MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1810. NUMBER 1309.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

SIR,

HAVING been a Passenger on board the Windham, when, with the Astell and Ceylon, she was engaged against the enemy on the 3d of July last, and having reason to fear that misapprehensions exist respecting that Ships conduct, particularly towards the close of the action ; I think it a duty owing to my absent Ship-Mates to relate publicly the few following circumstances, of which I have a lively recollection. After a most spirited action with the Bellona (the second Frigate that attacked the Indiamen), in which, as throughout the day, each Ship had borne her part nobly : the Combatants some time after Sun-set fell into this relative position.—All were on the Starboard tack—The Bellona to Leeward, the Ceylon apparently within Pistol shot on her weather quarter, the Windham at about two or at most three Cables length to Windward, and somewhat astern of both, and the Astell within hail on the Windham's weather beam :—The Minerva was astern of all, clearing away the wreck of her masts. The Corvette I know not where.

At this moment it occurred in the Windham that, if a boarding of the Bellona thus detached from her crippled consort could possibly be effected, our long and stubborn defence might suddenly be converted into a complete and most glorious victory, for it would afterwards only have remained to take possession of the Minerva. Captain Stewart hail'd the Astell vehemently to suggest this idea, but getting no answer the trumpet was given to Mr ———, the fourth mate, who was directed to call out to her, as loudly as he could, "*bear up and board*" which he did two or three times—The Astell drew a head and did bear up, for the purpose as was supposed in the Windham of endeavouring to effect this object. It must here be observed, that altho. the Windham was animated by a very noble set of fellows of the 24th she had not a dozen British Seamen on board, and was not herself, therefore, manned to take the lead in boarding—she however immediately bore up to do her best, in ardent hopes of a glorious issue: but these hopes almost immediately vanished—it was now nearly dark, the Astell shortly passed out of sight, and the Ceylon hailing to say she had struck, the Windham endeavoured to escape—her sails yards and rigging, however, were so completely cut up that she could not get away, and the Bellona soon after opening upon her again a tremendous fire Captain Stewart called a consultation, and it being agreed that the Ship could not longer contend against such force with the least hope of success, or without a useless sacrifice of lives, the order was given to haul down her light at, I think, about half after seven o'clock: it was nearly eight when the Bellona's boat came for Captain Stewart.

It has been imagined that the Corvette was seen chasing the Windham—it is now, I trust, needless to point out this mistake, but I may observe, that if the Corvette was at all engaged in chasing she did not persevere long in that service, for between eight and nine she came along side the Windham for *the first time,* to deliver some message to the Prize Master.

Should it be thought that I have been unnecessarily zealous on this occasion, I beg to state that Captain Stewart and all the Officers of the Windham were taken in the Bellona, Prisoners to the Isle of France, and to call to mind that it is not the first time within the last twelve months that the conduct of this poor *strange-fated* Ship has appeared to require vindication.

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN WALTER SHERER.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Nov. 5, 1810.

We are given to understand that the Frigates with the Corvette and their Prizes did not attempt to get into Port Louis, but sailed directly for Grand Port, ignorant that the Isle de la Passe was in possession of the English—they forced the passage, however, and all got safe in except the Windham which stood back to seek another port, and was retaken by the Sirius soon after daylight next Morning (the 21st of August,) under the Batteries at the entrance of the Black river.

The passengers on board the Windham when she was retaken were Colonel and Mrs. Palmer, Major and Mrs. Shairp, Captain Nichol, Messrs. Kelso and Sherer.

The French behaved remarkably well to their Prisoners—great attention was paid to their comfort and private property of every description was strictly respected, under the positive orders of the French Commodore, Mr. Du Peré.

The accounts of Captain Meriton's safety we are happy to say are confirmed—he was doing well when last heard of.—Colonel Marriott and the Chief Officer of the Ceylon had recover

FORT WILLIAM,

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 10, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the Promissory Notes of this Government standing on the General Register of this Presidency from No. 2070 of 1808-9 to No. 500 of 1809-10, will be discharged at the General Treasury on Tuesday the 20th November next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

OCTOBER 17, 1810.

Notice is hereby given that all the Promissory Notes of this Government standing on the General Register of this Presidency from No. 501 to No. 1,000 of 1809—10 will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Tuesday the 27th November next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) H. ST. G. TUCKER,
SEC. TO THE GOAERNMENT.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. THACKERAY,
ACT. CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *October* 30, 1810.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1810.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Josiah Nesbit, Assistant under the Chief Secretary to Government in the Political and Secret Department.

Mr. H. W. Kensington, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. B Harrison, do. do. do. do.

Mr. W. T. Blair, Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalet.

1st Regt. Cavalry—Lieut. M. KEMBLE, to be Quarter Master to the 1st Regt. Cavalry, vice Campbell.

Lieut. CHATFIELD to act as Quarter Master during Lieut. Kemble's absence on foreign service.

2d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. JAMES to be Adjutant to the 2d Battalion vice Cumming.

17th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. SCOONES to be Adjutant to the 1st Battalion vice Shaw.

Lieut. Col. IRTON, to proceed to England on furlough for three years.

Lieut. COOPER, to proceed to Calcutta and to be absent four months.

Lieut. GOODBEHERE, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health.

Fort St. George, October 9, 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

In conformity to orders received from the Honorable the Court of Directors the Governor in Council directs the abolition of the appointments of the Assistants Adjutant General, and the Assistants Qaurter Master General of the several divisions of the Army, from the 1st of November next : from which period, the Officers at present holding these situations will be considered to be appointed, Majors of Brigade, and Quarter Masters of Brigade: and they will draw the allowances authorized for the latter appointments.

2.—The situations of Major of Brigade to the Officers Commanding the Centre, and southern divisions of the Army, are ordered to be abolished from the 1st of November next.

3.—The appointments of all Deputies Judge Advocate of the Honorable Company's service will cease on the 1st of November, with exception of one who shall be attached to the Head Quarters of the subsidiary force of Hydrabad, and His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to direct, the senior Deputy Judge Advocate of the establishment, to proceed to Jaulnah. The appointment of Deputy Judge Advocate of King's Troops shall be discontinued when vacated by Captain Barrow. When a Court Martial may be ordered to assemble in any of the Divisions of the Army, His Excellency the Commander in Chief will select an Officer of experience, to officiate as Judge Advocate, on the usual allowances

4.—Field Officers will not in future be considered eligible to hold the appointment of Barrack Master, and there will be only two situations of that denomination kept up after the 1st of December next : viz. one at Bangalore, and one at the Presidency. Captain Waugh the present Barrack Master of Malabar and Kanara, is accordingly appointed Barrack Master at Bangalore ; and Lieutenant Duncombe, the Barrack Master of the southern division is appointed to the Presidency, and will have charge of public Military buildings at Fort St. George, and St Thomas's Mount. These Officers will each draw a salary of Pagodas 100 per month ; and act until further orders under the existing regulations for the charge of public buildings. That salary willl be inclusive of all charges with exception of the staff pay of the Barrack Serjeants.

5.—Wherever there may be Officers of the Quarter Master General's department, and no Officers specially appointed to the charge of the Barrack, and public bulidings, the former shall be held responsible for that duty. The Cantonment staff Officer at Secunderabad, and the Major of Brigade at Cannanore, will take charge of the Barracks, &c. at those stations. The Cantonment Adjutants at Arcot, and Wallajahbad; and the Fort Adjutants of Vellore, Seringapatam, and Poonamallee, will be charged with the same duty. These Officers will be assisted by the Barrack Serjeants at present in the department, and will each draw an extra monthly allowance of Pagodas 5 for stationary ; and they will act according to the existing regulations which relate to Military buildings. The above arrangement of the Barrack department shall have effect from the 1st of December next.

6.—The appointments of Town Major at Seringapatam, and of the Fort Adjutants of Bangalore, and Cannanore, will be discontinued from the 1st of December.

7.—The situations of Superintendant of Bazars in Travancore, at Goa, and at Secunderabad, will cease on the 1st of December next, and the duties of them will be executed by the Commissariat. An Officer will be specially appointed to the charge of the Military Bazars with the Head Quarters of the Subsidiary Force of Hyderabad, under the controul of the Officer at head of the Commissariat department in advance. Captain Taylor of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry accordingly appointed to be Superintendant of Bazars at Jaulnah, on the monthly allowance of Pagodas 100

8.—The appointment of a Quarter Master of Brigade is considered to be necessary for the conduct of the duties at Goa ; and His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to propose an Officer for that appointment.

9.—The Honorable the Governor in Council having resolved, that the appointment of the Military Paymaster General, shall be discontinued as soon as the books of that department can be brought to a close, and that the current business of that office shall cease at the earliest practicable period, it is hereby directed that all the accounts which are forwarded at present to the Paymaster General, shall from the 1st of December, be transmitted to the office of the Accountant General.

10.—A department will be formed in the office of the Accountant General for the conduct of all Military accounts under the superintendence of the Accountant General.

11.—The current duties of the office of Military Paymaster General will accordingly cease from the 1st of December, and he will at that period transfer to the office of the Accountant General, the whole of his establishment of servants, with the exception, of such as shall hereafter be allowed to assist him in closing the books of the department. The allowances of the Military Paymaster General will cease from the 31st of March 1811, by which period it will be expected that the books of his office will be finally arranged, and ready to be transferred to the Accountant General.

12.—All Paymasters, and others will correspond with the Accountant General ; or his Deputy in the same from, and on the same subjects, as observed at present with the Military Paymaster General. Bills will be drawn on the former from the 1st of December ; and the present regulations, with these exceptions, will remain in force, until a code for the conduct of the new department shall have been prepared and published for general information.

13.—The office of Military Paymaster at Vizagapatam will be discontinued from the 1st of January next, and the whole of the pay department of the Northern Division of the army, will be conducted from that period by the Military Paymaster at Masulipatam. The appointments of all Paymasters of family certificates will cease from the same date, and the duties devolve on the Military Paymasters to stations.

1.—The Governor in Council has been pleased to increase, and fix the monthly salaries of the Members of the Medical board; as follow, viz.

1st Member	Pags. 800.
2d Member	700.
3d Member	600.

2.—The Governor in Council has also been pleased to increase the salaries of superintending surgeons and to fix them at Pagodas 450 per month.

3.—The Governor in Council directs that the Secretary of the Medical Board shall in future execute the duties of Superintendent of Vaccination ; and receive on that account Pagodas 100. in addition to the monthly salary attached to his situation. The allowances of Pagodas 50 will also be granted for the monthly pay of the Native Practitioners immediately under him ; but no extra establishment will be authorized, as he will derive every aid from that of the Medical Board office. He will make returns and reports as already prescribed for the Superintendent of Vaccination, and at the conclusion of every quarter, lay before the Medical Board, for report, if necessary, copies of all correspondence connected with that branch of his duty.

4.—Mr Surgeon Ord is relieved from the medical duties of the Jails and Black Town, as the General Hospital already under his charge, is considered of sufficient importance to constitute the exclusive duty of that Officer. The patients in the General Hospital are numerous, and require the undivided attention of the surgeon, however diligent and active.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Balmain is accordingly appointed to the Jails and Black Town on a monthly allowance of Pagodas 70, he is also appointed permanent Assistant to the General Hospital on an allowance of Pagodas 20 per month.

5.—Mr. Surgeon Dalton Superintendent of the Lunatick Hospital, will also superintend the Native Infirmary, and give medical attendance to the Male Asylum. He will draw the additional monthly allowance of Pagodas 60 for the execution of these duties.

6.—The Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, will be relieved from the 1st of January next, from the duty of supplying country medicines, and will from that period be charged only with the custody, preparation, and transmission of medical stores. *European Medicines* will be continued to be issued from his department, according to the rules which obtain at present, and Camphor and Opium shall in future be issued as *such*, to Medical Officers charged with the attendance of European troops.

7. All country medicines at present supplied by the Medical Storekeeper, with exception of Camphor, and Opium, will be supplied from the 1st of January next, by surgeons and Assistant surgeons in charge of European troops, and in order to enable them to do so, they will be permitted to draw from that period, medical allowances at the rate of 70 cash in lieu of 60 cash for each man per day. The superior medical allowances which are drawn by the surgeon of the Horse Artillery, and by other Medical Officers in charge of certain detachments of Europeans will be continued, but they will supply the country medicines for the consu[illegible] of their own Hospitals, without any additional allowance.

8.—Batavia Arrack will be supplied to Surgeons of European corps, by the Contractors for spirituous, liquors, at all stations, with exception of Hyderabad and Jaulnah ; but at those places that article, will be issued by the Officers of the Commissiariat at the rate of 40 fanams per gallon. The rates to be paid to the Contractors, will correspond with the fixed price of the station, where the issues are made.

9.—Madeira from the Company's stores, will be placed in the stores of the Commissariat at the Presidency, and at out stations, for the purpose of answering the demands of the Surgeons of European corps, and the quantities which may be issued to them from these stores, shall be paid for at such rates, as will secure the Public from loss. The indents for wine are required to [illegible] sent quarterly to the Medical Board, and when passed by that authority, will be complied with, by the Officers of the Commissariat department. The Medical Board will lay before Government quarterly estimates of the quantity of Madeira, likely to be required at the several stations of the army during each quarter, and instructions will accordingly be given to the Commissary General for the provision of the necessary supplies. Duplicates of these estimates shall at the same time be sent by the Medical Board, for the information of the Commissary General.

10.—For the recovery of the value of the Wine, which may be issued under the sanction of this order, the Officers of the Commissariat who make the issues shall prepare bills for the amount, and forward them to the station Paymaster, who pays the Regiment. The Paymaster will deduct the amount from the next abstracts of the Regimental Surgeon, or the estimate of the Regimental Paymaster, giving credit for the same in his public accounts, and granting a bill on the Military Paymaster General in favor of the Commissary General, for the sums thus recovered. The bills will be drawn on the Accountant General after the 1st of December next.

11.—In consideration of the loss which will be sustained by the Medical Storekeeper, at Fort St. George by the proposed mode of supplying country medicines, on the amount of which he has hitherto derived a certain commission, and of the important duties which will still be required to be executed by him, the Governor in Council has been pleased to fix the monthly salary of that situation at Pagodas 200.

12.—The appointment of Superintending Surgeon of the Center division shall be discontinued from the 1st of November next, and the hospitals of it, shall in future be inspected by the two junior Members of the Medical Board ; in rotation. But as Sankerrydroog, which is within the limits of the division, is at a distance which might render it inconvenient for the Junior Members to proceed thither, consistently with the due performance of their other duties, it is directed that the Medical department at that station, shall be controuled by the Superintending Surgeon of the southern division of the army.

13.—The appointment of staff Surgeon in Travancore shall also be discontinued from the 1st of November next, and Mr Gilmour will stand appointed from that period to the situation of staff Surgeon at Goa His Excellency the Commander in Chief is accordingly requested to direct Mr. Gilmour to proceed to that station without delay.

14.—It having been brought particularly to the notice of the Government, that with thirty-one Regiments of regular Native Cavalry, and Infantry, there are only nine full surgeons, it has appeared that such an arrangement, cannot be otherwise, than highly incompatible with the proper medical treatment of the sick of the native army. It has therefore become the duty of the Governor in Council to endeavour to apply an immediate remedy to a system so erroneous.

15.—There are upwards of sixty full surgeons on the establishment of Fort St George, but the manner in which they have in general been distributed, has deprived the Army of the efficient services of a great part of that number. In order therefore, to complete the vacancies of full sugeons, which are required to be filled up immediately, in the different corps, it will be necessary either to promote a great number of Assistants, or to attach to Regiments many of the full surgeons at present appointed to fixed stations, where their services are not so necessary as with the corps of the Army. It would be highly inexpedient to promote so many Assistants as are at present required to fill the vacancies of full surgeons. That measure would be the cause of a great and unnecessary expense, and swell the list of full surgeons beyond all proper bounds, consistently with the extent of the Military establishment of this Presidency. It has therefore been resolved to reform the present Medical establishment, and to render by means of it, the medical duties of the Army, as efficient as may be practicable, under existing circumstances.

No full surgeons will hereafter be appointed to Garrisons with exception of Fort St. George, Poonamallee, and Seringapatam, and all Medical Officers of that rank, now holding the situation of Garrison surgeon; with these exceptions, will be considered from the 1st of January 1811, to be disposable to be appointed, and attached to Regiments. Assistant surgeons will be appointed to execute the Medical duties of the Garrisons of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Ingeram, Masulipatam, Cuddalore, Nagapatam, Cannanore, Trichinopoly, Vellore, Bellary, and Bangalore. Assistant surgeons of not less than three years service in India will be considered eligible to be appointed to these Garrisons ; and the Commander in Chief is requested accordingly to recommend for them. The Assistant surgeons appointed to Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, Bellary, and Cannanore, will also be charged with the duties of Deputy Medical Storekeepers, and shall draw a monthly staff allowance of Pagodas 40, and those that are appointed to the remainder of the above stations, will each receive a staff allowance of Pagodas 20. The management of the Medical stores at Seringapatam, and with the Hyderabad force, will be continued as at present.

Full surgeons are considered ineligible to be appointed to Residencies, or to Zillah Courts, and the Medical [illegible] of that rank now doing duty with either of these branches of the Civil service; will in like manner with the Garrison surgeons above detailed, be attached to corps on the 1st of January next, with the exception of Mr. Ingledew at Mysore, and Mr. Jeffries at Poona, whose appointments have been confirmed by the Supreme Government. Assistant surgeons of not less less than 4 years service will be appointed to Zillahs when necessary. The medical duties of the Northern and Southern Circuit Courts, will respectively be performed, by the senior Regimental Surgeons at Masulipatam and Trichinopoly ; and the Circuit Court at Chittore from its peculiar situation will be allowed for the present the services of the full surgeon now attached to it.

The Governor in Council will provide for the performance of the medical duties of the Zillahs, which may be deprived by this order of medical assistance, by the appointment when necessary, of Assistant Surgeons of not less than four years service, and the Commander in Chief is requested to complete, as far as may be practicable, the vacancies in the several corps of the Army, agreeably to the following establishment, viz.

	Full Surgeon.	*Assistant Surgeon.*
Horse Artillery..................	1	1
2 Regiments of Native Cavalry	8	8
2 Battalions of Artillery......	2	2
1 Regiment of European Infantry	1	1
23 Regiments of Native do.	23	46
2 Battalions of Pioneers.		2
Total	35	60

The Honorable the Governor in Council, in consideration of the number of public followers attached to Regiments of Native Cavalry, and of the accidents to which the men of that line of the service are continually subject, in the execution of their common duty, has been pleased to direct, that medical allowance at the rate of ten Pagodas for every hundred effective men shall be drawn by the surgeons and Assistant surgeons, in charge of corps of that description, and that five Pagodas for every hundred men shall be drawn for the effective strength of corps of Native Infantry. These allowances will be drawn whether the corps be in the Field, or in Garrison, and will commence with the accounts of arrears for the month of November next.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is sensible that in carrying into effect these necessary arrangements, it will not be practicable to avoid occasioning considerable inconvenience to individuals, but as all Medical Officers, properly belong to the Military Department, they will be aware that their services should at all times be held disposable for it alone; and when they may be employed on Civil duties, that it can only be considered as a matter of indulgence.

1.—With the view of uniting under one superintending authority, the whole of the surveying department of this Presidency, and of providing more effectually for the preservation; and arrangement of the extensive surveys, and other geographical materials, at present under the charge and management of different Officers, whose duties are unconnected with each other; it has been resolved, for the accomplishment of that important object, to appoint an Officer of the Army to the situation of Surveyor General.

2.—The office of Surveyor General will be placed immediately under the Government; and be subject to the inspection of the Commander in Chief. The Surveyor General will be charged with the direction, and superintendence of all surveys, and the establishments connected with their prosecution, with the exceptions hereafter specified in this order.

3.—The Surveyor General's office will be the repository of all geographical, statistical, and topographical maps, and plans, routes, and memoirs, or reports connected with the state of the country; and all maps, and papers of that description deposited in any of the public offices at the Presidency, are directed to be transferred as early as may be practicable, to the charge of the Surveyor General.

4.—The Officers of the Millitary Institution attached to the Quarter Master General's department, and employed on survey, and all Officers charged with the survey of the marches of detachments of troops are to forward their maps, and reports, to the office of the Quarter Master General, by whom they are to be transmitted to the Surveyor General, after such parts of them being copied as may be requisite for the service of the Quarter Master General's office.

5.—The Quarter Mastee General is authorized to receive from the Surveyor General, on application for that purpose, such maps, and papers as may be requisite for the use of his department, giving receipts for the same, but the Quarter Master General will return these maps, and papers at the earliest practicable period of time.

6.—Officers appointed to the command of troops employed upon field service will make application to Government for such plans as they may require; and they will be held responsible to return these plans to the office of the Surveyor General, on the termination of the service. They will also be held responsible that no copies of the maps shall be taken while in their possession.

7.—The Surveyor General will be responsible that no plans shall be issued from his office, except in the cases prescribed by regulation, or specially authorized by Government.

8.—The Surveyor General will submit to the Government every three months, a report of the progress made in the prosecution of surveys, and the measures which appear necessary in his judgment, for the improvement of the department entrusted to his charge. These reports shall also be accompanied by statements of the current quarterly expenses.

9.—The Surveyor General will forward to the Government at the end of every six months, returns of the maps, plans, instruments and materials of his department.

10.—The above, will for the present be considered, as the leading principles by which the department of the Surveyor General shall be governed; but more detailed regulations will be communicated to him at a future period.

11.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Brevet Lieutenant Colonel M'Kenzie of the corps of Engineers to be Surveyor General, on a monthly salary of Pagodas 400; and which shall have effect from the 1st of December next, He will also draw from the same period, and until further orders, the fixed monthly allowances of Pagodas 150 for Draftsmen, and Writers, and Pagodas 50 for office rent.

—The appointment of the Engineer Officers to the charge of the conduct of the surveys at Hyderabad, and in Travancore, will cease from the 1st of December next; and the Officers of the Military Institution at present employed under them, will receive their orders from that period, direct from the Surveyor General, who will become charged with the entire direction of their services. Their extra allowances will consist of the full batta of their rank and a salary of Pagodas 60 per month.

13.—The appointment of the Inspector of Revenue survey will also be discontinued and he will deliver to the Surveyor General, on the 1st of Dec. the records, and establishment of his office. The Board of Revenue will receive particular instructions on the subject, as well with regard to the abolition of the surveying school and the provisions which will be made for the Assistants of that establishemt.

14.—A certain number of the young Officers educated at the Military Institution, and who have served with corps, will be placed under the imediate orders of the Quarter Master General of the Army, for the execution of particular duties, such as the survey of routes, passes, fortresses, and the Military objects of such provinces as may have been the least explored; but with the exception of these Officers, all others who may be employed on detailed surveys will receive their orders from, and be placed exclusively under the authority of the Surveyor General. The monthly allowance of Pags. 100 to the Quarter Master General, for an extra establishment connected with the existing surveying department, will be discontinued from the 1st of December. The appointment of Lieutenant Kinsey as Compiler of the topographical materials of the Institution will also cease from that period.

15.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief, will have the selection of the Officers of the Military Institution, intended for the service of the Quarter Master General's department. Their number shall not exceed twenty; they shall be divided into three classes; and shall receive allowances as follows, viz.

1st Class in addition to their full batta, &c.	Pags. 70
2d Ditto..........dittto..........ditto	55
3d Ditto..........ditto..........ditto	25

and these salaries shall be inclusive of all expences whatever. The first class shall consist of two Officers, the second of eight and the third class of ten Officers.

16.—The objects of the survey under the direction of Major Lambton being of a different nature from that of the others above alluded to, that Officer will be authorized to report as usual, direct to Government; but he will communicate copies of his reports, and plans, for the information of the Surveyor General.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to establish the following regulations.

1st.—No Officer shall be eligible to hold the situation of Adjutant or Quarter Master General, who has not previously attained the rank of Major in the Army either Regimentally, or by the operation of His Majesty's Brevet.

2d.—No Officer shall be eligible for the appointment of Deputy Adjutant, or Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army, who has not been at least two years a Captain.

3d.—No Officer shall be appointed to the situation of Assistant Adjutant, or Quarter Master General, who has not attained the rank of Captain.

4th.—No Officer shall be allowod to fill any Staff appointment (that of Aid-de-Camp excepted) until he has been four years in India.

5th.—No Subaltern Officer shall be considered eligible to hold the appointment of Aid-de-Camp, until he has been present with his Regiment at least one year.

2.—The above regulations are not to affect any existing appointments.

3.—It shall also be considered as a regulation of the service, that no Officer shall in future be appointed to the Military Institution, who has not done duty with a corps for the period of two years; and who cannot produce a certificate from his Commanding Officer, stating that he possesses a perfect knowledge of regimental duties, a competent knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, and that his general character, and conduct, have been such as to render him deserving of such a mark of favor, and indulgence.

4.—The Commander in Chief, on being satisfied on these points, will have the power of allowing Officers to the number of twenty, to prosecute their studies at the Military Institution, for a term not exceeding two years; but they will be liable to be sent to their corps within that period, if any misconduct on their part, should suggest to the Commander in Chief the propriety of such a measure. In the event of their corps being employed upon actual service during the term of their studies, they will be indulged with permission to join them, provided their conduct should have been always correct, and satisfactory.

5.—The Officers at present attached to the Institution, who have not joined the Army since the commencement of their service, will at the expiration of two years from the time of their having began their studies, be directed to join their corps and when they shall have served for the space of two years, and obtained from their Commanding Officers the certificate prescribed in the 2d paragraph of this Order, they will be considered eligible to be employed in the department of the Surveyor General or in that of the Quarter Master General of the Army.

6.—No extra allowances shall be granted to Officers of the Militery Institution during their studies at the Presidency; but when it may be necessary for the Superintendent to carry them to a distance for the purpose of teaching them partical surveying, they will be permitted to draw allowances to the same extent which have been fixed for the 3d Class of the Officers attached to the department of the Quarter Master General of the Army, and which shall be inclusive of all extra charges, during the time of their absence.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Commissaries of stores on this establishment shall in future receive monthly salaries as follows, viz.

The Commissary of stores in charge of the Arsenal of Fort St. George,	Pagodas 300
Thh Commissary of Stores at Seringapatam,	120
The Commissary of Stores of the Hyderabad Subsidiary force when in Cantonment,	120
When the Subsidiary Force is employed in the Field, the Commissary of stores will draw a salary of Pagodas,	200
The Commissaries of stores in the Ceded Districts, in the Northern and Southern Divisions shall each receive a salary of Pagodas.	100

The Commissary of stores at Quilon, Cannanore, Goa, & the Mount shall each receive a salary of Pags 80, but the latter shall continue to draw the present allowance of Sub Director of the Laboratory, exclusive of the salary assigned to him by this order.

2.—Commissaries of Stores on the establishment not being Commissioned Officers, shall receive a staff allowance of Pagodas 35 per month, when appointed to the charge of depots of Military Stores; and Deputy Commissaries shall under the same circumstances, receive a staff allowance of Pagodas 25 per month, in addition to the pay and batta already drawn by them respectively.

3.—The appointment of second Commissary at the Arsenal of Fort St. George is abolished; and Mr. Commissary Penn will do duty under the Commissary of stores in charge of the Arsenal, until further orders, and without any additional allowances.

4.—The salary of superintendent of the Gunpowder Manufacture is fixed at Pagodas 400 per month whilst that appointment may be held by Captain Bishop, but his successor shall receive a salary, equal only to that, which has been fixed for the Commissary of Stores in charge of the Arsenal. No commission shall be drawn in future by the Superintendant of the Gunpowder Manufacture; the salary which has been granted, being in lieu of that charge, and the fixed allowance hitherto drawn by that Officer.

The salary of the Superintending Engineer at Fort St. George is fixed at Pagodas 300 per month, and no commission shall in future be drawn by the Officer holding that appointment. Brevet Major Caldwell, of the Engineers is appointed "Inspector of the estimates of Tank repairs and Water courses," on a monthly salary of Pagodas 100, which will be chargeable to the Revenue department.

The operation of this order will have effect from the 1st of November next.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) J. H. PEILE,
Sec. to Government

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.
October 23, 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council directs at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, tha Captain Charles Knatchbull of His Majesty's 80 Regiment, at present Acting Aid-de-Camp to His E cellency the Comman r in Ch be brought on the Establishment from 8th instant, in the room of Capt. Tylden appointed Major of Brigade to His Majesty's troops serving under this Presidency, and that Captain Tylden do continue to act as Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency.

The following regulations for the dress of the Officers of the Commissariat department, are published for general information.

Commissary General, to be dressed in every respect the same, as the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of the Army: with exception of the Epaulette, which shall be embroidered on blue cloth; and the buttons, which shall be plain white ones.

Assistants Commissary General, to be dressed in every respect the same as the Assistants Adjutant General and Quarter Master General, with the exceptions stated above.

Sub Assistants Commissary General, the same as the Assistants with the exception of the Epaulettes, only one of which shall be worn, and that on the left shoulder.

The full dress Hats of the Officers of the Commissariat to be cocked, mounted with silver scales and plain buttons. The undress Hat and Jacket of these Officers will correspond with what has been laid down for the general staff, with exception of the Epaulettes and Buttons; which shall be of the same description as fixed on for the full dress.

Packages remaining unclaimed at the Government Sea Custom House.

One Parcel, W. C. Fraser, 10th N. I—1 do. Lieut. Hearne, H. M. 47th Foot,—1 do. William Hanson, Esq. 1 box Mr. T. H. Midford 5th N. I. Bombay,—1 do. Mr. S. P. Sharpe,—1 Parcel, Lieut. J. Armstrong, 10th N. I.—1 do. Mr. W. Wilson. Royal Marines,—1 do. F. Hook, Esq—1 do. Lieut. Priast,—1 box M. D. C.—1 do. A. R.—1 do. W. F.—1 do. Mr. Stewart,—1 do. Serjeant Major W. Payne,—1 Parcel Lieut. Kitlon, 2d Batt. 12th N. I.—1 box Sir Hervey Bruce,—2 Parcels Richard Gibbons, Esq.—1 do. Lieut. G. G. Maitland,—1 do. Ensign Harry Green, 1st Batt. 11th Regt.—1 box Lieut. Colman,—1 Parcel Mr. H. Robinson, 1st Batt. 21st Regt.—1 do. Captain Wildey, H. M. 19th Foot,—1 do. Mr. George Miller, H. M. Ship Chiffonne,—1 do. Captain William Dawson, H. M. Ship Blanche,—1 Parcels Stephen Harris, Esq—1 do. Captain H. Hart, H. M. Ship Fox,—1 do. Lieut Thomas Crichton, 20th N. I—1 do. Captain King 14th N. I.—3 boxes J. M'Kerrell, Esq.—1 do. John Harrison,—1 do. Ensign C. W. M'Kintosh, 1st Batt. 1st Regt.—1 do. Sir John Sinclair—1 do. John Rolston, 25th Light Dragoons,—1 do. Lieut. G. Scoones 1st Batt. 17th Regt.—1 Parcel J. R. Sullivan, R. N.—1 do. Charles Bird, Esq—1 do. J. G. Raabs,—1 do. Rev. W. A. Keating,—1 do. Officers 67th Foot—1 box Lieut. A. Davies, R. N.—1 Parcel C. Brumfield, 2d Batt. 13th N. I—1 box Captain J. Warren,—1 do. Lieut. Colonel Innes,—1 Parcel Lieut. Parsons 22d Light Lragoons—1 do. Mr. Turnstall, Surgeon R. N.—1 do. Colonel W. Macleod,—1 do J. Freeman,—1 do Captain Carfrae,—1 do. Captain Phillips, Madras Eur. Regt.—1 do. Lieut Hockley.—1 box J. Collins, Esq. Resident Salem,—Four tubs S. Candy Mr. R. Waters care of Griffiths and Co.—1 Parcel Mr. Hogue,—1 do. Mr. H. Blacker,—1 do. Mr. P. Winterbottom,—1 paper do. Mr. Thuillier Cadet,—1 do. Mr. Theop Paske,—1 do. Sep. Money Esq.—1 do. F. W. Robertson. Esq—1 do. W. Sheffield, Esq.—1 do J. Hunt, Esq Negapatam,—1 Trunk T. Upham,—1 box Officer Commg. His Majesty's Forces, Madras,—1 Trunk Mr. W. Williamson, 1st Batt. 5th Regt. N. I.—1 tin case Harry Smith,—1 box Lieut. Gerrard Leggatt, 21st Regt.—1 do. Ensign R. Frew, 2d Batt. 22d Regt. N. I.—1 do. W. Montgomery, Esq.—1 tin do. George Garrow, Esq.—1 box Lieut. Col Norris, Engineers,—1 do. Captain George Sale 12th Regt. Foot,—1 do. Mr. R. Badenach Assistant Surgeon 59th Regt.—1 do. Ensign C. Crowther, 2d Regit. N. I.—1 do. Lieut. R. Crowther 5th Regt. N. C.—1 do. James King, Civil Service—1 do. Hilary Audie, Admiral's Office Madras—1 do. Lieut. Cursham, M. E. R.—1 do. S. Nicholls, Esq. Civil Service—1 do. J. Tallob, Esq.

On Friday afternoon a Royal Salute was fired from the Battery of Fort St. George, in consequence of information having been received of the Birth of a Son and Heir to His Highness the Peishwah.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of the Birth of His Highness Auzim ul Dowlah, Nabob of the Carnatic, a Royal Salute was fired from Chepauk Palace at Sun-rise, and a similar compliment was paid by the discharge of 21 guns from the Saluting Battery of Fort St. George.

We are gratified to learn that Lady Barlow continues to receive the visits of the Settlement on the first Monday Evening in every month. The first assembly was distinguished by the same hospitality and attention to her guests as were so conspicuous at her Ladyship's former parties; The second was held last night, and was equally attractive with the former one.

On Friday arrived the American Brig Charon Captain Batchelden, from Boston, 7th July. She sailed again on Sunday for Bengal.—For the American News we refer our readers to the accounts taken from the Bengal Papers, and which were obtained there from the Captain of the American Ship Caravan, who left America the 20th of June; between which time and the 7th July we do not understand that any thing of particular Interest had occurred.

The Brig James Balfour which we reported in our last to have been driven ashore during a squall, now lies on the sand opposite Chepauk Palace, having been thrown there by the violence of the surf. Her cargo has all been taken out, and she is completely dismantled, but her hull remains entire, and, except at high water, quite out of the surf.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures since our last.

Nov. 1, Sloop Thereza Elizabeth, Captain Reyes, from Ganjam 23d Sept. and Vizagapatam 11th Oct.—do. 2d, Brig Mary, Captain J. Dixon, from Ganjam 22d Oct. and Vizagapatam 27th do.—do. American Brig Charon, Captain Batchelden, from Boston 7th July.

Departures.—Nov. 3, Ship Rahimshaw, Capt. W. Harris, to Penang.—do American Brig Charon, Capt. Batchelden, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

Marriage.—At Cannanore, on the 25th October, by the Rev. W. Thomas, George Baillie, Esq. Superintending Surgeon in Malabar and Canara, to Miss Webber, daughter of Lieut. Col. Henry Webber, Commanding 3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Births.—At Seringapatam, on the 21st ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Oldnall, of a Son.

At Masulipatam, on the 26th Sept. the Lady of Mr. Richard Alexander, of a daughter.

Deaths.—At Malacca, on the 2d ultimo, W. R. Irwin, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service—a gentleman universally beloved and regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, he has left a disconsolate widow, who loved and was beloved, to mourn for his loss

In Quilon, on the 16th ultimo, of an illness, of 75 days, the Lady of Mr C. Von Geyer, late Commercial Resident on Ceylon, in the 23d of her age. She was a most amiable and virtuous wife, her untimely loss is severely deplored by her affectionate husband and children and most sincerely regretted by every one who had the pleasure of being acquainted with her.

At Mangalore, on the 29th May last, Mrs. Puragina Stevenage, her death was occasioned by a severe fall.

On the 4th instant, after a severe illness of upwards of two months Mrs. E. Beckmann, aged 85 years.

On Saturday the 20th October, at Ramnad, where he had long commanded, Colonel Manuel Martinz. It is but a just tribute to departed worth, to say, that few or none ever fulfilled the duties of a man, a friend, and a companion, better than this excellent character. His benevolence was not confined merely to the circle around him. Misery however distant, when made known to him, was sure of relief. It may be truly said of him, that he passed a long life in doing good. To those who were even most casually acquainted with him, his philanthrophy, goodness of heart, and cordial hospitality, were apparent, and were justly esteemed by them; while the same excellent qualities attached to him, with all the warmth of genuine esteem and friendship, all those who had the happiness of a more intimate acquaintance with him. His character was equally revered by the Natives; as was fully testified on the melancholy occasion of his death, when the Fort of Ramnad resounded with the cries and lamentations of the inhabitants of the surrounding country, who flocked round his habitation on the first intelligence of his demise, which they justly deemed a public calamity.

In full consonance with the tenor of his life, he has bequeathed the residue of his fortune, after the payment of a few legacies to his friends, to the Native Poor Hospital at Fort St. George.

Were gratitude the attribute of man, we might exclaim on this occasion,

Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudes que manebunt!
Virg.

BENGAL.

Marriage.—On Saturday, the 13th instant, Richard Thackeray, Esq of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, to Miss Anne Becher.

Births.—On Monday the 15th instant, the Lady of Thomas Jackson, Esq. Surgeon of H.'s 14th, of a Daughter.

On the morning of the 51th October, at the house of John Wilton, Esq. at Patna, the Lady of Colonel J. S. Wood, of His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoos, of a Daughter.

Deaths.—On Monday last, at the Surgeon's Quarters at the General Hospital, Lieutenant Robert Samuel Guinand, of Artillery, aged 22.

At Midnapore, on the 16th ult. the Infant Daughter of H. T. Travers, Esq Collector at that Station; and on the 11th instant, after a lingering illness, which she bore with great fortitude, Mrs. Travers, Lady of the above Gentleman.

On the 3d curt. at Modipore, near Backergunge, aged 71 years, Mr. William Robinson, a Character highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

CEYLON.

Birth.—At Negombo, on the 16th Instant The Lady of William Orr Esq. of H. M. Ceylon Civil Service, of a Son.

Arrivals.—Captain West, 13th N. I. Capt. J. Dixon, Capt R. H. Fotheringham of Engineers, and John Byng, Esq.

Departure.—Lieutenant Lee, 2d Battalion 2d Regiment N. I.

BENGAL HURKARU;

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1810.

By a letter from Bussora, dated the 3d August, we learn, "Peace is again established there, the rebellious Mussalum has fled, and another has arrived from Bagdat. Trade is completely at a stand, though it is likely soon to take a favorable turn. Spanish Dollars are now at 400 Raig Ramees per 100, and other coins in proportion."

The following is thought to be a correct list of the officers now on the point of departing for Amboyna and the Eastward Islands:—

Major Samuel Kelly, Commanding,—Captains Sir Thomas Ramsay, Bart. Henry Blankenhagen, Edmund Morris,—Lieutenants F. Walker, Adjutant, T. Kirchoffer, C. Smith, P. S. Van Swinden, Edward Fitzgerald, Robert M'Kerrell, Robert Ledlie, John Fulton, Joseph Jefferey, Henry Peter Carleton,—Ensigns Francis Crossley, John Cockburn, James Harrison, George Wray, Alexander Irvine, James Marshall, William Davison.

It is reported that Captain Anderson is to remain behind and Lieutenant Kirchoffer is to take charge of one of the Companies. Likewise, that Captain Lieutenant Wood is not to go and Lieutenant Van Swinden is to be made Quarter Master, in whose place Lieut. Bolton is to accompany the detachment.

The Auspicious and Harriet are the vessels said to be employed on this service.

Accounts from Benares mention, there being every prospect of a very luxuriant crop of Sugar this season, and that Mollasses (which had risen to a very high price on account of the quantity used for making Rum lately) would be in great quantity.

The inundations in the Upper Provinces have surpassed every former period within memory. The annexed account will show the state of the country, in the neighbourhood of Agra and Futtyghur:

Vol. 26, No. 1309. *MADRAS COURIER.* 110 Nov. 6, 1810.

Extract from a Letter, dated Agra, September 23.

"There have been very heavy rains here, b[illegible] greater higher up; many villages have been [illegible]ly swept away, and a number of people o[illegible] rafts, choppers and pots, from as far as H[illegible]ar are passing by Futtyghur, with a [illegible] not to be descaibed, the brute creation drifting along with them. Several of both have been saved through the attention of the gentlemen at Futtyghur. The sight is stated to be very awful indeed: men and women crying out for help, without being able to obtain it. The lower country will, I am afraid, suffer greatly."

Various stories are abroad, respecting the origin of the disagreement, which we stated in our last, to have arisen between the Company's Supracargoes at China and the Government of Canton. According to one report, the news of the armament fitting out at the ports of India had excited alarms in the minds of the Viceroy and his Congso, who seized a Native Agent of the East India Company at Canton, and compelled by him the application of thum-screws and other instruments of torture, to confess, that these preparations were intended against the celestial empire! This proceeding, it is said, was followed by a summons to the Chief Supracargo, directing him to repair immediately to Canton, and answer for the presumption of which his countrymen stood accused The Supracargo, it is added, declined to obey the call, observing, that he should proceed to Canton as usual on the arrival of the Company's ships; long before which period, the real destination of the armament in question would be fully known to the Chinese.

We do not attach much credit to this story; and are inclined to think, that the statement which we gave in our last, convey the true account of the affair. At the same time, it is possible, that some discussions may have arisen at Canton, respecting the expeditions under equipment in this quarter.

Captain Barclay, late of the Larkins, is uppointed to a new ship, called the Indian, of 522 tons, destined on a voyage from Loncon to Botany Bay and some port in India not known at the time of forwarding the advices, to take back Company's cargo.

The Larkins in her voyage home was but seven weeks and five days on her passage from the Cape; four months and five days from Bengal to the Downs. She stopt nine days at the Cape. all the Passengers in excellent health, and not the smallest accident had occurred She did not put into port in the Channel, as this step, when pursued, is a great loss to a country ship in the winter season, since the lascars are to lay up, and men must be hired to take the ship to London.

The Larkins was considered the most superior ship which ever came from India, and was sold for £ 10,000, more than she cost in India. She is bound out direct for Calcutta.

The General Wellesley has been tendered to the Government; but we do not know whether she will be accepted or not, or what her destination may be in case of her being employed. Perhaps she may be sent to the Eastward.

The Auspicious was sold, an Thursday last, at Messers. Tulloh and Co.'s for the sum of 25,000 rupees.

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CALCUTTA TELEGRAPH,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16. 1810.

The Caravan, American ship, which left Boston the 20th of last June, has also during the past week arrived in the river. The supercargo of this vessel reached Calcutta on Saturday. On her voyage to India, the Caravan on this side the Cape spoke a sloop of war bound to Madras from England,—the name of this vessel is stated to be the Eclipse. No news of any description, as we have yet learned, was received from her. The American news received by this opportunity have as yet proved unusually scanty. As far as has been made public, affairs in the United States, with regard to their English relations, were precisely in *statu quo.* It will no doubt be gratifying to the friends of those who sailed from this on the expedition proceeding to the French islands to learn that the Caravan fell in with the fleet in latitude 16° North on the 5th of this month: they were then all well.

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ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1810.

The Armament from Bengal which was spoke in the Bay on the 5th current, had experienced such baffling unfavourable winds, that in the first fortnight of their passage, they had got forward at the average rate of only 18 miles a day. They were in the latitude of 16 on the 5th of this month. Their passage would probably continue to be tedious, till they got 3 or 4 degrees further to the Southward, when they might expect more favourable weather.

The American ship Caravan, which left Boston on the 20th of June, and arrived at this Port some days ago, brings an authentic account of the Declaration of Independence by the Province of the Caraccas.

This Act is made in the name of the people of the Caraccas, as well as of the people of Spanish America, at large. They declare themselves not only indeoendent of Spain, but of all foreign Powers whatever.

The example of the Caraccas will, we have no doubt, be immediately followed by every other Spanish Colony. The year 1810 will thus become memorable, as the era of a revolution, which, whether considered in relation to the sum of the population, or the extent and richness of the territory, which it affects, or with respect to the moral, the political, and commercial benefits that promise to follow in its train, is perhaps to be regarded as the most important event that has occurred in the History of the World, since the introduction of Christianity.

The John Adams, frigate, arrived in America from England, about the middle of June.

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PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

"OUDE, Oct. 7.

The army in this quarter, expect to have some active and harrassing service, during the ensuing months, in the reduction of several Forts, in the Vizier's dominions, possessed by certain refractory Zemeendars, many of whom have proved so extremely troublesome, that it has become expedient, if not absolutely necessary, to put an end to this system of petty Chieftainship; and we understand, that it has been resolved by his Highness, with the full approbation of the British Resident, to reduce to immediate and unconditional obedience, those turbulent personages; it is added that, conformably to this resolution, upwards of 20 petty forts are to be reduced forthwith. Lieut. Col. Palmer is to command the Detachment on this service.

"The greater number of those Forts have already been repeatedly taken by the Company's troops; the Vizier again restored them on certain conditions, to their former possessors; but as the mischievous effects of that practice are now acknowledged, the Forts are not merely to be reduced, but are to be destroyed and razed to the ground, a measure well calculated to avert future mischief, and to promote the tranquillity and welfare of his Highness's Dominions.

"The Aumil, I am informed made application some days ago, for two companies and a gun, to be employed on secret service, most probably to coerce a refractory landholder, but the precise object is not yet known"

"Two Iron 18 pounders and two 8 inch howitzers, from the Magazine at Cawnpore, and intended to accompany the Detachment to be employed in the reduction of the Forts, arrived at a Ghaut in the vicinity of Pertaubghur, about fifteen or sixteen days ago; and two companies from the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, went to bring them into Camp; but from the want of sufficient number of hackeries, to carry the ammunition and stores, they have been detained at the Ghaut ever since their arrival. They are expected however at Pertaubghur about the 12th instant, when the Detachment, under command of Lieut. Col. Palmer, formed of the 2d Battalion of the 11th, and two troops from the 3d Cavalry, will march from Pertaubghur, and enter upon the active operations of the campaign, without loss of time. There are but a few of the Forts that are expected to prove troublesome, in their reduction · the greater number will probably be evacuated, on the approach of the Detachment."

"Previously to General St. Leger's departure from the Field, he made a visit to Lucknow, to take leave of his Highness the Nawaub, by whom he was most courteously received. The General is now continuing his route to the Presidency, where I conclude he will arrive about the 25th of this month."

Accounts were received in Town yesterday afternoon, of the safe arrival of the Dasher sloop of war, at Kedgeree, from Madras, the 24th ult.

Lady Nicholson came Passenger from Madras on board the Dasher.

According to the latest accounts from Scindea's camp, that chieftain was still before Narwar, which place he continued unsuccessfully to besiege. He was attempting to gain his object, by a negociation with the Vakeels of Kundoegee, who were in attendance at his camp; but their demands were such, as to preclude all prospect of a favourable result. They agreed to surrender Narwar, on condition, that a fort should be allotted to their master for the protection of his family and effects, together with a portion of land, yielding a net annual revenue of one lac of rupees, and entirely exempt from tribute.

In letters received within these two days from Bundelcund, it is stated, that at a period subsequent to that above referred to, Scindea was at Jansee in the neighbourhood of Tearee. It is considered, however, we understand, as wholly improbable, that he should have made any movement in that direction; Jansee being within the Peishwa's territories, and consequently under the protection of the Company: Scindea had it in contemplation to attack this place about two years ago, but was prevented by the remonstrances of the British Resident.

Meer Khan appears by very late accounts, to have fallen into a state of total inactivity.—His dissentions with the Bhy are said to have attained a greater height than ever, and conspired with the low state of his treasury, to frustrate or retard the execution of all his designs.

According to late advices from Surat, a revolution is stated to have taken place in the priocipality of Cutch, which lies between Guzerat and the Indus. Our information on the subject is not very full or authentic. But, from what we can learn, it would appear, that the Rajah of that country, having fallen into a malady which bereft him of his faculties, was dethroned and imprisoned, by the chief commander of his own forces, a man named Futteh Mahmood, who put to death the Rajah's brother, and assumed the sovereignty. The usurper was supported by the neighbouring Rajah of Scind. His authority however was still resisted by the tributary chieftain of Mandivi, between whose troops and the Cutch forces frequent skirmishes occurred.

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CALCUTTA MORNING POST.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1810.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

OCTOBER 11, 1810.

Mr. A. G. J. Tod, Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Hooghly.

Mr. J. Angus, Second Commissioner of the Court of Request.

Mr. G. J. Gordon, Third Commissioner of the Court of Requests.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT-WILLIAM, OCTOBER 9, 1810.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize compansation in lieu of Hats for 1806, and of Clothing for the year 1807 and 1808, to be immediately drawn and issued to the Detachment of the Honorable Company's European Regiment under orders for Foreign Service. The rules for the preparation and transmission of Abstracts for Audit, prescribed in Geneerl Orders 25th August, issued on the occassion of Commpensation in in lieu of Clothing, being authorized to the Native Voluneeers, are to be observed in the present instance.

Two 6-pounder Field Pieces, with their ammunition. 300 Rounds each Gun, and the proportion of Tumbrils: a Subaltern Officer in Command, and the usual Artillery Details, European and Native, to be held in readiness to embark with the Detachment of the Honorable Company's European Regiment under orders for Foreign Service.

The Officer Commanding the Presidency, will be pleased to give effect to this order.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Acct. Genl's Office, October 17, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the Treasury Notes of this Government, which may be Outstanding from No. 5001. to No 6000 of 1810-11 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the General Treasury, on Thursday the 25th Instant, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON, *Acct. Genl.*

The Kedgeree report received yesterday, communicates the arrival in the river of an Arab ship, named the Jodam Kureem, from Mocha the 6th August. We do not understand that this arrival affords any intelligence.

The following particulars are copied from the Calcutta Gazette of last night, they will be read with particular interest.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 18, 1810.

The following intelligence, extracted from official documents, is published for general information:

Although the failure of the late gallant attempt to effect the capture or destruction of the enemy's ships of war in the harbour of Port South East, in the Island of Mauritius, and especially the loss of the ships which have been destroyed, and of the many valuable officers and men who have fallen on this occasion, is a subject of deep and general regret; it is yet satisfactory to reflect: that the failure of this enterprize is alone to be ascribed to the operation of causes beyond the controul of human foresight and precaution, while it affords another and distinguished instance of that spirit of heroism which characterizes the British navy, and which in the recent contest has been displayed in a manner seldom equalled and perhaps never surpassed, under the most trying circumstances of difficulty, danger, and distress.

On the 14th August, the Isle de la Passe, commanding the passage into Port South East, was taken by assault by the boats of His Majesty's ships *Sirius* and *Iphigenia*,, and garrisoned by 130 soldiers from Bourbon.

On the 20, the enemy's frigates *Bellone, Minerva.* and *Victor*, returning from a cruize with the *Ceylon*, captured Indiaman, ran through the passage into Port South East, having received while passing in the Narrows, several shots from the battery of the Isle de la Passe, and broadsides from the *Neriede* frigate, which was anchored close to that battery. Captain Pym, commanding His Majesty's frigate *Sirius*, then cruizing off the Island, immediateiy prepared to attack the above force in Port South East, with the blockading squadron consisting of His Majesty's ships *Sirius, Iphigenia, Magicienne* and *Nereide.* At this time the enemy's frigates the *Venus, La Manche, L' Astrèe*, and *L' Entrepenante*, sloop of war, were ready for sea, in Port Louis.

On the 23d, the *Staunch*, gun brig, brought intelligence to Commodore Rowley, that these frigates were preparing to come out of Port Louis. In consequence of this intelligence, the Commodore immediately sailed in His Majesty's ship *Boadicea*, with a transport, and 300 troops, to support the other frigates and the British force at the Isle de la Passe.

In the mean time the *Sirius*, Captain Pym, having arrived at the Isle de la Passe and joined the *Nereide*, Captain Pym decided on an immediate attack. The [illegible]nal was then made to weigh, but when within a [illegible]arter of an hour's run of the enemy, the *Sirius* un[illegible]unately struck on the edge of the inner passage, and [illegible] not get off till eight o'clock next morning. At [illegible] on the 23d, the *Iphigen[illegible]* and *Magicienne* came in sight; the enemy had in the me[illegible] time moved further in, constructed several batteries [illegible] manned the East India ship, and took many addi[illegible]al men on Board the frigates.

Captain Pym now made the signal to the ships of the squadron, under his command, to weigh and push for their stations viz. the *Sirius* alongside *La Bellone*, the *Nereide* between her and *La Victor*, the *Iphigenia* alongside *Minerva*, and the *Magicienne* between her and the East Indiaman. Just as the enemy's shot began to reach the squadron, the *Sirius* grounded, on a small bank, not known. Captain Lambert, of the *Iphigenia*, gained his post and had hardly given his third broadside before his opponent cut her cable.

The *Magicienne* close to the *Iphigenia* run on a bank, which prevented her from bringing more than six guns to bear.

The *Nereide* had nearly gained her post, and in the most gallant manner, maintained that and the one intended for the *Sirius* until the *Bellone* cut her cable. All the enemy's ships being on shore, and the enemy observing that the *Sirius* could not get off, the whole fire of the ships opened on the *Nereid*, and even in this unequal contest, and being aground, she did not cease firing till ten o'clock, when the Captain and every officer and man on board was killed or wounded, Captain Lambert would have run down with the enemy, but was prevented by an intervening shoal; no exertions however were wanting on the part of that gallant officer, who kept up a heavy though distant fire on the enemy. Every possible exertion was made to get the *Sirius* off, but all to no effect. At that time the *Nereide* was a perfect wreck. The *Magicienne* was in as bad a situation as the *Sirius*, and the *Iphigenia* could not possibly close with the enemy, whose ships were on shore in a heap· Every effect to move either the *Sirius* or the *Magicienne*, proving ineffectual, it was found necessary to abandon them, and the crews being withdrawn, both ships were ordered to be burned on the evening of the 25th·

The *Nereide*, after being exposed to the fire of sixty pieces of cannon from the land, the enemy's frigates and the *Ceylon*, Indiaman, by which every officer and seaman was either killed or wounded, drifted on shore, and was taken possession of by the enemy.

Captain Willoughby, who commanded the *Nereide*, was severely wounded, with the loss of one of his eyes, and fell into the hands of the enemy, having nobly refused to quit his ship, when a boat was sent for him by Captain Pym.

The master of the *Nereide* most gallantly fought the ship after Captain Willoughby was disabled, until he fell among the heaps of slain upon the deck.

But to the last moment, notwithstanding the anguish of his wounds, Captain Willoughby kept encouraging the crew, determined never to strike his Majesty's colours while a man could be found alive to fire a shot.

Authentic intelligenc has been received, that the Honorable Company's ship *Windham*, which with the *Ceylon*, was captured on the 3d of July, off the Island of Johanna, by the French squadron, was cut out of Black River in the Isle of France, by the boats of the *Sirius*, and had safely arrived at Bourbon.

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

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*

A Portuguese vessel named the *Marquie D' Angega*, arrived in the Hoogly on Monday last. On the first rumour of this arrival, it was stated, that she had left Lisbon so recently as June last, and brought intelligence from the armies in Spain. Throughout the whole of the day, inquiry followed upon inquiry, in rapid succession, but in vain; neither Captain nor passengers had reached town. Next day the charm was dispelled, when it was known that the vessel, so far from having brought intelligence from Lisbon down to June, actually left that port so far back as the 20th March preceding, for Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed in June, for Bengal. This arrival affords no additional informrtion, few as far as we have collected respecting the revolution in the Spanish colonies. The story lately published in several of the Calcutta Journals, about the Prince Regent of Portugal, being about to remove from his transatlantic dominions to Madeira, proves to be totally unworthy of the least belief. We understand the markets for British manufactures, had somewhat improved.

The intelligence from America, received by the brig *Caravan*, extends to the 20th June, twenty-seven days later than the accounts by the Fair American.

By the Caravan we learn, that the John Adams, frigate, had arrived in America from England. It does not however appear, that the communication conveyed by that opportunity, had led to any change in the commercial relations between the two states. Such, at least, is the account derived from the Caravan; our readers will scarcely require to be reminded, that the present account is purely American, or how much at variance with our latest advices from England.

The American brig Caravan brings an authentic account of the inhabitants of the province of Carraccas, having in their own name, as well as in behalf of their brethren in the other colonies, at length avowed their independence. Judging from the spirit of honest freedom, which breathes throughout the declaration of independence, we would wish to believe, that the people are in a situation capable of appreciating the value of that liberty, they were about to claim.

As citizens of the world, as friends of our country, we hail the extension of liberty, and the blessings it must diffuse among millions of our fellow men, hitherto the slaves of bigotry and despotism. The following is a copy of the declaration:

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

It has pleased Almighty God to grant to every country alike, the natural right of its own sovereignty.

These provinces, planted by Spain, fostered and protected by her power, have, and of right ought to have submitted to her guidance and direction during the period of their infancy, when from imbecility and weakness they were incapable of their own Government and protection.

But, Spain deprived of her king by the unparalleled perfidy of the Emperor of the French, her European states vanquished by his treachery and by his arms, and the ancient lawful and acknowledged Government of the country destroyed by the violent outrages of his sanguinary policy, there exists neither reason, right, or justice for continuing our dependance on a power, that has no existence but in memory: policy and self-preservation therefore demand that we should provide for our common safety and the protection of these provinces, by taking into our own hand the natural sovereignty of our country.

The period has at length arrived when these United provinces possess both the strength and the power to prosect themselves. With a population of nine millions of inhabitants, with an extent of fertile territory superior to any empire on the globe, and abounding with all the riches that bounteous nature ever bestowed on the human race, it would be contrary to sound policy, in the present state of the world to submit, AND WE ARE DETERMINED NO LONGER TO SUBMIT TO THE DOMINATION OF ANY EUROPEAN OR FOREIGN POWER WHATEVER.

For whilst a lawful Government existed in Spain, and her legitimate King sat upon her throne, we have ever been loyal to his person, and faithful to his Government, and our treasures have been the only support of the European monarchy and its allies, whilst we have been distressed by a war in which we had no interest whatever, and our country drained of those riches which nature has bestowed upon the inhabitants of America, for their own happiness, support and defence.

Under these considerations, and to prevent the inevitable and ruinous consequence of falling under the yoke of the Emperor of the French, the tyrant of Europe and the oppressor of Spain, WE the Spanish provinces in America, declare ourselves a FREE, SOVEREIGN and INDEPENDENT PEOPLE, not acknowledging the DOMINATION of any power on earth, refusing submission, and denying and repelling tha authority of whatever nation may attempt dominion over us. This we unanimously engage and pledge ourselves to maintain and support with our LIVES, our FORTUNES, and our SACRED HONOURS, calling upon every inhabitant in the provinces to aid and support in carrying into effect this our laudable and just resolution, and of establishing for ourselves and posterity, a free, equitable and independent Government, that shall secure our happiness and give us a place of honour and respect among the independent nations of the earth.

And we do earnestly entreat all foreign nations to acknowledge and guarantee our independence and to favour us with such alliance & assistance, as may enable us to defeat the designs of the enemies of our country.

(Continued in the Additional Supplement)

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of JOSHUA SMITH, late a Captain in the Service of His Highness Wallajah, the late Nabob of the Carnatic deceased; with his Will annexed, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to THOMAS BLYTHE, in right of his Wife as one of the personal representatives of the said deceased: 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 such property to the said THOMAS BLYTHE, Administrator at Madras.

MADRAS, *October* 30, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of CHARLES WALLACE YOUNG, Esq. deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to ANDREW BERRY, Esq. 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 the said Executor at Madras.

MADRAS, *October* 31, 1810.

THE Executors to the Estate of the late Mr. GOODALL, being about closing the concerns of that Estate, earnestly request that such Gentlemen as are still indebted to it, will have the goodness to make an immediate settlement of their accounts.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *Nov.* 5, 1810.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. HUNTER and HAY, hereby notify, that Mr. William Simpson (Nephew of Mr. John Hunter) has this day been admitted a partner in their House, and that the Business will henceforth be carried on under the Firm of

HUNTER, HAY & CO.

MADRAS, 22*d October*, 1810.

MADEIRA WINE.

At 250 Pags. per pipe,
230 ditto per do.
200 ditto per do.
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSIEURS.
Hunter, Hay & Co.
IN THE FORT.

OCTOBER 23, 1810.

THE MADRAS LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

COMMENCING FIRST JANUARY, 1810.

LEST there should be any doubt of this Society having been established consequent of the temporary delay which occurred from the circumstances Noticed in the paper Advertised under date the nineteenth June last, it is thought proper to notify its establishment having taken place from the 1st of January. 1810, and that all applications for admission must be addressed to Mr. DANIEL JOHNSON, who has been appointed Secretary to the Institution. The plan of this Society was Advertised in the Madras Gazette on the 13th January, 1810—and a printed Copy of it will be transmitted to each Subscriber after he has been admitted, with a Certificate of admission annexed.

MADRAS. 31*st October*, 1810.

"The Madras Gunner."

BEING Rules and Instructions for the guidance of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of Artillery, in the Field, and on other occasions—particularly adapted to the service in the East Indies—including Forms of Official Reports, relating to Ordnance, Ammunition, &c.

Directions respecting Spherical Case Shot Practice, and Directions for performing the Gun Exercise, with Copper Plates of the different positions of the Men at Exercise, and explanations of the different motions, &c. &c. also much general information of the Military Practice of the Service under the Presidency of Fort St. George.

PRICE TWO PAGODAS.

To be had of Messrs. GRIFFITHS and Co. and at their Agents at Out-stations, also of Mr. T. HURST, Madras.

Wanted upon Loan.

SEVEN THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS, for which nine per cent per annum will be given, and unexceptionable collateral security. Enquire of Mr. W. EGLAN, Old Navy Tavern.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE GARDEN HOUSE, the property of, and at present occupied by JOHN BALMAIN, Esq. situated in the Village of Oorsonoor.—For particulars apply to Messrs. BINNY, DENNISON and Co.

MADRAS, *October* 31, 1810.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A HALF bred ARAB HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, young, sound, quiet and tractable.

He is an excellent SADDLE HORSE, and carries a Lady well. Price 140 Pagodas.

Enquire at the Office of this Paper.

To Sportsmen.

MESSRS. DOBBIN and SUTHERLAND, have for sale on Commission, a few capital single Barrell'd Guns, entirely new, price 45 Pagodas each.

J. Ravelli and Co.

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM
THE LADIES
OF THE
SETTLEMENT,
THEY HAVE FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
EQUAL TO ANY
IN THE
SETTLEMENT,
AT THE REDUCED PRICES OF
VIZ.

WHITE Sattin, per yard. 1 Pagoda and ½.
Do. Sarsnet.......... 1 Pagoda.
Do. Do. Twilled..... 1 Pagoda and ¼.

Scotch Cambric of the first quality, at 6 Pagodas per piece.

Leno Muslin handsomely worked, at 1 Pagoda and ¾ per yard.

Ladies Rich Curb, undrest Silk Hose of the most fashionable kind, 2 Pagodas and ½ per pair.

AND
SEVERAL OTHER
ARTICLES,

SALES BY AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

On FRIDAY, the 9th Instant,
WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Ashton & Meppen,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
POSITIVELY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES
OF
PIECE GOODS,

TWO hundred and fifty Pieces of Blue Cloth, 8 Kall which will be sold 5 pieces in a lot, 15 pieces of Bengal Muslins; 10 pieces of Cuddalore Handkerchiefs, 130 pieces of fine Handkerchiefs of beautiful patterns, that answer the American Market,

N. B. The whole of the above the public may depend will be sold without reserve.

On FRIDAY, the 9th Instant,
AT HALF PAST 12 O'CLOK PRECISELY,
WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Ashton & Meppen,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,

SCHOOL BOY, a remarkable handsome Grey Arab Saddle Horse, with Cavalry Saddle and Bridle, the Horse is perfectly sound and quiet, and is in high condition.

A. and M. have positive orders to sell him to the highest bidder, the Horse is at Doctor ERRATT'S, and may be seen any day between this and the day of Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
(If not previously disposed of by Private Sale,)
By Ashton & Meppen,
On FRIDAY, the 9th Instant,

A HANDSOME, pannelled Curricle, that has been run only six Months, with a pair of sound and good Bay Horses, above 13½ Hands high, and a sett of Europe Harness. The Curricle has Shafts, and either Horse goes well in single Harness.—One of the Horses goes well in a Carriage. Price 380 Pagodas.—Enquire of ASHTON and MEPPEN, or of the Printer of this Paper.

ON OR ABOUT
THE TWELFTH INSTANT,
Ashton and Meppen,
WILL SELL
AT THEIR ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,

A LARGE quantity of Household Furniture, Plate, Vase Lamps, and Wall Shades, China and Glass Ware, several conveyances, the whole, is the property of two families who have proceeded to Europe.

Catalouges are printing and will be published as speedy as possible.

To be Sold on very Moderate Terms,
SITUATED IN THE VILLAGE OF PUTTOOR,
TRICHINOPOLY.

A VERY convenient Tiled House, with Verandah all Round, consisting of a Hall, thirty-five feet by seventeen feet, four Rooms, thirty nine by fifteen feet, a Detached thatched Bungalow with Verandah, in three sides, consisting of two Rooms, twenty-four feet by eighteen feet, Butler's and other Godowns, Stabling, &c. The Garden and Ground contain about two Cawnies.—For further particulars Enquire of Lieutenant GEORGE JACKSON, at Trichinopoly, or Lieutenant RUNDALL, Fort St. George.

November 2, 1810.

A HANDSOME modern Curricle, with a pair of very handsome young high bred Bay Arab Horses, measuring 14 2 remarkably steady in Harness, go well in a Bandy and make excellent Saddle Horses, one of them has been constantly hunted and has a great deal of speed—They are strong enough for a Barouche, are perfectly sound and free from vice or blemish.

Also a third Curricle Horse to match, that has had a slight touch of rheumatism in the near stifle but is strong enough for any work and would answer to drive occasionally with either of the others.

May be seen at any time at T. BIRTLES Livery Stables by giving a days notice.

SALES BY AUCTION,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
On THURSDAY next, the 8th Instant,

SILVER and Plated-Ware, Household Furniture, Glass, Queen's and White Ware, a Handsome Bengal made Ton Jon, and a large collection of Book, the property of a Gentleman, who has lately left the Settlement.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
On THDRSDAY next, the 8th Instant,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

TWO Bales of damaged Raw Silk, containing about 12 Maunds.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE
CHARLES MAXTONE, Esq.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
On SATURDAY next, the 10th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
ON THE PREMISES,

THAT Spacious and Commodious Garden House, situated at Kilpauik, belonging to the Estate of the late CHARLES MAXTONE, Esq.—The House is built of the best materials, and the Garden is well stocked with a variety of Fruit Trees.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BV MESSRS.
Dobbin & Sutherland,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 12th Instant,
A 12 O'CLOCK,

THAT Commodious Dwelling House, the property of John Goldingham, Esq. situated at Quibble Island, and now in the occupation of Robert Fullerton, Esq.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

Europe Investment.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Balfour and Hogg,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 7th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
PRECISELY AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

AN Investment of Europe Goods, landed from one of the last Ships from England, consisting of a variety of Articles, as particularized in the last Madras Govt. Gazette.

The Articles are in high order, and will be sold in small lots, for the convenience of purchasers.

The Sale will continue daily till the whole are disposed off.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Balfour and Hogg,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On SATURDAY next, the 10th Instant,

AN Invoice of White Cotton Lace of different sizes.

Twenty Groce of Cambric Shirt Neck Buttons.

A few Farren White and coloured Robes with handsome work'd bordors.

A few pieces of plain Leno.

AND
A VARIETY OF OTHER
ARTICLES.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
By Balfour and Hogg,

EXCELLENT Madeira at 6 Pagodas per dozen.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KEL Y, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

⁂ It is requested that these SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasic ally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their order and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may n deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Tuesday, November 6, 1810.

COBBETT'S P[illegible]CAL REGISTER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1810.

“ I beseech you, for the time to come, that we “ com[illegible] our own members; and that we “ avoid these o[illegible] [illegible]ouncil Table Warrants, which run “ in generals, ‘[illegible]ring pleasure;’ which was the cause “ of that ex[illegible]nt law, got with so much difficulty, “ called ‘[illegible] Petition of Right:’ That ‘for abolishing “ ‘the [illegible]r-Chamber, and regulating the Council-Ta- “ ble,’ is not inferior to it.—I pray let us remember, “ and apply it to ourselves, how dangerous and fatal “ it hath ever been for kings to extend and stretch “ their prerogatives above, and beyond law: for the “ same fate befel the Council-Table, Star-Chamber, “ and High Commission. I pray let us keep ourselves “ [illegible] in our sphere, and not make our privileges, “ [illegible]ia transcendentia, which are not to be found in “ any predicament of Law.”——SIR JOHN MAYNARD's *Speech in the House of Commons*, 1648. Parliamentary History, Vol. III. p. 959.

“ When I said to LORD CHATHAM, What will become “ of poor England, that doats on the imperfections of “ her pretended constitution? he replied, My dear “ Lord, the gout will dispose of me soon enough to “ prevent me from feeling the consequences of this “ infatuation: but, before the end of this century, “ either *the Parliament will reform itself from within,* “ *or be reformed with a vengeance from without.*”——EARL BUCHAN's *Essays on the Lives and Writings of Fletcher and Thomson*: p. 215. Octavo, 1792.

SIR FRANCIS
AND
PARLIAMENTARY REFORM!

These words are the motto of the People of Westminster, and indeed, of the people of England, who are *now* quite satisfied, that nothing can save them from that ruin and degradation, which was predicted by Lord Chatham, but a reform, a *real* reform, a radical reform, in the Commons House of Parliament. Being of opinion, that the present struggle for the personal liberty of the subject, and that all the other struggles, are of no use, and can be of no use, unless as tending towards the producing of that reform, it is my intention, in the present sheet, to offer some observations with respect to the *sort of reform* to be desired, and the *natural consequences of such reform.*

But, before I enter upon these observations, I must beg the reader's patience, while I finish what, for want of time and for want of more full information, I left unfinished last week, in the History, which I gave of the sending of Sir Francis (we may leave out the *Burdett,* for there is but one *Sir Francis* in England) to the Tower, and the remarks which were added, relative to his conduct, subsequent to the Vote of the Honorable House for sending him thither.

The misrepresentations, with regard to the conduct of Sir Francis, during the space from the issuing of the Speaker's Warrant to the time of the actual imprisonment, were pretty well exposed last week. But, upon one point the exposure was not quite complete.——Mortification at witnessing the proofs of Sir Francis's popularity; the envy, the “envy, eldest born of hell,” which this set in motion, gave rise to the attempt which was made to propagate a belief, that Sir Francis *had broken his promise* with the Serjeant at Arms. Enough was said, upon this subject, to satisfy any rational man of the utter falsehood of the charge, and, indeed, there is no such man that doubts of its falsehood; but, a little more may, and shall, be done in the way of exposing to public execration those with whom the calumny originated.——On *Friday Forenoon,* about ten o'clock, the Serjeant at Arms wrote a letter to Sir Francis, wishing to know, when it would be agreeable to him for the Serjeant to go to him and conduct him to the Tower. Sir Francis wrote for answer: “Sir, I have just receiv- “ ed your polite letter, and shall be at home “ to *receive* you at twelve o'clock to-morrow.” ——The Serjeant went to him in the evening of the same day (before this letter had reached him); and, parted with Sir Francis upon an agreement, that the Serjeant was *to go the next day at eleven.*——Instead of this, however, the Serjeant went again *that same night,* and wished to take Sir Francis off *immediately.* Sir Francis refused to go; here began the resistance; and this was called “*a breach of promise.*”——It was before shewn, that Sir Francis's letter to the Serjeant contained *no promise* at all; that, to say, that he should be, “at home *to receive* the Serjeant,” was so far from saying, that he should be *ready to go with the Serjeant to the Tower,* that it pretty clearly meant quite another thing; and, that, even supposing Sir Francis, at the first interview with the Serjeant (in the afternoon of Friday about *five* o'clock,) even supposing him then to have used words that seemed to imply, that he would go to the Tower with him the *next day,* it did not follow, that he broke his promise because he refused to go with him *that night*; though, if such understanding had really existed between them it is clear enough that the Serjeant would be chargeable with a breach of *his promise.*——The truth, however, appears to be, that no such promise ever was made by Sir Francis, either by expression or implication. And this truth is manifest from *the Evidence of the Serjeant himself,* which evidence, as published by the Honorable House itself, I have now before me.——From this evidence, it appears, that the Serjeant, after seeing Sir Francis, in the afternoon of the Friday, about *five* o'clock, went to the Speaker; and, that, it was *in consequence of what the Speaker said to him,* that he altered his mind about the *time* of putting the warrant in execution, and that he went to Sir Francis about *eight* o'clock, in order to put his warrant in execution without delay.——Now, if the Serjeant had *no notion of any resistance*; if he really did understand that Sir Francis meant *to go quietly* with him the next day, *what did he go to the Speaker at all for about the matter?* What could take him to the Speaker? ——But, let us hear his own story, as far as relates to this point:——“ A little before *four* “ *o'clock* (Friday afternoon) I went down to “ the House of Commons, and was told, that “ Sir Francis had been seen going into his “ house; I immediately went back, and saw “ Sir Francis. He told me that he had writ- “ ten me an answer to my letter, thanking me “ for it, and saying, that he would be ready “ to receive me the next morning at eleven “ o'clock; *at the same time he said he should* “ *write a letter to the Speaker.* I then left him “ *under the impression* that he intended to go “ with me the next morning; and thinking “ that the quietest method of carrying the “ thing into effect was the best, and having “ received the Speaker's advice when I receiv- “ ed the Warrant to treat Sir Francis with “ proper respect and courtesy, or words to “ that effect. I may be allowed perhaps to “ state at this moment that I had always con- “ ceived that to have been a sufficient notice “ from myself to a member of parliament, “ without serving the Warrant perhaps in a “ more regular way. If I have erred in any “ way, I trust the House will consider that I “ did it from a proper motive of delicacy; that “ I wished to shew proper respect to a member “ of parliament upon such an occasion; and “ had I wished to carry my Warrant into ef- “ fect at that moment, it would I think not “ have been in my power, as I had no assist- “ ance with me whatever, and there was a “ large mob collected before the door of Sir “ Francis's house. *From Sir Francis's house I* “ *went to the Speaker, and reported to him what* “ *had taken place*; and the Speaker advised me “ *immediately to go back and put my Warrant* “ *into execution,* & also advised me *to call at the* “ *Secretary of State's Office for any assistance I* “ *conceived necessary to enable me to execute my* “ *Warrant.* I was detained at the Secretary of “ State's Office till *half past seven,* and then “ was attended by Mr. Clementson to Sir Fran- “ cis Burdett's house. On our being admitted “ to him, I told Sir Francis that I was sorry “ to inform him that I must name an earlier “ hour for his removal, and shewed him the “ Warrant for taking him into custody, which “ he read. Sir Francis then said, that he dis- “ puted the legality of the Speaker's Warrant, “ &c. &c.”——Then follows matter about which there is no dispute.——Well, then; look at this evidence. We see, that, at the very first interview, Sir Francis told the Serjeant, that he should send a letter to the Speaker. Why should he tell him that, unless something had been said about resistance to the warrant; or, at least, if Sir Francis had meant to obey the warrant? But, supposing the Serjeant to have conceived the notion, that Sir Francis meant to write the Speaker a letter of *compliments* or of *thanks*; still what carried the Serjeant in post-haste directly from the house of Sir Francis to that of the Speaker? Why should he go and make “a *report*” to the Speaker, unless *something material* had occurred? What had he to report upon, if Sir Francis and he were perfectly agreed as to the time of going to the Tower; and, if no resistance was apprehended? I think, that a very small portion of even common sense is quite sufficient to enable any man to perceive, from these circumstances, that the Serjeant must, at the very *first interview,* have received an intimation, that Sir Francis meant to resist the execution of the warrant, and that, of course, the charge of breach of promise, on the part of the latter, has no foundation.——But, what does the Speaker say, upon the report being made to him? Why: “go and execute your warrant “*immediately.*” And, for *what reason?* Why should he give this advice, if he was told, that it was understood between the parties, that Sir Francis would go quietly the next day? *Why,* I again ask, should the Speaker wish to push on the Serjeant thus? Oh! but he does not stop there! He advises the Serjeant besides, to call, in his way, “ at the Secretary of State's.” And *what for?* What does the Speaker advise him to call there *for?* Oh! only “ for *any as-* “ *sistance* that he conceived *necessary to enable* “ *him to execute his warrant.*”——Bravo! Here is a delightful story! The Serjeant goes to the Speaker, and, having told him that Sir Francis meant to go with him to the Tower very quietly, the Speaker advises him to call at the Secretary of State's office for any *assistance* that may be necessary to *enable him to execute his warrant!*——As if, however, this was not enough, the Serjeant is so good as to give the Honourable House a little *positive* testimony to the same point——The reader will bear in mind, that the Serjeant's first interview with Sir Francis was about *five o'clock* on Friday, and that his second interview with him was about *eight o'clock,* or, at least, later than *half past seven.*——Well, now, observe, the Serjeant tells us, above, that he left Sir Francis, at five, un- “ der the impression that he intended to go “ with him the next morning.”——Bear the *hours* in mind, and then hear him again. He is asked; “ At *what hour* on Friday did you “ first inform the Speaker, that Sir Francis “ Burdett meant to resist the warrant?” Mark “ his answer: “ Between *five* and *six.*”——This is pretty complete, I think. And yet there are men so base; there are turn-coats so vile as to pretend to believe, that Sir Francis, at the first interview, promised the Serjeant that he would go with him to the Tower!——But, I shall be told, that the Serjeant as positively declares the direct *contrary* of this in another part of his evidence. He does so; but, let it be observed in what manner the contradiction is extracted from him.——We will take the dialogue just as it stands. The *Speaker,* we must bear in mind, is the person who puts the questions to him here.——“ *Mr. Speaker.* If the “ Serjeant has any doubt upon this point, and “ one or two other points, I would beg to state “ to the House the recollection I have upon “ the subject. In the early part of his evi- “ dence, the Serjeant did appear to intimate, “ that he had informed me that resistance was “ to be expected from Sir Francis Burdett “ when he saw me here at the House, and the “ House was sitting; *I wish the Serjeant to re-* “ *collect,* whether when he came to me, the “ House then sitting and I in my private room, “ and when I asked him whether he had “ brought the receipt of the Lieutenant of the “ Tower for his prisoner, he did not at that “ time mention, that on the contrary, it was “ then settled between him and Sir Francis “ Burdett *that he should go the following day?*— “ Yes.——*Mr. Speaker.* Did you not after- “ wards see me between nine and ten o'clock “ at night, after you had seen Sir Francis Bur- “ dett the second time, and after you had read “ the warrant to him, and after Sir Francis “ Burdett had answered that he *should resist* “ *that Warrant?*—Yes.——*Mr. Speaker.* Recol- “ lecting these two conversations with me, at “ what time do you *think it was that you first* in- “ formed me of Sir Francis Burdett's intention “ to resist the Warrant?—The Last.——*Mr.* “ *Speaker. And not the first?—And* NOT THE “ FIRST, *undoubtedly.*——*Mr. Speaker.* So that “ the first intimation from you to me of the in- “ tention of Sir Francis Burdett to resist the “ warrant, *did not come to me till between nine* “ *and ten on Friday night.*—No”——This, the “ reader will observe, is precisely the contrary of what the Serjeant before positively asserted. *Which* of the two ought to be believed must be left to the judgment of the reader. But, still there remains the fact, which was no where contradicted, that, at the first interview with the Speaker, the Speaker did advise the Serjeant “ to call at the Secretary of State's office for “ any *assistance* that might be necessary to *ena-* “ *ble him to execute his warrant*;” advice which it seems quite quite impossible to reconcile with the assertion, that Sir Francis had *promised to go to the Tower the next day,* and that he had *intimated no intention to resist.*——This matter is now fully and fairly before the public. What I have now said upon it, was not at all necessary in vindication of Sir Francis; but, it may be of great use as an exposure of his and the people's *worst* enemies, who raised the cry of breach of promise against him with a view of disguising the base motives of their openly deserting a cause, which, whenever their interests might require it, they always would have been ready to betray.

There has been something said about the *disowning* of Sir Francis by his *former friends,* which it is proper to notice here.——In the debate, in the Honourable House, of the 16th instant, Mr. Canning is reported to have said, that he had changed his opinion of “ the *great* “ *offender in the Tower.* Of that offender he “ should at present only say, that the *good opi-* “ *nion* which he before expressed, and certain- “ ly entertained, of him, he *now completely re-* “ *voked.* For he could not help thinking of that “ person's conduct as *all his own former friends* “ professed to do.”——Oh! unhappy Sir Francis! Miserable man! Mr. Canning: aye, *Mr. George Canning,* has revoked his *good opinion* of you! Awful denunciation!——Nor is this all: he is reported as having said, that all your “ former friends” have done the same.——But, *who are* those *friends* to whom Mr. Canning is said to have alluded. Who does he mean? Why did he not name somebody? He does not know, I imagine, who are the friends of Sir Francis. There is, indeed, a Mr. Lyttleton, a member of the Honourable House, under whose name a paragraph has been published in the news-papers, and who, in the said paragraph, is said to have made a declaration, that he, *though with* EXTREME ANGUISH, *felt himself impelled to abandon, the Honourable Baronet, both as a* PRIVATE *and a* POLITICAL FRIEND. Now, it is but right, that the world should know, that this gentleman has *never been admitted into the house of Sir Francis in his life;* that there was not even any *acquaintanceship* existing between them, except merely what might have taken place *in the House of Commons*; and, in short, that in the usual sense of the words, Mr. Lyttleton was neither a *friend* nor an *acquaintance* of Sir Francis Burdett. The reporters, therefore, (for they all agree) must, I should hope, have made a mistake; for, though there may be, when the purpose is friendly, nothing very blameable in a man's putting forward claims of friendship with another; yet, when the purpose is unfriendly, there is certainly something very blameable in it, and especially under circumstances similar to those, which existed at the moment when Mr. Lyttleton's claim is said to have been made. ——It is very rare that *private* friendships are *suddenly* formed after men arrive at Sir Francis's age. The friendship, which we must be supposed to have in view, in a case like the present, is friendship, or attachment, from *public principle*; and, whether Sir Francis has *lost* any thing in this way, the demonstrations of public feeling, during the last fifteen days, pretty clearly evince. If Mr. Lyttleton was present at, or within hearing of, the shouts of the Westminster Meeting, on *Tuesday last,* the 17th instant, he must, I should think, want little more to convince him, that Sir Francis finds wherewith to console him for the loss of Mr. Lyttleton's “ friendship; aye, and for that of Mr. Canning's “ *good opinion*” into the bargain. ——In truth, these are very miserable expedients. They have not the smallest effect upon either the character or the influence of the person, to operate against whom they are intended. To the mass of the people, to those who possess the physical strength, and in whose breasts the popular enthusiasm boils, they are quite incomprehensible; with intelligent men, those who possess the directing mind, they are subjects of ridicule; and have an influence with those only, who in times like these, are, as to public matters, of no more consequence than the flies or the worms.——Were it not for that wilful blindness with which the enemies of Sir Francis, or, rather, of his principles, are, and always have been afflicted, those enemies would perceive that it is perfectly vain for them to endeavour to sap the foundation of his public character. This character has not been raised by the means of any *trickery.* It has grown out of a long series of exertions for what he has deemed and what the people believe to be *the public good.* He has never, during the whole of his career, sought the gratification of his own interest. He has never abandoned any principle, for which he has contended. He has never yielded to circumstances. No party has, at any time, been able to warp him from the straight line of his duty. Self has, in no case, been considered by him. A desire to see his country free and happy seems, at an early age, to have seized fast hold upon his mind; and, it is clear, that, whatever some persons may *affect* to believe, the general, and almost universal persuasion, is, that he is the truest friend that England possesses. If his own conduct had left this persuasion incomplete, it would have been completed by the conduct of his enemies; who, upon no occasion, have lost an opportunity of treating him with despite. From these causes he has been raised to a height of popular favour, which, perhaps, no man before him ever attained; and, this popularity he will, I am confident, never use for any other purpose than that of securing the freedom and the happiness of his fellow subjects, and of supporting the true dignity, the lawful privileges and prerogatives of the parliament and the king.——The people have not failed to notice the maliciousness, which has been, by *all* men in power, displayed towards him; the infinite pains that have been taken to misrepresent his character and his views; the hypocritical arts which the less bold have resorted to for this purpose; and, in short, the endless contrivances which the friends of corruption have made use of against him. All these have been observed: the people have been deceived by none of them; but, on the contrary, these contrivances have tended more, perhaps, than any thing else, to defeat the purpose of the contrivers. No matter what set has been in power, the Pitts, the Addingtons, the Foxites, the Castlereaghs, the Percevals: it has still been the same with respect to him. They have all shewn their hatred of him. They have very justly described one another; they have said of one another what was very true; but, whenever the object has been to attack him, *both sides have cordially joined,* as they did in the case of the accusation against Castlereagh and Perceval, charged with trafficking in seats, and which accusation they resolved, 310 to 85, not to hear.——All this the people have noticed; and the consequence is, that there exists an almost universal persuasion, that Sir Francis is the man on whom the greatest reliance ought to be placed; a persuasion, that he is the nation's best friend, and that, were it not for him, the people would be treated worse than they are; a persuasion too, which is by no means unjust.——And, is a man like this to be put down, is it imagined, by the clamours of trading anti-jacobins, now united with feelosopheecal Writers to the Signet? The patrons and disciples (for they are both) of the latter may be made to believe that this is possible; but, I imagine, nobody else, in the whole kingdom, can be found stupid enough to entertain such a belief.

I shall now resume the history of the *Military Operations,* connected with Sir Francis's commitment to the Tower. During this famous campaign there was one act, which must be recorded. After the main body of the army had marched off, in different directions, to support the Escort, who had made the capture, and who were conducting Sir Francis to the Tower, there remained a body of horse near the house in Piccadilly, whence Lady Burdett and some of her family were taking coach to go to some other house. When her ladyship got into the carriage, and was about to drive off, the people rushed forward, took the horses from her carriage, and were preparing to draw her themselves. But, this mark of honour they were prevented from shewing her by the horse soldiers whose commander did, in a most gallant manner make a charge upon the people & cause them to retreat. This is a matter of very little consequence in itself; but, perhaps, nothing more clearly shews the spite, the poor, pitiful spite, by which the enemies of Sir Francis were, and are, animated.——In my last, were noticed, and, indeed, inserted, the king's Proclamation and the secretary of state's Advertisement, relating to certain alledged *shootings* at and *woun-*

dings of, persons employed by the magistrates. Great rewards were, in these advertisements, offered for the discovery of the offenders. *Five hundred pounds* in every instance. Well, now let us hear *a fact*, on the other side.—“On Saturday, the 14th instant, a Coroner's inquest was held, at the King's Head, James-street, Westminster, on the body of James Pledge, who died in the Westminster Hospital on Friday morning, in consequence of a wound he received from a pistol, on Saturday night, 7th of April, shot off by a soldier of the Life Guards.—It was stated in evidence by a companion of the deceased, that about half past ten at night, he and the deceased were standing peaceably at the top of Church-court leading into Jermyn-street, when two gentlemen ran out of Piccadilly, saying, “the soldiers are coming,” and ran to the bottom of the court. A soldier rode by the top of the court, but turning round, on seeing the people there, he levelled his pistol at them, and shot the deceased, who was taken to the Westminster Hospital, and died on Friday morning. Mr. White, a surgeon, gave evidence that the wound was the cause of the deceased's death. The Jury returned a verdict of WILFUL MURDER AGAINST A LIFE GUARDSMAN UNKNOWN.”——Here, then, is no conjectures. Here is proof of a MURDER having actually been committed. Here are no *shootings at* and *wounding*. But, I have, as yet, seen no advertisement for a REWARD for discovering the unknown murderer. The murderer is a *soldier*, to be sure; but, still he is a murderer. There is an express advertisement offering a reward of 500 pounds for discovering the person who shot a hole *through Ensign* Cowell's hat. But, here we have *proof* of a shot being fired through a man's heart; and though this man was a bricklayer's son, he had parents and relations to leave behind him, and he had a life to perserve as well as *Ensign* Cowell. Why, therefore, I should be glad to know, do we not see a reward offered for the discovering of *this* murderer? This bricklayer's life is full as dear to the community as the life of an *Ensign*, or that of any of the *Thief-Takers*; and, therefore, I shall think it well worthy of particular notice, upon a future occasion, if a reward should not be offered for the discovery of the murderer.——I shall now, before I proceed any further with the history of the *Campaign*, give an account of the *Proceedings of the Electors of Westminster*. The moment their member was committed to the Tower, and, indeed, as soon as the Honourable House had passed the Vote for that purpose, the Electors of Westminster published their intention to hold a meeting, with a view of publicly expressing their sentiments with respect to what had passed.—This meeting took place, as was before mentioned, on Tuesday, the 17th instant. Aye, here it was that Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Parker and Mr. Canning and Mr. Dudley Ward and Mr. Curwen might have *seen*, whether it was likely for Sir Francis to be *re-elected*, in case the Honourable House had expelled him; in case he had been expelled by that Honourable House who would not inquire into the grounds of the immortal motion of the morning of the 12th of May in the Year of Jubilee. Here it was that they might have heard, from the unanimous shout of *forty thousand people*, what was the public sentiment with respect to Sir Francis.——This meeting very far surpassed, in point of numbers, any thing ever before seen even in this great and public-spirited city; and, the result shewed, that, when the people receive no insults and no acts of violence, no violence is to be apprehended from them. These forty or fifty thousand people assembled and separated without the hair of any one's head being touched, though, the very sight of them might, perhaps, make some men's “hair stand on end.”——The business of the meeting was opened by Mr. Sturch, who, though a plain tradesman in the city of Westminster, is much abler, even as a speaker, than nine-tenths of those that one hears in other places, with all their insolence of pretensions. I have always much admired this Mr Sturch, who is a man of plain sense, plain manners, and plain dress; meet him in whatever country you might, you would, at once know him for a true Englishman. Mr. Wishart, who, I am very glad to perceive, seconded Mr. Sturch, is much about the same kind of man; which, indeed, is the general *stamp* of those men, who stand forward to guide the popular feeling in Westminster, and any one of whom is worth a thousand feelosophers from Edinbro'.——This nation has long enough been cajoled and cheated by trading politicians; but these “good men and true” of Westminster have not only discovered the cheat, but appear to have resolved to put it out of countenance. What a shame? what a reproach to us, that we should seem to acknowledge that we stand in need of the wits of a set of half starved speculating politicians, to be imported from Edinbro', & who, if well sifted, would be found destitute of almost every thing but roguery and impudence.——At the meeting, a set of *Resolutions* was first passed; &, as in these Resolutions expressed, that a Petition & Remonstrance should be presented to the Honourable House, and also that an ADDRESS should be presented to Sir Francis.*

Now, are not the Electors of Westminster capable of managing their affairs without the aid of Writers to the Signet? I trust that other cities and places will lose no time in convincing the booby pupils and patrons of those trading Politicians, that the people of this kingdom have *spirit* as well as understanding.—Lord Cochrane and Mr. Wardle attended the Meeting, and both of them made Speeches of considerable length. His Lordship particularly dwelt on, and very well exposed the conduct of the out faction in *reproaching* the ministers with *not having broken open his colleague's house soon enough*. To be sure, this ought to be borne in mind. It most clearly shows, that, in their hearts, the outs have, all along, been full as great, if not greater, enemies of Sir Francis than the Ins.—The speeches at this Meeting are too long to be inserted here; nor, indeed, can I insert any one of them; but, there is one passage in Mr. Wardle's Speech, which is so excellent in itself, and contains so fine an exposure of a part of the proceedings of the assailants of Sir Francis, that I must insert it. He said that, “In the Argument, addressed by Sir Francis Burdett to his Constituents, there was one expression that had been much insisted upon in the course of the discussions upon it, as most offensive and libellous—it was that passage in which the Speaker's Warrant was described as a thing sui generis. Now in order to shew that this assertion was not altogether so unfounded as had been pretended, and as nothing had as yet been said upon that part of the subject, except in the Resolutions, he would take the liberty of trespassing upon their attention for a few moments, while he proceeded to trace the progress of this Warrant from the time of its being issued by the Speaker, to that of its being carried into effect. It appeared, then, that the Speaker, after having drawn up his Warrant, presented it to the Serjeant, who proceeded to execute it; but, on his arrival at the house of Sir Francis, he stumbles upon the unforeseen obstacle of a closed hall-door [*a laugh*.] How was this formidable barrier to be disposed of? The Serjeant looked at his Warrant and then at the door, and could make nothing of either: he found himself at a loss: neither more nor less than what they called *puzzled*; & as, in such cases, sage advice is desirable, he turns away from the hall-door and proceeds to consult the Speaker—and what does the Speaker? Why, he refers to the Warrant, and after due deliberation, finds himself just as much *puzzled* as the Serjeant had been [*a laugh*;] but there was to be another *puzzle*. The Speaker having advised the Serjeant to consult the Magistrates, away goes the Serjeant to the Bowstreet Officers; but they understood too well the nature of a legal warrant to be able to make any thing of an instrument with which they were so wholly unacquainted [*Applauses*.] and so the Bow-street Officers being as much *puzzled*, as either the Serjeant or the Speaker himself, refused to give any advice at all upon the subject *(a laugh*;) they understood the laws of the land, but they did not pretend to the knowledge of a Speaker's warrant. But there was to be yet another *puzzle (a laugh.)* and it was fated that this all potent and undisputed instrument of power, that had puzzled the Serjeant, puzzled the Speaker, puzzled the Bow-street Magistrates, and puzzled all the Thief Takers great and small, was to puzzle no less than a Cabinet Council. *(Laughter)* The Serjeant in his distress, turns from Bow-street to the grave collected wisdom of Downing-street, where all the first men of the State, the learned, the mighty, and the wise, were assembled together in Council, the Lord High Chancellor himself, and to crown all, the *unheard of* talents of the *wise men of the East. (bursts of laughter*, with cries of “*we know him well*.”) With all this accession of wisdom, what did this great Council of State in order to solve the puzzle? Why, they resolved upon calling in the Attorney General to help them—*(laughter)* As soon as the Cabinet Council had resolved themselves puzzled, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (himself *a lawyer*,) advices the Serjeant to ask advice of the Attorney General—just as all the others had, after grave deliberation, advised him to take advice of somebody else. *(laughter)* Well, then, the unfortunate paper, after travelling so far to no purpose, now that it was before the Attorney General might be thought to be in sight of land *(laughter)* Accordingly the Attorney General bears down upon it with the whole weight of his legal knowledge, and after studying and deliberating, and revolving, this great *Law Officer* gives it as his opinion and advice, that the Serjeant should lay a state of the case before him, the Attorney General. *(laughter)* So much for this plain and explicit piece of paper, so paramount, intelligible, and indisputable, though it puzzled the Serjeant who was to execute it, the Speaker, who issued it, the Civil authority that was to enforce it, the Privy Council that sanctioned it, and the Attorney General that was to explain it. *(Applauses)* But, after puzzling so many there remained one party yet to be puzzled, and that was, a British Jury.—[Here Mr. Wardle was interrupted by the repeated acclamations of the Electors.]—It perhaps remained for a British Jury to shew, if not what it was, for that might be impossible, *what it was not*. *(Applauses)* And yet though it had puzzled the knowledge and the wisdom of the State, it was A LIBEL to call it “a thing *sui generis*.” In the name of common sense, what was it? He would not quarrel about words, but was it, or was it not, a thing that nobody could understand? *(Loud applauses)* If it was *usage*, why had it been stated, upon all hands, that there was no precedent for breaking open outer doors to enforce it? And if it was *law*, why were all the great lawyers at such a stand? Why should it prove such *a stumbling block to a Government of Lawyers*?”—In taking our leave of this Meeting; this admirable display of public good-sense and public spirit, we must not forget to notice, that *all the doors and avenues to the Honourable House* were, upon this occasion, shut and barricadoed, and guarded by constables and other persons; and, that *even the members were not permitted to go in at the usual entrance; but were obliged to go a round-about-way, and enter at a bye door*. Why all these precautions? Of *what* and of *whom* could the Honourable House be afraid? Surely they could entertain no suspicion, that the *people* would attempt *any acts of violence against them!* It is really surprising, that the Honourable House should have thought these precautions necessary.—At any rate, the precautions were quite unnecessary; for, as in all former cases, where the people of Westminster have not been attacked or insulted, not the smallest mischief happened; and this forty or fifty thousand people assembled & dispersed with as little disorder, & with as little indecorous behaviour, as the Honourable House itself. During the whole of the long-contested election of Sir Francis, not an act of violence was committed; & when he was chaired, after the election, though there were, perhaps, *half a million* of people spectators of the scene, there was not even the most trifling accident. The reason was, that the people were not driven and squeezed about by soldiers; that they were left to their own good sense and mildness of disposition; that the lash was not shaken over them.—The *Petition* and *Remonstrance* was, from the Meeting, carried, at once, into the Honourable House, and there presented by Lord Cochrane, who moved to have it *laid upon the table*. This was not much, but, even to this, as it is reported in the news-papers, the *Honourable* Mr. Ward objected. I shall give the report as I find it in the Morning Chronicle of the 18th instant:—“The Honourable Mr. Ward objected to this. The petition even in point of form was inadmissible, in as much as it was entitled “A Petition and *Remonstrance*,” which he conceived to be irregular. At any rate, the expressions in the body of the petition were so *indecorous* and *disrespectful*, that the House would be *felo de se*, if it allowed it to be laid on the table.”—What! Very good; but I beg the reader to bear in mind, that this Mr. Ward is the person, who, at the opening of the present Session, was chosen, on the part of the outs, to move an amendment to the Address; or, in other words, a censure upon the ministers.—Here is another instance of what we should have had to expect from *a change of ministry*.—The minister, Mr. Perceval, complained of the language of the Petition and Remonstrance; but, did not oppose its being laid upon the table. So that Mr. Dudley Ward found nobody to support him.—There was a very curious occurrence during the meeting. A couple of *Thieves* made an attempt to levy money in the way of their profession, and, being detected, fled with great speed; but *whither* think you? .... *To the Honourable House*; I mean to the lobby of the House; but, all the usual inlets being, as was stated before, closed and fastened, upon the present occasion, they were caught by their pursuers at the door leading out of Westminster Hall, where, upon stripping them, *fifty pounds* or thereabouts, in Bank notes, were found under one of their neck-cloths. Their hands being tied together, they were marched off to be taken before magistrates.— I now return to the Military Operations of the Campaign.—It is stated in the news-papers, that, amongst the troops, marched up to London, is the *Cambridgeshire militia*, under the command of their Colonel *Mr. Charles Yorke*.—On Monday, the 16th instant, was a *Grand Review* of all the cavalry regiments, *in Hyde Park*. The number of troops in and about London is immense. There appears to be what the French call *a cordon* all round the metropolis. On Monday I saw foot & artillery coming down from Hampstead. Cannon were, at one time, placed in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. Great bodies of horse have, all this week, been parading the streets at night; and the parks and squares and streets all about Westminster seem to be swarming with with troops of all descriptions.——The TIMES news-papers of the 17th instant, states, that during the sitting of the 16th, some of the Officers of the regiment, called the *Queen's Bays*, appeared in the Gallery of the Honorable House, *dressed in their uniform*, and that the Speaker sent the Deputy Serjeant at Arms to them, requesting them to withdraw, informing them, at the same time, that the Honourable House permitted no persons except their own members to enter any part of the House in military uniform, *lest it might be supposed, that the deliberations were over-awed by the military!*—This, if true, is very curious indeed. But, these gentlemen could not possibly mean any offence; nor could they suppose it possible, that the Honourable House had any jealousy of them. They They had been sent for, and they well knew they had been sent for, *for the purpose of supporting the Honourable House against some, at least, of the people*. That is to say, for the purpose of causing to be executed a warrant, issued by order of the House: For the purpose of enforcing obedience to the orders of the House, which orders had been resisted by Sir Francis, who, it was supposed, was, or would be, supported in that resistance by the people in such numbers as to overpower the peace officers and the magistrates. These Gentlemen Dragoons knew very well, that this was the cause, for which they had been marched up to London; and, therefore, it was utterly impossible for them to believe, that, after they had successfully encountered the resistance, they themselves could be looked upon with an eye of jealousy by the Honourable House. Oh, no! And it must afford their friends in the country the greatest satisfaction to hear, that the Honourable House sits in perfect security. Why, the number of *General Officers*, now in and about the metropolis, is, I should think, little short of *three dozen*; more, very likely, than Buonaparte has within twenty miles of Paris, though many are, doubtless, assembled there, at this moment, on account of his nuptials.—It really does seem a little hard upon these Gentlemen of the *Queen's Bays* to be thus spoken of in the news-papers, when it is perfectly notorious, that their best efforts had been used in support of the Honourable House. Having come up for the purpose of supporting the Orders of the House, what could be more natural than their desire just to go and *take a look* at the members, and to hear them a little, especially when the subject of discussion was so immediately connected with the order, which they had been brought to town to cause to be enforced?—The last thing that I shall notice, respecting the Military Operations, is the Secretary of State's circular letter of *Thanks to the Volunteers*.—'Till this letter issued, the name of the *king* had not appeared in the struggle. This, with all those whom I had conversed with, was a subject of great satisfaction. Nobody wished to see the *king's name* brought forward. The struggle was between Sir Francis and the House, and every one seemed glad, that his Majesty and his family were, in no wise, implicated in it.—The Secretary's Letter is as follows:—“Whitehall, April 12, 1810.—Sir; Having every reason to believe that the metropolis is in a great measure restored to its usual state of order and tranquillity, I lose no time in acquainting you, that the circumstances which lately *induced his Majesty to call* for the assistance of the Corps under your commands towards the preservation of the peace, no longer make it necessary that they should remain assembled.—It affords me the greatest satisfaction, to communicate to you, at the same time, the high sense entertained by his Majesty of the zeal and public spirit by which the Members of your Corps have been actuated on this important occasion, and the confident persuasion which *is felt by his Majesty*, that the same degree of alacrity will prevail among them, should circumstances make it necessary to call again for their exertions.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, R. RYDER.”—It may be the *mere form of office* to say this in the *king's name*; but, I am sure, that every true friend of the kingly government, that is to say, every true friend of the country, must regret that that name was not still kept out of sight. Using his name thus is to make him appear as an *active party*, in an affair, in which it is manifest, that, except as to mere form, he had been no party at all. The king has no right, and claims no right, of punishing any of his subjects in any way but that of *the usual course of law*. He claims no protection for his character that is not claimed and enjoyed by every one of his subjects. If he be libelled, in ever so gross and infamous a manner, he cannot order the offender to prison, nor can any of his ministers do it. Yet, how rarely has it happened, that he has been libelled at all; indeed, how rarely has it happened, that he has been calumniated, or spoken ill of, by any writer! Therefore, his name should have been kept out of the whole of this quarrel, which, as I said before, is a quarrel between the Honourable House and Sir Francis.—Since, however, the *Volunteers* have been thus hoisted up to public notice, I shall, I think, be excused for publishing a little document or two respecting one of those corps, upon which documents, without any comment of mine, I shall leave the reader to form his opinion. What I am going to insert are little circular invitations from MR. H. DRUMMOND, Lieut. Colonel of the Prince of Wales's Volunteers, to the members of that corps.

“*Monday Morning*, 8 *o'clock*,
9th April 1810.

“SIR;—I have it in Command *from Government* most earnestly and most particularly to request your Attendance in Uniform this Evening in the Orderly Room, at six o'clock; and to remind you, that, *in case of Non-Attendance*, I am directed *to give in your name to the Secretary of State*.”

“*Orderly Room, Tuesday Morning*.

“Sir;—I am *sorry* to be again obliged, by the *earnest desire of the Secretary of State*, to request your Attendance at the Orderly Room this evening, at six o'clock precisely.—I must also beg of you to be *punctual*, as it is of importance that I should be able *to communicate early the numbers that Government may depend upon in Aid of the Civil Power*.”

“*Wednesday Morning*, 11*th April* 1810.

“Sir;—I am again desired by the Secretary of State to request your Attendance this evening in the Orderly Room at Five o'clock: And I am also required *to deliver in the Names of all who belong to the Corps, specifying such as attended and such as did not, with the Reasons for said Non-Attendance*.—I hope I need not state *how painful it will be to me*, on this *most urgent* Occasion, not to represent to the Secretary of State that the Regiment, in point of Numbers, in not to be outdone in their zeal and exertion *for the Welfare of the Community*, and I therefore *most earnestly entreat* your Attendance.”—I shall leave these invitations just as I find them, observing only that I send the *printed tickets*, just as they were issued by Mr. Drummond.—Nothing, however, can more strongly depict the *anxiety* that prevailed, even after Sir Francis was safely lodged in the Tower, and long after all symptoms of commotion had ceased. The mind, here, naturally flies back to the *cause* of this anxiety; but, reflections of that kind I must leave to the reader, while I hasten to the remaining and more important part of my proposed observations.

[*To be continuied.*]

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* For the Resolutions &c. See Madras Courier.

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ADDITIONAL

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Tuesday, November 6, 1810.

(Continued from the fourth Page of the Paper)

By thus disavowing our independence on Spain, we solemnly appeal to heaven for the rectitude of our intentions, and we do protest before the sacred Majesty of God himself, that in all our measures we have ever been actuated by motives pure and honourable, and that we have no other design in view than the preservation of ourselves, and the protection of our common country. And we do most humbly supplicate that being who decides the fate of nations, to smile on our exertion, and to bless and to protect this, our newly established empire.

The conduct of the French ruler is delineated in terms which cannot fail to inspire the colonists, with a deep-rooted aversion to the tyrant and his government; and is upon the whole admirably adapted to unite the energies of the country, in the great cause which they have undertaken.

If France should succeed in her attempt to subjugate Spain, the aggrandizement would, we imagine, be fully counterbalanced, by the great commercial advantages that Great Britain would derive from a free trade with the colonies, whose resources will no longer be applied as heretofore, to the wants of France. The wealth of Mexico and Peru, will henceforward take a different direction; and the treasures of the American mines give life and energy to a widely extended commerce.

Freed from the restrictions which have so long shackled the energies of the colonists, the commercial system will assume a new and more imposing form; British manufactures will be introduced without the intervention of a medium; their superior quality will at all times insure an extensive sale. England, in a word, possesses the singular advantage, that her naval superiority over the nations of Europe, must at all times preserve her trade uninterrupted.

The detachment of the H. C.'s European corps, now under orders, on service, will not it is supposed, get to sea before the ensuing month.

The commanders of the Bengal ships, of the June fleet, took leave of the Court of Directors, on the 16th May. The ships are,

The *Earl Spencer*, Capt Hemming,
Monarch, —— Howard,
Lord Keith, —— Campbell,
Batavia, —— Mayne,
Larkins, —— Dumbleton,
Hebe, —— Johnson,
Tyme, —— Brooks.

The expedition which left this port on the 5th instant, in latitude 16 north. Its progress had been retarded by baffling winds The fleet was all well.

The packets for Europe, by the *Tigris*, Captain Macdougal, will, we understand, be finally closed on Sunday.

The *Tigris*, will, we understand, be despatched from Saugor by the post master general

Additional passengers proceeding on the *Tigris*:—

Lieut. G. Randall, 12th regiment native infantry.

Lieut. A. C. Watson, 22d ditto ditto.

ARRIVALS.

October 15.—Portuguese ship *Marquis de Angega*, from Lisbon in March, Rio Janeiro the 26th June, and last from Madras.

Ditto 16.—His Majesty's ship *Dasher*, from Madras the 24th ultimo.

Ditto 17.—*Jadam Kureem* Arab, Mocha 6th August.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 13.—American brig *Gypsey*, bound to America.

Ditto 14.—Ditto ship *Fair American*, do.

Ditto 15.—Brig *Amelia*, for Madras.

Ditto 16.—*Tweed*, pilot vessel, to the eastward.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1810.

We are extremely happy to record the following honorable testimony to the skill and genius of a most respectable officer.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM COWPER,
Bombay Engineers, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

It has been impossible for the Merchants of Bombay to view, without the most lively interest, the institution and progress of the great works accomplished by you, in the Dock Yard at this Presidency; which, while they afford facilities towards the construction and repairs of His Majesty's Navy, which no British Port out of Europe can boast, must essentially contribute to the accommodation of our shipping; the means of which have hitherto borne no portion to the commerce of this settlement.

We feel gratitude for the success of your persevering labour, combined with admiration of the consummate skill, which appears to have been displayed in the construction of two Docks capable of containing the largest ships of the line; which whether the durability of their structure, or the beauty of their form and proportions be considered we believe, no works for similar purposes in any part of the world can excel.

In token of these sentiments, we have sincere pleasure in congratulating you, on the completion of this magnificent undertaking, so important to the Naval and Commercial interests of the East; and as commemorative of the sense we entertain of your eminent public services, we request you will do us the honor to accept a Vase of the value of two hundred guineas.

We have the pleasure to subscribe ourselves,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
(Signed) Forbes and Co.
Bruce Fawcett and Co.
Shotton Calder and Co.
Briscoe and Beaufort,
John Leckie,
De Souza and Co.
BOMBAY, *September* 28, 1810.

To Messrs. Forbes and Co.
Bruce Fawcett and Co.
Shotton Calder and Co.
Brisco and Beaufort,
John Leckie, and
De Souza and Co.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very flattering and unexpected address of the 28th instant, conveying your opinion of the new Docks, lately constructed at this place and requesting my acceptance of a Vase, as a durable token of the sentiments you have been pleased to express.

It was my good fortune to be called on by the Government for the execution of this arduous undertaking and I am proud to find that my services have been considered by so very respectable a body as the British Merchants of Bombay, as likely to advance the commercial interests of this important settlement.

The terms in which you have done me the honor of commending the performance of the great undertaking very far surpass its intrinsic merits and the munificent present which you have offered to my acceptance, I am convinced is more a proof of that generous feeling with which you are ever disposed to view the efforts of an individual, if applied with zeal in a public cause, than of a just estimate of those deserts which have appeared entitled to such distinguished notice.

I beg you to receive my grateful thanks and believe me with great respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM, COOPER,
Corps of Engineers.
BOMBAY, *September* 30, 1810.

At the adjourned Sessions held on Monday last, the court was occupied the whole of the day in the trial of three natives for a conspiracy to murder G. C. Osborne, Esq. The Jury found them all guilty. We are obliged to postpone the account of this interesting trial till a future opportunity.

A Taylor a private in H. M. 17th Light Dragoons, was found guilty of a rape on a child of four years of age and sentenced to be twice publicly whipped, to stand twice in the pillory with lables expressing his offence and to be transported to New South Wales for life.

We are sorry to learn that the Mail to the Northward was robbed last night by a gang of persons on the Parell Road; and that on the same night an attack was made on a gentleman belonging to this settlement by a number of persons armed with long poles and swords who stopped his carriage; but the gentleman aiming a blow at one of them and calling out to his Coachman to drive on; escaped unhurt,

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October 18, Arrived Honorable Company's Brig Psyche, Lieutenant Thomas Harriot, from Mandevie.—do 22, Hon. Company's Schooner Sylph, Lieut. H. Hardey, from a Cruize.

English Extracts.

LONDON,—APRIL 20. 1810

From the return of convicts sent to Botany Bay, from the years 1787 to the year 1809, both inclusive, it appears that there were sent there during that period, for life, 1876 males, and 243 females; for 14 years, 574 males, and 100 females; for seven years, 4552 males, and 1754 females.

APRIL 25,

The following Letter has been addressed by the Field Officers of the British Army, who were left wounded at Talavera, to Summers Higgins, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces:

Verdun, 25th January, 1810.

Dear Sir—Hoping that the application you have lately made to the French Government, for permission to return to England may be attended with the desired success, we should consider ourselves deficient in gratitude, could we permit your departure without expressing to you the acknowledgements we consider, so justly due, for your most kind and unremitted attention to us, and to all our countrymen who were left wounded at Talavera; and we most gladly seize the opportunity afforded us, by your late arrival at Verdun, of conveying to you our sentiments.

It was with pleasure, much beyond any personal considerations, we witnessed in you, the Senior Medical Officer, that indefatigable zeal and constant exertion, which must have been the means of saving many lives, most valuable to their country, and of alleviating the miseries of our suffering Fellow Soldiers.

The satisfaction which we hope will arise to you on this reflection, must greatly exceed our feeble praise, but if the knowledge of our esteem, our gratitude, and our best wishes for your prosperity can make any addition to your feelings, be assured they will accompany you at all times. Should you consider this testimonial of our regard, as likely to contribute in any respect to your future welfare, we shall have sincere pleasure in believing that we have been in the slightest degree instrumental in promoting it.

We have the honour to be, Dear Sir,
Your most obliged, and most obedient Servants,
(Signed) WILLIAM GUARD, Lt.-Col. 45th Regt.
W. W SHERIDAN, Lt.-Col C. ld, Guards.
THOMAS W. GORDON, Lt.-Col. 3d Guards.
T. FOTHERINGHAM, Major, 3d Guards.
S. T. POPHAM, Major, 24th Regiment.
T. HUNTER BLAIR, Major of Brigade.

What a change has one short year made in the occupations of Bonaparte! In April 1809, he was invading the dominions of the Emperor Francis, and threatening the extinction of his family; in April 1810, he passes a honey-moon with his daughter, and looks to her for a continuance of the *Bonapartian* race. In 1809, the Austrian legions perished before him; in 1810, he is dying in the arms of an Austrian Princess. May Love subdue him, whom War could not!

Mr. Wallis's notice, in censequence of the Reporters omitting to give the Speeches of particular Members of Parliament, was of a very novel kind, and brings the Reporters for the public Journals into a sort of dilemma. In reporting any speech whatever they are liable to be punished for a breach of privilege, and in omitting particular speeches they subject themselves to exclusion from the gallery. If the license to report be given conditionally, the conditions should be observed; but if there be no conditions, it is consequently discretional with the Reporters how much or how little of a Member's speech they will provide for the limited adoption of their Journals. In these imprisoning times, perhaps, it is prudent to avoid the mention of those particular Members' orations, who are so very fastidious as to take offence at the hand-bills or public notices of a debating society. It is almost ordinary natural discretion to avoid saying any thing about those irritable Members, who are not indisposed to send men to trial for not being accurate in their reports under circumstances which render it almost a miracle how they can perform their duties as they do.

Sharks.—The following relation is given by one of the officers of His Majesty's ship Dædalus, on board of which ship it happened, whilst laying at Samana, St. Domingo.

Several sharks were seen swimming about the ship early on the forenoon of the 20th of November, 1808, waiting their prey. A hook and bait were put overboard, which one of them immediately seized with voraciousness; its attempts to escape were frustrated by a rope being passed over its fins, with which it was hoisted on board, by no less a number of men than twenty; in its maw was found a calf that had been hove overboard, a few hours previously to its being caught: its length, from the snout to the extremity of the tail, was ten feet and the circumference of the body proportionate; the jaws, when extended, passed over the body of the stoutest man in the ship. Three others were successively caught, of equal size with the first; in the last of which was found sixty two young ones, a turkey, and a live hawk's-bill turtle, measuring two feet six inches in breadth; it swam about immediately after its release, in a tub of water, apparently not the least injured by its singular confinement."

"Another large field beyond Sommers Town is about to be covered with houses, for the purpose of assisting London in its progress—towards York?

The Spaniards on board the Iphigenia frigate at Plymouth, having again suspended the effigy of Judas Iscariot the whole of Saturday, at sunset threw it overboard, when one of them, according to the custom of their country, jumped over after it, with a large clasp knife in his hand to rip it up. The strength of the tide, however, drew the unfortunate man under the vessel, and he was drowned.

The following singular case is extracted from *The Kentish Courier*, of Tuesday the 24th instant:—

In our last we mentioned an inquest having been taken on the body of John Green, of the Royal Artillery; since which we have received the following particulars respecting this remarkable case of sudden death:—

"The body was afterwards opened in the presence of Dr. George Conquest, Messrs. Wardle, Fraser, and Conquest, Surgeons, and Dr. Blakiston, of the Royal Artillery. On opening the chest, the membrane which contains the heart was seen distended with coagulated blood, which, being removed, a rupture was found in the left auricle of the heart, about the size of a common ring, and the aorta (the large vessel which conveys the blood into the lungs) perfectly ossified.

"It is worthy of remark, that the man had enjoyed extreme good health, was above the common size, well made, very muscular, and rather inclined to be fat.

"The case being so very singular, several medical Gentlemen have been to see it, since it was opened."

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—April 12.

MR.—HUNT.—ORDNANCE DEFALCATION.

Mr. Calcraft postponed his Motion for the Expulsion of Mr. Hunt from that House till Monday. He proceeded to call the attention of the House to his other Motion, that stood for that day, respecting the neglect on the part of the Ordnance to get from Mr. Hunt that bail that the law required upon his appointment, and which, if granted, would have eventually saved the public 10,000l. He said that he could not suppose it possible that the House would reject the Resolutions he had felt it his duty to propose. He stated, that under the Act of Charles the Second, the Master of the Ordnance and the Board were bound to require bail for the person appointed Secretary, to the amount of 10,000l. himsel-jointly with two others. Mr. Hunt had twice filled the office of Treasurer. In 1803, his first appointment had taken place, and in 1807 his second. It appeared, from the 12th Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, that no such bail had been given in on the second appointment. Mr. Hunt has since absconded, with no less a sum than 93,926l. of the public money. Here, with respect to the matter of duty, the point was undeniable: it was unquestionable that the Board of Ordnance ought to have taken care that such security had been given. Soon after the entrance of Mr. Hunt into the possessson of his office as Secretary, in 1807, he received a letter from Mr Crewe, dated the 27th of April, 1807, which Mr. Calcraft read to the House, and which was in substance, requiring the proper securities. To this letter no answer had been given, and no further step had been taken by the Board in consequence of that omission. Now, although the House was so thin, he would frankly put it to the fair consideration of those who were present, if this was a case to be overlooked. He did not wish to amplify it, but he thought that the House could not avoid passing a strong censure. He was curious to hear what could be said in justification of such neglect of duty; but he thought that the House had no alternative; there could be no defence upon the pretence of overwhelming business preventing the adequate discharge of their duty.—The case appeared so plain, and the duty of that House so obvious and paramount, that he should at once proceed, without further comment, to read his Resolutions. The first Resolution was simply a Resolution of fact; the last was one of censure; and he would now put them into hands of the Speaker, with a full confidence that the House would adopt them. The first Resolution was as follows:—

Resolved, That it appears to this House Joseph Hunt, Esq. Member of this House, has been twice Treasurer of His Majesty's Board of Ordnance; that he was nearly eighteen months in that office, on his first appointment in 1802, before any security was obtained; and that on his second appointment in 1807, it is not recorded in the Ordnance Department that any security whatsoever was given by him.

2. That it appears to this House, there is a balance of 93,926l. against the said Joseph Hunt, Esq. as late Treasurer of the Ordnance.

3. That it appears to this House, the Master-General of His Majesty's Ordnance is directed, in the original instructions of King Charles II under which he and the Board now act, to take from the Treasurer upon his first entrance on the execution of his place, security to such an amount as he may judge necessary, and as shall be approved of by the Treasury.

4. That it appears to this House, the security taken in the first Treasurership of Joseph Hunt, Esq. nearly eighteen months after his entrance on the execution of his place, was 10,000l.

5 That it appears to this House, no security was taken on the second appointment of Joseph Hunt, Esq.

6. That it is the opinion of this House, the Master-General and Board of Ordnance have been guilty of a breach of the instructions under which they act, and by which they ought to be bound, in neglecting to take security from Joseph Hunt, Esq. Member of this House, and are responsible and censurable for this great omission of duty, which, from the state of the balances against the said Joseph Hunt, Esq. has actually occasioned a loss of 10,000l. to the public.

Mr. Ashley Cooper did not rise to oppose the Motion of Mr Calcraft, but to propose two other Resolutions. The one stating in substance, that the Board had required the necessary securities, and the other granting leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the mode of granting securities in such cases. He, however, thought the Resolutions now proposed rather severe, and said that there was no general charge of suspicion or neglect against the Board.

Mr. Ponsonby expressed his astonishment at the odd sort of defence set up by the Hon. Gentleman. What had the Bill he proposed to do with the punishment of past, and undeniable neglect of public? There was a clear case before them; and if the House would pass it over, they never could again assume even the name of guardians of the public purse. The sum, to be sure, of 10,000l. was not alarmingly great; but that had nothing to do with the principle of the question. If the House passed this over, it would be a vain attempt to persuade the people of this country that House paid the smallest attention to the public interests.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not deny, that there had been a neglect of duty, but he thought the censure proposed was rather in the extreme: 10,000l. was not lost to the public; for the peason who had absconded was himself bail to the amount of 5 000l of the whole sum. At the same time he did not mention this as a palliation of the neglect that had occurred. He spoke highly in commendation of the services of Mr. Crewe, and thought they had a strong claim in the present instance upon the House. He defended the propriety of the remedy in the Bill proposed by his Honourable Friend, and thought the prevention of more consequence than the punishment of an individual.

Mr. Barham said, that he did not feel himself bound to consider upon whom the censure was to fall, but simply whether the censure itself was not just. He ridiculed the idea of a Bill to compel every public officer to do his duty. He admitted he should feel pain in the vote he was about to give, but no such consideration was to detar him from his duty.

Mr. Whitbread coald not conceive what could be the extraordinary weight of business, that occupied a board sitting but three times a week, so much as to prevent their attention to minor duties, as they had been called. Did the Board look over the minutes of their proceedings upon the last day of meeting, on the next succeeding day? Another point was, that there had been no Master General of the Ordnance for a month. Could the Board continue to do without their most efficient officer? He denied that the proposed censure was as severe as it had been alleged; it was contained in one word, censurable, for all the rest of the Resolutions related simply to matter of fact. If the House could overlook the case now before them, it would be as well not to bring allegations of this kind at all. He submitted it to the *modesty* of the House, if they could accede to the very qualified censure proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. G. Johnstone contended, that the loss sustained could only be regarded as 2,500l. from each surety. It would be viewing the matter too lightly to pass by this conduct of the Board altogether without the censure; but still he could not go the full length of the Resolutions. He should move, instead of the Vote of Censure, "That the Board of Ordnance had been guilty of an omission of their duty in neglecting to take securities from Joseph Hunt, Esq. a Member of this House, and late Treasuaer of the Board of Ordnance, conformably to the instructions under which they acted."

Mr. Calcraft submitted, in reply, that it would be setting at defiance every idea of decency, every portion of delicacy on the part of the House of Commons, and every notion of public decorum, to pass over the conduct of the Board of Ordnance, in the business now under consideration. What, did the country give high salaries for the support of these gentlemen, and palaces for them to live in, but that they should do their duty? Mr. Crewe, the Secretary, on whom the Right Honourable Gentleman wished to throw all the blame in this case, sat at the bottom of their table to receive and follow up their orders; and it would be but an occupation of part of the waste time of the other five Members of the Board to look back to the preceding minutes, and see that the Resolutions were duly enforced. He appealed to Gentlemen in the other Public Boords, if it was not their practice, after a reasonable time—after such a letter as this to Mr. Hunt had been written by their orders, to inquire if an answer had been made to it? Here Mr. H. had been 18 months during his former Treasurership before he found security; and in his last Treasurership he had given no security at all.—The Secretary was occupied every day, and during the whole day; the other Members were occupied only four hours of the day during four days of the week, and yet it was expected that the Secretary should carry every thing in his memory; and that the rest of the Board should not be responsible for any thing. He did not think it necessary to insist on the amount of the loss to the country—be it 10,000l. 5000l. or one shilling, the Hon. Gentlemen opposite were in justice liable for it to the public. He disclaimed all idea of talking of them as political men; in that light he did not consider the Board of Ordnance as worth powder and shot. He only contended that they should do their duty.—All he wished the House to say was, that they, having salaries from the public, were responsible for the discharge of their duty. He then asked, had they done their duty in this instance? If they had not, did it not their follow that they were censurable for having neglected it? This he esteemed one of the most vital and important principles which could be discussed in that House. He again declared, that he eid not urge it against the Board as political men. Did the Right Hon. Gentlsman suppose, if he had viewed it in this light, that he could not have ensured as fuller attendance than was then in the House? He conceived the duty which had been neglected to belong chiefly to the Clerk to the Ordnance, and when he was at that Board he esteemed it his peculiar duty. If the House would not go the full length with him, he should deem it most unfortunate; but if the Honourable Gentleman's (Mr. G. Johnstone's) was more palatable, he would accept of it, when he could not get more.

The first Resolution as to the matter of fact regarding Mr. Hunt's appointment, was then put, and agreed to.

On the second part of the Resolution, as to the facts.

Mr. A Cooper stated, that a Gentleman of the name ef Ridge had been appointed Agent of Artificers while the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Calcraft) was in office, and though large sums of money had passed through his hands, no securities had been given by him.

Mr. Calcraft conceived himself to be cased as in coat of mail against any attack of the Hon. Gentleman. If he, in the discharge of his public duty, had not executed it in a complete, conscientious, and perfect manner, he should be obliged to the Hon. Gentleman to bring it forward. He did not recollect hearing of any charge against himself on this subject to the present moment. If there was any to be made, and the Hon. Gentleman thought he could bring it home to him, he hoped he would do so in the strongest, clearest, and most distinct manner. If, however, it should be shown to be ten times more culpable than it could be alleged to be, still it would be no set-off against the present charge. The present Board of Ordnance had infringed on the express Letter of their Instructions, in the case of the Treasurer; he could only be supposed to have exercised his discretion in relation to an agent, as to whom he had no instructions.

Mr. G. Adams thought the case cited by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Cooper) had no bearing on the present question.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed in this, but thought it natural for his Honourable Friend to allude to the case after the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Calcraft) had in such pointed terms, stated how strictly he had attended to the duties of the office when he held it. It might have induced that Honourable Gentleman to look with somewhat of a milder eye on the failings of others, when he saw his own perfections not so complete as he had supposed.

Mr. Ponsonby said, whatever effect the appeal of the Right Hon. Gentleman might have on his Honourable Friend, it could have none on him. One neglect of duty formerly could not excuse another now. The case alluded to, was one of agency in the appointment of the Master-General, and as to which no minute came before the Board. Here, however, the Board could not be ignorant of the fact, having themselves called on Mr. Hunt to bring forward his securites. There was also an immense difference between a Treasurer who must have millions passing through his hands, and an agent in an inferior department. If the charge against his Hon Friend (Mr. Calcraft), however, were true to the fullest extent, it would only amount to a charge of recrimination against him, not to a justification of the present Board. On the present case the House was now bound to give its opinion. When any charge should be brought forward as to the other case he should be ready to give a conscientious vote upon it.

The other four Resolutions were then put and agreed to.

On the 6th Resolution, declaring that by the breach of duty on the part of the Board in neglecting to require securities from Mr. Hunt, an actual loss of at least 5,000l. had been sustained by the country, for which the Board were responsible, and for which neglect they were highly censurable.

Mr. G. Johnstone brought forward his Amendment.

"That it is the opinion of this House, the Marster-General and Board of Ordnance have been guilty of an omission of duty, in neglecting to take security from Joseph Hunt, Esq. Member of this House, and late Treasurer of the Ordnance, in conformity to the instructions under which they act."

After a few words, the original Resolution was negatived, and Mr. Johnstone's Amendment agreed to without a division.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Saturday, November 10, 1810.

INDIA GAZETTE,

OCTOBER 22, 1810.

In our extra paper of the 16th current, we had the satisfaction of communicating to the public, the first intelligence of the revolution, which has taken place, in the Government of the Spanish colony of Caraccas. The influence of this revolution is understood to have pervaded the whole province of Venezuela, of which Caraccas forms only a district;—and there seemed every reason to expect, that it would ere long be felt throughout all the regions of that vast continent. In the mean time however, the revolutionists had not altogether escaped the perils, which naturally belong to such an enterprize, and which perhaps their peculiar situation and manners may have served rather to enhance. The declaration of independence had been followed, by civil dissentions; and, down to the latest period to which our accounts extend, no permanent system of administration had yet been established. The people of colour, who formed by far the largest portion of the population, claimed, it is said, an equal share in the composition of the legislative body, which claim was resisted by the whites. And the colony was still agitated by this alarming question, when the Musette Sloop of War left Curacoa, charged with despatches for England relative to the events which had taken place on the neighbouring main.

On the first promulgation of their desgns, the provisional government of Caraccas had evinced a disposition to cultivate the friendship of the United States, and to open a commercial intercourse with the American ports. Two agents, deputed on a mission to Washington, embarked from Laguira on the 11th of May, and arrived at Baltimore about the beginning of June.

One of the first measures adopted by the provisional government, was a general reduction of the established duties both on imports and exports.

It appears by the late American newspapers, that a plot had been detected at Pensacola, (the capital of West Florida,) which had for its object the general massacre of the French inhabitants. By this fortunate discovery, the purpose of the conspirators was defeated for the time. But the situation of the French in that quarter was still thought extremely insecure; the most deadly hatred to their name and nation pervading the whole population of the Floridas, in common with that of all the Spanish settlements in America.

A proclamation had been issued by the government of the isle of Cuba, declaring the ports of Havanna, Cuba, Trinidad and Matanzas, open to the merchant ships of neutral and allied nations, and authorising the importation of foreign goods on such ships, in exchange for the produce of the colony.

With respect to the domestic and foreign politics of the United States, these newspapers contain unusually little information. It was currently reported, that an extaordinary meeting of Congress would be convened in July, to consider of the course of measures to be adopted with respect to the powers at war. The advices received from the American Minister in France, by the John Adams Frigate, (which had arrived, after a passage of 51 days from Havre-de-Grace,) were, it is said, of such a nature, as to preclude every prospect of an amicable adjustment with that country. On the other hand, the despatch conveyed by the same ship from England, which had so long been the subject of hope and conjecture, proved to be nothing more than a duplicate of the correspondence between Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinckney, which has been already published. At that point the negociation appears to have stopped; and there was little prospect of its renewal, except in the event of some fresh propositions being advanced on the part of the United States.

In the month of June, Mr. Jackson and his family were on a tour to Boston and othe towns in the Northern States, where they appear to have met with a very cordial reception from the respectable part of the community Mr. Jackson had been repeatedly entertained in public.

On the 10th of June, Count Pahlen, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Russia, landed at Philadelphia, from the ship Frances, 47 days from Rochelle. General Demoutier, (the new French Envoy to the United States,) had proposed to embark on the same vessel; but could not obtain sufficient accommodations for himself and suite. General Armstrong still remained at Paris, when the Frances sailed.

The report of General Moreau's recal was discredited, we find, in America. That celebrated person had lately purchased extensive lands, and evinced, in various ways, a determination to domesticate himself entirely in the country of his adoption.

The latest papers revive the story of Miss Patterson's approaching elevation to a place in the Imperial family. Her title, it is said, would be Duchess of Westphalia; and her son would be styled the Prince Royal, and acknowledged as heir to the Westphalian Crown.

A serious scarcity of grain, and other articles of the first necessity, appears to have prevailed at Surinam, about the beginning of April; and apprehensions were even entertained, that the same calamity would shortly extend to the adjoining Settlements of Demerara and Essequibo.

Sir George Prevost, Governor of Nova Scotia, was expected to succeed Sir George Beckwith, as Commander in Chief of the British possessions in the Antilles.

The American papers of May report the death of Captain John Conn, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Swiftsure, of 74 guns, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir J. B. Warren. Captain Conn fell over-board while looking at some new paint on the stern of the Swiftsure; and as the Ship was then sailing at the rate of 8 knots per hour, he was immediately out of sight.

The American Brig Reaper, arrived at Boston in the beginning of June, after a voyage of 119 days from Calcutta.

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EXTRACTS from late AMERICAN PAPERS.

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BOSTON, June 11.

A Spanish brig arrived at Norfolk, on the 30th ultimo, from Laguira, having on board the persons who lately administered the Government in Caraccas, under the authority of the Supreme Central Junta.—They are bound to Spain.

Captain Davis, of the Fame, from Laguira, arrived at Baltimore, confirms the report, that on the 9th April, a revolution took place at Caraccas —All the Officers that were appointed by the Junta in Spain, are sent out of the country. A brig with the Captain General, and several other Officers, went into Norfolk a few days since: previous to the sailing of the Fame, accounts had been received from most part of the province, which had readily followed the example set at Caraccas. Business dull at Laguira. The duties had been reduced under the new Government to 6½ per cent. on imports, and 12½ on exports, and the tariff also reduced The Americans are treated very friendly, and much courted by the Government, who are anxious to be on amicable terms with the United States. Captain Davis has brought a number of manifestoes, proclamations, addresses, &c. of the new government. Passengers in the Fame: Don Juan, Vizante Bolivar, Don Telefore Orea, Don Juan Vriante, Don Juan Tinevo, and servants.

Four deputies arrived in the Fame, from the new government of the United Provinces of Venezuela, (as we are told) to wait on our administration.

(We receive these accounts with pleasure, and hope that the movements in the province of Carraccas, are but the commencment of a series of revolutions throughout all Spanish America, which will terminate in the complete independence of those immense and wealthy regions. The time is coming, we trust, when no European potentate shall hold a foot of ground, on any part of this continent,—when North America becomes a manufacturing nation shall find a ready market for her exports in the South; and both be knit together by many ties of reciprocal interest, freedom and friendship) *B. Whig.*

The revolution, of which we have just heard seems to be well designed; the leaders address a proclamation to the people of the provinces, setting forth the situation of Spain, subdued by France and expounding at length all the other causes which required the establishment of the government among themselves, to preserve their political existence.—This is done in the name of Ferdinand VII to disarm prejudice and strengthen their force; but, the most they place at the head of their proclamation:—"*The welfare of the peeple is the supreme law*" Augurs well, though we fear they are not yet capable of republican government.

Carraccas (city) containing about 6000 inhabitants, the district of Venezuela, 100,000, but we have no accurate account of the whole population;—probably it amounts to half a million.

It apears that the new government of Caraccas is only provisional, and not independent. We are assured there was no agitation among the Blacks. An extraordinary unanimity prevails. The malcontents do not exceed, it is said, one hundred,

From Philadelphia, June 11,

Last evening arrived ship Frances, Captain Pickle 47 days from Rochelle, in France, with 80 passengers, among which are Count Pahlen, Ambassador from the Court of Russia, to the United States, 6 or 7 Nuns, an American Capt. aad 5 American seamen and others. We cannot learn there is any thing later, by this vessel, than was previously received, except that the U. S. frigate John Adams, lay at Cherbourg, waiting for her dispatches, when Capt. Pickle sailed.

Captain Pickle saw a letter from Gen. Armstrong, in which he says nothing as to his intention of coming home The new French Minister would have come out in the Frances, if she could have accommodated him.

SCARCITY AT SURINAM.

A Barbadoes paper of the 24th April, says—"Accounts from Surinam to the 10th inst. state agreat scarcity to prevail in that colony of almost all the indispensable articles of life; in consequence of this a proclamation has been issued by the court of police, under the authority of governor Bentinck granting a bounty on the importation in British and neutral vessels, within the space of four weeks from the above date, of fifteen guilders per barrel on flour; five per hundred on rice; and two per hundred on beans and peas; and four weeks further, a bounty of the said articles of 25 per cent less than the above deducted at the expiration of each fortnight. It appears also that from the general prevalence of dry weather at Berbice, Demerara, and Essequebo, the plantain crops have mostly failed, and as late as the 14th inst, great apprehensions of scarcity were entertained in those colonies, as well as at Surrinam.

Extract from the Circular letter of the Hon. Mathew Lyon, *to his Constituents on the termination of the last session of Congress.*

I congratulate you, fellow citizens, on the second adjournment of the eleventh congress, an event which took place yesterday, after a session of 156 days.

While many of the newspaper writers are vilifying the eleventh congress for having (as they say) "done nothing," (of course no harm,) I congratulate you, that they have risen without involving you in the war so much and so eagerly prayed for by those madmen, and that they have done no act binding the government to go to war.

I congratulate you also, that this adjournment has left the nation without embargo, without nonintercourse, or any impediment placed by their own Government, preventing the produce of the land and labours of the American people from yielding to them its value; to be carried wherever it may find the best market. Notwithstanding all the asseverations we have heard within three years past, that we must have war or embargo, you now see there is no war, no embargo; you can see no good done by the latter, nor can you or its advocates point out one national benefit to be obtained by the former.

I further congratulate you on the assurances we have that the British government are not disposed to wage war with us; and on the prospect of yet settling our differences with that government by negociation.

I am particularly led to those congratulations by my detestation of the conduct of those incendiaries, whose effusions have been published and republished, with a view to goad the government to a war for the ocean, while we have neither the means of making the conquest of that ocean, or of preserving it, if by a miracle it was given us.—Such efforts to distract and enrage the public mind, deserves the severest reprehension. To urge the people to enter into the field of carnage, desolation and plunder. from which, when they return exhausted and awakened from their delusion, they are sure to find their towns overspread with individual distress—the comforts of the whole people diminished; an enhanced national debt staring them in the face, to be handed down to posterity, is a crime I can scarcely find an epithet severe enough for. And what advantages *forsooth* are promissed this nation by this war. The frozen regions of Canada, with a population which would be a curse to us. Yet the clamorers for war profess not to go to war for territory, and this very Canada we may be glad to give up as the price of peace when we get tired of war.

COLUMBIAN CENTINEL,—May 23.

FRENCH PLUNDERINGS.

In confirmation of the Mail Intelligence from France of the Robbery of American property, we have seen a letter to the Honorable William Gray, from his correspondents in New York, dated the 18th May, and which says, "The Camilla has arrived from St. Sebastian, 37 days, in ballast, as a cartel, bringing 76 seamen belonging to American vessels under sequestration in France.—Most of the American property had been conveyed to Bayonne, and the remainder on its way, and it was expected, it would be condemned. Gen. Demotier was appointed Minister to come out to this country."

COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, MAY 16, 1810.

Having received information that several vessels had been fitted and armed within the waters of the United States, with intent to cruise against the subjects of a foreign prince with whom the United States are at peace, Government has issued instructions to institute prosecutions against all persons whatever who may have been or shall hereafter be concerned in the fitting out and arming of any such vessels, or on the augmenting of the force of any such vessel.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TRIESTE, March 7, 1810.

Mr. Inspector General,

The confiscation of the American sch. Elizabeth, Capt. Jeffroy Farroll, has taken place in consequence of the orders of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, agreeably to the communication made to me on the 4th Inst. by the Governor General.

I have since been notified of the intentions of His Majesty in a more formal manner, by the letter which the Duke of Gaete, Minister of the Finances, wrote to me on the 24th of February last.

According to the terms of the letter and conformably to the orders of His Majesty, it was enjoined immediately to lay an embargo on all American vessels which should be found, or which should arrive, in the ports of the Illyrian provinces, and their cargoes were directed to be confiscated.

These particulars furnish an answer to the enquiries contained in your letter of this day, and I think it would be expedient to communicate them to Captain Farroll.

(Sd.) DAUCHY, Count of the Empire, &c.

Naples, *March* 9, 1810.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, to Mr. T. Hammet, Consul of the United S.ates of America.

Sir,

I have laid before his Majesty the repeated demands which you have addressed to me in behalf of the American citizens and vessels lying in the ports of his kingdom. His Majesty cannot contemplate without pain the little consonance which appears to him to exist between yoursolicitations and the principles adopted by the government of the United States which are contained in the provision of the act of the first of March of the past year, operating against the commerce of France, and that of those states leagued with her in the political system of the French empire.

After that act, you ought not to be surprised, sir at the vigorous measures which his Majesty, the King has been compelled to adopt against the vessels of your nation, laden with prohibited merchandize.

With respect to the Americans who compose the crews of the confiscated vessels, his Majesty has directed his Minister of the Marine to procure passages for them, in order that they may return to America.

I flatter myself, sir that the alterations which may take place in the resolutions of your government, will dispose his Majesty to measures more conformable to his views and to those sentiments of friendship and good understand- which the King is desirous should exist, and which he wishes to cultivate with the United States of America.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

(Signed)
THE MARQUIS of GOLLE.

The Duke of Cadore's letter and the preceding official papers, respecting the state of our relations with France, go far to shew that but little chance exists of an early accommodation of our differences with her on any principles compatible either with justice, or that respect which every independent nation owes to itself.

These communications remove all doubt of the genuineness of the Duc de Cadore's note to Gen. Asmstrong, which in point of language as well as substance, is equally reprehensible.

The principles it assumes are such as we never could adopt without disgrace, and the terms an outrage on dignity and decorum.

With such features it is not surprising that its genuineness was questioned; for it was scarcely credible, that a government that, we weretold, from various quarters professed friendship towards us, and respect for neutral rights, should use language only fitted to excite indignation.

We are authorized to say, that our government had no official knowledge of the existence of this note, until it was received through England, a few days since. The publicity given to it must have been by the French government, as it made its appearance in the Paris papers a few days subsequent to its date—a memorable faet, indicating the resolution of that government in thus committing itself to the world, to maintain the ground taken in it.

[*National Intelligencer.*

COLUMBIAN CENTINEL,—June 9.

NEW SPANISH STATES.

Accounts to the 12th May have been received from Laguira, in the late Spanish colony of Caraccas—At that time the Revolutionary Government was quietly proceeding in the new organization of the State. The "Independents" appeared solicitous of friendly countenance and a free intercourse with the United States; and had sent two Agents to Washington, who sailed on the 11th May for Baltimore:—The duties on Imports had been lowered to 16½ per cent and Exports to 12-2, beside a reduction of the customary valuation.

Other accounts state, that the new Governors do not wish for independence but have adopted their measures to guard against French treason and influence, and to preserve the province for their kidnapped King, Ferdinand 7th, now held a prisoner in France, in violation of the Laws of Nations, and the rights of humanity.—Great unanimity prevails in the province,—The French tories do not exceed 100.

Don Bollivor, Don Orea, Don Vriante, and Don Tinvoo have arrived at Baltimore from Laguira. Probably two of them are agents to our government.

In consequence of the dissolution of the Junta in Spain, a new organization of the government of Cuba has taken place in Havana. A refrom of some of the absurd restrictions on commerce is expected among the primary results of the revolution. So be it.

Extract of a private Letter, dated Paris, March 29, 1810.

"The American property already seized, will amount to more than fifteen millions of dollars, and this sum is hourly increasing. General Armstrong did every thing in his power to check these unexampled violations of every thing like principle, even the Arabian robbers and Italian banditti, have a sense of honor r of humanity that will protect those who en- r their threshold with a confidence in the ghts of hospitality, but, nothing can escape om the hand of a rascal, educated [illegible] hool of Bonaparte. When [illegible] in the laints were made of th[illegible] our first comeral seizur[illegible] ne new orders for a ge- [illegible] in port, we were treated with a ew species of insolence. "As you no doubt re our very good friend," said they, you will ot surely complain of our taking a loan of you to pay the great expense of the approaching wedding of our imperial and royal sovereign. We will invite Mr. Armstrong, and then furnish him with one of the captured vessels, to go home and tell his countrymen, that the *very sight of this splendid scene, was worth all the money.* In passing the French Officers, we frequently hear *English bastard*, or *American coward*, applied to us. Indeed the French own, "*they never can forgive us, while we talk English.*"

COLONEL BURR.

The Aurora of Monday last, contains a letter dated London, April 15, which states, that Colonel Burr, after a detention of 11 weeks on the French frontier, soliciting leave to enter France, at length succeeded through the aid of Mr. Pichon, late French Minister here, who obtained passports for him. On his arrival at Paris, Burr is said to have presented a memorial and project to Bonaparte on the subject of his former conspiracy to divide the Union; that his friends in England felt confident of the support of the Emperor; that many of Burr's old adherents had left England to meet him at Paris, and that several of them had arrived before him.

The Spanish Deputies from the New Independent States of the Carraccas, have been at Washington, but have not been received as the agents of a Sovereign Power. They are now residing in Philadelphia.

BOSTON,—June 6.

The late accounts from South America evince that out of the treachery and tyranny exercised by Bonaparte towards Spain, Providence is educing good; and causing the appearance therein of the aurora of a new Empire rising in the West.

June 7.

A letter received in town from Cumuna, dated 28th April, 1810, says, "Yesterday a complete Revolution took place in the government of this Province. The Governor and all the officers appointed by the Supreme Junta of Spain, were dismissed by the people of the province; another provincial Junta appointed in their place, and the country declared Independent, under the auspices of Ferdinand VII. should he ever appear on the throne. This revolution has extended to the Caraccas, where that Province, in conjunction with all the other Spanish Provinces in America, have declared their independence.—[*Exch. Cof. H. Books.*]

A more particular account of the late Revolutionary movements in the Spanish Province of Caraccas, in South America.

Captain Armstrong arrived at Philadelphia, in 24 days from Laguira, informs, that on or about the 20th April, a Schooner arrived at that port from Spain, bearing despatches to the Governor of Caraccas with information that all Spain was in the hands of the French, except Cadiz.—This news flew before the Messenger, the people of Caraccas, the metropolis of that part of South America, (no doubt prepared for the contingency) rose, and a body of them met the messenger, seized his despatches, and carried him to gaol. They immediately after seized the Governor and Commander in Chief at Caraecas, brought him down under guard of 100 men, and put him on board a Spanish brig lying in port, on board of which they put a few other officers and sent her off; at the same time they took up the Lieut. Governor of Caraccas, and the commander of Laguira, and eight days after shipped them off also. The Spaniards of Caraccas and Laguira, with the country round it, also Barcelona and some other towns, it was said, had declared themselves independent of all the world, with the proviso, that if Ferdinand recovered his country and his throne, that they would then acknowledge him and return to their allegiance. The people have appointed a Junta, and newly organized the government. The whole of this revolution was put in motion so suddenly, that they took the Governor up in the street while walking for his pleasure, not having the least suspicion of such an event, and was accomplished without the loss of a life or the spilling of blood: or any further disturbance than seizing and shipping off about 8 or 10 of the principal civil and military officers. After this they laid an embargo on all vessels in port, which in nine days was taken off and the vessels suffered to de- [illegible]zed the Schoopart.—The populace at first sei[illegible]ut the captain of her telling a plausible story, [illegible]k of [illegible] wished to stay among them, they too[illegible] the guard and in the night the schooner slipt of—It was said among the papers of the Governor which the populace sized, there were found several that gave them reason to believe that the Governor of Caraccas was in the French interest and hand held a treasonable correspondence with the French.—The Spaniards seemed very wroth against the French and seized every one they found in their country.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Captain Nickerson, who has arrived at Philadelphia, 20 days from Laguira, states, that when he left that place, every thing was tranquil under the new government; and that two Commissioners sailed from thence on the 11th in the schooner Jane, Davis, of Baltimore, on their way to Washington.

It is difficult to conjecture, in the present distracted state of our national councils, how they will be received. One thing is evident. These Commissioners cannot be rejected, on the pretence that the political state of their constituents is only that of a struggle who shall have the government. The independence of Caraccas is beyond all dispute; and we trust our Administration will feel the expedience of securing the friendship of this southern Empire, as early as possible.

CARACCAS.

The policy of Spain has been to keep the world in profound ignorance respecting her American colonies. On referring to ten or twelve treatises on modern geography, we find little more mention of Caraccas than its name and situation. We are informed, however, that the province is about 400 miles long, and from 150 to 200 broad, and contains many large and populous cities and towns. A gentleman who has been frequently in that country stetes, that the Capital St. Leon de Caraccas, contains 40,000 iuhabitants, and Victoria, Valencia, and Bercelona, about 20,000 each. Laguira, Cumans, and Port Cavello, are populous and thriving places on the sea coast. The interior country is mountainous, with large fruitful vallies, producing an abundance of every thing. The whole population of the tract of countries engaged in this revolution is supposed to amount to nine million of souls.

It appears that the new government of Caraccas, is only provisional, and not independent. —*(The same kind of revolution has taken place all over South America, in Lima, Buenos Ayres, &c.)* We are assured there was no agitation among the blacks. An extraordinary unanimity prevails. The malcontents do not exceed, it is said, one hundred.

The Governor, and other officers composing the late government of Caraccas, under the authority of the Supreme Central Junta of Spain, have arrived at Norfolk, from Laguira.

THE CARACCAS.

Arrived in the Delaware, the schooner 3 Friends, Capt. Schoyen, 18 days from La Guira. On board this vessel is Don Juan Edwardo, of Caraccas, with despatches for the deputies lately arrived in the United States, from that province.

This gentleman informs, that the Government of Caraccas is at present vested in a Junta, consisting of five persons, who exercise legislative, executive, and for the present, likewise judicial functions.

The following Ministers have been appointed: one of internal finances, one for foreign affairs, and one of war and navy.

Courts of Jndicature are not yet regularly organized, nor is the Militia yet systematised.

Commercial regulations are undergoing a favourable change for the United States.

The present Government is considered as temporary, and to continue until all the departments of the province of Venezuela shall have ratified the measures adopted at Caraccas, which it is supposed will soon be the case. There are only two departments, that of Maracaybo and Coro, which have not yet joined in the late important change of Government.

The deputies from the departments of Guyana, Varinas and Cumana, co-operate with the Junta at Caraccas.

POLITICKS OF MEXICO.

[*Translated.*]

Mexico, Apr[illegible] 20, 1810.

The faithful city of M[illegible] with the [illegible] Mexico, in conjunction a si[illegible]llustrious Vice King, gave yesterday [illegible]gnal proof of their energy, and the contempt in which they hold the vile efforts of the detestable Joseph Bonaparte to subvert our Royal minds. During last week, and while the faithful were celebrating the mystery of our redemption, and imploring at the foot of the altar assistance in these trying times, there fell into the hands of Government, through an act of Divine Providence, a number of Proclamations which the infamous Joseph Bonaparte had sent to America by faithless emissaries, equally ignorant as himself.

These proclamations, abounding with promises, threats, foolishness, perfidy and brutality, met the reception they justly merited, it being ordered that they should be committed to the flames, which was done yesterday morning with all the solemnity usual in cases of flagrant delinquency.

The portrait of our beloved and legitimate sovereign Ferdinand VII. was elevated in the grand square, in front of which was constructed in a pyramid where in the presence of a notary and constables of the court, the public Executioner set fire to the despicable and indecent proclamation of the Quixotte King.

The whole square was lined with troops of Cavalry and Infantry; and a concourse of at least an hundred thousand persons filling the vast extent of this square, the tops of houses, steeples and balconies, who had united to pronounce the publick Anathemas with which a religious and and faithful nation condemns its tyrannick usurper, who in his dreams thinks it his. Destruction to the Bonapartes, and live Ferdinand VII. resounded through the air at the moment the vile proclamations were thrown into the fire—this was the general voice which like torrent shook on his throne the demon of rebellion and discord, and hurled him to destruction.

After this ceremony was finished, there appeared a proclamation of the Vice King [illegible] upon all good citizens who should have [illegible] of any of these seditious papers, to give imm[illegible]diate notice to the civil authority o[illegible] pain [illegible] amercing.

BOSTON GAZETTE,—June 14.

The Caraccas, or Venezuela, (according ro Robertson) the theatre of the present revolution in South America, extends about 400 miles along the coast of the Atlantic Gcean; N. of new Grenada, and W. of Cumana, adjoining both these districts or provinces; from 6 to [illegible] degrees N. latitude.—The land is fertile, and the country populous; Cota, a large town situated up the gulph of Venezuela, near the coast, 60 miles W. of La Guira; Leon de Caraccas, (the Capital) on a river 6 lea. S. of the ocean; La Guira, Venezuela, and Porto Cabello, are the principal towns of note. This country is advantageously situated for carrying on commerce.

The leaders of the revolution, of which we have just heard, have addressed a proclamation to the people of the provinces, setting forth the situation of Spain subdued by France, and expounding at length all the other causes which required the establishment of a government among themselves to preserve their political existence. This is done in the name of Ferdinand VII. to disarm prejudice and strengthen their force; but the motto they place at the haad of their proclamations is, "The welfare of the people is the supreme law."

Caraccas (City) contained about 60,000 inhabitants; the district of Venezuela, 100,000; but we have no accurate accounts of the whole population; probably it amounts to half a million.

PUBLIC DINNER.

On Monday an excellent Public Dinner was given to His Excellency the British Minister, now on a visit to the northern States, by a large and respectable number as young Gentlemen of this and other towns, at the Exchange Coffee House;—to which also a number of our most distinguished citizens were invited. Colonel Sargent presided—Order was combined with festivity on the occasion;—and the toasts and sentiments did the company honor for their taste, science, liberality and patriotism.

Mr. Jackson gave the following. "Commerce without restrictions—Liberty without licentiousness—Patriotism without fear."

The company separated st an early hour.

We learn that Mr. Jackson, and his Lady, left town on Tuesday [illegible] for New York.

RICHM[illegible]ND.—June 29.

The news of Burt's being in French pay comes in so authentic a shape that we cannot doubt it. The quarter's salary, which the Aurora latel[illegible] informed us had been paid to little Aaron b[illegible] Bonaparte, we have understood amounted t[illegible] five hundred pounds sterling.

FROM CARACCAS, (S. AMERICA.)

A vessel has arrived in Philadelphia, from Laguira, with despatches for the Spanish Deputies from that province. As late as the 10th June, the new government was in quiet and active operation. A temporary Junta (or Congress) of five persons, possessing all the powers of government, was in constant Session; and had appointed Ministers to preside over Internal and External affairs, the Finances, War and Navy. Commercial regulations were undergeing a change favorable to the United States. The deputies from the department of Guanna, Vorinos, and Gumana cooperated with the Junta at Caraccas. As the seeds of Revolution are disseminated, the government will assume a more stable nature.

SPANISH AMERICA.

We hear from the *Havana*, that information had reached that place from *Mexico*, that the Governor had been arrested and sent to *Spain*, the cause not mentioned, The Bishop, it would seem, had also been subjected to some suspicious, but had been permitted to remain.

FORT ST. GERGE:

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