated.

We learn by the present accounts from the Pacific Ocean, that POMARREE, the King of Otaheite, and the friend of the English Nation, had been driven from the Island, and stripped of his dominion. In consequence of this unfortunate turn in the affairs of King POMARREE, seven English Missionaries, and such other British Subjects as were upon the island, were obliged to leave it abruptly, and had found their way to Port Jackson.

POMARREE had sought a refuge on a neighbouring island, and still entertained the hope of re-establishing himself in possession of Otaheite.

The Hon. Company's Ship City of London, Captain Yates, arrived at Diamond Harbour on Sunday last, from Bencoolen, whence she sailed on the 1st of May.

By this conveyance we have accounts of the arrival of the Daphne, belonging to this Port, at Padang, on the 23d April. On the day before she arrived, the Daphne fell in with a small French Privateer, mounting two 18-pounders, with a complement of 60 men. The Daphne engaged, and after a smart action, beat off this Privateer.

On the 21st of March, three strange Ships were seen to the Southward of Bencoolen; they were supposed to be two frigates with a merchantman in company, Captain Yates thought they were two French frigates with the Portsea, Country ship, their prize, in company. The Portsea sailed from Madras for Bencoolen before the City of London, but no account of her had been received, since she left Madras.

On Saturday morning, the City of London saw a vessel of False Point, with her fore topmast gone, and otherwise disabled, apparently by bad weather. She stood to the South East.

Captain J. D. Smith and Lieut. Croxon, with a detachment of Artillery; and Lieutenants Rawlins and Kirkman, with a detachment of His Majesty's 14th Foot, have returned to Bengal, with the City of London.

The Emily Brig, arrived in the River on Sunday last from Madras, which she left on the 8th curt. but brings no news.

We had occasion in a former number, to notice the demonstrations of loyalty manifested at this Presidency, on the 4th curt. in honour of the King's Birth-day. The same sentiments of loyal affection were testified at almost all the Civil and Military Stations under the Presidency of Fort William. There was evidently a strong and general desire, in imitation of the example of the good people at home, to celebrate this FIFTIETH Anniversary of his Majesty's Reign, with more than ordinary joy and festivity.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

From the SYDNEY GAZETTE, Jan. 7.

His Majesty's Ship Hindostan, commanded by Captain John Pasko; and the Dromedary naval store ship, commanded by Mr. Samuel Perkins Pritchard, came to anchor in the Sydney Cove on the evening of Saturday last, the 30th ultimo.

On board the latter ship came Passengers His Excellency Lachlan M'Quarrie, Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of this His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and his Lady; also, Miss Bent, Esq. and his Lady, and infant Son; and Mr. John Thomas Campbell, Secretary to His Excellency the Governor; and on board the Hindostan came Passenger, Lieutenant-Colonel O'Connell, of the 73d Regiment, Lieutenant-Governor of this Territory.

His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to signify his intention of landing at ten the following ... preparations were made to receive His Excellency in a manner ... to his Rank. The 102d Regiment formed in line extending from the Government landing Stairs to Government House; and at the appointed hour His Excellency and Lady leaving the ship, a salute was fired from the ships, which was answered by the battery at Dawe's Point. His Excellency and Lady were received on their landing by His Honor Lieutenant Governor Paterson, Colonel Foveaux, and all the principal Officers, by whom they were attended up to the Government House; and on Monday last, the ceremony of reading His Majesty's Commission was performed, appointing His Excellency His Majesty's Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

The debarkation of the 73d Regiment took place in the forenoon; and at 12, he troops formed into a square on the Grand Parade, one side of which consisted of the 102d Regiment. On the arrival of the Governor and Suite, in the centre of the square, His Excellency was received by a general salute from the troops.

His Majesty's Commission was then opened by the Governor himself, and given by his Excellency into the hands of the Judge Advocate, by whom it was unfolded. The great Seal of the territory was then displayed; on which part of the ceremony the troops again saluted by presenting arms, officers saluting, and the music playing "God save the King!"—the Governor and suite uncovering, in token of duty and respect to the King's commission. The Judge Advocate then proceeded to the reading of the Governor's commission; and afterwards read the Commissions of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor and the Deputy Judge Advocate. As soon as the Judge Advocate had finished reading his own Commission, the troops fired 3 vollies, after which His Excellency was pleased to address the Inhabitants and the Military in a short and very animated speech, which was answered with three cheers, when the troops again gave a general salute, the bands playing "God save the King." A royal salute of 21 guns was then fired from the battery, which was answered by royal salutes from H. M. ships Hindostan and Dromedary. His Excellency and suite then quitted the parade, and the 73d Regt. the same day marched out to Grose farm, where they remain encamped. At night an illumination was made throughout the town, and on board H. M. ships, which presented a very brilliant spectacle; and such was the general sentiment on the occasion as to promise that general conciliation which it was His Excellency's pleasure to declare it was a fervent wish and duty to promote; but in order the more fully to gratify the public expectation on this important subject, we are proud of the honor of closing this short yet accurate account of the solemnities above detailed, with the insertion of His Excellency's speech on the occasion; which was delivered with peculiar energy in the following words:

"Fellow Citizens & Fellow Soldiers,

"His Majesty having been graciously pleased to honour me with the chief command and government of the colony of New South Wales, I think it my duty on this public occasion of assembling you together, to assure you that it is my strong intention to exercise the authority with which I am thus invested, with strict justice and impartiality.

"In executing the important duties of my office, I trust I shall experience, on all occasions, the cordial support of those gentlemen, civil and military, placed at the heads of the several public departments of Government.

"I am sanguine in my hopes, that all those dissentions and animosities which have unfortunately existed in this colony for some time past, will now terminate for ever, and give way to a more becoming spirit of conciliation, harmony, and ... nity, among all classes and descriptions of the inhabitants of it.

"To establish this desirable object, ... s necessary that the upper ranks of the society should hold out a good example to the lower orders of the people, by conducting themselves with propriety and ... gratitude, and by readily conforming to the ... regulations established for the benefit of the ...

"I most strongly recommend to ... l classes of the community, a strict observance of a ... ligious duties, and a constant and regular attendance ... divine worship on Sundays, and other holy ... apart for that purpose; and I trust that the Magistrates ... other persons in authority will exert ... whether ... the utmost, in checking ... of vice and immorality.

"I need not, I hope, express my ... na- tives at this solemnity, when they ... in a peaceable manner, may not be ... sons or property, by any one; ... trary, they may always be treated ... attention, so as to conciliate them as much as possible to our government and manners.

"From the troops I shall at all times expect a most vigilant discharge of every part of their duty; and I fondly hope that their steadiness, sobriety and strict discipline will be ... examplary as to preclude the painful necessity of resorting, but very rarely, to any punishment.

"It is the earnest wish of our most gracious King, and his Ministers, to promote the welfare and prosperity of this rising colony in every way possible;—and it will, therefore, be the fault of the inhabitants themselves if they are not as comfortable and happy as any other of his Majesty's subjects.

"I make them so, as far as depends upon me, is not only my duty, but will at all times constitute my ... happiness;—and the honest, sober, and industrious inhabitants, whether free settler or convict, will ever find in me a friend and Protector."

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency Lachlan Macquarie, Esq Captain General and Governor in Chief of H. M. Territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty having felt the utmost regret and displeasure on account of the late tumultuous proceedings in this his colony, and the unutinous conduct of certain persons therein towards his late representative Wm. Bligh, Esq. then his Capt. Gen. and Com. in Chief in the said Colony, in order to mark such his disapprobation of the said proceedings, has been graciously pleased to appoint me his representative in the said Territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, commanding and requiring me, previous to the opening of his Royal Commission for that purpose, to reinstate the said Wm. Bligh, Esq. in the office and situation of Captain Gen. and Gov. in Chief of this his Colony, in case he should be resident in the same at the time of my arrival. His Majesty, thro' his Gracious anxiety for the welfare and happiness of his loyal subjects of New South Wales, for the complete restoration of quiet and harmony, and to remove every motive for future disturbance, has also been graciously pleased to direct me to signify to the said William Bligh, Esquire, his Majesty's, pleasure, that he, the said William Bligh, Esquire, should at the expiration of twenty-four hours after being so reinstated, receive me as his Successor in the Office of Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and administer to me the Oaths usually administered on such occasion.

His Excellency the Governor laments extremely, that the absence of the late representative of His Majesty in this Colony, and the necessity of his immediately taking upon himself the Command of the same, in obedience to his Majesty's Commands, has rendered it impossible for him to carry His Majesty's Orders into literal execution, as his Excellency was most anxiously desirous to do. But in order to fulfil His Majesty's intentions as completely as present circumstances will permit, His Excellency the Governor has thought proper, by this his Proclamation publicly to make known, that nothing but the reasons abovementioned have prevented him from reinstating William Bligh, Esquire, in the Office of Captain General and Governor in Chief of this Territory and its Dependencies, and from acting in all respects conformably to His Majesty's Commands. And he feels it a painful duty to be thus compelled publicly to announce His Majesty's high displeasure and disapprobation of the mutinous and outrageous conduct displayed in the forcible and unwarrantable removal of his late representative, William Bligh, Esquire, and of the tumultuous proceedings connected therewith.

His Excellency the Governor avails himself of this opportunity of expressing his earnest hope, that harmony and union will now be restored to the colony; that all party spirit which has unfortunately resulted from the late unhappy disturbances will end; and that the higher classes will set an example of subordination, morality, and decorum; and that those in an inferior station will endeavour to distinguish themselves only by their loyalty, their sobriety, and their industry: by which means alone the welfare and happiness of the community can be effectually promoted.

Given under my hand, at Government House, Sydney, this First day of January, 1810.

LACHLAN MACQUARRIE.

God save the King!

By command of His Excellency,

JOHN THOMAS CAMPBELL,

Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency LACHLAN MACQUARIE, *Esq. Captain General and Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

Whereas it has pleased His Majesty to express his high displeasure at the arrest and removal of William Bligh, Esq. his late representative in his Territory and its dependencies, from the exercise of the powers and authorities granted him in that behalf; and also to consider all appointments to situations, and offices of public trust made by such persons as have assumed to themselves the executive Authority since your arrest and removal, as illegal, and invalid; and to express his gracious will and pleasure, that all person ... have ... that time been appointed to such ... office ... public trust, by virtue of such illegal autho ... should forthwith its displaced; and ... that the persons who held such offices ... the time ... sai ... arrest ... removal ... should be restored ... exercise of the ... as of the same.

And whereas it ... further pleasure ... jesty to consider all Grants of Land, ... Stock, and all leases of houses made subsequent to the time of such arrest and removal (especially such as have been made to the officers of the 102d Regiment) as invalid; and to command that the same should immediately be declared null and void, subject, however, such exceptions and restrictions ... herein-after mentioned.

And whereas it has further pleased His Majesty to consider all trials and ... stigations had since such arrest and removal ... said in Law; and to command his Excellency the Governor to declare, in the most public manner, all such appointments, grants, leases, trials, and investigations, to be null and void.

His Excellency in obedience to such His Majesty's commands, hereby publicly and solemnly makes known and signifies, and commands all persons to take notice, that those persons who have been appointed to any situations and offices of public trust whatever, since the arrest and removal of William Bligh as the late representative of His Majesty in the territory of New South Wales and the dependencies thereof, will prepare to deliver up the charge of them, and all Papers, Records, and Documents belonging to them; and all Monies, Stores, Provisions, Bills, and Effects, the property of the public, in their hands, by twelve of the clock at noon of Monday, the eighth day of this present January, to those persons who respectively exercised the duties of the same at the time of the arrest and removal of William Bligh, Esq. His Majesty's late representative in the territory of New South Wales, and its dependencies, who will thenceforth be reinstated in the full enjoyment of the said offices. And it is hereby further publicly declared, that all those who have filled any offices of public trust since the said arrest and removal, and by virtue of the same have had the receipt of any Monies, Bills, Effects, Stores, or Provisions of or belonging to the public, or have been in the possession of any public property whatsoever, will be called upon by His Excellency the Governor, to render and give in to the office of the Secretary of His Excellency, a full, true, just, and accurate account of all such receipts, and of the disposal and disbursements of the same, by the first day of February next following the date of this Proclamation, by twelve o'clock at noon of the same day.

His Excellency the Governor, in obedience to His Majesty's commands, further publicly gives notice, that all Grants of Lands or of Stock, and all Grants of Leases which ... been given, granted, or made since the abovementioned arrest and removal, are hereby declared to be, and are, null, void, and of no effect; and His Excellency gives notice, that the same are revoked; and that all persons who are in possession of any Lands, Tenements, Stock or Leases, under such gifts or Grants as aforesaid, will be called upon, at their peril to give up and surrender all such Lands, Tenements, Stock, Leases, &c. to such person or persons as may be authorised by His Excellency to receive them, by the first day of February next, following the day of the date hereof.—His Excellency, however, has much pleasure in signifying His Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that all such Grants of Lands, Tenements, Stock, and Leases as are in other respects legal, and are found to be made from motives of impartiality and justice, and are conformable to the powers granted by His Majesty's Patent to the Governors of this Territory, may and will, upon proper application being made for that purpose, be renewed in the name of His Excellency the Governor, provided His Excellency shall see no objection therein.—At the same time it is His Excellency's duty to signify, and he hereby publicly gives notice, that it is His Majesty's especial command that His Excellency should not renew or confirm, on any account whatsoever, any Gifts or Grants of Lands, Stock, or Leases, whatsoever, made, given, or granted to any officer or officers of the 102d (or New South Wales) Regiment, subsequent to the day of arrest and removal of the late Governor.

In further obedience to His Majesty's commands, His Excellency also declares all trials and Investigations had since the arrest and removal of William Bligh, Esq. to have been had before an incompetent jurisdiction, and to be illegal; and he hereby publicly declares them to be, and the same are of none effect whatsoever in Law or Equity.

Given under my Hand, at ... Sydney, this Fourth ... A. 1810.

LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

God save the King!

By Command of His Excell...

JOHN THOMAS CAMPBELL,

Secretary.

JANUARY 21.

Thursday last being the anniversary of her Majesty's Birth Day, the Royal Standard was displayed at Fort Phillip at day light, at twelve o'clock three vollies were fired by the 73d and 102d Regiments, and at one a Royal Salute was fired from ... attery at Dawe's Point, and by ... ompoise, Hindostan, and D... ency the Governor ... the Offic... Civil, ... ious occasion, ... s, with their

limbers, &c. w day be sent to the camp of the 73d ent, to be attached to that corps till f her orders; a Royal Salute was fired to camp from the above brigade of guns, and an allowance of half a pint of spirits per man, was issued to the troops, in Sydney and in Camp, in honor of the day.

On Wednesday last His Excellency Governor Bligh, Commodore on this station, arrived in ... Majesty's Ship Porpoise, and an entering ... ove was saluted by His Majesty's Ships and from the Battery at Dawes's Point.

His Excellency the Governor and Comman- ... by his Aide-du-Camp, immedi- ... his compliments to Governor Bligh, ... re ... sted to be informed what it would be his pleasure to land; which being appointed for the day follow ... at eleven in the forenoon the ... flank compa ... the 73d Regiment marched in, from the en ... pment, to pay the honors due to ... Ex ... Bligh's ... rank.

At ... ven, His Excellency Governor Bligh, left the Ship, accompanied by Mrs. Rutland, and ... aluted by the Porpoise, which was re- ... ned by the Battery, on his landing at the Government Stairs.—His Majesty's and other Ships paying respects to His Excellency, as his barge passed by them. His honour, Lieutenant Governor O'Connell, welcomed Governor Bligh on shore, and with a large company of Officers, attended him to the Government House, where His Excellency and Mrs. Rutland, were received by the Governor in Chief, and Lady, with every possible mark of attention and respect.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief, with Colonel O'Connell, and several other Officers, shortly after, accompanied Governor Bligh out to the camp, where he was saluted by the 73d Regiment, and received every attention possible; and about 3 o'clock, the party returned to town to dinner.

On Friday, His Excellency the Governor in Chief, made a visit to Commodore Bligh, on board the Porpoise and was saluted with 19 guns; and the ship manned to receive him. His Excellency remained on board about half an hour; and on his return was saluted by his Majesty's ships, and other vessels as he passed by.

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

At a Meeting on Tuesday last, of the principal Inhabitants of the Colony, convened by Public Advertisement, it was unanimously Resolved, that the following Address should be signed and presented to his Excellency the Governor in Chief; who having signified by the Provost Marshal, that he would be pleased to receive the same, on the following morning. Five of the Gentlemen attended at the Government House, at 12 o'clock; His Excellency received them with particular attention, and was further pleased to return the answer ... subjoin.

"To His Excellency LACHLAN, MACQUARIE, Esq. Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Territories of New South Wales, and its Dependencies, & & &.

"The undersigned Inhabitants of this Colony, beg leave to approach Your Excellency to offer their sincere Congratulations upon your safe arrival, and to express the Happiness they feel at His Majesty's Most Gracious Appointment of your Excellency to the Government.

"We beg to return you their most grateful Thanks for the very liberal and noble sentiments, you have been pleased to express towards them: and to assure your Excellency, that in them you will find a people desirous of obtaining your esteem by a tranquil and uniform observance of their duty as faithful and loyal Subjects of their Sovereign; and they pledge a chearful compliance to such Regulations as your Excellency may deem necessary to adopt, for the advancement and prosperity of this Colony, in return for the protection and security, which they are assured their Persons and Property will enjoy, under your Excellency's Administration.

"They cannot but sincerely lament the unhappy Differences and Dissentions under which this Colony has unfortunately laboured; and of which they are aware the bare mention must be painful to your Excellency's feelings: but they cherish an anxious hope, that the union and Harmony so happily re-established by your Excellency, will unanimously prevail, and that all Party Spirit, may be buried in oblivion: This accomplished, they confidently feel, that under your Excellency's protection, the Territory of New South Wales will be as distinguished for its prosperity and happiness as its envied and conjoined resources of climate, soil and situation entitled the world to expect."

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I beg you will, accept my warmest acknowledgements for the very kind and flattering Address, you have now presented to me, from the respectable Inhabitants of this Colony, congratulating me on my safe arrival and taking charge of the ... overnment of this very important and extensive Territory.

"... assurances of your Loyalty and attachment to ... Sovereign, and the British Constitu- ... ances ... ly gratifying to me, and ... the moment of my entering on ... t of this remote Colony; and I feel par- ... ed by the expression of your confidence ... bright Administration of it.

"It will ... be the uppermost wish of my heart to promote the Welfare and Prosperity of the Country, I have now the honour to govern, and to encourage by every means in my power, the Inhabitants of it to become religious, sober, and industrious, good subjects.

"I feel confident that the Inhabitants of this Colony will see the propriety and necessity of burying in oblivion all party spirit, which may have resulted from the late unhappy disturbances, and I cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of the upper Classes of Society, how highly essential it is to the Welfare, Prosperity, Tranquility and Happi- ... of the Community at large, that they should set an ... Subordination, Morality and ... this line of conduc ... ably increase ... and ... ence.

"Govern ... Jan ...

CALCUTTA MORNING POST.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1810.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—JUNE 15, 1810.

Mr. John Thornhill, to the Office of Post Master General.

Sir John D'Oyly, ditto Salt Agent of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. James Irwin, ditto ditto at Balloodah and Chittagong.

Mr. John Kinloch, ditto Superintendent of the Eastern Salt Chokies.

Mr. W. B. Bayley, Judge of the D ... ny Adawlut and Magistrate of the Zillah of Burdw ...

Mr. G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Government Customs, at Benares.

Fort William, Accountant Gen.'s Office, June 20, 1810.

Notice is hereby given, that all the Treasury Notes of this Government, which may be outstanding from No. 15,211 to No. 15.00 of 1809-10 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the General Treasury, on Thursday the 28th instant, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON, Acct. Genl.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The arrival of the three Indiamen, the Lord Keith, Earl Spencer, and Monarch, by which an increase of 6,000 chests of indigo, had been made to the stock on hand, appears to have caused a nominal depression in the market; nevertheless, the article still continued to support the former advances, on the September sales, which every prospect of improvement. The total quantity of indigo in the market, in January, did not exceed 22,400 chests.

The unsettled state of politics which America had given an extraordinary value to cotton, which sold readily at from 16 to 17d. per lb. The increased probability of a rapture with America, or at least a prot ... suspension of commercial intercourse w ... that country, fully authorizes the expecta ... n, that cotton would experience a further an ... ery considerable advance.

Silk is stated to ha ... advanced full 25 per cent.; but a consid ... ble supply having arrived on the Europe and ... reatham, this article was rather expected to decline.

The price of piece goods, proves less favorable than some advices led us to expect.

Extract of a Letter, dated Cape of Good Hope, April 15, 1810.

"The Honorable Company's Ship Windham, Captain Stewart, has been restored by the Court of Admiralty, and will proceed with the Madras and Bengal Ships, which are expected to arrive here the beginning of May. The property taken from the Island of Bourbon, claimed by the agent of the Honorable Company, has been condemned as a Droit to the King. It has been shipped again on board the Streatham, under appeal. Respecting the unclaimed property there has been no decision, but which is also shipped for London, on board the Streatham, by a decree of the Court of Admiralty. The Elizabeth, Captain Richardson, from Bengal the 8th December, arrived here the 15th February, and sailed again the 4th ultimo."

On Tuesday the Honorable Captain Elliot joined the Modeste, at Kedgeree. On the following morning, the Honorable Mrs. Elliot, Mrs. Campbell, and D. Campbell, Esq. of the Civil Service, left town for Saugor, where they will embark on board the Modeste, proceeding to Rangoon, and subsequently to the eastward Mr. Campbell, we understand, is charged with a mission to the court of Ava.

The homeward-bound Ship Fairlie, remained at anchor 4 miles below Saugor, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The wind easterly, and the weather thick and hazy.

The Baring cleared the pilot on the 18th.

One of the marines belonging to H M. Ship Modeste, a few days ago, personated a bailiff so successfully, that two bucks of high mettle, who had gone down the river on a party of pleasure, are said to have exhibited a most ludicrous appearance, on the application of the supposed rod of justice, to the inexpressible satisfaction of the contrivers of the humorous scene.

During the severe gale on Wednesday morning, the brig Margaret got ashore nearly opposite to Mr. Gilmore's dock yard: and the brig Emely, from Madras, is said to have run foul of the George, transport vessel. We have not heard of any other accident on the river.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1810.

We some time ago had occasion to notice an erroneous article of information which had found its way into the Calcutta Papers, respecting the state of ... Cotton Market at this place, and the pros ... ts of the ... for the purchase and freight of that article ... China. We are sorry to find t ... our predi ... ns have been fully verified, and ... at there is ... w tonnage in the harbour to a ... much grea ... extent than can be occupied, whilst sev ... l ships which had been sent round from Calcutta, under the erroneous impressions above mentioned, have ... advanced to ... er tena ... sequ ... dere ... gr ... After sary ... whic ... ed ... ing ... ...

the same channel, of our Merchants having hired Arab Ships for the purpose of carrying their Cotton to China, is totally without foundation. Indeed we are authorised to say, that there has never been an instance of any ship under that flag being employed by British Merchants out of this port, altho' we believe the ... e is by no means an uncommon one on ... ther side of India.

THE COURIER,—MARCH 12.

Dispatches of great importance arrived this morning at the India House, brought by the Rattlesnak ... which is arrived at Plymouth in 19 weeks. The following information respecting them has ... en ... us by our Correspondent at Ply ...

"PLYM ... 10—TWO P. M.

"Just arri ... d from Madras, after a pass ... he Rattlesnake, 18, Captain ... dis ... for Government ... at the ... of great importance.

We are happy to state that ord ... oor- dination are restored among the ... ops. The dispatches are just gone off in a c ... and four. Captain Packenham and five of ... fi ... cers came passengers in the Rattlesnak ...

At the East India House it was rep ... his morning that the intel ... e- snake is of the most ... factory ...

The French accounts of operations in S ... which have been received since Saturday, are ... the 10th of last month, at which period they had made themselves masters of Malaga, having previously occupied Seville, and descended to the coast that stretches in front of Cadiz and the Isle of Leon. Malaga and Seville displayed at the period of their surrender the same feelings that have been common to every other part of Spain.—The great mass of the inhabitants of Seville wished to defend their homes and their independence, that first impulse was resistance: they left no doubt of their detestation of the enemy; they ran to arms; they shut their gates; and even when cool heads and cowardly hearts had persuaded them that resistance would be unavailing, they still loathed the idea of surrendering at discretion. They attempted to stipulate terms, they clung to their ancient Constitution, they demanded the assembling of the Cortes.—The ferocious enemy of course refused—he promised protection to persons and property, and the inhabitants were at last obliged to open their gates, and to pretend, they could not really place, reliance upon his promise. "The entrenchments round Seville are of immense extent," say the French; "they would take 60,000 troops to defend them." There were however no troops in Seville, nothing but an undisciplined but brave populace. And this, we humbly hope, may be suffered to operate as some excuse for the surrender of the place, and not as any proof of the indifference of the Spanish people. And this it seems the more necessary to urge, when utter despair seems to have taken possession of the minds of some men, and when they would have us to abandon the alliance of Spain, not only in despair, but in contrition.

Hamburgh Papers have been received to the 24th ult. and French to the 4th instant. Hoffer the brave, the patriotic Hoffer, has been shot, in virtue of the sentence of a Military Commission at Mantua.

The future Empress of the Fr ... ed in Paris by the 25th. The ceremonial marriage was to ... ken ... ce at Vienna the 5th, when the ... rch ... e Charles was to r ... ceive the hand of ... piece, *as the proxy of Bonaparte!* On the 10th, or 14th at latest, the Imperial Bride w ... to be delivered over to the French Pier ... ntiaries at Brannau.

The Hamburgh Papers inform us, that the whole of the North of Germany is to be incorporated w ... France, and that a French army of 60,000 is ... mbling on the frontiers of Holstein. It is probable so large an army may be assembling in the North of Germany to overawe Russia, and to be ready to act against her if she should evince a hostile disposition. The Danes are beginning to form a *cordon* against the French—a *cordon!* chaff! which Bonaparte will dissipate with a breath.

Bonaparte defies incorporating Hanover till he has received an answer to some proposals he means to submit or has submitted to his Britannic Majesty. Sorry indeed should we be to see his Britannic Majesty restored to his Electorate, which he could only possess as the ... sal of Bonap ... e. It was a favourite doctrine of some of t ... late Ministers, that Hanover ought to be ... ear to us as Hampshire—So diametrically ... posite is our opinion that we would not g ... a herd of the favourite produce of Hampshi ... have it restored to us in the present sta ... Europe.

We have ... rted the most material part of Sir Richar ... ehan's reply to Lord Chatham's Narrative. ... every victorious one, but we ... tain fro ... l comments, because we would ... as ... ng that mi ... any possible ... n the two ... ave we do not wish to ag- ... s of Lord Chatham, after the ... he has shewn to a Vote of ... ons.—Sir Richard Strachan's ... anied by a Letter to the Lords ... which he says, "Feeling perfectly conscious that every exertion had been made by me in forwarding the ob ... t of the Expedition, and that no blame could be justly imputed to myself or the Navy, I could not possibly suspect ... and Chatham, to the irregularity of presenting immediately to his Majesty such a paper as that which I have received, had added the impropriety (to use no stronger term) of endeavouring to exculpate himself by private insinuations against the conduct of others."

The last Intelligence from Cadiz is of the 25th ult. A letter of that date says, "We have only one regiment beyond the *third cut*, and the French have invain endeavoured to throw up works. Shells are continually showing at them from the Caraccas and the bridge at the Isla. In the mean time we are continually receiving reinforcements. In addition to the 79th regim ... , we have the 94th, 87th, and 88th, with ... fice ... companies of artillery, and *the* 20th Portuguese regiment of the line, of 1400 very good troops, and some Spanish cavalry, which arrived yesterday from Gibraltar.—Twenty-six guns, of 24 and 16-pounders, with four howitzers, are mounted on the fort San Fernando. The Admiral (Purvis) is very active. All the Spanish ships of the line are outside the Engli ... and Spanish Admiral (Alava) who ... nds, is a patriot. The *St. Justo*, (Spanish 74) ... th 250 English seamen, is opposed to Fort Louis. By the bursting of four guns on board the ... p, a Midshipman of the *Atlas* has been ... four men belonging to her, and nine belonging to the *Iacinchle*, were wounded. Fort Mantagorda, opposite the Puntal, was taken possession of by a company of the 87th and some seamen, and the land-front is repairing. A 6-gun battery at the ferry opposite San Pedro, on the Isla, was last evening taken by the Spaniards, and the French bayoneted."

A letter from Gibraltar states, "that the French have completely surrounded all the Coast and a heavy cannonade almost incessantly kept up there. The Governor of the Carraccas had gone over to the enemy; and the French were in possession of Fort Catalina which very much annoyed the navigation of Cadiz. The enemy had thrown up several mud batteries. A shell had fallen on board one of our gun-boats employed in cannonading them, which sunk her; but only one of her crew was lost. A gun had had burst on board one of the hulks, and killed several men.—A Midshipman among the number. A tremendous cannonade was kept up on both sides."

The Lord Duncan packet, from Heligoland, has brought over an Austrian Messenger with dispatches. The object of the Messenger's mission has not transpired.

The Minutes of the 14th day's Examination before the Committee of Enquiry have been delivered. The evidence of Mr. Huskisson tended to shew, that it would have been almost impossible to have found pecuniary means for the operations of an army in the North of Germany.

MARCH 13,

The *Rattlesnake* sloop of war is arrived from Madras; and some very interesting particulars of proceedings arising out of the mutiny (which we are happy to term the late one) at that Presidency, will be found in this day's Paper.

A letter from Plymouth, contained in the papers of last night, in announcing the arrival of *Rattlesnake*, states, that she has brought intelligence of a fresh Mathratta war, which had commenced with the usual barbarities exercised by that people, they having made a sudden irruption into the Bahar country with 40,000 cavalry. We have not been able to learn ourselves, neither we believe has intelligence been communicated to the India House, of any ... ... foundation upon which these statements rest. We have great reason to hope, therefore, that they are ... ous.

The Rattlesnake sailed from Madras on the 19th of October, and on the 14th of the same month, the following ships had proceeded on their voyage from that Presidency for Europe, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Dover and Cornwallis, viz. the Union and General Stewart Indiamen, and the Warren Hastings, Boyne, and Providence country ships, which may be daily expected to arrive. The outward-bound fleet, consisting of the Arniston, Wexford, Earl ... oden, Winchelsea, and Ocean, arrived at Madeira on the 1st of February. The Taunton Castle sailed from St. Helena with the Rattlesnake; parted company in a gale in the channel.

This afternoon, 600 men of the 1st regt. of Foot Guards, from Knightsbridge Barracks, marched into this town, & embarked for foreign service. 300 men of the Coldstream, and 300 of the 3d Foot Guards, will march in on Monday and Tuesday, and will also embark for the same service. They are intended, it is said, for an expedition, which is to be accomplished by a *coup-de-main*, the naval part of which Sir Sidney Smith, it is supposed, will command.

This morning, American Papers to the 30th of January were received. In the debates upon Mr. Macon's bill, for the importation of manufactured goods in American bottoms, much violent language was used against this country. Mr. Madison, it is said, had expressed his approbation of the measure, & it was the generally

opinion that it would pass. Mr. Macon, in a debate upon this bill, said, that "to go to war now, would be to give Great Britain 100,000,000 of American property, and that it would be unfair to attack Britain, when America had just sent her a message of peace."

It is reported that 20,000 troops will form the military force of the Expedition which is now preparing, and the naval part of which Sir Sidney Smith is to have the command. Commodore Owen, it is said, is also to be engaged in the same important service. The destination of this armament is supposed to be the Mediterranean. Sir Sidney Smith transacted business on Thursday with Lord Mulgrave at the Admiralty.

We regret to find it admits of little doubt that the Spanish Governor refused our troops entrance into the important fortress of Ceuta on the African side of the Straits of Gibraltar. We trust some means will be devised to make him alter his resolution.

THE PILOT.—FEB. 10.

DEAL, FEB. 9.—We regret to state another very heavy loss. The Cæsar from the East Indies, with a valuable cargo on board, 26 men-of-war, yesterday to be an acquisition to St. Margaret's and Kingdown, near the South Foreland; and this morning about five o'clock, very dark, the Bengal Private ship from Bengal, mistaking the Cæsar to be at anchor, ran on shore a short distance from her, and is in a very perilous situation, with seven feet water in her hold, and her main and mizen-masts cut away; she is very high up, and if the weather moderates soon very probably may be got off. The Cæsar has cut away her fore and mazen-masts, but she is so much damaged in her bottom that it is thought she will go to pieces, from 60 to 70 casks of coffee were landed from her this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

We have great pleasure in announcing the capture of the Confiance French frigate (late the Canonniere), from the Isle of France, by the Valliant, Captain Bligh, off Bellisle. This vessel is supposed to be one of the richest prizes ever taken, having on board the produce of all the valuable Indiamen which she captured in the Indian Seas. She is safely arrived at Spithead.

The disputes between the Legislature of Jamaica and the Governor still continue. The House of Assembly had come to the resolution of refusing all supplies, until the rights they claim are granted, in consequence of which the Duke of Manchester has dissolved the Assembly.

THE TIMES.—MARCH 7, 1810.

The debate in the House of Commons upon Mr. Whitbread's resolutions was most interesting; and the result, as we had ventured to predict, more eminently unfavourable to Ministers than any preceding division in which they had been left in a minority; the excess of the number of votes against them being no less than thirty-three. The whole history of their Administration is a singular one; and their conduct is no less unprecedented on the present occasion. We are no friends to the influence, real or supposed, of the servants of the Crown, over this representatives of the people; but yet, in order to constitute the capacity of conducting the affairs of the nation at all with any consistency, it is necessary that the measures of those who conduct them should have the systematic support of the representative body; but we now, for the first time in our history, see a set of men lingering in office, who are entirely uncertain respecting the plan they propose, whether it will be adopted or disproved by Parliament;—who, in the one, do nothing with the prospect of good for the benefit of the nation; but whose whole administration must consist of detached expedients, arising from emergent occurrences over which they have no power.

It is evident, therefore, that they cannot be said, even now, to govern the nation; but that they are themselves the slaves of events brought about by, or dependent upon, the will of others. The nation is in the state of a ship, of which the regular pilot is every now and then driven from the helm, and others at pleasure, seizing the rudder, steer whatsoever course they please. It is evident that such a vessel can never, except by chance, reach any port, but must be tossed on the ocean till she founders.

SPAIN.—FEB. 16.

A boat with a French flag of truce from St. Mary's having, at three quarters of an hour after seven this morning, come alongside the Principe de Asturias, two boats belonging to the squadron set off to meet her, and escorted her to the Admiral's ship, the Santa Anna.

Answer of the Duke of Albuquerque, to the Summons received by a Flag of Truce, from the French General the Duke of Dalmatia, dated at Chiclana, the 10th February, 1810.

SEIGNOR DUKE.—The unanimity of sentiment, which at the same instant impels all the kingdoms and provinces of Spain to arm themselves against an unjust dominion, and to avenge the unparalleled usurpation of the crown of their legitimate and beloved Sovereign Ferdinand VII sufficiently demonstrates without calling your attention to this transaction, the justice of the cause which I defend. Your Excellency ought, therefore, to be aware, that the Spaniards, firm to their purpose, notwithstanding the misfortunes of the war, arising from causes that have [illegible]ed, Not a little experience and [illegible]g been so intimately connected [illegible]dth the British nation, will never [illegible] arms until they have effected [illegible]ecovery of their legitimate [illegible]s. A heroic [illegible]ortune will not be [illegible] the entrance of the French troops [illegible]Andalusias. They know, that the F[illegible] command no more than the ground they [illegible]on; and true to their principles, & under a [illegible]ernment recognized by all the provinces [illegible]are free, wished for by those that are not [illegible]legalized as far as circumstances permit, [illegible]may perceive from the inclosed paper, [illegible]assured [illegible] their expectations will [illegible]strated.

"Our present Government, the Regency, is in intimate communication with all the ports along the coast of Spain, and all the kingdoms and provinces that it contains; and its members are equally assured, with the troops and inhabitants of this city, of the conformity of sentiments to ours, and are not less apprized of the armies they are forming, wherever they have the means of so doing.

"The fortress of Cadiz has nothing to fear from a force of 100,000 men. There is no comparison between its actual state of defence, and the situation it was in a few days since; for the means being of hand, and existing in superabundance, we had only to make use of them. It is not the old fortifications which inspire confidence, but the many new works incessantly augmented and multiplied almost to superfluity. Therefore, in return for the interest which your Excellency takes in the fate of the inhabitants of this island, and the fortress of Cadiz, I advise you to desist from making fruitless sacrifices of your troops, being assured of the advantages possessed by mine, not only from the ground and the positions they occupy, but from the fraternal union with which they alternately perform every description of duty with the British our intimate allies.

"It is also my duty to tell your Excellency, that the illustrious British nation, not less generous than great and brave, do not entertain the design which your Excellency insinuates, of seizing upon Cadiz. Their only object is to assist in its defence, with all the means in which they abound; and which the Spaniards solicit, and gratefully receive. The defenders of Cadiz will be found to be Spaniards, though they will, nevertheless, be assisted by the English, the Portuguese, and all that, impressed with the justice of their cause, may be disposed to do themselves honour in contributing to its defence.

"The treatment of the prisoners shall be such as ought to exist between civilized nations. We will follow the example set us by the French troops, in cruelly sacrificing their Spanish prisoners under the denomination of insurgents, or who, they say, from fatigue unable to keep up with them in their march.

"Finally, I cannot consent to a conference with your Excellency under existing circumstances, nor until, by the departure of Spain from foreign troops and the restitution of our beloved Ferdinand VII, I shall be in a situation [illegible] pleasure the agreeable offer [illegible] you [illegible]se me; and in the mean time I have the honour to salute your Excellency, with all due consideration.

(Signed). "The Duke of ALBUQUERQUE."

FOR SALE.

AND MAY BE SEEN
AT
Mr. William Ross's
LIVERY STABLES,
ON THE
MOUNT ROAD,

A STRONG Chesnut Arab [illegible]ddle Horse, sound and remarkably qu[illegible].

Price 200 Pa[illegible]odas.

A Serviceable Roan Horse, wi[illegible] Neat Ban[illegible]dy on C. Springs, in perfect repa[illegible] with a set of Harness.

Price [illegible]20 Pago[illegible]das.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM BERKELEY, Esq late a Lieutenant Colonel in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Colonel ROBERT BELL, one of the Executors therein named.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to Messrs. BINNY, DENNISON and Co. Agents to the said Executor at Madras.

MADRAS, *July 6*, 1810

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of COLONEL GARDEN, late Commandant of H M. 89th Regt. of Foot, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to MAJOR R. BUTLER, of the same Regiment, and one of the Executors therein named.—All Persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Executor, and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, July 10, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sale of the EFFECTS of the late COLONEL GARDEN, will take place in the Fort, at the Quarters he lately occupied, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of MONDAY the 16th Instant, consisting of some articles of FURNITURE and PLATE—PALANQUIN—a Field Officer's MARQUEE complete—WINES and SPIRITS a BANDY and two HORSES, which will answer for the Saddle or Buggy—also two excellent CHARGERS well worth the attention of the Military.

NEW TONTINE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the NEW TONTINE advertised for the 11th Instant, is unavoidably postponed, the Secretary having been under the necessity of leaving the Presidency, for a short time. On his return immediate notice will be given of the day of Meeting.

JULY 6, 1810.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Pepper and Co,

ON THE PREMISES,

On THURSDAY next, the 19th Instant,

AT HALF PAST FOUR O'CLOCK,

IN THE AFTERNOON,

(If not previously disposed off by Private Contract,)

THAT large and Commodious Upstair House and Premises situated in Anderson Street, No. 23.

A plan of the Ground and Buildings may be seen on application at the Auction room.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

APPASAWMY,

WILL SELL BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,

This day, TUESDAY, the 10th Instant,

PLATED Branched Wall Shades, ditto Globe Lamps, nineteen Pictures, in Gilt Frames, three dozen Silk Stockings, six Bottles Lavender Water, one Europe Bandy Harness, one Chariot ditto, seventeen Pieces of Europe Muslin, several dozen Wine and Water, Claret and Madeira Glasses, five hundred Gallons of Brandy, twenty Gallons in a tot, several pieces of Europe Gown and Couch Chints, a few bundle of Silver Braid, several Pair of Europe and Bengal Boots, Ribbons, Ladies Shoes, and a variety of other articles.

N. B. Another large sale on Friday next.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By Balfour and Hogg,

A STRONG SERVICEABLE

DUN HORSE,

WARRANTED SOUND

AND

PERFECTLY QUIET,

WITH

A NEAT LIGHT

Buggy, Hood, and Harness.

Price 180 Pagodas.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour & Hogg,

WITH THE PRIVITY

OF

THE MORTGAGEES,

At their Auction Room,

ON THE 20TH DAY OF JULY NEXT,

At 12 o'clock in the forenoon,

(If not previously disposed off by Private Contract),

THAT extensive substantial built valuable COACH-YARD and PREMISES, eligibly situated on the Mount Road belonging to, and lately in the occupation of MR. WILLIAM HOGG.

ALSO

The DWELLING HOUSE and GARDEN, adjoining the above.—The whole comprising a valuable extent of land measuring two and a half St. Thome Cawnies, or thereabouts, on which there are three large wells, a number of Cocoanut and other Trees, with a Kitchen Garden, &c.

The above property will be sold separately or together, as it may suit the convenience of the purchaser.

A plan of the Ground and Buildings, with the Title Deeds may be seen by application at the Auction Room.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Balfour and Hogg,

MADEIRA Wine at 5 and 6½ Pagodas per dozen.

Brandy at 7 Pagodas per dozen.

AND

Old Batavia Arrack at 4½ Pagodas per dozen.

Government Lottery.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1810.

Nos. 5065 6103 Prizes of 1000 Star Pagodas each.
No. 3718 a Prize of 300 Star Pagodas.
No. 4899 a Prize of 150 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 2585 2428 2177 3062 5962 5665 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

50 62 698 418 404 275 139 635
329 948 787 209 507 450 833 214
1973 1087 1792 1858 1099 1556 1419 1417
1924 1047 1575 1728 1778 1843 1752 1830
2558 2222 2669 2767 2864 2988 2006 2[illegible]
2527 2070 2918 2502 2406 2375 3437 3769
3775 3498 3982 3035 3434 3647 3421 3116
3881 3840 3466 3287 3614 3843 3983 3782
3966 4076 4052 4929 4915 4911 4068 4708
4871 4881 4547 4385 4906 4491 4919 4879
5816 5206 5980 5655 5814 5068 5048 5386
5635 5765 5446 5172 5611 5070 5474 5023
6121 6253 6032 6092 6024 6115 6876 6821
6257 6104 6468 6941 6028 6163 6869 6803
6061 7338 7044 7929 7477 7132 7112 7456
7496 7611 7713 7742 7209 7681 7853 7635
7485.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1810.

No. 4442 a Prize of 2500 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 376 256 3384 4528 4873 4139 6110
Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

95 911 892 735 995 867 157 276
518 891 686 521 497 858 434 873
980 874 820 1677 1617 1654 1473 1838
1895 1965 1487 1984 1514 1507 1449 1600
1329 1056 1877 2461 2089 2732 2293 2357
2257 2576 2702 2469 2232 2347 2069 2703
2618 2382 2317 2676 2957 2973 2[illegible]
3395 3180 3815 3364 3210 3[illegible] 4352
3741 3531 3356 3511 3166 [illegible]28 4192
3289 4436 4589 7878 4208 4786 4102
4044 4075 4650 4703 4945 4160 [illegible]402
4614 4458 5521 5372 5953 5[illegible]61 5908
5638 5910 5103 5806 5056 5497 5318 5442
5852 5893 5278 5249 6565 6665 6334 6177
6128 6205 6925 6605 6246 6792 6507 6759
6027 6336 6459 6109 6495 6935 7643 7418
7401 7723 7276 7203 7914 7526 7071 7020
7544 7319 7116 7098 7442 7730 7158 7720
7415.

J. L. HEEFKE,
AGENT.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KI[illegible]

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing [illegible]EXT DOO[illegible] USE IN TH[illegible] and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Pap[illegible] remove to th[illegible] a order[illegible] on to their orde[illegible] in future.

Addl. Supplement to the Madras Courier,---Tuesday, July 10, 1810.

(Continued from the Supplement of yesterday.)

blowing weather it was found impossible to land; and from what cause I know not, the Marquis of Huntley's division could not be taken up in the first instance, high enough to attack the Breskens battery, the only one, from its situation, of much importance. In addition to this, the enemy, who had been represented by all the intelligence communicated to me to be very weak, almost actually without troops in that quarter, appeared to be well prepared, and in considerable force. Under these circumstances, according to Lord Huntley's report, Gen. Owen appears to have experienced great disappointment in not having the support of Lord Gardner's fleet, and his boats; but his Lordship, as I believe, could never enter the Wheelling Channel at all, nor indeed was I ever acquainted with what instructions were given to him on this.

When it was found that Lord Huntley's division could neither land nor proceed by the Wheeling Passage up the Scheldt, as I had intended they should, it was determined to withdraw them; but from the boisterous state of the weather, it was some days before this could be effected. As soon as it was accomplished, they were passed over to South Beveland.

With respect to Sir John Hope's operation, it was more prosperous. The object of it was this:—In the original arrangement for carrying the army at once up the West Scheldt, Sir John Hope's division was included; but just before we sailed, the Admiral received intelligence that the French fleet was come down abreast of Flushing; and seemed to threaten to oppose our passage up the Scheldt.

In this view it was conceived that, by landing on the north side of South Beveland, the island might be possessed, and all the batteries taken in reverse, and thereby the position of the French fleet, if they ventured to remain near Flushing, would be, as it were turned, and their retreat rendered more difficult, while the attack on them by our ships would have been much facilitated; and for this object the division of Sir John Hope rather preceded, in sailing from the Downs, the rest of the fleet.

The navigation of the East Scheldt was found difficult; but by the skill and perseverance of Sir Richard Keats, this purpose was happily and early accomplished, though the troops were carried a great way in sloops and boats; and this division was landed near Ter-Goes, from whence they swept all the batteries in the island that could impede the progress of our ships up the West Scheldt, and possessed themselves on the 2d of August, of the important post of Batz, to which it had been promised the army should at once have brought out.

Sir John Hope remained in possession of this post, though not without being twice attacked by the enemy's flotilla, for nine days before any of the gun-boats under Capt. Sir Home Popham were moved up the Scheldt to his support.

But it will be recollected, that both these operations tended directly to forward the original purpose of a rapid progress up the Scheldt; the former by opening the Cadsand Channel, could the landing of Lord Huntley's division have been effected; the second by covering the progress of our fleet along the coast of South Beveland; whilst the division under Sir John Hope was at the time so far advanced towards the destination at which the rest of the armament was to be assembled.

It will now only be necessary for me to bring before your Majesty the dates at which the several parts of the armament were enabled, according to the arrangement of Sir Richard Strachan, to pursue their progress up the Scheldt. In this place, however, it may be proper that I should previously advert to the grounds on which the 3d division under Lieut. Gen. Grosvenor, as well as the two light battalions of the King's German Legion, (composing part of the force destined in the first instance to proceed against Antwerp) were landed at Walcheren and employed at Flushing.

Your Majesty will be pleased to recollect, that the troops which sailed from Portsmouth, under Lieutnant Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, were destined for the service of Walcheren, and had been considered as sufficient for that object according to the intelligence received, and the supposed strength of the enemy; though, at the same time, certainly relying, for the first efforts against Flushing, on the promised co-operation of the navy, and on their establishing, as was held out, a naval blockade, except on the side of Veer and Rammakins. Unfortunately, however, this did not take place, and for several nights after the Army was before Flushing, the enemy succeeded in throwing from the opposite coast probably from the canal of Ghent, considerable reinforcements into the place, which enabled him constantly to annoy our out-posts and working parties, and finally to attempt a sally in force, though, happily for the valour of your Majesty's troops, without success. This proving very harrassing, particularly from the great difficulty of communication between the several parts of our line, I determined, in order to relieve our troops, and press forward the siege with as much vigour as possible, to avail myself for the time of the services of these corps; but it is to be remembered that it was only done because I saw no movement making to push forward a single vessel upon the West Scheldt; and it therefore seemed more advisable to have their assistance before Flushing, than that they should lie inactive in the Veer Gat; and they ought at any time be re-embarked from Rammakins, in a few hours, whenever their transports could be brought up from Veer, and there was the least chance of our proceeding to our ulterior destination.

I have already stated that Rammakins surrendered on the evening of the 3d of August.

Immediately upon that event, feeling, as I did, great uneasiness at the delay which had already taken place, and at the departure from the original plan, I wrote a letter to the Admiral, then at Ter Veer, expressing my hope, that the ships would now be able to enter the West Scheldt by the Sloe Passage, and that no time should be lost in pressing forward as speedily as possible on further operations; and I requested, at the same time, that he would communicate to me the extent of naval co-operation he could afford; as well for the future blockade of Flushing, as with a view to protecting the coasts of South Beveland, and watching the passages from the Meuse to the East Scheldt, as this consideration would govern very much the extent of force I must be obliged to leave in South Beveland when the army advanced. To this letter he did not reply fully till the 6th of August; but I had also a very long conversation with him on the morning of the 6th, on the arrangements to be taken for our further operations, when I urged the necessity of not losing a moment in bringing up the cavalry and ordnance ships, transports, storeships, victuallers, &c. in order that the armament might proceed without delay to its destination; and I added my hopes, that they would receive the protection of the ships of war, none of which had yet entered the West Scheldt.

To all this, and to the several arrangements explained to him in detail, he fully assented.

In his reply to my letter of the 4th, on the 8th of August, he informs me that several of the smaller vessels of different descriptions had passed through the intricate passage of the Sloe, and that he had ordered the frigates to pass up the West Scheldt, to be followed by the line-of-battle ships; and he gave hopes that he should be able to go up the river with the flotilla on the 10th of August at furthest, and that the frigates and line-of battle ships should follow, as they came in, in succession.

The frigates did not pass Flushing till the evening of the 11th, and the line-of battle ships to the anchorage above it on the 14th, the second day of the bombardment.

These ships began to proceed up the river on the 18th, and arrived on the 19th; one division as high as the Bay below Waerden, the other off Hanswent, where they remained; the Courageux passed above Batz; the cavalry ships only got through the Sloe Passage into the West Scheldt from the 20th to the 23d, and arrived off Batz on the 22d and 24th: the ordnance and store ships passed through from the 22d to the 23d, and arrived at their destination off Batz on the 24th and 25th; the transports for Lieut. Gen. Grosvenor's division only came up to receive them on the 18th, on which day they embarked; and those for Major Gen. Graham's division on the 20th and 21st: and they arrived off Batz on the 24th. The corps of Brig. Gen. Rottenburgh, and the light battalions of the German Legion proceeded to join the Earl of Rosslyn's division in South Beveland.

From this statement, your Majesty will see, that, notwithstanding every effort on my part with the Admiral, the armament was not assembled at the point of its destination till the 25th, and of course that the means of commencing operations sooner against Antwerp were never in my power.

It now became at this advanced period my duty to consider very seriously the expediency of landing the army on the Continent. On comparing all the intelligence obtained as to the strength of the enemy, it appeared to be such as to leave (as stated in my dispatch of the 29th of August) no reasonable prospect of the force under my command, after accomplishing the preliminary operations of reducing Fort Lillo, as well as Leifkenshoeik, on the opposite side of Antwerp, without the possession of which the destruction of the ships and arsenals of the enemy could not be effected; and, in addition to this, the sickness which had begun to attack the army about the 20th, and which was hourly increasing to an alarming extent, created the most serious apprehensions in the minds of the medical men, as to its future progress, at that unhealthy season, and which fatal experience has since shewn to have been but too well founded.

Your Majesty will not be surprised, if, under these circumstances, I paused in requiring the Admiral to put the army on shore. That a landing might have been made, and that any forces that had been opposed to us in the field would have yeilded to the superior valour of the British troops, I have no doubt; but then, any such success could have been of no avail towards the attainment of the ultimate object, and there was still less chance that the enemy would have given us the opportunity. Secure in his fortresses, he had a surer game to play, for if ever the army, divided as it must necessarily have been, in order to occupy both banks of the river exposed to the effect of inundation on every side, and with all its communications liable to be cut off, while the force of the enemy was daily and hourly increasing, had once sat down before Antwerp, it is unnecessary for me to point out to your Majesty how critical must in a short time have been their situation. But when, added to this, sickness to an alarming extent had begun to spread itself among the troops, and the certain and fatal progress of which, at that season, was but too well ascertained, it appeared to me that all further advance could only tend to commit irretrievably the safety of the army which your Majesty had confided to me, and which every principle of military duty, as well as the direct tenor of my instructions, alike forbad.

In this state of things, I considered that there was left me no alternative, but to pursue the course I accordingly stated to your Majesty's information, in my dispatch of the 29th of August; and that conduct I now most humbly, but, at the same time, with perfect confidence submit to your Majesty's judgment.

I shall here close this report; which has, I fear, already detained your Majesty but too long; by observing that wherever it has been necessary for me to advert to the disappointments experienced, through the arrangements of the Admiral, to the naval co-operation I had been taught to expect, I have confined myself to stating the facts: abstaining, as it became me, from all comment leaving it to the Admiral, in such reports as he may make of his proceedings, to bring under your Majesty's view the circumstances which may have occasioned them, and above all, to account for the difficulties which prevented the investment of Flushing (a point never even doubted of before), as well as to shew the obstacles which presented themselves to the early progress of the armament up the West Scheldt, which operation I had always looked upon as the primary object of his instructions, and on the accomplishment of which our best hopes of success in any of the ulterior objects of the Expedition principally, if not wholly depended

(Signed) CHATHAM.

October 15, 1809.

SCHELDT EXPEDITION.

As the Inquiry into this unfortunate enterprize proceeds, we discover more and more of the folly and imbecility of Ministers, and those employed by them. At one time they insinuated that it was undertaken at the suggestion of Austria. This, by some papers laid upon the table of the House of Commons, it now appears is false. The following brief extract will prove the truth of this observation:—"As to "the operations of the British Cabinet against "Flushing," says the "Austrian Minister, "and against the port of Antwerp, I will now "repeat the observation, *that a descent effected "a month or six weeks sooner, at the mouth of "the Weser or the Elbe, would have operated "more promp ly and efficaciously for the success "of the campaign.*"

But the conduct of the Medical Board seems to be on a par with that of Ministers—they were most fit servants for such masters. The Principal of that Board, the Physician-General (Sir Lucas Pepys), being asked by the Committee, whether he was well acquainted with the nature of the disorder to which soldiers were subject in Walcheren, answered, "perfectly," and proceeded to give an account of its nature and effects; but when he was required to proceed to that place, and in his official capacity to render what assistance he was able, this worthy Esculapian, in a letter to the Secretary of War, after declaring his incapability of performing such a duty, advises the sending of Doctor Blane in his place; and adds, "They (the Secretary at War and Commander in Chief) "will see the business well "performed, & the service benefited; where- "as if I was able to go, *who know nothing of "the investigation of camp and contagious dis- "eases*, it would be merely *pro forma*, and no "possible good could arise from it."

ADDITIONAL 65

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1810.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1810.

By the arrival of the Charles from Bussora we learn, through private channels, for she brings no Packet, that reports were prevalent that Napoleon had married the Princess Louisa of Austria; and had re-established the kingdom of Poland in favour of an Archduke Ferdinand whom he had placed on that throne. There are two Archdukes Ferdinand, one of them is brother to the Emperor and is Duke of Wurtzburg; the other is brother to the Empress and commanded the Austrian army which in the late war took possession of Warsaw; which of these two is the newly appointed king we know not.

Whether or not this re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland is connected with the restoration of the Russian provinces it is impossible that such an arrangement can be acceptable to his old ally the Emperor Alexander, who is of course represented by these reports as being very discontented.

By this arrangement too the interests of the king of Saxony seem to be completely sacrificed.

Yesterday morning arrived at the Presidency Thomas Sydenham, Esq. late Resident at the Court of Hydrabad, and Samuel Russell, Esq —on their way to Europe by the overland route.

We are happy to hear that Samuel Manesty, Esq. is in excellent health and busily engaged in preparing for his journey overland in September next.

RECORDER'S COURT.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1810.

KITSON, v. STERLING.

When the cause was called on the Defendant and his wife appeared in Court and took their seats near his Counsel. The Hon'ble the Recorder intimated to the Defendant the propriety of Mrs. S——'s absence from the Court; and advised her to retire into some adjoining apartment. The Defendant himself however addressed the Court and said that he could not dispense with her attendance; that it was much her cause as his; and that he also required the assistance in taking notes, as he himself was deaf. The sequel of the case however shewed that this was a mere pretence and explained the reason of his reluctance to suffer her to leave him for a moment. She was suffered to stay.

Mr. Woodhouse for the Complainant stated that—this was a suit in equity brought to set aside a bond of 20,000 Rupees executed by the Complainant in favour of the Defendant's wife on the ground of its having been extorted from him by fear and without consideration.

The Complainant and the Defendant married two sisters daughters of a Mr. West of this place, the former in July and the latter in October 1809; from which time till the 7th of December, the families of the Complainant and and the Defendant had constantly visited each on the kindest and most cordial terms.

But on the 7th December last, Mr. R. S. Kitson the complainant being in a Godown superintending the stowing away some bales of Cotton, was surprised by Captain S——, coming up to him, and charging him with having taken unlawful liberties with Mrs. S——, previous to her marriage. Mr. Kitson having positively denied the charge was requested by Captain S—— to retire with him to the Complainant's room at the Bunder or to the Tavern.

Mr. Kitson having refused to do this, Captain S——, went to a neighbouring shop and wrote the followin note to Mr. Kitson.

SIR,

You have taken improper and unlawful liberties with your wife's sister whom I no longer look on as Mrs. S——. If you wish to save yourself and family from utter ruin throw yourself on my mercy and generosity as she has done; an immediate answer is demanded by,

SIR,

Your most obedient.

JOHN STERLING.

The Defendant having waited some hours to finish his business in the Godown, afterwads went to the house of his father-in-law Mr. West, where his wife and her mother were, and communicated to them what had passed between him and Captain S——.

The Defendant in the mean time had gone to the Bunder where he hoped to find the Complainant, but on being informed that he was at Mr. West's he sent three several messages to him to come to the Bunder but having received a negative to each, at last went to Mr. W's. house where he found Kitson with his wife and mother-in-law.

The Defendant's conduct on this occasion was so violent as to excite considerable alarm in the minds of Mrs. W. and Mrs. K. He addressed himself to the Complainant in menacing language and protesting that he would be his utter ruin, put into his hands the following letter.

SIR,

I have already put you in possession of the charge I have to prefer against you—if you are determined to persist in denying the truth, forgive me if ruin falls on you and the family; you are as well aware from your own feelings as I can express in words what the state of mine are at this moment, I am nevertheless ready to make a sacrifice of what has happened for the welfare of all parties, on condition that you declare to me the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth so help you God, as Madam has already done, I waited with impatience for your writen answer, and request you'll enter all particulars to the full extent and the time place &c. &c. at which liberties took place between you and her, that I may thereby be prevented from taking further proceedings which are determined on in case of a refusal and want of candour; I conjure you in the most solemn manner to be fair open and candid for on this alone depends your fate—place your confidence in God and rely on my generosity and goodness of heart, it is contrary to my principles to draw down disgrace on yours or my own family; I expect your immediate answer. And am Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

J. STERLING.

7th December, 1809.

Having put this letter in Mr. Kitson's hands he drew him aside to a more private part of the Veranda; where by his violence and menaces he attempted to prevail on the Complainant to confess the fault and informed him that it was in vain to deny it as Mrs. S—— had confessed all. The Complainant persisted however in asserting his innocence; till at length the Defendant appearing satisfied with Mr. K's. declarations, they returned to the place where Mrs. W. and Mrs. K. were when the Defendant shook hands with the Complainant and requested him to restore the two letters he had just given him. With this request Mr. K. complied and the Defendant went away.

He had not however relinquished his designs on the Complainant; for on the 11th of December he sent for Mr. Wm. West a brother of Mrs. S—— and of Mrs. Kitson, to come to his house at.

On this occasion Mrs. S—— in the presence and hearing of the Defendant, asked her brother, if he did not recollect the complainant coming to his (Mr. Wm. West's) house one evening to see her sister, who happened to be out; and if he did not recollect also that she (Mrs. S.) had told him that Mr. Kitson had behaved rudely to her. Mr. Wm. West having answered that he recollected Mr. Kitson coming, but not Mrs. S.'s complaint; the Defendant expressed his surprise that he should not remember so extraordinary a circumstance, and asked him if he had not observed something singular in the behaviour of Mrs. Sterling and the Complainant towards each other on the evening of the 6th December, when the Defendant and his wife were on a visit at the Complainants house. On Mr. W's. saying that he had not, Captain S—— replied that he himself had and having noticed the circumstance to Mrs. Sterling as they were returning home, he had prevailed on her to acknowledge the whole truth. Capt. S—— however did not communicate to Mr. West the extent of what Mrs. S. had acknowledged; but said he did not wish the family should know it and after blaming the complainant for not having kept it a secret, told the witness that his only motive for calling on the complainant was to prevent a recurrence of such conduct and that all he required was an apology in writing; which he observed he had not yet received.

Mr. West afterwards in the course of the day saw Mr. Kitson; related to him what had passed and urged him for the sake of preserving the peace of the family to write an apology. Complainant at first refused alleging that he was wholly unconscious of having given any cause of offence; at length however he was prevailed on by his wife and his brother-in-law to do so and the next day (the 12th) sent to the Defendant the following letter.

DEAR STERLING,

I had left my house this morning under a full idea of paying you my respects in person. But having been disappointed by the non-attendance of my gorewalla, I take the liberty of forwarding you a few lines and requesting your answer of the same.

I have now to acknowledge that whatever I have done or said or given you the least uneasiness it was not from any bad intention or motive, as God is my judge and have to ask yours and Mrs. Sterlings forgiveness of the same, which I do most solemnly ask yours and Mrs. Sterling pardon, your answer I shall wait with much impatience.

Remain yours truly,

R. S. KITSON.

Such an apology as this however was not what the Defendant required, notwithstanding his professions to Mr. West on this subject. An apology unaccompanied by any specific confession, much less an apology which in the very terms of it shewed that it could not have any possible reference to an offence such as the Defendant meant to charge the Complainant, by no means answered the Defendant's purposes. It was his object to terrify and persecute the Complainant into some specific aknowledgement under his own hand, as the first and main step towards effectuating his ultimate designs against him; we accordingly find Capt. S. on the same day on which he received the above letter from Mr. Kitson, returning the following note in answer.

SIR,

"In reply to yours of this morning I have to "inform you, that it is not in my wish to see "you at my quarters any more. A full and "candid acknowledgment of all the faults is "what I demanded, *and nothing short of it will* "*satisfy me*, whenever you are to acknowledge "the time, place &c. and the liberties that "were taken; *I am already in possession of the* "*facts in writing from other quarters*; on your "candour alone depend my proceedings. You "had therefore much better shorten the un-"happiness of all parties. It is far from my "principles to wish for the DESTRUCTION of "any man, or his family. Put your hope in "God's forgiveness, *and rely on my generosity.*

I am Sir,

J. STERLING.

Tuesday, 12th December.

"*Return this Letter with your immediate an-*"*swer.*"

The Defendant did not suffer his brother-in-law to remain long unmolested after this. On the next day (the 13th) Mrs. S—— sent the following letter to Mr. Kitson.

SIR,

"I take the opportunity of informing "you that *unless you agree to Captain S——'s* "*proposals*, and give him an immediate "and satisfactory answer *when he calls* "*at the Bunder to day*, it is his determi-"nation to lay the whole affair before "the Recorder's Court, which will not only "bring disgrace on me, and our family, "*but be your ruin*—do therefore for God's sake "settle matters withe him at once, and release "me from misery. Return this note immedia-"tely per bearer, as I am under a promise to "my husband not to correspond or have any "thing whatever to say to you *in future.*

I am Sir

Your obdient

AMY STERLING.

"Tuesday, 13th Dec. 1809.

Mr. Kitson had not recovered from the agitation into which this note had thrown him before he met with Capt. Sterling himself; who came, as it should seem, fully determined to carry his purposes into effect.

Before this however the Complainant in consequence of the note he had received from Mrs. S—— called upon Mr. Sandwith his Solicitor; informed him of the unfounded charge Captain S——had made against him and of his threats to proceed at law against him Mr. Sandwith told him not to be alarmed, that, Capt. S—— in his opinion never would venture to proceed against him; but told him to be on his guard, as he suspected it was his design to extort money from him Mr. Kitson then proceeded to Mr. West's where he had not been long before the Defendant came.

After some conversation the Defendant asked Mr. Kitson to go with him to the Bunder; the Complainant at first hesitated and refused not willing again to expose himself to such an interview as had occurred on the 7th, and being more particularly averse to such a meeting after what had passed between him and his Solicitor. He at lenght however consented to go.

On arriving at the Complainant's rooms in the Bunder, the Defendant ordered the door to be shut; and immediately took from his breast, a common blank printed money bond, and insisted on the Complainant's instantly filling it up in Mrs. S——s favor, in the penalty of 40,000 Rupees for the payment of Rupees 20,000 This peremptory demand was accompanied with the greatest violence of language and gesture & with repeated threats, to accuse him publicly and to be his ruin if he persisted in refusing to execute the bond. The firmness of the Complainant at length gave way; and he took up a pen and attempted to fill up the blanks; but his agitation was such that he could not proceed. The Defendant however was not to be thus defeated; for he instantly drew from his breast the bond in question written all in his own hand together with another paper purporting to be a declaration of secrecy. It was to the following effect.

OATH, *Bombay, 18th December* 1809.

I do Swear and as I shall answer to God at the day of Judgment that I will not at any time or on any account whatever declare or discover to any person or persons the intimacy and connexion that took place between me and Amy West Sterling nor any of the circumstances connected with the arrangement which has taken place.

R. S. KITSON,

Witness.
JAINDON PUTLAJEE, P.

These papers the Defendant insisted on the Complainant signing immediately. At this time the Complainant's agitation was so great that he at first signed his name in the place where the witnesses usually sign theirs, and so complete was the ascendancy which the Defendant by his conduct had gained over the mind of the Complainant, that the entrance of a third person, a Purbhoe, who was called in to sign his name as a witness did not restore the Complainant to his recollection. Such however was the effect of this transaction on the Complainant that on his return home he was taken ill and was delirious for several hours.

Such are the circumstances under which the Complainant charges the bond to have been executed.

On the other hand the Defendant alleged in his answer that the execution was altogether voluntary on the part of the Complainant and that it was done in pursuance of his own previous promises to secure some provision for the Defendant's wife, in case a separation should hereafter take place between her and Captain Sterling in consequence of the criminal intercouse between the Complainant and Mrs. Sterling, which the Defendant charged was confessed and acknowleged by the Complainant himself to have taken place.

The Defendant in his answer attempted to support the allegation of a criminal intercourse, by the prodution of a correspondence which had taken place between himself and Mrs. Sterling. This correspondence consisted of two of the most extraordinary letters that ever were written.

They were as follow.

MY DEAR AMY,

It appears to me that you feel yourself acquardly situated when in company with Mr. Kitson. Pray Amy what reason can you give your husband for so extraordinary a kind of conduct towards your brother in law. I have observed a something of the same description in his conduct towards you, all of which bespeaks a reserve at present unaccounted for; this being the case and my sole object that of laying a foundation for our welfare and future happeness, I conjure you in the most solemn mauner not hesitate one moment in making me acquainted with the original cause for such conduct it being impossible for me to feel happy while so situated. Amy, nothing is further from my thoughts than that of treating you with unkindness or a want of attention, and sorry am I to say that I suspect from my own feelings for some days past that it has made my conduct appear to you as bordering on both. This letter will now explain to my Dear Amy the cause thereof and I sincerely hope will not only draw such a candid explanation from you as to reconcile my feelings but also that forgiveness for my past conduct which your generous breast may consider requisite. Be therefore aware that what you write me in reply to this is founded in truth: I am not to be trifled with nor is it may wish to know more than the facts on these alone depends the point of view in which I am to look on this dubious affair, let what you write be the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth so help you God and renounce the devil and all his works. For in the event of its proving hereafter to be the contrary, I am determined never to see you more, let me therefore again conjure you to be candid with me on this occasion, you know how dearly I love you, put your confidence in the Almighty's forgivness for all your sins and rely on my generosity towards you.

Amy my Dear you have it in your power perhaps for the last time to make us both continue happy by a fair acknowledgement of the original cause of your reserved conduct towards Mr. Kitson; do not therefore make a sacrifice in your power to avoid it by telling the truth; I want to hear nothing from you, but what is right and what you can swear to and let nothing tempt you to the contrary, put your hopes in God; I have promised to forgive and pardon your past misconduct; you have therefore nothing to fear from me but you cannot expect the Almighty's forgivness if you tell a lie, God be with you may he grant you his aid and assistance on all occasions is the sincere wish.

Your most affectionate Husband,
JOHN STERLING.

5th December 1809.

MY DEAR STERLING,

In answer to your harsh letter of this day I have to inform you that the reason I felt so acquard when in company with Mr R. S. Kitson originates from his having taken very improper liberties and behaved in a very rude manner to me in the front veranda of my brothers house at Byculla which was as follows; Mr. Kitson who was at the time under promise of marriage to my sister Mary came to Byculla one evening between four and six months ago as nearly as I can recollect, finding that my sister was gone to town on a visit he requested me to go and sit with him in the front veranda adding that he had some good news to communicate to me; after being seated a short time he commenced telling me that Captain Sterling whom I had once before seen at his garden intended to pay his addresses to me; Captain Sterling being a person for whom I had formed a great regard from the first moment I was in his company and not conceiving that my intended brother in law would think of behaving rude to me I listened to his story with great attention and was so overjoyed to find that the very person for whom I unknowingly bore a great attachment intended to pay his addresses to me that I was quite overjoyed. This being observed by Mr. Kitson and no person or light being in the veranda he seized me round the waist. * * * * * * * to prevent me from calling out and pulled me on his knee when he had carnal connection with me by force in spite of all my efforts to the contrary. When I was able to rescue myself from him I went to the work-shop and called my brother William to come out; that Mr. Kitson was here; which he did, and Mr. Kitson stopt but a short time after. When Mr. K. was gone I told my brother that he had behaved very rude to me but refrained saying further from a dread that they would fight a duel and that by disclosing the circumstance my sister's marriage would not only be prevented but it would also prevent Capt. Sterling paying his address to me. This my Dear Sterling is the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God, pardon and forgive me for not letting you know of it sooner, I remain your sincere and affectionate wife.

AMY STERLING.

5th December 1809.

Mr. W. contended that the style and manner of this correspondence furnished intrinsic evidence of its being nothing more than a contrivance; and that the description itself which Mrs. S. had given of the transaction between her and Mr. K. contained undubitable marks of the falsehood of it.

That it was nothing more or less than a contrivance set on foot to further the iniquitous designs of Capt. Sterling on his brother-in-law, was evident also from what occurred on the 6th December. This correspondence is dated the 5th December. And yet on the 6th, the next day, Capt. Sterling and his wife spent the evening at the house of the Complainant; that the parties were all on terms of cordial familiarity, and that there was not the slightest appearance of any alteration in the behaviour of either Capt. or Mrs. Sterling towards the Complainant; a conduct which it was impossible to reconcile with the supposition that the charge was true or that it was believed by the Defendant.

It would also appear in evidence that the reserved conduct of Mr. S. in the presence of Mr. K. which it is alleged attracted the attention of the Defendant did not exist; and evidence would likewise be produced to shew that the transaction as stated by Mrs. Sterling never did take place.

As a proof that the execution of the bond was the voluntary act of the Complainant; and that it took place in consequence of his previous promises, the Defendant relied on a letter which he received from the Complainant on the 12th of Dec. the letter was as follows.

DEAR STERLING,

An idea has struck my mind that you are displeased with me for not having kept my promise to you upon a subject we had some conversation on at Mazagon, which I promised I would settle. If this is what you want pray let me know what you wish to have effected. I will endeavour to come into your measures provided you will effect a reconciliation between me and my Father; as you very well know my future prospects depend upon; this as well as the apology, I have made will be sufficient to you as brother and a friend whose exertions, I rely on and my future views depend Your's truly,

R. S. KITSON.

The Defendant in his answer says that when he and the Complainant were at the Bunder on the 13, he produced this letter to the Complainant and asked him whether the promise mentioned in it did not allude to the bond he had promised to execute in favor of Mrs. Sterling and in consequence of his improper conduct towards her: and that the Complainant answered in the affirmative and immediately inquired whether the Defendant had brought the bond with him.

Mr. Woodhouse contended that it was impossible this could be true, for the promise alluded to was connected with the subject of some conversation which took place at Mazagon; now the improper conduct of the Complainant never could have been the subject of that conversation; for the Defendant did not pretend to know it till the 5th December, and Mr. Kitson had not resided at Mazagon, since the month of October; neither had the Defendant seen him any where since the supposed discovery, except at Mr. West's house in Bombay.

In fact this letter had reference to a subject which the Defendant had repeatedly urged in conversation with the Complainant for some time past, namely the helpless situation in which his wife would be left in case any accident should happen to him in the course of his profession; on some occasion or another the Complainant had in consequence of the entreaties of the Defendant promised that he would in such a case take care of Mrs. Sterling; but this verbal promise not satisfying the Defendant, he was desirous of procuring some written undertaking to that effect; and in order to prevail on the Complainant, to give such an undertaking, the Defendant promised to effect a reconciliation between him and his father. It was this promise and this alone the letter alluded to.

Mr. W. made some further observation, tending to shew the falsehood of the Defendant's answer in other respects, and concluded by stating that he relied mainly on being able to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the charge of criminal conduct as stated in the answer was untrue; that the Defendant knew it to be untrue; and that the correspondence between him and Mrs. S. was a wicked contrivance to further his purposes of extorting money from the Complainant.

Application having been previously made for that purpose, the witnesses were examined circumspect at the hearing.

William West, jun. sworn and examined by Mr. Woodhouse, says he is brother to Mrs. Kitson and Mrs. Sterling, on the evening of the 6th of December last, the Defendant, Captain Sterling and his Wife, called at my House at Byculla; after conversing a few minutes, I accompanied them to the House of Mr. Kitson a short distance where we drank Tea and spent the evening. They appeared particularly cheerful; did not observe any distance or reserve on the part of Mr. Kitson; I remarked nothing particular in Captain Sterling's conduct except when my two Sisters retired together, I have since recollected Captain Sterling appeared then rather more thoughtful than during the other part of the evening, all parties seperated in apparent cordiality; I have reason to know it to have been the 6th, because the next day the 7th was Mr. Kitson's Birth-day. I received two Notes one from Captain Sterling on the 10th, and one from Mrs. Sterling on the 11th, requesting me to give him a call at C—— (Notes produced and read.) I went over on the morning of the 11th; soon after my arrival.—Captain Sterling shewed me a Pistol Case and a Medicine Chest; while we were looking at them, Mrs. Sterling asked me if I remembered one evening that Mr. Kitson had called at my House at Byculla with an intention to see my eldest Sister who was absent and to whom he is now married; and that soon after he came, she had called me from the adjoining room and told me, that Mr. Kitson had behaved rude to her; I replied that I remembered the circumstance of Mr. Kitson's having called, and that my eldest Sister now Mrs. Kitson was absent and that she Mrs Sterling had called me from the adjoining room, but that I do not remember that she had said that Mr. Kitson had behaved rude to her; I have no recollection of her having said that Mr Kitson had behaved rude to her for had she done so, I dont think I should have forgot it if she had said so —Captain Sterling replied that it was very singular I did not remember such a circumstance as Mrs. Sterling seem-

ed so very positive on that point; Captain Sterling said he was very sorry that affairs had occurred on the 7th, that had caused any uneasiness in the Family, he also said it was not his wish that the Family should be made acquainted with it, as it was an affair that did not concern the Family; he also observed that all he required from Mr. Kitson in the first instance was an apology for certain liberties he had taken with Mrs. Sterling and which it was as well to put a stop to; to prevent the like occurring in future or words to that effect; but did not make any further explanation as to what liberties had been taken; he also said that he had observed something particular in the behaviour of Mr. Kitson and Mrs. Sterling on the evening of the 6th, and that on his return home, he mentioned it to his wife and by degrees he had been able to get the truth from her—I saw Mr. Kitson immediately on my return from C—— and communicated to him what had passed and advised him by way of setting the business to make some kind of apology for any offence he might have given, Mr. Kitson said he was not conscious of any thing he had done to offend and therefore did not seem willing to make any apology, Mrs. Kitson in my presence and in which I joined endeavoured to prevail on Mr. Kitson to make some sort of apology towards a reconciliation; do not recollect Captain Sterling's having on the morning of the 11th said any thing respecting Mr. Kitson's having promised to make any provisions to Mrs. Sterling, but on the 17th, 19th or 21st he did mention the circumstance but on which of these days I cannot recollect, since the marriage of Mrs. Sterling, on the 3d Oct. I have never observed any restraint on the part of Mrs. Sterling, or Mr. Kitson to each other, Mr. Kitson was married on the 15th of July. There was at first some reluctance shewn by my Sister to be married to Capt. S——, it was but a very short time before the marriage that she gave her consent. Mr. Kitson did not inform me that Captain Sterling intended proposing to her. On the evening of the 15th of December I called at Mr. Kitson's House and found him very unwell and Mrs. Kitson very much agitated; Mr. Kitson talked very wildly and wept much and often called out that he had ruined his Family and spoke very incoherently. I remained with him till next morning for fear, he might do himself some injury, he kept his bed for three or four days. On the 17th of December I went to Captain Sterling's at C——by invitation, Captain Sterling appeared very thoughtful and spoke very little, and said he would give half his property to be in England, at that moment; the House I lived in at Byculla, is a very small House where Mr. Kitson now lives in it; the visit of Mr. Kitson when my eldest Sister was out, was about a month before Mr. Kitson's marriage with my Sister, Mrs. Sterling and Mr. Kitson sat in the front Veranda, which has a large door and two windows into the Hall and I was in the back Veranda, the window were open; there is a large door from the Hall into the back Veranda which was also open; the front Veranda has only shutters which are shut at night and open in the day, neither glass windows nor Venetians, part of the shutters might have been shut, the House is situate close to two roads, not more than 30 yards distance; there are two closets taken off the back angles of the Hall; I was in the back Veranda; perhaps it might be 7 o'clock. It was dark I was sure. How the whole time Mr. Kitson was there, I heard him come in; in about 10 minutes after my sister called me out and Mr. Kitson did not remain more than a quarter of an hour after, there was not any appearance of agitation in my sister, nor did her dress appear to be disordered.—From the situation I was in, I think it was impossible for any resistance to have been made, but that I must have heard it; the distance not being more than 24 feet, there was only one Lamp lighted in the Hall and I saw a candle lighted on my going to the front Veranda; there was a light also in the back Veranda. There was only one chair and a Desk and a Palankeen in the frot Veranda; my eldest sister lived with me and my youngest had come for a few days on a visit—My eldest sister had gone to Town that evening; knows Mrs. Sterling's hand writing, the exhibit No. 3 is her hand writing.

Cross examined by Mr. Advocate General the reason I remember the particular circumstances so well is that it was the only time my youngest sister was with me alone when my eldest sister was in Town, my time was occupied in the back Veranda, but I heard Mr. Kitson's voice when he came, I went in about 10 minutes after on my sister's calling me, I cannot say whether I met them in the Hall or in the Veranda—he might have been there but I did not hear him, I cannot particularly say what conversation took place between my sister and me after Mr. Kitson went away, but certainly nothing took place that I particularly remarked, I think my sister could not have said that she wished me always to join them when Mr. Kitson came there, I think it is impossible I could have mistaken the day that Captain and Mrs. Sterling called to my House and that we went and spent the evening with Mr. Kitson; the next day the disturbance took place at my Father's House, Captain S——shewed me a case of Pistols purchased; no particular remark was made respecting them, he also shewed a Medicine Chest. When I advised Mr. Kitson to make the apology, I know there had been a serious charge made by Captain Sterling, and Mr. Kitson refused making any because he was not conscious of having ever done any injury, I was not fully aware of the extent of the charge till after the 13th—I did not understand when my sister remarked at C——that Mr. Kitson had behaved rudely, that he had had criminal intercourse with her, but had only behaved indecently—On the evening of the 6th, while we were drinking Tea at Mr. Kitson's, Captain and Mrs. S—— talked of proceeding very shortly after to Europe; he did hear from Mr. Kitson that if he effected a reconciliation with his Father he would assist Captain S——; never heard of any inducement being held forward by Mr. Kitson, previous to Captain S——'s marriage; never understood that Mr. Kitson had broke his word; I understood from Mr. Kitson that in case Captain S——, brought about a reconciliation between him and his Father he would assist Captain S——, to the utmost of his power & that a letter or part of a letter from Mr. Ki to Capt. Sterling would be produced which which was written, while Mr Kitson lived at Mazagon in August, in answer to one written by Capt. S—— I always understood Captain S——, made the first proposal, never heard any conversation between Mr. Kitson and Captain S——, respecting Mr. Kitson's making provision for his wife. I never heard that a Bond was in existence before Captain S——'s marriage, I understood from Mr. Kitson that he promised in case Captain S—— fell in action that he would provide for Mrs. S——, as a sister, I understood from Mrs. Kitson that Captain S——, endeavoured at Mazagon to extort mon from Mr. Kitson—Recollect that Mr. Ki and Captain S—— called at my House, ing the time Mr. Kitson lived at Mazagon, Mr. Kitson introduced Captain S——. Mr Kitson appeared on that night very reserved and spoke very little, Captain S——, was as usual; I believe both my sisters were the but I am not certain; I had seen Captain S——, several times before that day, I don't collect my sister's making any particular mark, I cannot say how often I had seen Captain S——, before, I called at Mr. Kitson's House on the 13th and found him very ill, he said Captain S——, had joined him, he talked very incoherently and continued to do so; the next day I went there about 7, he kept his bed for 3 or 4 days, cannot say on what day Mr. Kitson saw Mr. Sandwith but believe on the 13th. Mr. Kitson told me I think that he saw the Pistol case at the door of my Father's House and I think if Mr. Kitson had committed the crimes imputed to him he would be afraid.

Examined again by Mr. Woodhouse, I sent for Mr. Ashburner as friend of the family that he might be made acquainted with the circumstances; I saw Mr Kitson on the evening of the 7th, he then told me that a charge had been made against him by Capt. Sterling, but never understood that he had promised to execute a bond.

Examined by the Court, never understood that Captain Sterling was a particular friend of old Mr. Kitson's; never saw old Mr. Kitson; understood that Captain Sterling had proposed for Miss Kitson and had been rejected. Mr. Kitson went to live at Mazagon in the month of May. I told Mr. Kitson on returning from C——on the 11th, what my sister and Capt. Sterling had said and recommended him to make an apology as I considered it was some trivial offence; had I considered the charge to be criminal conversation, I should not have conceived that to have been a proper subject for an apology; Mr. Kitson declared he did not recollect ever having been guilty of the least offence; when my sister came and called me I observed no symptoms of confusion, I do not conceive if Mr. Kitson had criminal intercourse that my sister was so hackneid in vice not to have shewed symptoms of agitation; never observed any levity or misconduct in my sister; quite the reverse; Mr. Kitson went into his present house in the month of October.

Luke Ashburner Esq. sworn and examined by Mr. Woodhouse says he was sent for by Mr. West Jun. to go to Mr. Kitson Jun. about the middle of December and accordingly went there and found Mr. Kitson in a violent delirium he took me for Mr. Sandwith, he spoke repeatedly of Capt. S——. Mr. Kitson continued a long time in that state; he went to the Couch and I left him there; I saw him the next morning; he was recovered from him his delirium but had some symptoms of fever. I went to Capt. S——, in the latter end of December and told him what I had come about and advised him to consider well the consequence of the steps he was now taking. I told him I thought in no point of view could his character appear favourable and recommended as a friend to the family that he would give up the Bond; he said he would not, he shewed me the papers & I remarked to him they were extremely irregular; that the condition of the Bond was on a separate paper, before he shewed the Bond he told me the Bond was taken to secure Kitson's keeping the secret respecting his wife; for if he did not he would be under the necessity of parting with her, which he repeated two or three times, and then he showed me the papers; they being separate, I remarked it was easy for one to be mislaid and then the Bond simply might be put in force again Mr. Kitson; he said that it had been his intention the next day after the papers were signed to have gone with more regular papers; the papers produced are those that were shewn me by Capt. S——, but they were then separate; is clear that the only condition Capt S——, mentioned was that the business should be kept secret by Mr. Kitson; that two letters produced were shewn to him and he remarked to himself that some of the words were spelt in the same manner in the letter and mistake in both letters.

Examined by the Court; Has known Mr. Kitson for some time knows nothing about his resolution or sagacity; Mr. Kitson always informed me that the Bond was extorted from him and that he had signed the Bond without reading it.

The first intimation I had of the charge was on reading the two letters which Capt. S——, put into my hands————and Mr. West, sen. were present.

John Sandwith Esq. sworn, says he recollects Mr. Kitson Junr, coming to his office about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th of December; he imformed me that he was harrassed and annoyed by Capt. S——, on a charge of this kind, I asked him to be candid and inform me whether he was guilty or not, because if he was guilty that I would retain Counsel but if not I would not; and I was sure that Captain S——, only wished to extort money from him and desired him to act firmly. He appeared much alarmed and declared he was innocent.

Jannordun Puthjee sworn and examined by Mr. Woodhouse, says he is a Purvoe in Mr. Kitson's Import Office; was called in to witness a paper, Capt. S——, told him to witness it; that he had no right to know the contenents; no seal was then on the Bond; I put my name to two papers, one large and one small, this took place between 4 and 5 in the afternoon of the 13th of December.

Cross Examined by Mr. Adv. Gen. says that a person of the name of Pandoo called and told him Mr. Kitson wanted him; on going in I found Capt. S—— standing at the window and Mr. Kitson at the table, Captain S——, brought the papers and pointed out where I was to sign; I asked to know the purport but Capt. S——, said it was none of my business but only to sign it. Mr. Kitson desired me to put my name I signed first the large and then the small and then went away; Mr. Kitson did not appear alarmed. Capt. S——, gave me the papers to sign, the table and window very near each other.

Admitted by defendant's Counsel that two or three notes were sent by Defendant to Mr. Kitson Junior to Mr. West's to come to the Bunder.

Abbojee Wittajee sworn and examined by Mr. Woodhouse says that he is a purvoe in the Import Warehouse, and on the 7th Dec. was stowing away bales, Captain S——, come and enquired after Mr. Kitson, Junior, he asked witness for a little paper and sent a note by Govind Sepoy to Mr. Kitson.

Govind Sepoy sworn and examined, recollects carrying 3 notes from Captain S—— to Mr. Kitson at Mr. West's and brought back answers, Captain S——, afterwards went to Mr. West's and desired witness to send his horsekeeper and boy with a box, does not know what the box contained.

Cross examined by Mr. Advocate General did not see Captain S——, that night on horseback, he enquired from witness where Mr. Kitson was and informed him he was at Mrs. West's, he had gone there about 4 did not see Captain S——, speaking to Mr. Kitson, at Dady's buildings.

Shaick Virgur sworn and examined by Mr. Woodhouse—is horse keeper to Mr. Kitson, recollects taking Mr. Kitson's Horse from the Custom House to Mr. West's, Captain S——'s horse keeper with his horse and a boy accompanied them with a box, but what it contained he knows not; he heard Mr. Kitson and her mother crying within; the box produced is like one of those that was carried.

Robert Kitson sen. sworn, and examined by Mr. Woodhouse says no reconciliation has taken place between him and his son.

Cross examined by Mr. Advocate General, Captain S——, was not a likely man to bring about a reconciliation Captain S——, proposed

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for Miss Kitson but was rejected; this took place about two or three months previous to his marriage with Miss West, Captain S——, never after the rejection, visited at my house—Both before and after my son's marriage, I made strong remonstrances about his marriage, Captain S—— never applied to me respecting a reconciliation with my son; I never held out any inducement to my son to separate from his wife, never interfered between my son and Captain S——, respecting the business.

Examined by Mr. Woodhouse, says he did express his astonishment to his son as to his being so intimate all at once with Capt. S——, a man he did not know.

Examined by the Court, does not recollect Captain S—— ever coming to my house after my son's marriage, if Captain S——, told my son that he had influence with me and would exert it he was incorrect in doing so for he had no influence whatever.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Lewis, sworn and examined by Mr. Woodhouse, says he is Judge Advocate General of the Bombay Army, there were objections made by Captain Sterling to Lieut. Colonel Wm. Atkins, of the H. C. Engineers, Major Robert Vincent, H. M.'s 84th Regt. and Captain H. Stackpole, of H. M. 47th Regiment, for having had criminal intercourse with his Wife Amy West and which she was ready to depose to on Oath.

Cross examined by Mr. Advocate General nothing happened to induce me to think that any of the Gentlemen objected to were Guilty.

Edward Hyde Gramlick, Assistant Surgeon of the 84th Regiment, swore and examined by Mr. Woodhouse. The Defendant Captain S—— wrote a note to me in December last, asking me to come and look at some things he wished to dispose of as he was about going to Europe, after looking at the things, he begged I would walk with him into the back verandah and the door being closed, Captain S—— said that some persons had called at his house during his absence and had spoke and behaved improperly towards his wife, and that he was determined to investigate the business, and he then asked me how often I had been at his house in his absence; I hesitated at first, and at last I told him that I had called once at his house in town with Mrs. Gramlick, and left our Cards, that I called again on horseback about a month after, but saw no person but a European man servant whom I desired to say that I had called—he seemed very much distressed and told me that he was informed by his servants that I had been then taking improper liberties with his wife; he then went out of the veranda to enquire of the servant and returned, and said the servant had left him and that he was mistaken, and I begged he would not mention what had passed, but keep it a secret.

I went to Captain Sterling's a second time about the 19th Nov. and went again into the back veranda, and Captain S—— said his mind was not satisfied on the subject of his former conversation, and charged me with having criminal conversation with Mrs. S——, and that she would prove it, but that, if I would confess it and give a bond to keep it a secrect he would forgive; it says there was no foundation for such a charge, Captain Sterling went away as I supposed to bring Mrs. Sterling, I waited about ten minutes, and shortly after Captain Sterling came in and brought Mrs. Sterling with him, who said that I was not the person.

Cross examinrd by Mr. Advocate General, I never was more than three minutes in Mrs. Sterling's company, and Mrs Gramlick was present.

Mr. Advocate General for Defendant was proceeding to address the Court, when the Hon. the Recorder observed that he had admitted the evidence of a charge of criminal connexion with Mrs. S——, having been made by the Defendant against several others; but that he admitted it with some hesitation, because without any express authority though by analogy to the principle of a case which he cited; that the frequency of such charges undoubtedly afforded the strongest presumption of their falsehood in the particular case before the Court: that as this evidence had been received, the Defendant would be allowed to rebut the presumption by proving the truth or even the probability of these charges against the three officers whom he had challenged as Members of the Court Martial and that any reasonable time would be granted to him for preparing that proof on condition of his immediate specifying the times and places of these supposed offences. The Defendant appearing unable to satisfy this last condition, no answer was made on his part to the Recorder's proposal.

The Recorder then observed that he now conceived it to be his duty to ascertain whether certain horrible suspicions which had haunted his mind during the whole day were or were not well founded. He called upon Mrs. S—— to leave the side of her husband and come up to the Bench; on which Mr. Advocate General (Counsel for the Defendant) observed that he hoped his Lordship was now about to do what he had long wished, though from his situation he felt a difficulty in suggesting it,—to ascertain whether Mrs. S——, acted under the influence of terror and violence, and to apprize her if she did, that by swearing the peace against her husband she would acquire the protection of the law.

The Recorder then put several questions to this poor young Woman but she was in a state of such undescribable weakness and agitation as to be unable to give any coherent answers. He then enquired whether her mother was near and being informed that she was in one of the adjoining apartments he desired Mrs. S——, to go to her mother for a short time, that under her soothing care she might recover presence of mind enough to give an intelligible account of her real condition. At the mention of the word "mother" she started and said "my mother, I dare not see my mother." She was asked why. She answered "my husband forbad me to see my mother." The Recorder said to her "what sort of husband can he be who forbids you to see your mother! Can his purpose be good? Can you be bound to obey such a prohibition! She faintly repeated "I dare not go."

The Recorder then turned to the Defendant's Counsel and said that if the Defendant did not wish that the Court should think him capable of any atrocity, he must withdraw this unnatural prohibition. The Defendant muttered a hurried and reluctant consent. His poor wife leapt from the Bench with all the eagerness of joy. The Recorder led her to the apartment where her mother was into whose arms she rushed and crying out "Oh my mother" she fainted. The Recorder returned in a few minutes and said that though the unfortunate young woman had not yet recovered her serenity of bind; though she was still influenced either by dread or by the remains of affection for her unworthy husband she had already disclosed enough; for she had confessed that the present and all the other charges of a similar nature some of which she had sanctioned by oath, were false. The Recorder then desired to know whether the Defendant had any defence to make.

Mr. Advocate General evidently much affected in common with the whole of a most crowded Court by these circumstances, said that unless the Court should itself think it unsafe to act under the influence of feelings so strongly excited as those of every person present were and should on that ground postpone the further consideration of the case he felt himself bound to say that he had nothing to offer which he could oppose with any hope of success to what had appeared against his client.

The agitation and tumult of feeling were so great and so general that we cannot pretend to give any report of the Recorder's Judgment but the following we believe to be nearly its general purport. The Recorder said that he agreed with the learned Counsel for the Defendant, whom he commended for struggling ably and yielding honourably, on the general necessity of not really or even apparently acting under the impulse of feeling in the grave and solemn proceedings of Courts of Justice. Yet there were cases and the present seemed one of them where the best feelings of human nature directly coincided with unanswerable reason and irresistible evidence and in such a case he did not think a Court bound to postpone its judgement and thus to put on the appearance of doubts which they did not entertain for the mere purpose of not seeming to act from the dictates of just and virtuous indignation. To assume that exterior of doubt was, on the contrary, of evil example. It tended to impress on men's minds that a Court of Justice could hesitate whether they were to aid or to crush a system af villainy. Nay the example of a Court now and then in such strong and striking cases giving way to honest feeling was wholesome. Lawyers and Judges were men bound by many salutary restraints indeed; but they were still men, not made of stone or steel but with hearts of flesh in their bosoms, & he declared that he felt it to be a privilege and a relief to utter his feelings as well as his conviction on the scene now disclosed to the Court.

He said that he should despise himself if his mind were at leisure to enter into a minute discussion of all the smaller circumstances which taken together made such a mass of proof against the Defendant. One or two of the larger feautures would be sufficient to characterize the whole.

It was in evidence that the Defendant and his unhappy wife had made similar charges against several other gentlemen. He had been told that he might substantiate these charges or even shew that it was possible for him to have believed them and he was asked to particularize the times and places of these other criminal acts. On this proposal the Defendant was silent and his silence where it was so material for him to have spoken, demonstrated that he was unable to state the particulars required. Time might be necessary and time was offered to collect his proof, but no time could be necessary to make a statement which if it had been true or even believed by himself, he must have been long prepared to make. By his silence therefore he stood convicted of being a person who for purposes of intimidation or extortion scattered saif charges of criminal connexion with his wife over the community; a man who makes a trade of such charges is undoubtedly one of the most malignant and mischievous villains who can infest society.

It was in evidence that he had given two different and contradictory accounts of his object in obtaining this bond from the Plaintiff. He told Mr. West that it was to provide for his wife in case his own displeasure at her should be so great as to lead to a separatign. He told Mr. Ashburner that it was to secure Mr. Kitson's secrecy with respect to the criminal connection. Both accounts were probably false but both could not be true.

It was in evidence that he offered to Mr. Kitson and to Mr. Gramlick to forgive their supposed adultery on condition of confession and apology. For ought that appeared no number of acts of adultery were too great to be expiated by apology.—What could be thought of a man who deemed such a injury the subject of apology—Admitting for a moment the truth of his story he was by his own account a husband ready to be satisfied by apology for the almost indiscriminate prostitution of his wife—He was an acquiescing and conniving husband, the most contemptible and degraded being that disgraces a civilized community. Even the most virtuous and affectionate husband incurs some ridicule by the infidelity of his wife and though that and every other outward circumstance must be nothing compared to his pangs, it does in some measure embitter them—The sentiment from which this ridicule flows is in itself not rational. But it is the offspring of rational & generous feelings—It proceeds from those chivalrous feelings which considered the affection of a woman as an honour and the loss of it in any way as some degree of dishonour; and it acts as an additional inducement to the husband to desire the continuance of his wife's affection—But if this be the fate even sometimes of the best men, what could be thought of him who traffics in the infamy of her whose honour is entrusted to his protection by humanity, by Law and by religion.

Thus stood the case upon the Defendants own shewing—On that view of it he was so infamous that he might well be believed capable of what the witnesses for the Plaintiff imputed to him.

But on the respectable testimony produced by the Plaintiff, on the decisive proof furnished by the Defendant's silence, on the heart rending demonstration afforded by the condition of his unhappy wife, it appeared that he was a man (if he deserved the name) who in the first six months of his marriage had compelled his feeble and inexperienced wife falsely to proclaim herself a common prostitute and even to remain in this Court during the discussion of her prostitution (for a purpose of taking notes which appeared to every one near to be a mere pretext) that he had induced her even to swear to the truth of these charges, in order to extort money from his brotherin Law to annoy and (as he vainly hoped) to intimidate other respectable persons who were made his adversaries only by his crimes.

The Court therefore decreed according to the prayer of the bill with costs—The Recorder expressed his regret that the honourable uniform of his country should still be disgraced by remaining on the Defendant's shoulders and that he was not standing as a criminal instead of appearing as a Defendant. In the course of an hour when the young woman had recovered and felt assured of the kindness of her family and the protection of the Law, she swore that she was in fear of death from her husband and a warrant was accordingly issued to imprison him till he should find sufficient sureties to keep the peace.

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