MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVII. TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1811. NUMBER 1333.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1811.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Fraser, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to command at Pondicherry, in the room of Colonel Lockhart, who has been permitted to resign that command.

Lieutenant Milbourne, of the Corps of Engineers, to take charge of the works carrying on in the Mysore country.

Lieutenant Morgan, of the 1st Regiment Native Cavalry, to be Invalid establishment.

Captain Moore, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to England on sick certificate.

The Reverend W. Thomas, to proceed to Pondicherry for the benefit of his health.

Captain Thorn, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment Light Dragoons, to be Brigade Major to Colonel Gillespie.

Captain Douglas, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, to be Brigade Major to Colonel Gibbs.

Lieutenant Colonel Floyer, is removed from the 3d to the 5th Regiment Native Cavalry, and Lieutenant Colonel J. Doveton, from the 5th to the 3d Regiment.

We had hoped to have been enabled in this Morning's Paper to have laid before our Readers the principal contents of the papers received by the American Brig Rein-deer; but our co-temporary of the Madras Gazette has the good fortune to be in possession of them. We have therefore only been able to prepare the most prominent parts of the intelligence from that Editor's Supplementary paper; the remainder shall be given as early in the day as possible.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

His MAJESTY was seriously ill, and great apprehensions were entertained on his account.

Parliament was prorogued in consequence of the King's illness.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia was dead.

A new ministry was in contemplation, in which neither Marquis Wellesley, Lord Grenville nor Mr. Canning were to be comprehended —Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Tierney are spoken of as members of the new Cabinet.

A marriage is said to be in contemplation between His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and a near relation.

Denmark had refused to allow the French to occupy Zealand.

The complection of affairs in Portugal appears to be highly in favor of the Allies. Colonel Trant, with a part of the Portuguese Militia had attacked and carried Coimbra, by which 350 effective men and 80 officers, besides about 5000 sick and wounded of the French army, fell into his hands. Trant had been joined by Colonel Wilson and a considerable force. Silviera was also said to be watching Massena's movements on the Tagus, & a portion of the British Cavalry are said to have got in the rear of the French army—Massena had intrenched himself, but his army is said to be much reduced by sickness and desertion. Lord Wellington remained in his former position, and had been reinforced from England. He has about 50,000 Portuguese and nearly an equal number of English Troops who are all amply supplied and in the highest spirits. Massena's situation is considered as most critical, and it was confidently expected in America that, if he were not greatly reinforced in a short time, he must either retreat by crossing the Tagus, with the certainty of sustaining an immense loss, or, if foiled in that attempt, would be obliged to fight to a great disadvantage, and with every prospect of being defeated.

A letter of Lord Wellington's had been received by Government in England, in which he details the nature of his position. The capture of Coimbra is also related, and his Lordship speaks in high terms of praise of the discipline and valour of the Portuguese Troops. His Lordship, has been created Earl of Busacco.

On Thursday last sailed his Majesty's Ship Caroline, Captain Cole, giving convoy to the first division of the Expedition, under Colonel Gillespie.—The second division are expected to embark in two or three days, and will probably put to sea before our next publication.

The Honorable Company's extra Ship Alexander, Captain Younghusband, sailed on Sunday last for England.

PASSENGERS.

Per Alexander,—Captain Fawcett, H. M. 14th Regt.—Lieut. M'Lean, H. M. Royal,—Lieut. James Smith, 12th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Black, H. M. 59th Regt.—Lieut. James Serjeant H. M. 34th Regt.—Quarter Master Sunderland, Royals— Lieut. Wright, H. M. 33d Regt.—and Lieut. T. G Jackson, late of H. M. Ship Blanche.

The Grand Jury having finished their business were discharged on Wednesday evening.

No trial of sufficient importance for public detail has hitherto occurred.

On Friday last his Highness the Nabob paid a visit of ceremony to the Honorable the Governor. A Royal Salute was fired from the battery of Fort St. George on his Highness's entering, and departing from, the Government Gardens.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures since our last.

ARRIVALS.—April 16, Ship Perseverance, Captain R. Y. Cauty, from Bombay and Point de Galle,—17th, do. Spanish Ship Valodaro, Captain Alanso Margado, from Manilla,—19th do. Brig Hibernia, Captain T. Brady, from Penang and Tranquebar.—do. 20th, American Brig Reindeer, from Fayal 17th January.

DEPARTURES.—12th April, Brig Telegraph, Captain E. Sime to Bengal,—18th do. H. M. Ship Caroline, Capt. Cole, with the Expedition, —do. Ship Sulimanee, Captain T. B. Finey, to the rendezvous.—do. Arab Ship Mary, Capt. J. Dixon, to do.—do. Ship Marchioness Wellesley, Capt. R. Dickie, to do.—do. Ship Duncan, Capt. J. Stewart, to do.—do. Ship Bombay Anna, Capt. F. Smyth, to do.—do. Ship Troubridge, Captain C. H. Bean, to do—do. Ship Mysore, Captain W. Dawson, to do.—do. Ship Marian, Captain W. Knox, to do.—do. Ship Hammoody, Captain T. Williams, to do.—do. Ship Mary, Captain J. Kemp, to do.—do. Ship Cornwall, Captain G. Henderson, to do.—do. Ship Asia Felix, Captain William Hicks, to do.—do. Ship Sultanah, Captain J. Prieglie, to do.—do. Ship Charles Baillie, Captain G. Haumett, to do.—do. 21st, H. C. E. Ship Alexander, Captain Younghusband, to England.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—At Pondicherry, on Friday the 12th inst. the Lady of Richard Wheeler, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Secunder-bad, on the 1st April, Lieutenant De Salaberry, of H. M. Royal Regiment, most sincerely and justly regretted by his brother Officers.

On the 15th inst. on board the H. C. Ship Alexander, in Madras Roads, Quarter Master Sunderland, of H. M. Royal Regiment.

At Hoonhaul, Lieutenant Charles Boscawen, H. M. 1st Battalion 60th Regiment.

At Negapatnam, on the 12th instant, Ensign George Worthy, of the 3d Battalion 23th Native Regiment, after a lingering illness which he bore with manly fortitude: he was a promising young Officer, and much regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On Monday last John M'Aindle, Esq. Surgeon H. M. 78th Regiment.

On the 10th instant, in Madras Roads, on board the H. C. Ship Alexander, Lieutenant Thomas Caulfield, of H. M. 14th Regt.—His amiable character and sweetness of disposition endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and his brother Officers who had an opportunity of viewing and knowing his real worth, both as a sincere friend, and a most promising Officer, he is sincerely and deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 4th instant, by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Ensign David Bence, 5d Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Johanna Long.

On Tuesday last, by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Mr. George Perceval Lowe, to Miss Charlotte Dolby.

At the Old Church, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. J. Ward, Mr. R. Blaker, to Mrs. Mary Keymer.

On the 27th ultimo, Mr. Charles Pigou, to Mrs. Nancy Fuller.

On the 20th ultimo, Mr. William King, to Miss Frances Mountain.

On the 19th of February, at Kaira, Lieut. Bromley, Line Adjutant to the Troopers Kaira, to Miss Capon, daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Capon, of that Establishment.

BIRTHS.—At Berrasut, on the 24th ultimo, the Lady of Dr. Oswald Hunter, of a Son.

On the 31st ultimo, Mrs. James Melton Jones, of a Son.

On the 1st instant, Mrs. Roberts, of a Son.

On Tuesday se'nnight, the Lady of Carrapit Sarkies, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the evening of the 1st instant, at his House in Chowringhee, Major William Sheppey Greene, Military Auditor General, after a severe and afflicting illness, which he bore with exemplary patience and resignation. The death of Major Greene is deeply lamented by his Family and Friends; while the loss of his zealous and active Public Services, will be greatly felt by the Government, which he so long and faithfully served. Tuesday evening his remains were attended by many sorrowing Friends to the Calcutta Burying Ground, where they were interred with the Military honours due to his rank. A party, from His Majesty's 24th Regt. attended the funeral.—During the procession, the bell of St. John's Church was tolled.

On Monday, the 1st instant, in the 70th year of his age, Henry Lavett Toone, Esq. of the Hon. Company's Civil Service.

On the 29th ultimo, the infant Daughter of Mr. R. Wyatt, aged 9 months and 4 days.

At Cuttywar, on the 22d ultimo, Ensign James Anderson, of the 16th Regt. Native Infantry. A young man of a most amiable disposition; and who as he lived beloved, so he has died regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

ARRIVALS.—Major Lewis, 2d Native Cavalry —Lieut. C. Storer 1st Bat. 10th Regt.—Assistant Surgeon Timons.—and John Cotton, Esq.

DEPARTURE.—Surgeon H. S. Smith.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE,

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1811.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—APRIL 2, 1811.

Mr. C. Chapman, Assistant Magistrate of the District of Nuddea.

Mr. A. F. Tytler, Register of the Zillah Court of Nuddea.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 2, 1811.

It is with sentiments of extreme concern, that His Excellency the Vice President in Council announces to the Army, the death of Major William Sheppey Greene, Military Auditor General, which melancholy event occurred on the evening of the 1st instant.

Major Greene was appointed to the situation of Military Auditor General on the 23d February 1804, from which period he has uniformly discharged the duties of that important Office, to the entire satisfaction of the successive Governments under which he has served: and His Excellency the Vice President in Council considers it to be a tribute which is due to the memory of that much to be lamented Officer, thus publicly to acknowledge his merits, and faithful services.

Major Henry Imlach, Deputy Military Auditor General, is appointed to officiate as Military Auditor General, and to take his seat at the Military Board in that capacity, from this date.

C. W. GARDINER,
Actg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

By the Kedgeree report received on Monday last, we have the pleasure to learn the safe arrival in the river, of the Honorable Company's Ship Nancowry, Captain Havard, from Madras the 18th, and Vizagapatam the 28th ultimo.

The Ship Anne, Captain Macarthy, arrived at Calcutta on Sunday last, from Madras, which she left on the 20th ultimo.

BENGAL HURKARU,

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1811.

We observe a vague paragraph in the Isle of France Gazette, which we believe has not yet appeared in India. That Bonaparte was assembling a fleet and troops in the Adriatic to make a second attack on Egypt; and ultimately on the East; and that his pretended attack on Sicily is only a mask to cover his real intentions.

The Penang packet, Captain Peters, and the Coromandel, Captain Cameron, reached Kedgeree yesterday; the former left Madras the 27th ultimo, and the latter the 31st.

We are happy to learn, that the Honorable Company's Ship Northumberland, Captain Francklin, on her passage from the Isle of France, fell in with the homeward-bound ships Sovereign and Midas, which sailed from hence on the 8th January, on the 23d of that month, in latitude 7° S. and longitude 87° E.—By the signals they made, it appeared that they were all well.

The future destination of the Hon'ble Company's ship Euphrates, Captain Herbert, is changed—She is now taking in cargo, and will proceed direct to England about the latter end of this month.

The country ship Charlotte, Capt. Pond, and the Venus, Capt. Street, reached Calcutta on Sunday.

SUPREME COURT.

On Friday the 20th ultimo, a cause was tried in the Supreme Court, in which Lieutenant Colonel Robert Greene, was Plaintiff, and two Native Merchants, were Defendants, for the amount sales of some Cotton, which the former sold to the latter—But as the evidence produced did not prove the Defendants' liability to the jurisdiction of the Court, the Plaintiff was nonsuited.

Another cause, for Assault and Battery, was tried on Saturday last, in which Collypershaud Dauss, a mat-maker, was Plaintiff, and Collypersnaud Dauss, a writer in the Police, and Omiekum Dauss, his Son, and Basenut Sing, his servant, were Defendants. The latter were cast, and sentenced to pay forty Rupees damages, and all costs.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

BUY	TUESDAY, APRIL 2.	SELL.
Par.	8 per Cent. Loans, prior to 1st Sept. 1810	Par.
2 p.	8 per Cent. Loans, of the 1st Sept. 1810	1. 15
2 0/ 0	and 8 per Cent. Acknowledgments	1 15

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1811.

On Monday last the 8th instant, Major General Macpherson, on the Officers of the Bombay staff, gave a sumptuous public Dinner, to His Excellency Lieutenant General Abercromby, the Commander in Chief, congratulatory of his return, from the late happily terminated expedition, against the Mauritius.

The entertainment was conducted on a very liberal and extensive scale, more than two hundred covers being laid, and every requisite the Island could afford, choicely, and amply provided.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

Lieutenant General the Hon'ble
JOHN ABERCROMBY,
COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
&c &c &c. Bombay.

SIR,

The Merchants of Bombay beg leave to convey, to your Excellency, their cordial congratulations on your return to this Presidency, after the successful execution of the important service, which a zeal for the honor and interests of your country prompted you to undertake, and which has been happily accomplished,

with so little sacrifice of the gallant force under your Excellency's command.

While we justly appreciate the great national advantages, which must flow from the Reduction of the Isle of France, we are particularly sensible of the encreased security resulting to the Commerce of India, of which the Trade of this Port forms so considerable a part, and are desirous of offering to your Excellency, a lasting testimony of the sentiments with which we are impressed.

We, therefore, request your Excellency will gratify us, by accepting a Service of Plate, as a Memorial of the high sense we entertain of the essential benefit rendered, to our Commercial Interests, by the annihilation of the French Power in the East.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

FORBES and Co.
BRUCE FAWCETT and Co.
JOHN LECKIE,
SHOTTON CALDER and Co.
DE SOUZA and Co.
J. F. PEREIRA and SOBRINHO.

Bombay, *April* 5, 1811.

To Messrs. FORBES and CO and the Merchants of Bombay.

Gentlemen,

I most sincerely thank you for your very gratifying Address, and I shall, with great pleasure, receive the honorable Mark of your good opinion which you are pleased to offer.

I shall always remember, with satisfaction, that one of the most considerable and independent Bodies of Merchants, in the British Dominions, have viewed my services on this occasion as contributing to the security of the Commerce of India.

To the gallant Army under my command and to the wisdom of the Supreme Government which formed the Plan and required the success of the expedition, the reduction of the Isle of France is to be attributed.

But it would be affectation in me, to deny that I am highly gratified by the liberal praise bestowed on the part which I had the good fortune to take in it, by Gentlemen so well qualified to estimate its beneficial consequences.

I have the honour to remain with the highest Respect and Esteem,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

JOHN ABERCROMBY,
Lieutenant General.

Bombay, *April* 5, 1811.

EXTRACTS FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

We have seen a letter from Lisbon, as late as the 21st of October, which states, that the French army "is daily diminishing by desertions and sickness, and their resources for provisions and recruits are cut off."

The Emperor Napoleon is turning his attention to the French Navy in all parts of the domains under his influence. By a decree passed September 27, two Naval Schools are to be established at Brest and Toulon; the number of scholars in each are limited to 300.

LISBON, October 12.

"Romana has come down through the Alentejo to the opposite side of the Tagus, with about ten thousand Spaniards; his troops are at this moment embarking to come over.

"It is said Mortier has joined Massena with about the same number of troops. Our Troops are in the Mafrat lines, the enemy all along our front;—continual rencontres of parties, but nothing great; it will be the battle of giants.

"Generals Trant and Silveira, with 12 or fifteen thousand Spaniards and Portuguese, are near Coimbra, in Massena's rear.

"The monks of Alcobaco opened their stores to all who chose to take any thing, and sent eighty-five pipes of wine to our army; the rest they consumed (by fire) among which were 9000 bushels of wheat, to prevent the enemy from seizing it.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

FROM CADIZ, SEPT. 26.

"My former letters will have given you an account of the great progress the French have made with their batteries, notwithstanding the opposition & efforts of the Spanish & English; today, for the first time, they directed their pieces against the city, and have thrown three 32lb. ball into it, and not fifty yards from the marked place, or place de St. Juna Dedios, these 3 are all that have been thrown, which I suppose were done with the design of ascertaining the distance they could cast a ball. I am sorry to add, that from St. Catharine, a few days past, they threw a shot under the Admiral's bow, and I am informed by the officers of the Atlas, that a shell burst in the air, which would have been on board of her but for that circumstance.

"I also regret to state, that the French are strongly fortified at the Trochodore, and they have a strong battery behind Matagorda, of about 70 pieces, which, when opened upon Fort Puntales, will render it untenable in two hours, and they will be able to sweep the beach. It is reported, that the French have cast mortars at Seville, that will throw 2000 loises, and it is but 1500 to the City from Matagorda."

LATEST FROM THE ARMY IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON—October 22.

We have late despatches in four days from Lisbon. The English army continued to occupy the strong lines in front of Mafra. The French occupy positions from the Tagus to the sea, from 40 to 50 miles from Lisbon; their left wing at Santarem; our right is at Villa Franca. In taking this position Lord Wellington has been chiefly assisted; and has lost, neither men, baggage nor artillery! Colonel Trant has retaken Coimbra, with five thousand prisoners. The late alarm among the merchants and money lovers in Lisbon, had subsided. The following BULLETIN has been issued from the Public Offices:—

"Despatches have been received from Lord Wellington and Mr. Stuart, of the date of the 13th inst. by which it appears that the allied armies had reached within their lines; their right being at Castanbero and Villa Franca, and their left at Torres Vedras, on the 7th and 8th instant. They had not been molested in their retreat, but some affairs had taken place between the cavalry of the two armies in which the British and Portugese cavalry distinguished themselves.

"The rains had begun on the 8th. The British army is represented as being protected from them in the villages and under huts. The French army is severely exposed to them.

"Colonel Wilson had occupied the position of Busaco with a Portuguese brigade on the 6th, and it was reported that Colonel Trant had entered Coimbra on the 7th and had taken the French garrison, with their wounded, prisoners."

Such was the state and positions of the allies on the 14th, Lord Wellington had reached the point of his destination, Torres Vedras, before the rains set in, and with his army unimpaired in every respect. At the departure of the messenger, his head quarters were at Arruda, a town about 3 miles south of Alenquer. Our left was at Torres Vedras, and our right at Castenbere, upon the Tagus. The British line extend 30 miles. The French were in a line nearly opposite. Their advanced guard, at Villa Verde, nearly opposite to Torres Vedras their head quarters at Rio Major, a town about 15 miles west of Santarem.

The ground occupied by the allied army is a bold mountainous country, and was the position selected by Lord in August, 1809. Torres Vedras is 7 leagues northward of Lisbon, and two from Vimiera, which is nearer to the coast. This place was marked out as the line of neutrality between the British and French Armies whilst the negociations were pending at Cintra. The town is situated in a valley, and is commanded by a hill in the form of a sugar loaf, on which are the ruins of an old Moorish castle. Lord Wellington has been often heard to say that if he had a choice of an advantageous position in Portugal, in which to fight the French, he would be Torres Vedras—in this position his Lordship intended to make a stand. It has been strongly fortifying, with this intention, from the beginning of the campaign; and it has been one part of his Lordship's policy to draw Massena thro' the country to this part.

The latter, on the other hand, is represented in the mining circles, in a state of despair without provisions, without ammunition stores, and without a considerable portion of his heavy artillery, the rains having set in on the 8th, during his advance to Rio Major, and rendering the roads, which are naturally difficult, almost impracticable.

It was, under these circumstances, confidently expected that he must attempt to bring on a general action immediately, or commence his retreat.—In the latter case he has only two lines by which he can retrograde. One by Santarem towards Castello Branco, which at all times it is a most difficult route; but in the rainy season almost impassable for artillery. The other by Coimbra, and the route by which he advanced, which is occupied by the Portuguese militia and peasantry. The shortest distance is at least 200 miles. He cannot cross the Tagus below Abrantes—he will hardly venture to pass above that place.

From the character of Massena, we think it, however, almost certain that he will prefer a battle under every disadvantage, to a retreat; and, according to the report of the French officers arrived in England as prisoners, he had resolved to make an attack on Tuesday or Wednesday last. In this case we confidently anticipate a glorious victory—though, from the strength and desperation of the enemy, we cannot expect to purchase it cheaply. Lord Wellington has an extended line of posts to defend, while the enemy has the option of attacking any one point he may choose. It is also now stated in the ministerial circles, that his whole army does not exceed 60,000, including 33,000 British troops, while Massena's are rated, on the same authority, at 70,000. Other accounts, however, are more favorable. His Lordship's force is augmented by fresh supplies, and is estimated at 36,000 British and German troops, besides the Portuguese; and Romana, with 12,000 men, had arrived on the borders of the Tegus, which he was crossing to join them. The French Infantry it has lately been discovered, do not exceed 50,000 men, and the cavalry 15,000.

The sick and wounded of the British army amount to four thousand 800 men. The medical staff in a large establishment at Lisbon, and held in high estimation by he army. Every proper precaution and preparation are making at Lisbon, to embark the Troops, should it be found necessary. This is far from being apprehended; but if such should be the unfortunate result, we believe the embarkation would take place, not at Lisbon, but at Cascases, which is ten miles westward of it. There is a tolerable good road from Mafra to Gintra, and from thence direct to Cascases, and, be embarking at this place, all the disadvantages would be avoided; both to the British army and to the natives, which would attend a retreat into Lisbon, and an embarkation directly from that city. At the departure of the Apollo, Lisbon was in a state of inconceivable bustle; every man capable of carrying a musket was sent off to the army. The gun boats and ships launches, under the Hon. Lieut. Bleckley, moved up the Tagus, and were enabled from the position, both to annoy the enemy at Villa Nouva, and support the right wings of the British army. *(Globe.)*

COLUMBIAN CONTINEL,—Nov. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK. *(Wig.)* Nov. 24, 1810.

"Captain Wilson has just arrived here from Cadiz.—His accounts are to the 19th October.—On that day a general salute was fired at Isla, and continued at Puntales and the City, on account of some information received by express.—[☞ *This fresh rejoicing could not be for any event in Portugal, unless it were for the recapture of Coimbra.*]—The French and Spaniards were in the daily practice of exchanging shots, but no bones were broken. The Spaniards have been successful in Catalonia. General Graham has his H. Q. at Isla, where the Grand Cortes is held."

GENERAL ADVERISER,—Nov. 29.

FROM PORTUGAL.

By the arrival of the ship Canton, news of a recent from Lisbon has been received, at New York; we understand that no action had taken place on the 1st of Nov. and that the British army had not then embarked. There was published at Lisbon an official statement from Lord Donro, of the 27th of Oct. giving an account of events subsequent to the rapid movement from Coimbra towards Lisbon.

The French general of division Loison, had with 15,000 men, entered Tomar, a town of some note, about 9 miles north of the Tagus; a garrison of British and Portuguese retired from the place toward Leyra, about 16 miles to the N. E. Tomar commands the fruitful valley of the Zezzare, and it is to be presumed will become the French magazine, hospital, and depot for the winter.

The British had sent several gun and mortar boats, up the Tagus, and some shot and shells had been exchanged with the French redoubts, in front of Villa Franca, where a bridge notice taken of a bridge said to be thrown across the Tagus, but at what point we have not learned.

That there were 12 sail of the line under the command of admiral Berkely, 17 frigates, and about 500 sail of transports, besides gun boats and other craft. An additional naval squadron and transports were hourly expected.

There appeared to be no probability of a battle.

THE REPERTORY,—December 4, 1810.

LISBON OCT. 23.

Copy of a Dispatch from Marshal General Lord Wellington, to His Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

Since the dispatch which I sent to your Excellency from on the 19th inst. the enemy have been principally occupied in reconnoitering our positions, and fortifying their camp; for the purpose of effecting the former object they have had several skirmishes with the troops composing our advanced posts, who have uniformly behaved very well.

On the 14th the enemy made an attack with infantry, supported by artillery, on a small detachment of the 21st Regiment which formed the advanced guard of the division under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Brent Spencer, near Sobral de Monteagraso, with the view of covering one of his reconnoitering parties. Our detachment, led by the Hon. Lieut. Col. Cadagan and Lieut. Col. Reynell, charged the enemy with the highest intrepidity and compelled them to retire to the above mentioned place.

The whole force of the 8th division of the French army, and part of the 6th, arrived that afternoon at the camp near Sobral, and consequently I judged it necessary to withdraw the division under the command of Sir Brent Spencer from the advanced situation which it occupied.

The gun boats on the river Tagus commanded by Lieut. Bleckley, with which Admiral Berkeley supported the right of the army, near Alhandra, also had an action and fired on the parties with which the enemy reconnoitered on that side, and in this respect their services have been of great utility.

I have at the same time the satisfaction to acquaint your Excellency, that the information which I transmitted to you in my former despatch of the 13th inst. relative to the march of the detachments of the troops commanded by Gen. Baschat, has been since confirmed.

Col. Trant arrived near Coimbra on the 7th inst. and immediately attacked the advanced posts of the enemy had without the place, and which he cut off and prevented from entering the city to which he marched with the utmost rapidity, and took possession of it. The resistance made by the enemy was not of long duration. He took prisoners 80 officers and 5000 men, the greater part sick and wounded. I have the honor to enclose your Excellency, a copy of the dispatch, which Colonel Trant sent to Marshal Beresford, and also a copy of the letter which the Marshal, in consequence of that affair, transmitted to me.

On the following day Brigadier Gen. Miller, and Col. Wilson arrived at Coimbra with the detachments under their command. They afterwards made prisoners of nearly 350 soldiers, who had seperated themselves from their Regiments on their march, for the purpose, as they say, of procuring food.

Col. Wilson has since advanced with a guard of infantry and cavalry to Cordeixa, while Brigadier Gen. Miller is in Coimbra.

I enclose to your Excellency a copy of a letter from Marshal Beresford, relative to those events.

A detachment of the garrison of Peniche sent out by Brig. Gen. Bunn, has also been successful, having made 48 prisoners from the rear of the enemy's army, and killed nine. Lieut. Colonel Waters, whom I employed, with small detachments of infantry and cavalry, likewise took a considerable number of prisoners from the enemy's rear.

The difficulties which the enemy experience in procuring subsistence, and which they have incurred by invading this country without having provided magazines, and without having adopted measures to secure the rear of their communications with Spain has placed them under the necessity of sending out soldiers to procure supplies, and owing to this circumstance not a day passes without deserters or prisoners coming in.

Every thing remains tranquil in the north of Portugal, according to the last dispatches that I have received.

My last intelligence from Cadiz in the 4th instant.

I have this honor to be &c.

WELLINGTON.

Head Quarters at Peronegro, 20th Oct 1810.
His Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

The following is the second letter:—

Extract of a Despatch from Marshal Gen. Lord Wellington, to His Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

The enemy continue to occupy the same positions (in front of the army) which I stated to you in my former despatch of the 20th inst. that they then occupied. I have however detached some towards Santarem, Gen. Loison having on the 23d marched to that place with the division under his command; and it appears by advices from his officer commanding at Abrantes, dated on the 24th inst. that an enemy's corps of infantry and cavalry entered Thomar on that day.

The accounts which I have received from the prisoners and deserters, who have been brought to this army, all agree in confirming the statements of the difficulties and miseries which the enemy suffer by reason of the great scarcity of provisions of every kind.

They also state that the enemy were collecting and preparing materials to construct a bridge over the river Tagus, but though we have a good view of that river, of the different points of the positions which the army occupies and have officers and several individuals employed on the left bank of the river for the purpose of observing the motions of the enemy, I have not hitherto been able to discover the place where they are at work, nor over what part of the river they can place the Bridge, should they succeed in constructing it.

The enemy at the same time appear very desirous to obtain or collect boats, and for that purpose they endeavoured on the 24th inst. to dislodge a party of militia from Chamusca, by firing on them with artillery, in order to obtain possession of some boats which were near that place, but the attempt did not succeed.—Towards Ramalhal and Obidos the excursions of the enemy's detachments are limited and confined to a such a degree that in reality they are in possession of no more ground than that on which their army is posted.

By the last dispatches from Gen. Silveira, dated on the 17th inst. it appears that every thing remained quiet on the northern frontier, nor had that General then heard or received any intelligence of the march of troops in Castile.

The partizans had become more bold and enterprising than formerly, and had formed a junction in the vicinity of Valladolid in the beginning of the month of Oct to the number of 1500, for the purpose of taking a convoy of money, arising from the contributions which the enemy had imposed upon the country: but their design failed.

My last news from Cadiz is to the 4th inst.

I have the honor to be with esteem and particular consideration,—Your excellency's most obedient servant. WELLINGTON.

Head-quarters at Peronegro, 27th Oct. 1810.
His Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

October 30.

The enemy continue to front our line, with the exception of Loison's division, which has advanced towards Thomar; their object is probably to reconnoitre, and to procure provisions, of which the army of Massena is in great need. To supply the almost entire want of flour, they make use of corn in the following manner—They boil it in the grain, or pounded as well as they can, and when boiled until it is softened, they make a kind of cake, which, even without salt, and without leavening it, they throw into the fire, or even into ovens, as may be most convenient and then eat it. Miserable mode of subsisting! The cattle which could not wholly be taken away, although the large droves which pastured on the banks of the Tagus were sent to the southward, are now consumed, and there is in this respect an extreme scarcity. The inhabitants of the central country elected between the two roads of the Tagus, and the sea coast, did not put their cattle within the line, perhaps because they erroneously supposed that the enemy would not advance so near as the Sierra de Monte Junto; but their quantity was not great, and the enemy's army consumed what there was in the first fifteen days of their stay in our vicinity.

A part of our troops, which left Coimbra entered Obidos; and in that quarter and on the side Ramalhal, whither some British cavalry have gone, it is impossible for the enemy to make excursions or procure provisions, in a word they are reduced to subsist on what is afforded by the lands along the Tagus from Villa Franca to Tunnar.

It is for this reason that the enemy have attempted several times to pass to the southward of the Tagus but always with no success.

EASTERN SPAIN.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20.

General [illegible] has defeated the enemy at Palamos, [illegible] prisoners besides. General [illegible] and 30 officers, 16 pieces of cannon, with all their ammunition and provisions. They have all entered Tarragona with the hero D'Eroles, who has been badly wounded in the foot by a musket ball, which has broken the bone.

On the part of the Ebro, our commander Baron de la Barro, made 250 prisoners who have passed through here this day. Villa Campa has informed la Barre that he has beaten the French in Morella, made 500 prisoners, took 6,000 head of cattle and 4 pieces of plate.

The enemy that was here, and who wanted to return from Lerida to Barcelona, is greatly pressed in the vicinity of Cerrera, to the number of 600 men, and will not be able to effect their march without entering into action, which we expect will be favorable.

They write from Madrid that on the 12th of September, the baggage of the intrusive king had departed that day, and himself on the 18th at half past five in the morning, accompanied by Urquijo. They went out by the gate called Alcala for Arragon, and from thence will proceed to Irun and France.

The command is invested in a military government, 10,000 Frenchmen from Valladolid and other places proceeded to Segovia—12,000 to Talavera; and it is believed they are all going to Badajoz; there are near this place, 9000 Frenchmen. All the French generals, officers and soldiers are enraged against Massena, took they publicly call him a barbarian, for the constant marches he makes and by which he loses more men than in battle. The partizan parties have effected prodigies of valour, and behave with the greatest bravery. In the Madrid Gazette it is stated that they have beaten Marmelejo and killed 180 of his division, but the inhabitants of Madrid do not believe it.

Ballasteros had sent out from Badajos on a secret expedition.

O'Ferrel, Mazaredo, San Adrian, Sotomayer, and many others have made enquiries through what channel to direct their supplications to the true Spanish government, to obtain pardon.

COLUMBIAN SENTINEL,—December 1.

LONDON,—October 23.

The following extracts are made from late Portuguese and Spanish letters:—

OPORTO, OCT. 9, 1810.

"We have great pleasure to announce to you the arrival of Major M'Croken, from Coimbra, with official information, that Colonel Trant entered that city last Sunday, and after resistance, took 5,000 prisoners. Of these 2,200 are now on their march for this place. We hope this dashing and brilliant affair at Coimbra is the forerunner of others equally important.

ANOTHER LETTER—SAME DATE.

"Colonel Trant had but 6,000 men, all militia, when he attacked Coimbra; with the prisoners we have taken all the medicine chests surgeons, and about 30 officers; but Col. Pampion, a Portuguese traitor, escaped in the night. The French were completely surprised. We lost about 20 men. The French had committed most horrid brigandage in Coimbra the few days they were there, and yet Massena calls himself "the deliver of the country!" About 20,000 militia are marching for Coimbra. Gen. Miller's division has crossed the Mondego and advanced to Condexa, in pursuit of the enemy. These and other bold measures in Massena's rear have been the cause of his tardy proceedings since the 5th; and must have embarrassed him exceedingly. rapid movements before and after the battle of Busaco prove that expedition was his object. But he hesitates; and it is even said, that he is making preparations to escape into Spanish Estremadura, by a retreat across the Tagus, by Tomar and Alrunetes!"

A letter from a gentleman who holds a situation of high trust in Cadiz, speaks with rapturous confidence of the good effects which may be expected to result from the deliberations and decrees of the Cortes. One happy consequence has already resulted—the people are now confident of success; and men of information view their proceedings as calculated to lay a stable foundation for the restoration of their national independence on the subversion of Napoleon's usurped power.

LONDON,—November 1.

We have stated in another column, the most important particulars arising from the indisposition of his Majesty, which, though we trust are neither serious nor likely to be of long duration is, under the circumstances of the moment particularly inconvenient. A Cabinet Council was summoned at Windsor, this morning, at eight o'clock. His Majesty's Medical attendants were to be examined, and according to their report, it was to be decided whether the Commission for executing the form of proroguing the Parliament should be submitted for his Majesty's signature, or the meeting suffered to take place, so to follow the course laid down in a former instance, in 1788, as given more at large in the other article in this paper to which we have alluded.

The following is a copy of the Bulletin of last night, exhibited this morning at Saint James's Palace:—

"Windsor Castle, Nov. 8, 1810.

"His Majesty has had a considerable degree of fever in the course of to-day, but has slept since 6 o'clock."

We are greatly rejoiced to have it in our power to give this day, a more favourable account of the state of His Majesty, than any that has been issued by the physicians since the commencement of his Majesty's indisposition. The messenger arrived in town about noon, and brought the following Bulletin:—

"Windsor Castle, Nov. 9, 1810.

"His Majesty has had several hours sleep, and appears rather better to-day.

"H. R. REYNOLDS. "M. BAILLIE."
"H. H. HALFORD. "R. WILLIS."
"W. HEBERDEN."

Dr. Willis, whose father so successfully attended the King in his former severe illness, was sent for express on Wednesday morning, and in a few hours arrived at Windsor from London.—He immediately consulted with the Physicians in attendance, after seeing the King, set out in a chaise and four, for London, and returned to Windsor in the evening. Soon after, he attended His Majesty, accompanied by the other physicians. After a general consultation, the Bulletin was issued, which we gave yesterday with the Bulletin of the day.

About half past 6 o'clock at night two Gentlemen arrived at Windsor in a post-chrise and four from London. This arrival had for some time previously been expected with great anxiety by Dr. Willis, and he immediately conducted them to the Castle.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 2.

This day, about twelve o'clock, departed this life, at Windsor, after a long and painful illness, her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, His Majesty's youngest daughter, to the great grief of all the Royal Family.

At the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, the 5th of November, 1810, presents the Lords of His Majesty's most Honorably Privy Council.

It is this day ordered by their Lordships, that His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a form a prayer to Almighty God for the restoration of His Majesty's health:

And it is hereby further ordered, that His Majesty's Printer do forthwith cause a sufficient number of copies of the said form of prayer, that the same may be forthwith sent round & read in the several churches throughout these parts of the United Kingdom called England and Ireland.

CHETWYND.

A blue ribband has lapsed by the death of the Earl of Dannouth, which, with all other great state honours that fall, must rest in abeyance till the Sovereign's recovery.

NEW YORK EVENING POST—Nov. 14.

Extract of a Letter from a British Officer, dated Lisbon, September 15, 1810.

"A plot of a most sanguinary nature has just been found out. Above one hundred most respectable inhabitants have been apprehended, among them the Marquis Abrantes. On the 20th of this month a general massacre of the British was to have taken place. The conspiracy extends throughout the country—at Tomar, Coimbra, and other towns in the interior, depots of arms have been discovered. In the number of prisoners confined at Lisbon from good authority, that they expected a rescue, and which was to have been place or may take place this night. It was arranged in this manner: This day is the Cathedral, it being the anniversary of the expulsion of the French from Lisbon, turned out a grand procession of priests, &c. This evening they are to go round again. About 600 of the rebels were to be clothed in British uniforms, and which have this day been found; the priests were to be fired on, in order to make the populace imagine that it was by the British soldiers; others were to cut off as many as they could find, and others to release the prisoners at a small insulated fort near Belem. In order to be on our guard, officers are ordered up to the castle—our men are quartered from their billets to-day. The business of the rescue must either take place to-night or to-morrow, as the prisoners are to be embarked for Brazil on [illegible]. It is a most vile conspiracy. A Portuguese lady married to a French General, was [illegible] discovery."

Another letter of same date as the above, states the following persons among those who are [illegible]:

Mr. Ratson, a [illegible] number of the board of trade, [illegible] board; Sanfrayo, a [illegible] Gambiaso, Genoese [illegible] formerly by a late defaulter [illegible] house; Dutierra, a French[illegible]; an English merchant Machinose; Antonio Estaves, and son of the [illegible]; Dr. Almeida, a Physician, in the [illegible]; Dreneamp, a merchant much [illegible]; Pelligrini, a painter, not long since [illegible]; Morrell; Estaves; Joseph Saldana.

Extract of another letter, dated, Lisbon, Sept. 16.

"This city, since last Monday, has put me in mind of the French Revolution. Domiciliary visits—confiscation of the first property, characters, &c. to the amount of 100 to 200, have been taken from their beds, during the night, and lodged in various prisons; no access—no communication even with child or wife.—This day, all are ordered to be put on board ships now preparing, to be transported, they say, to Cape de Verds."

Upon the above conspiracy, the editor of the London Statesman makes the following remarks.

Massena's long inactivity is now attributed to this plot. He waited to wait till it had been carried into execution, and Lisbon had become a prey to all the horrors consequent upon it. Lord Wellington would then have been between two fires. But he has defeated the conspiracy, and, we trust, has defeated the General by whom it was promoted.

From the Dublin Gazette Extraordinary.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant having been pleased to appoint John Patrick, Alexander Jeffery, Randal M'Donald, Francis Beggs, Richard Latton, John Lindsay, John Carleton, Richard Darling, John Orr, Joseph Hone, and Alexander Shaw, Esqrs. to receive the applications and look into the securities of such persons in trade as are possessed of funds intimately more than sufficient to answer all demands upon them, but who want the means of converting those funds into money or negociable securities in time to meet the pressure of the moment, and the Governors and Directors of the Bank of Ireland having agreed to advance to those Gentlemen sums, not exceeding in the whole 200,000l. to enable them to give relief to manufacturers so situated, conformable to the recommendation made to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant by the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, persons desiring to avail themselves of such aid may make their application to the Gentlemen above-named accordingly.

By his Grace's Command, W. W. Pole.

PARIS, September 23.

Three hundred antique statues of marble, porphyry, &c. have arrived at Havre. They are from the Villa Borghese, at Rome. They are to be placed in the Napoleon Museum.

The French papers seem to be by no means friendly to the Russians. They publish accounts of the defeat of the Turks, and state that the Russian army is preparing to retire to the left bank of the Danube. We expect every day to hear that Russia has put an end to the war in Turkey, on purpose to enable her to send her troops to a quarter where greater danger and a more formidable enemy threaten her. We shall not be at all surprised to find Russia, and even Denmark, solicit our assistance against Bonaparte.

A Gentleman who quitted Koningsburgh, as late as the 14th ult.—has brought the following information: At that city a war between France and Russia was deemed to be certain within a very short period, and it was supposed that the first act of aggression would be committed by the impatience of Bonaparte, who had announced his resolution to take possession of all the ports in the Baltic.

The accounts from the North of Europe are of a very interesting nature; the intention of Bonaparte to get into his possession, by some means or other, all the Ports in the Baltic, is so notorious, that it has excited great uneasiness in the Courts of Petersburgh and Copenhagen; and will in all probability effect a change in the politics of those courts. That the latter of those courts has refused to comply with Bonaparte's demand of occupying Zealand with 30,000 men, there is no doubt; but whether it will have the firmness, or whether it has the power to resist that demand by force is a question which we have not the means of answering.

The harvest, in its produce, has far exceeded the general expectation formed of it through the districts. No apprehensions are now entertained of a scarcity. The Hop-plantations have generally failed, or yielded but captious crops.

Mr. Goldsmid's losses by the late loan are stated to have amounted to nearly 200,000l.; the average dealing of his house was estimated at 100,000l per day.

The investment of Cadiz was by no means progressive or formidable; the provisions of the besiegers became straightened daily; and the works thrown up were more calculated to protect themselves against a sortie than to undertake offensive operations.

It is evident that the French now experience great difficulties in prosecuting the war in Spain and Portugal, with their usual vigour; the reasons are two-fold we imagine, first a want of pecuniary resources, second the great distance over which the reinforcements are to be marched and their supplies forwarded: add to which, the harrassing warfare of the Spaniards, and the provoking destruction of provisions by Lord Wellington, together with his Fabian policy. These circumstances must contribute to render the present campaign the most prolonged in which the modern French have been engaged.

The Moniteur of the 27th of Sept speaks of a good understanding between Russia and France as a matter of course, and that all reports of a hostile nature are manifestly absurd.—The nomination of Bernadotte to the dignity of Prince Royal of Sweden, is asserted to have been unexpected by Napoleon as well as Alexander. The King and people, it is said, chose him spontaneously from their hatred of England. The Moniteur further observes, that Finland, which was ceded by Sweden to Russia, will continue under the dominion of Alexander, and that the conquests made from the Turks, upon the Danube, is not unexceptionable to France. It is believed in England that Napoleon's projects against Russia, are not quite ripe for execution; Bernadotte has not arrived in Sweden, and the old King is not disposed of. But it is clear to us, to be policy of France to suffer Russia to conquer upon the side of Turkey, which will oblige Alexander to maintain a large military force in that quarter, and when the Prince of Ponte Corvo assumes the power of Sweden, Russia may be assailed on the other side with a still greater chance of success.

Billing's Liverpool Advertiser, of the first of last month, contains the following article:—

"It appears to be the general opinion of foreigners who are in this country, that a dreadful explosion is likely to break out upon the Continent, which will put an end to the Bonapartes, and perhaps not stop at an event so desirable to mankind. Lucien Bonaparte seems to be of the same opinion, and, therefore, like the rats in the adage, he is wisely running away from a *falling house*."

Seventeen opulent houses have also ceased in consequence of Mr. Goldsmid's death.

Mr John Horne Tooke was so ill on the 27th September, that he was not expected to survive the night, and had not changed for the better.

For Sale.

A STRONG
AND
GOOD SECOND-HAND
CARRIAGE,
WITH THREE USEFUL
HORSES,
TO MATCH,
AND
A SET OF
HARNESS,
THE PROPERTY
OF
A GENTLEMAN,
WHO IS GONE
UP THE
COUNTRY,
MAY BE SEEN
ON ENQUIRY
AT
MESSIEURS
FRASER & NORRIS,
COACH MAKERS.

N. B. They will be sold very cheap.

April 22, 1811.

Civil Fund.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to the 13th Article of the CIVIL FUND DEED, Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE OFFICE, in Fort St. George, at one o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of May next.

J. BADINGTON,
Sec. to the Civil Fund.

Fort St. George, 18th April, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Executors of the late Mr. GOODALL, beg the favor of such Gentlemen as are still indebted to that Estate and have made no arrangement for the payment, to remit them the amount of their respective accounts or put them into a train of liquidation before the close of the present Month, as after that period they will consider it a duty to proceed against such as make no settlement by an Attorney at Law.

And if any person hath any unsatisfied claim against the above Estate, application for payment is requested to be immediately made, as none will be attended to, after the 30th Instant.

Fort St. George, 4th April, 1811

T. HURST and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
A FEW SETS OF
THOMSON'S
SELECT COLLECTION
OF
ORIGINAL
SCOTTISH AIRS,
WITH INTRODUCTORY AND CONCLUDING SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS
BY
Pleyel, Kozeluch, and Haydan,

MANY of the Airs are set to the much admired original Poetry of BURNS, in the Scottish Dialect, and of PETER PINDAR, in English.—The 4th volume has a portrait of Burns, and the other three have each a beautiful descriptive Engraving.

T. H. and Co. have a few Copies of THOMSON's First volume of WELCH AIRS, and expect to receive the second, by the first Europe arrivals.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Ashton & Meppen,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
This day, TUESDAY, the 23d Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

ABOUT eighty Volumes of Books, a large quantity of China Ware, and a variety of other articles, the Particulars of which will be mentioned in Hand Bills.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
FIFTY DOZEN
OF
BRANDY,
AND
A FEW
CASES OF
G I N.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 25th Instant,
A QUANTITY
OF
Plate, & Plated-Ware,
GLASS,
AND CHINA-WARE,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
BOOKS,
AND
A VALUABEE COLLECTION
OF
PICTURES,
AND
SUNDRY OTHER
ARTICLES,
THE PROPERTY
OF
A GENTLEMAN,
LEAVING THE
SETTLEMENT,
PARTICULARS OF WHICH
WILL BE MENTIONED IN HAND-BILLS,
PREVIOUS TO
THE DAY OF SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 25th Instant,
SEVENTY PIECES
OF
IZARIES,
AND
THIRTY PIECES
OF
LONG CLOTHS,
OF
DIFFERENT KINDS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 25th Instant,

THE following articles the Property of a Gentleman deceased viz. Forty Eight Shirts, 15 pair of Nankeen Trousers, Fifty-seven pair of white do. Twenty two Waistcoats, Eighteen Nankeen Jackets, Five cloth ditto, Five pair white Breeches, three coloured Waistcoats, Seven pair Silk Stockings, four Black Silk Handkerchiefs, Eleven pair worsted Stockings, Twenty-four Socks, Four pair Boots, Three pair Shoes, Four Sheets, one dozen Towels, Four pillow Cases, one Piece of Flannel, Fifteen pair of white Gloves, Twenty-eight Neckcloths, and Several other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,

A FEW Boat Cloaks, with Sleeves, also a few Europe Bound Account Books containing from 3 to 8 Reams of Paper each.

MESSRS. DOBBIN and SUTHERLAND, have just received a fresh supply of Long Cloths, Panjums, and Izaries, which they can warrant fresh, of good quality and on very reasonable Terms.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
By Balfour & Hogg,

AN Elegant Europe made Mahogany Billiard Table, measuring 10 by 5 in perfect order, newly lin'd—with a sett of Billiard Balls, Ques, Maces &c. Complete.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 25th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
POSITIVELY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
THREE HUNDRED
GROCE
OF
HEEL BALLS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 25th Instant,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
VIZ.

THREE dozen Cotton Night Caps, three dozen Silk Hose, five dozen Cotton Gloves, six dozen Silk Mitts, one dozen short Gloves, one dozen long do. three Silk Sashes, two Sword Knots, one Sword Belt, six Rolls of Silver Braid and nine pieces of Europe Chintz.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 25th Instant,
THE REMAINDER
OF THE
Europe Articles,
ADVERTISED
BY THEM,
ON THE 18TH INSTANT,
CONSISTING OF

SILVER Watches, Chains, Seals, Keys, Quizzing Glasses, Razors, in Cases complete, Eau de Lucce, Turlington's Balsam, and sundry other Articles, which will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 25th Instant,
A FEW BOXES
OF
BENGAL
Tallow Candles.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 25th Instant,

ONE-HUNDRED dozen of Brandy, and one hundred dozen of Gin,
ALSO
TWO CASKS
OF
BRANDY.

COMMISSION SALE.

MESSIEURS
Dobbin & Sutherland,

HAVE just received for Sale on Commission, a quantity of Morocco Skins, of different colours, and a few Rolls of Superfine Welsh Flannel, which they are authorized to sell on very moderate terms.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SEVENTH DAY'S SALE.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Branson & Mackay,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
IN POPHAM'S BROADWAY,
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 11 o'clock,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
BEING A FURTHER PART
OF THE
REMAINS OF
Captain Weistead's
INVESTMENT,

SHOE, Cloth, Hair, Hat and Painters Brush, Sea, Blacking, Patent Shot, Battle Powder in 1 and 2lb Canisters, Gold and Silver Epaulettes, Gold and Silver Bullions, Cavalry Braid, Spangles, Purl, Sword Knots, Crimson Silk Sashes, Plated Chain Wings, Gorget, Elegant Pier Glasses, in Burnished Frames, a Double Barrelled Gun, in case complete, by Manton, Silver Pencil Cases, Morocco Shaving Cases and Irish Linen.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
(If not previously disposed of by private Sale.)
A Neat Curricle, with a pair of handsome Pegue Horses, and Brass Mounted Harness.
The Horses are an excellent Match, trot well, and may be seen on application at the Auction Room.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Balfour and Hogg,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK
PRECISELY,
IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
BY
PRIVATE CONTRACT,
THE BRIG
HIBERNIA,
BURTHEN
SEVENTY TONS,
OR THEREABOUTS,
She was built about five years ago,
OF
T E A K,
AND
IS A FAST SAILER.

A LIST of her STORES may be seen on application at the Auction Room.
The VESSEL may be inspected by any person desirous of seeing her, by applying to BALFOUR and HOGG who will give an order for the purpose.

Sale postponed from Saturday the 20th to To-morrow Wednesday, the 24th Instant.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Balfour and Hogg,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A CONSIGNMENT just received, & consisting of seven Casks of Brandy,—100 dozen Quarts of ditto—100 dozen Quarts of Gin, —and thirty dozen bottles of French Liquers, viz.—Huile de Rose, Geroflé, Huile de Venus, Parfait Amour, Mascat Huile D'Anis, &c. &c.
The above are well worth the attention of Gentlemen going on the Expedition.—The Liquors will be sold in such Lots as may be required by the Purchasers.

COMMISSION SALE.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE for sale, a Capital fine Ton'd Harp, with spare strings.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Tuesday, April 23, 1811.

EXTRACTS FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

NEW-ENGLAND PALLADIUM, NOVEMBER 20, 1810.

Extract from the French Official Report of the siege of Almeida.

"August 26, about eight in the evening, one of our bombs fell into the castle upon a caisson which they were filling before the gates of the general magazine, set it on fire, and the fire was communicated to 150,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder. It was the eruption of a volcano. It was believed the whole place had exploded. It was followed by a violent fire, which extended itself and lasted during the night. A great quantity of rubbish fell upon our trenches.

"At break of day, on the 27th, I repaired to the trenches, and the ravage caused by the explosion might then be judged of. The castle, the cathedral, and all the neighbouring habitation, had disappeared."

The following is an extract of a letter from Gottenburgh.

"The best informed persons here anticipate an early rupture between France and Russia; the French Minister at St. Petersburgh, lately made a long and strong remonstrance to the Russian Government on the subject of the British ships having been allowed to discharge cargoes of colonial produces at the small port of Seekenhausen, in Courland, and to take in lading of naval stores, although the French Consul at Liebau had particularly denounced these vessels, and tendered proof of their being enemy's property. The Russian Minister replied, the system of mercantile exclusion was already carried to an extent inconsistent with the happiness, and injurious to the interests of the empire; and that, although the Emperor, was sincere in his hostility to the English, he was desirous to mitigate to his people the severities of the war, whenever he could do so consistently with the discharge of his other obligations."

LONDON, OCT. 12.

Letters from Holland to the 8th instant, were received yesterday. They confirm the manchole accounts brought by the previous arrival relating to the increasing embarrassments of the merchants, in consequence of the total extinction of their trade. Scarcely a day passed in which some failure of consequence was not declared. The fate of American property announced in our paper on Tuesday is confirmed, as will be seen by the following communication:—

"PARIS, SEPT. 26.—We inform you that his Majesty issued the following Decree, on the 24th instant:—

"The merchandize proceeding from the American vessels which were sequestrated in Holland, and which have not been already transported to Antwerp, shall be sent without delay. The Maryland tobaccos, however, which have not been yet removed thither, may be sold in the ports where they are.

"Such persons as have received any articles which made part of the aforesaid cargoes, either on estimate or as securities, shall pay the amount thereof before the 15th of next October. Those to whom they have been delivered, without a previous valuation shall pay the amount at the current price on the Amsterdam Exchange. This price shall be settled by an inquiry before the 10th of October, and the payment of the value then fixed must be made before the 1st of November. An Inspector of the Customs shall be sent to Holland to superintend the regulations prescribed by this Decree, and to report thereon to our Director General."

FRENCH TROOPS FOR SWEDEN.

In consequence of the persevering intercessions of the agents of the French Emperor, the Danes had conceded so far to their imporunities that 500 of their troops were to be admitted into Zealand progressively, until the whole force, to be conveyed to Sweden, should have passed through the Islands: and, it is added, that, under no pretence whatever, more than the 500 specified should, at any time, remain in the territory.

BERLIN, SEPT. 22.—The deposed King of Sweden has passed throuh Konigsburg on his way to Russia.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The General in Chief, Kamenskey, having left Lieutenant General Count Langeron before Rudschuck, marched on the 5th Sept. against the enemy; he arrived on the 6th, in the evening, with the army, forming five columns in the vicinity of the Turks, and ordered a general attack to be made on the following day. It began at ten in the morning, and at 7 at night the Turkish army was no more; a position which seemed impregnable, entrenchments defended with the utmost obstinacy, nothing could withstand the gallantry and perseverance of the Russian troops; the memorable day covered them with fresh laurels. As soon as the attack began, Major Gen. Howaiski attacked and carried three redoubts, and rendered himself master of the whole entrenchment, which covered the enemy's camp on his left flank, near the Danube. In the mean time Major Gen. Louitoff arrived from the other side also on the Danube, and engaged another Turkish camp which had been formed there. In this manner the enemy saw his entrenchments surrounded by our troops, but notwithstanding his desperate and a very brisk situation and a very brisk cannonade kept upon our part he continued to defend himself in the most obstinate manner. An attempt made against his left flank having proved unsuccessful, the General in Chief in order to bring the matter to a close, adopted the measure of ordering Count Camenskoy, General of Infantry, to open a heavy cannonade, and detach immediately after twelve battalions to carry the entrenchment by assault, while he on his side detached Major Gen. Sabonajeff with ten battalions to take the enemy's camp in the rear. This Gen. soon after entered the Turkish camp, & this unexpected attack, executed with the utmost rapidity, decided the victory. A great part of the enemy's horse took to flight, and was pursued by our cavalry, who killed a large number of them. The General in Chief without the least loss of time, ordered Major General Sabanajeff to lead on part of his troops against the last and strongest Turkish entrenchment; but observing that the darkness of the evening prevented the troops from acting, he postponed the attack until the next morning, and ordered the troops to retreat. During that time Colonel Berlitzi attacked the enemy's flotilla, captured some vessels, sunk a great number, and dispersed the rest.

During the night, the Turks finding themselves surrounded, sent an officer to capitulate, and soon after surrendered at discretion. The whole camp, all the arms, baggage and artillery, 173 stand of colours, and upwards of 5000 prisoners, have fallen into our hands. Among the prisoners is Achmet, a Pacha of three tails, the commander of the flotilla, a Pacha of two tails, and a great number of officers of distinction. The Seraskier Couchand Hali Pacha, was killed. All the entrenchments and their environs were covered with slain Turks. The enemy's loss in killed exceeds 5000; our loss is trifling. Thus was an army of 40 000 men dispersed and destroyed in nine hours time.

The conquest of Spanish America by France (says a writer in the Connecticut Courant) if the natives prove true to themselves, will be a thing impossible. With, or even without the assistance of Great Britain, they may bid defiance to every invader. Besides, that their country is impregnably fortified by nature, abounding with frightful precipices and narrow defiles, which would enable a handful of men to stop the progress of an army; besides these advantages, the deadliness of their climate to Europeans, is a certain defence against invasion. It saved so in the attempt upon Carthagena, by a British fleet and army, in the year 1741. A pestilential fever spread death and destruction among the invaders. So also in another instance, in the year 1760, Lord Collingwood, then Commander of the British frigate Hinchinbroke, buried in four months at the port of San Juan, one hundred and eighty out of the two hundred which composed his whole crew; and, the crews of the other British vessels in the port suffered in about the same proportion.

BOSTON GAZETTE,—NOVEMBER 26.

LONDON,—OCTOBER 5.

The Moniteur of the 27th ult. contains the following note on an article in a London Paper relative to the election of Bernadotte as crown prince of Sweden; and the reported recal of some Russian Troops intended to reinforce Count Kamensky:

"The nomination of the prince of Ponte Corvo to the dignity of prince royal of Sweden, opens a vast field of hopes to the English.—Vain hopes! this event, unexpected by the two Emperors of France and Russia, will not cause any coolness between them. Finland has been ceded by Sweden to Russia; this province is Russian, and it is one of the advantages which that great Empire has derived from its alliance with France. Finland was one of the provinces necessary to Russia to centralize her empire. Count Kamensky has troops necessary to maintain himself in the provinces which he had conquered on the Danube. If the Emperor Alexander thinks proper to send for more troops, who is to hinder him? The Emperor Napoleon is sure of Russia as Russia is sure of France. Reports of approaching war are spread to encourage the English people, and to give them hopes that they may get out of the unfortunate situation in which they are placed. The movement of troops in Mecklenburgh, have no other object than to prevent English smuggling.—We repeat, that the election of the Prince of Ponte Corvo is an event which was not calculated upon. The King and the people have chosen this prince spontaneously, out of hatred to England, and in opposition to the ex-king, who, although since his misfortunes he has been according to custom, disavowed and abandoned by England, has lost his kingdom for being faithful to the outrageous and insane policy which now distinguishes England.

ANOTHER LETTER, DATED SEPT. 28.

"I send you two of the last papers, as you will observe, has a declaration of the Cortez, and that they continue the regency, as we say, *pro. tem.* Yesterday the French threw three shot into the city, being the first they had directed at us, as they have been constantly engaged in erecting batteries, and have hardly returned the fire that has been kept up upon them They have also thrown shot as far as the fleet—but as yet have done no injury."

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, NOVEMBER 26.

Extract of a Letter, dated Carracas October 5.

"I embrace the opportunity of a Gentleman going to Philadelphia, to send you some news from here: I know, as a friend of freedom, you will be eager to hear what we are doing, and what prospect there is of finally accomplishing liberty: and besides, I wish that your friend——might have some genuine information from the fountain head. I bear the highest respect for his patriotism and great talents, and it is in the same proportion that I regret his having expressed opinions, despairing of the success of liberty in that quarter of the globe. In my last letter, which I expect you have received before now, I had only the opportunity to say that things looked well, and the public spirit was good; I can now assure you that the revolution is proceeding, though quietly, successfully; and, I trust so as will establish freedom, not only here but all over Southern America. I feel warranted in this opinion from the steps already pursued, and the interests which the body of the people begin to feel in the new order of things. A man may now clothe his family with European or India manufactures, at less than half what it cost him before: and from the opening of the ports for a general exportation; he sells his produce for a higher price than formerly; besides he is released from some most oppressive taxes, which, together with the share he is now called to take in the management of the affairs of his country, places him at once in more honorable, and better circumstances.

This melioration in the condition of the mass of the people, is what excites the enmity of those interested against the revolution; only a day or two ago a plot was discovered having for its object a counter-revolution; the chief part were natives of old Spain, who cannot bear to see the people whom they have so long ruled and kept under, at length assume the exercise of their rights; besides it grieves them to part with the commercial monopoly which they before enjoyed at the expence of all nations, hence under the specious name of Ferdinand the 7th, those overbearing, mercenary gentlemen, would crush the germ of liberty here if they could, and continue the oppressions and misery of the former government; but thanks to the good disposition of the mass of the people and the wisdom and vigilance of the government, all their machinations will only have the effect of re-acting against themselves, and of bringing the old Spanish name into suspicion and discredit throughout the continent. On the 1st of the ensuing month, will commence the election of the deputies who are to represent the whole of this province; to assume the sovereign power for the time; and, I trust, to give Venezula a constitution worthy of her and of freemen, What a new and grand sight—to behold in south America—the long oppressed South America, the representatives of the people at length assembled, to lay the foundation of their own and country's right. Let Emperors and Kings meet and triumph in Europe amid the glory of courts and fawning of slaves, one view of the delegates of this nation, met together to ensure the liberty and happiness of millions yet unborn, will be worth

an age of such mockery. The elections have been going on for some time; soon after the appointment of the present government by the people, it issued an order for preparing a new government by representation; all classes of freemen were entitled to vote for parochial electors, of whom there is one for every 500 souls of the whole population: these parochial electors are the persons who are, by vote also, to elect the deputies, in the proportion of one deputy for every 20,000 souls of all classes—so that the number of deputies will probably be about 50, nearly the numbers of the memorable revolutionary congress of your states. Thus you see the revolution is placed upon the right grounds of operation, the representation of the people. I wish your presses in North America, would interest themselves more than they do in the affairs of this country—it would serve both. There are two gazettes now published here, and a weekly paper going to issue, upon the statisties, &c. of this province. Have you heard from your friend. I expect letters from home by General Miranda, who is coming ont. The Supreme Junta has provided me with apartments till I get settled and have received me in the most friendly manner. The climate is excellent, and when there shall be more activity and industry, and consequently more gaiety and sociability among the people, this city will be a pleasing residence,"

A letter from the Havanna, dated October 30, says

"The city of St. Jago de Cuba, has been nearly destroyed by an Earthquake and a hurricane."

Extract to the Editor, dated Cork, (Ireland) Oct. 8.

"It is not news I suppose, to tell you that we are in a bad case in this country. We have no other here unless it is that of our army in Portugal which the whispers say are retreating, owing to some misfortune towards Lisbon; it is very much feared that their communication with the sea will be cut off; there are more troops getting ready to sail from this place for Portugal, very fine corps they are too. The death of a man of the name of Goldsmid in London, a great money trader, has agitated these countries in a strange manner, every one appears anxious to learn the cause of his suicide, when a man must be worse than blind who does not see it in every corner of these unfortunate Islands. "The gloomy month of November," has gone back upon October this year in London, and I should not be surprised to hear of a great harvest of horror, for the prospects on the Continent and every where else, are not a bit better than here, and you may judge what fine sights we have, and how comfortable and secure we must be, when this city with a couple of companies of artillery and three or four companies of other soldiers was formerly enough, now honored with the protection of almost as many thousands, as companies; not a quay or street, that has not military guards and centinels night and day; we have four thousand infantry, beside foot and horse artillery doing duty here; and beside that, two regiments of 1200 strong yeomanry. I have managed so far to avoid wearing a red coat. I hope there will be no quarrel with the American states and England, at least till I leave this, as I shall do by the beginning of the year; thousands only want the opportunity; but misery will send thousands to their graves who could live happy with you: I never repented leaving America but once—and that is ever since."—*Aurora.*

Translated from Paris Papers to the 20th ult. received by the Schooner Flash from L'Orient.

PARIS, Oct. 20.

General Drouet, commanding the ninth corps of the army of Spain, writes on the 10th, that a courier who had just arrived from Valladolid, brings him the following intelligence:

On the 30th September, the Prince of Essling, (Massena,) arrived at Coimbra, one of the greatest cities of Portugal, situate about half way between Almeida and Lisbon; the French army had already marched upwards of 40 leagues since its departure from Almeida; its van and flank had several affairs with the militia and Portuguese regiments; it had taken more than 2500 prisoners, and disarmed several Portuguese regiments. On the 27th of September, it had an engagement with the English army which believed itself impregnable in a strong position, about a day's march from Coimbra. The English were attacked, turned, briskly pursued; they abandoned a part of their sick and of their magazine. The result of the affair of the 27th, was 700 prisoners of whom 400 were English artillery. But what was more important, the French had gained by that affair, the superb positions of Mondego, and the City of Coimbra, which offers great resources.

The army was in good health and abundantly supplied with provisions. They had sent the wounded to the hospital of Viseu, the greatest part of whom received their wounds in the affair of the 27th: they amounted to scarce 500 men, sick included.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 10.

Another war has broken out in Egypt, through the instigation of the English. The noted English Agent, Petrasi, who falsely styled himself a Swedish Consul, has incited the Beys against the Porte and against the Pacha of Cairo. The campaign has been opended in the neighbourhood of Gisi. The English have thus withdrawn the attention of the Pacha of Cairo from the flotillas they have armed in the Red Sea.

Amsterdam Courier, Oct. 10.

COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 22.

On the 16th of the current month, a loud report of cannon was heard in a westerly direction. So great a number of Swedes have arrived at this place, that many of them have been unable to procure accommodations at the inns. The King and Queen accompanied by the Royal Princess, have constescended to honour Count Rosenkrone with a visit at his seat on the road to Frederickshaerg.

PARIS, SEPT. 17.

About seven o'clock in the morning of the 16th inst. the wind N. N. E. the weather perfectly calm, two shocks of an Earthquake were felt at Brest and its environs. The duration of the concussion was about three seconds. The effect was such as would be produced in a dwelling house by the successive falling of two enormous metallic bodies on the floor, accompanied by the noise of waggons loaded with iron bars. In a few minutes after a distant and hollow sound was heard, and then a similar noise at a greater distance. At last another shock of a shorter duration than the preceding took place in the night between the 16th and 17th. Numbers of people felt the concussion; but many were not disturbed in their sleep. Earthquakes have become frequent within the last few months. 7 months than formerly.—There is scarcely a country on the Continent of Europe that has not, in some degree, experienced a shock; but it would appear that the most formidable have been felt at Hungary, on the top of the Carpathian mountains; and at the foot of the Alps in the valley of Pignerol. From these two points, as from two fiery furnaces, issued the sparks which kindled the subterranean fires to an immense circumference, and occasioned the shocks which have been felt at Cremona, Friburgh, Inspruck, Olmutz, and other places in that quarter, and at Augurs, Nantz, Rochelle and Brest, in the other. The concussions in the latter places, have not, fortunately for them, occasioned any disturbance; but it is worthy of remark, that they were attended by a hollow noise, and not unlike the distant rolling of a heavy waggon.

MOUNT MARZAN, SEPT. 10.

On the 4th of the passing month, a very heavy hail storm destroyed the vintage of twelve communes in this department. The same day the thunder struck the belfry of Aubagnan, and shivered it entirely to pieces.

The Moniteur of Sept. 30, on a passage in an English Paper, stating that orders had been given to suspend provisionally the decree of the sequestration of the Teneriffe vessels, has the following:—*Hav*, October 13.

"The English newsmongers never forget themselves. The emotion which they excite in the public by the charming prospect they present of an approaching war between Russia and France would not be complete, without some favourable intelligence for merchants in the City. They publish that the Teneriffe vessels, which they pretend not to belong to them, and the cargoes which they represent as neutral, will be restored. If the merchants in the City have no other money to pay their Bills of Exchange than the produce of these cargoes, we cannot but pity their correspondents."

On another passage in the same paper, which states that orders had been received at Gottenburgh, from Stockholm, to sequestrate all English property, and adds, that this order is an effect of the influence of the French Ambassador; the Moniteur subjoins this note:

"What is real in this intelligence is the last paragraph. Gottenburgh and the Baltic, will soon be shut against the English. French fleets have entered the Jahde and the Ems. Batteries, and numerous detachments of French Cannoniers line the coasts of Holland and those of Germany, to the Baltic. The magazines of Helgoland where there is English merchandize, to the amount of 200 millions of livres, will no longer have a vent—they must be carried back to England. But in order to dupe the people, such news is invented as shall be most agreeable. They present to their imagination the Continent on fire, and covered with a sea of blood. We are sorry for the English! The Continent is and will remain at peace."

FROM TURKEY—DIRECT.

A letter has been received in Philadelphia from Smyrna, dated, Sepa. 15, 1810, which after mentioning that trade was very dull in The Key, adds, that the Turks had used great energy latterly and had assembled an immense army on the Danube; that the Russians have certainly retreated, and have been worsted in every affair with the Turks:—That the Turkish Government was on good terms with the British and French Ministers, and it was reported, that by connivance of both of them a duty of six per cent. was about to be levied on American goods.

SPANISH CORTES.

The National Congress of Spain continued their session at Isla in the Isle of Leon, at the last dates, surrounded by the Spanish and English defenders of the country, and in sight of the French invaders. The most perfect freedom of debate was allowed, and all political distinctions abolished. Civil and Military officers were continually introduced to them, to swear fidelity to the patriot cause, and hostility to the invaders of Spain. They debated with open galleries, and once or twice have been addressed from the gallery, by some enthusiastic Spaniards. The diplomatique corps have a separate section of the gallery assigned to them. On the 29th Sept. Don Capmany, after a spirited harangue, moved, that the Cortes decree, that no Member of the present congress shall be eligible, for two years, to receive or solicit for themselves, or others, any Employment, Pension Honor or Rank from the Executive or any other power whatever; which passed 51 to 41. The motion was afterwards modified, to admit, as exceptions, employments which by routine or antiquity are given according to the acts or statutes observed in the military, ecclesiastical and civil bodies; and those cases where some brilliant and extraordinary service rendered to the King and Country should in the opinion of the Cortes be worthy to be rewarded. An official copy of this act was sent to the Regency.

Don Argüelles moved the appointment of a committee to report to the Congress in what manner the political Liberty of the Press might be established. This motion was supported by Don Zorraquin and, Don Perez de Castro. It was objected to by one of the ecclesiastical deputies, but was zealously supported by Toreno, another ecclesiastic. His speech was able and spirited. The motion was carried nearly unanimously, and a committee of eleven was chosen. The session closed at half past 8, and the Cortes adjourned to the next morning.

BOSTON GAZETTE,—NOVEMBER 29, 1810.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

An arrival at Philadelphia, from the River Plate, brings account as late as Oct. 6, stating that the Junta of the Province of Paraguay, had declared themselves independent of the old government of Spain, and had seized Leiniers, and two of his principal adherents, carried them to Buenos Ayeres, and condemned and executed them on the 20th Aug. they being accused of designs subversive of peace, & treasonable. The provinces of Peru and Chili, it was said, had also declared themselves independent. On the other hand, the government of Monte Video, and the people on the Northern bank of the river Plate, opposed the Junta of Buenos Ayres and its measures, declaring them to be in rebellion to the legal authorities of Spain. The Paraguay Junta had endeavoured to obtain the countenance and support of the British; but the Commanders on the station had cautiously evaded any direct answers, desirous of preserving the country from the calamities of civil war, and maintaining the advantages of trade to that country.

The following new duties will be levied in the British W. Indies on Imports from U. S. after the 1st Dect. 1810, viz—On dried or salted fish, per q. 2s 8d—pickled do. per bbl. 6s—flour, per bbl. 5s 3 *car*.—bisquet per bbl. 3s 1 ⅔ peas, beans, &c. per bush. 0d.—shingles, per 100 3s 1—white or yellow pine lumber, per 1000, 9s 4 ½—pitch pine lumber, 14s.—horses, neat cattle, &c. for every £ 100 a duty of £. 9 7s. 6d.

FRENCH FLEET.

It has been suggested, and supported by very plausible reasoning, that the strong naval armament prepared at Brest, is destined for some port in the U. S. Fifteen sail of the line are in readiness, and are only waiting an opportunity to elude the vigilance of a British squadron, to which for several months past, we have been probably indebted for our safety.

We know of no destination for this fleet so probable as the southern part of the U. States. Nor should we be at all surprised if Astor Burr conducted the expedition. Who more fit than he, to know the amount of contributions to be given by each sea port town? and to conduct the imperial robbers to the vaults of our treasuries and banks? We much question, whether the Sun of Burr's Glory, has ever beneath the horizon to rise no more. We cannot help fancying that, we see in this degraded and exiled man, an Alcibiades or a Coriolanus.

"*France wants money and must have it.*"

As dry sponge, she has squeezed all the substance from the powers under her controul. The treasury of the United States being exhausted, the emperor will take by force, what we cannot give him. And how easy would it be, for a few ships of the line to extort millions from our great cities, to take possession of New Orleans, and to place Burr at the head of a force, which, aided by the blacks, would effect the conquest of all the southern states. But Jefferson, Giles, Madison and Wilkinson, live in their hearts and consider, which would have claim to the greatest charge of Burr's compassions. Carter's Mountain would afford no shelter from his vengeance—and yet these pusillanimous politicians have never bethought themselves of the means of defence.

Why should we doubt, that the immense naval force at Brest, is intended to act against the U. States. Does his Majesty love the Americans too much. Has he not recently proposed to the British ministry, the conquest and division of the United States? We pledge our veracity to the people, that we have received the information through high democratic authority, and also, that Mr. Madison is possessed of the same information. The marquis Wellesley rejected the proposition. But suppose the offer of States had been embraced. Suppose an English fleet of transports, joined by the Brest fleet, had suddenly landed an army of 40 or 50,000 men on our shores, were we, or are we in a state to defend ourselves? Should we not have fallen an

easy prey, and that too through the treachery, cowardice and bad conduct of our rulers? Americans are brave, and would fight; but American resistance would they make tasen unawhat resistance would they make tasen unawhat resistance a disciplined army, under the wares, against a disciplined army, under the best generals of Europe, and when too, that army would be assisted in its operations, by French emissaries and disaffected citizens, in the bosom of the country.

We are led to believe that Bonaparte has already completed the plan of his enterprizeagainst these states. As England would not join him, he will try to accomplish it by his own means. All the harm the tyrant can do us, in our weak and unprotected state, is to rob and burn our cities, and take possession of New-Orleans. But, although our liberties might ultimately be secure, are not these events calamitous enough to bring Mr Madison to his serious reflections.

MR. COOKE.

The lovers of the drama may congratulate themselves upon the prospects which are now unfolded, and which promise to diffuse the rays of pleasure and hilarity over the dark and approaching months of stern and stormy winter. Mr Cooke, the eccentric, and in many characters, the most unrivalled performer that ever lived, has now arrived in America, with a view of performing his principal parts in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and in this town. He made his first appearance in New York, on Wednesday week, in the character of Richard the 3d—and was announced for Sir Pertinax M'Sycophant, in Macklin's "Man of the World," for Friday evening. He is to play twelve nights. We have seen several criticisms of his performance on the first night, both of which grant him the need of unrivalled excellence in this country. This however was unnecessary, for not only has there been no actor in America, capable of performing this arduous character, but Mr. Kemble has relinquished, after a long struggle, his claims in favor of Mr. Cooke, and the oldest criticks in England, give him the preference over Garrick himself. We shall now witness true declinations of character; we shall hear Shakespeare's language given with its true meaning, and its most perfect purity, no longer shall we see declamatory vehemence mistaken for natural emotion, and find sudden starts, with vehement exclamation, passed off for accurate conception of feeling personification. We shall realize what Shakespeare means by the "modesty of nature," which Mr. Cooke calls a "spend thrift eloquence" never to "o'erstep," he never loses sight of the propriety of his character to recite his author; he never sinkes us forget Richard: to think of Shakespeare.

One of the Gen. O'Donnels has been sadly wounded in Catalonia. King Joseph it was reported had left Madrid for France.

The Charter or Municipal Officers of the three great cities of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, are decidedly federal. This is a strong evidence of the correctness as well as strength of our party.

A British man of war, with Six Millions of Dollars on board—probably in part payment of the arms, clothing, &c. furnished the Patriots in Old Spain—has arrived at Rio Janeiro, Vera Cruz.

King Murat returned to Naples, 3d October, from his expedition against Sicily, "covered with glory."

A letter from an American gentleman in Spain mentions, that he considered the southern provinces of that country to be so free of French invaders, that he intended proceeding from Cadiz to Tarragon by land.

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER,—Nov. 30.

THE FLORIDAS.

It has been suggested from some quarter that the secret treaty of St. Ildefonso, not only restored to France the province of Louisiana, but made her a contingent or eventual cession of the provinces of East and West Florida. Were it so, it is impossible for us to know upon what contingency the cession was to take effect. Others have intimated that Bonaparte has a secret cession of Florida from Ferdinand, of a date anterior to the disgraceful scene of Bayonne. We presume, however, that Bonaparte has no very strong party among the Floridians. They are divided into Old Monarchy Men and Independents. As the United States have a claim of jurisdiction over great part of West Florida, a claim that would assume a very serious aspect under an energetic government, the Declaration of Independence in the country may possibly violate the vested rights of the United States, rights guaranteed by that very Law of Nations to which the Floridians appeal for the support of their Independence. At all events, Florida must one day be a part of the United States. Nature has ordained this event.

NEW-YORK EVENING POST,—Nov. 30.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following extract of a letter is from a gentleman of the first respectability at Washington, Mississippi Territory, to his friend in this city, bearing date,

October 30, 1810.

"The situation of Florida most certainly claims the earliest possible attention of our government, for unless they are adopted into our family of government, there is much room to fear that one of the great belligerents of Europe will attempt to lay violent hands upon these provinces, to the incalculable injury of the United States. Indeed I verily believe there is a strong party in that country in favour of its pupilage to Great Britain. Yet I am well persuaded such a measure could not be effected without a noble and manly struggle by every real American within the province, aided by hundreds from without.

"It would be in vain for our government to forbid the interference of its citizens; their interests and their feelings are too strongly enlisted to be kept quiet spectators of such a struggle. During the late troubled state in that quarter, number of territorians were daily crossing and recrossing the line in anxious expectation of some military emolovment. The Conventionalists will again meet in Convention, in a few days, at Baten Rouge, and I think one of there first measures will be to adopt a constitution, bottomed upon their declaration of independence; and in all probability they will set on foot an expedition against the Spanish garrisons on the Mobille and Pensacola. Notwithstanding these over acts of self government, I am well convinced that the conventionalists would promptly and joyfully acquiesce in any claim of dominancy which the United States would set up.

"But upon this subject you will probably be much better informed, in a short time, by a messenger who will be sent by the Convention to our government."

The following is an extract of a letter from another gentleman at Washington, Mississippi Territory, to his friend here, of the same date.

"Ere this can be received, you will have heard of Col. Covington having been sent on command to the Florida line of debarkation. This measure was adopted in pursuance of a requisition from Governor Holmes, who apprehended that the threats and convulsions of the Floridans, "struggling for their long lost liberty," might reach our peaceful borders and disturb the tranquility and neutrality of our territorial citizens, or that the flame of civil discord which seemed to be kindly amongst our neighbours might blow over the line and disturb the peaceful occupations, of his loyal citizens; but at present the storm seems to have gone by, and Colonel Covington had removed his command from the line into quarters at Fort Adams, where he was called to supercede Colonel Cushing in his command of the department here."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated October 30.

"Our political situation is very critical, as the enemy are about 6 leagues from us. Strong hopes are nevertheless entertained that he cannot penetrate further. A battle is momentarily expected, which will for a time decide the fate of Portugal. In all the affairs of out-posts and skirmishing, the Earl of Busneco, (late Lord Wellington) has so far decidedly gained the advantage, and inspired the people with great confidence of his ability to keep the enemy at bay.

London, oct. 22.

On the 15th Oct. an expedition sailed from Corunna for the Bay of Biscay. Sir Home Popham, commands it, aided by commodore Mends and Gen. Renovales. The town of Santona was the first object of the intended attack. Expecting to be joined by the inhabitants, they had taken 10,000 spare muskets.

A despatate action was fought in the Channel between a French privateer schooner and the Briseis a British vessel commanded by Lieut Bantham—it lasted one hour, and the privateer was taken. "The French captain, was so resolutely bent on conquest or death, even after the schooner had struck her colours, and the British people had boarded, with a view to render every assistance to his vanquished opponent, he while lying on the deck, shot through the knee, ran his sword through one of the best men belonging to the Briseis, and killed him on the spot, but the carpenter of the Briseis observing the transaction, immediately threw the French captain overboard. He was however, afterwards (most undeservedly) saved by Lieut. Bentham, the humane commander of the Briseis. Lieut. Bentham is Lord Gardiner's flag lieutenant.

Oct 23 —The Briseis has captured a French privateer. After she surrendered, the French captain, though wounded, ran a man through, who died instantly—for which he was thrown overboard by one of the English sailors, but was afterwards saved.

The Lisbon accounts say, that on the arrival of our army at Alcobaca, the Monks of the convent there opened their stores to the troops sent 85 pipes of wine to them, and set fire to 2000 bushels of wheat to prevent it falling into the hands of the French brigands.

The ground which the British occupied the 14th Oct. was the same which was occupied by Junot, in 1803. The allied army reached their positions before the rain set in; to which the French troops were much exposed. Our troops are estimated at 36,000 effective English and Germans; besides Portuguese and Spaniards. The French have at least 50,000 infantry, and 15,000 cavalry. The sick and wounded of the allied army amount to 4800. The medical staff is on a large and respectable establishment and the measures taken to embark the troops should the chances of war be against us, are ample and judiciously taken.

Lieut. Gen. Beresford is appointed a Knight of the Bath.

LONDON—Oct. 24.

SPANISH CORTES.

We have received the Journals of the August Congress of Spain. They have directed that all debates on army affairs should be with closed doors.

On the 1st Oct. on the motion of Hermida, a Committee was appointed to report on anonymous papers presented to the Cortes.

The Rules and Orders of Congress, on motion of Mr. Luxan, were ordered to be ready daily.

On motion of Oliveres, the Regency was unanimously required to give an account of the general administration; to present daily and monthly an account of interesting events and occurrences; and a list of promotions since April 1, 1808; They also required of the Judicial Power an account of all causes for high treason now pending.

The American deputies solicited a declaration, that America was an integral part of the Monarchy, and that a general amnesty be issued for past transactions, committed. The doors were then closed, and the Cortes deliberated on confidential business.

We continue to receive official accounts from our army in Portugal. The troops are under cover and are plentifully supplied. We are at least 36,000 strong; besides the Portuguese, Spaniards, &c. The reinforcement for the army will be landed at Corunna, Oporto &c. to reinforce the Patriots who are cutting off the supplies.

At Busaco, General St. Simon was taken by the 23d regt. not by the 52d, as reported. We have 84 pieces of artillery in the field.

French prisoners are constantly arriving at Portsmouth and Plymouth. There are nearly 60,000 now in the Kingdom.

Reinforcements are proceeding for Portugal, Spain, &c.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Nov. 25.

NEWS FROM S. AMERICA.

Our accounts from the River of Plate, via Rio Janeiro, are to the 11th Sept. The independent Junta of Buenos Ayres continued its bold and sanguinary career. Liniers, late former Viceroy of the province, who had fled to Cordova, had been pursued, taken, summarily tried on a charge of treason, and executed the 26th August. He had but a few months before been the most popular and influential man in Paraguay.—The revolutionists had one garrison of 4000 men, who joined by the native citizens, were every where carrying into effect the revolutionary system:—Peru and Chili have also, it is reported, declared themselves independent of Old Spain.

Monte Video, and other places on the north banks of the river Plate, continued faithful to the mother country; and with a small naval force, had blockaded Buenos Ayres. The English commanders observed a rigid neutrality, directing their whole attention to the security and promotion of English commerce.

BOSTON PATRIOT,—Dec. 5, 1810.

LONDON OCT. 25.

Despatches were last night received announcing that the Isle of Bourbon (late Isle of Bourbon) surrendered to the British arms on the 8th of July. The English had none killed in the attack, and only 46 wounded. A valuable French brig was taken off the Isle of France. The mysterious allusions in the last Paris papers to the "arrival of a foreign prince at Fontainbleau," and "the happiness the Emperor was about to receive in a few days" are explained by letters to 20th inst. received yesterday from the Lord Mayor, according to these, this foreign Prince is no less a personage than the Emperor Francis, whose visit is supposed to be for other purposes besides the mere indulgence of a father's fondness.

The Dolphin and Zenobia sailed this day from Portsmouth for Spain and Portugal with convoy, in which thirty thousand blankets, and twenty thousand pair of shoes are sent to the patriots in Spain.

Our advices from Lisbon to the 10th inst. state, that all American ships that have entered there, (except the Salem, and which had been boarded by British cruisers,) were at liberty to load with French produce, and return to the U. States.

A vessel under the flag of the Republic, with sugar, coffee and other commodities, had been permitted in a French harbour to discharge her cargo, upon paying the stipulated duties.

The Board of Trade yesterday desisted from granting Licences to send from the ports, and also to and from all blockaded ports within the range, designated in the order in Council.

Letters under date of the 15th inst. were yesterday received from Rotterdam. They mention that it was intended to impose an additional duty on the importation of bona fide American produce, equal in fact to that extorted from the tradicks in British Colonial produce or manufactures.

FROM PORT RICO.

Captain Wilson, of the ship Concordia, arrived at Philadelphia, 26th ult. in 14 days from St. Johns' (Porto Rico) informs that a few days previous to his sailing, the following Spanish ships of war, viz. two 3 deckers, the Santa Anna and Prince Speo, a frigate sloop of war, under the convoy of the British 74, Implacable, Capt. Cockburn, have taken off the harbour, and sent in for supplies. They sailed from Cadiz bound for the Havana, and from thence for S. America. The British 74 had to send 65 of her men on board the three deckers, the Spaniards not being able to work the ships—The troops that left Porto Rico three months ago, to quell the insurrection at Caracoas, were principally massacred. The people of that country were determined to support its independence. The day before his departure from St. Johns', a vessel arrived from New Barcelona on the main, with several families, for safety.—*Phil. Gazette.*

October 25.

We received, this morning, a paper printed at Rouen and dated the 14th. inst. It contains a Paris article of the 13th, but it is of no importance. There is no ac

count of the battle of Buzacos. There is a paragraph which would induce us to believe that the Emperor of Austria was coming to Paris, for the expected arrival of a foreign Prince is mentioned, and it is added, that "every body is rejoiced at the happiness the Empress is about to receive in a few days." This can only allude to a visit from her father. Further has left Paris, but as it is stated that he will not be long absent, we suppose he is gone to the frontiers to receive the Emperor Francis.

SKETCHES OF LUCIEN BONAPARTE AND FAMILY.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MALTA.

Lucien Bonaparte is a tall, handsome man, his countenance swarthy, with a profile strongly resembling his brothers. His eyes are dark and penetrating, but he is short sighted, and constantly, except in the house, wears glasses.—His manners with a considerable degree of dignity are affable and engaging. He seems much attached to his family, and to pay Madame a degree of attention and respect bordering on the gallantry of a lover. I cannot perceive any great degree of fashion or ton about her; but she is a fat lively, good tempered, good looking woman.

Mademoselle, who is by a former wife, is a tall, thin brunette; with no great pretensions to beauty. She is about 16 years of age.

The other children, six in number, by his present wife, *are very like other children*. Every child has a servant, besides which there are governantes, preceptors, &c.

Monsieur Lucien himself, with all his contempt for earthly dominion, does not despise the solid advantages of wealth. The amount of his property is variously reported from thousands to millions! It must be very considerable, when *Monsieur Champagchie* asserts, that Lucien's gallery of Paintings was considered the first private collection in Europe.

He has brought but few of those with him, but the vessel in which he arrived, a ship of about 600 tons, is laden with his property.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

THURSDAY NOV. 1.

[Written expressly for the Pilot.]

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

A considerable number of Peers attended soon after three o'clock; among whom we noticed the Duke of St. Alban's, Marquis Wellesley, Earls of Liverpool, Camden, Westmorland, Aylesford, Harrowby, Wilton, Cowper, Kingston, and Bathurst; Viscount Sidmouth; Lords Holland, St. Helen's and Welsingham, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Salisbury. The House being prepared and fitted towards the Woolsack, as is usual when a Commission is to be read, and a pretty general opinion prevailing that the Lord Chancellor could legally affix the Great Seal to a Commission of Prorogation by his own authority (an opinion which was afterwards in some degree confirmed by what fell from the Lord Chancellor himself, though he has not thought proper to act upon it); it was expected by many, that a Commission would actually be brought down, and that a prorogation would take place.—At a quarter before 4 hour, the Lord Chancellor arrived in his ordinary robes (the other Lords being all in riding dresses), and having taken the Woolsack, put the question usual previous to prayers—"Is it your Lordship's pleasure that strangers should withdraw?" which being passed, the House was cleared accordingly. When the bar was cleared, some apprehensions were entertained that it was intended the proceedings should be secret; but after prayers, strangers were re-admitted, and their Lordships entered severally into private conversation, in the course of which the Duke of Wellesley was seen to speak with Mr. Canning behind the Woolsack; and afterwards with Lord Sidmouth on the cross benches; not without many important inferences by the sage politicians below the bar, and we thought we perceived that not without the gratified notice of some of those above. The Lords of all parties, however, conversed freely and cordially, and there did not appear any difference of feeling on the solemn and melancholy occasion of their unexpected meeting. At the moment of 4 which approached (that being the regular hour for business, although, on ordinary occasions, it is not particularly attended to), the Lords who had been in conversation with the Chancellor, retired; an awful silence prevailed; and every eye was turned to the clock, Precisely at four, the Lord Chancellor arose, and in a very depressed tone, addressed their Lordships as follows:—

The Lord chancellor—"My Lords, your Lordships were assembled here, not only without the notification by which you are usually given to understand that you are summoned to meet for the dispatch of business; but contrary to a notification, by which you were informed that it was His Majesty's pleasure that the prorogation by which your meeting stood fixed for this day, should be further extended to the 29th of the present month; and that His Majesty had ordered the Lord Chancellor to prepare a Commission under the Great Seal, for the purpose of carrying such prorogation into effect. My Lords, under these circumstances, I have to state to your Lordships, and it is with infinite pain and regret I do state it, that in consequence of His Majesty's personal indisposition, that Commission has not received His Majesty's signature. Whatever opinions may exist, or whatever discussions there may be room for, as to what may be legally done under such circumstances; or whether, if the Great Seal were applied to such a Commission, without the King's Sign Manual, such a Commission would be valid; these are opinions and discussions into which, referring to the precedents on your Lordship's journals, and the records of Parliament, I do not think it proper to enter. I have only to say, that I find His Majesty in such a situation, that I have not thought it consistent with my duty, to proffer to him a Commission for his signature, and your Lordships are met here accordingly. What proceedings it will be proper to adopt under such circumstances, it will be for your Lordships in your wisdom to determine. I have only to add, that His Majesty's indisposition has arisen entirely from the pressure of severe domestic affliction operating upon his paternal feelings; and I have the satisfaction to add, that a confident expectation is entertained of His Majesty's recovery.

As soon as the Lord Chancellor sat down, the same solemn and awful silence still prevailed, the Earl of Liverpool rose.

The Earl of Liverpool—I have with regret to confirm the painful circumstances my Noble and learned Friend has stated—circumstances which have arisen, as my Noble and Learned Friend has stated, solely from the pressure of domestic affliction, and which there is reason to expect will not continue. Under these circumstances, referring to former precedents, I think it my duty to move your Lordships to adjourn to the shortest period by which, according to usage, you can be summoned to meet for the dispatch of business. This motion I think it my duty to offer, as your Lordships will, I conceive, think it right to adopt it, without any argument or discussion. I shall therefore move, conformably to a precedent before us, that the House do, at its rising, adjourn till Friday the 15th of November. What proceeding it may seem then fit to your Lordships to adopt, *if any proceedings should seem proper or necessary*, it would not become me to anticipate; but whatever those proceedings may be, your Lordship's will, I have no doubt, be such as to show on your part a conviction it is essential to have as full an attendance as possible. I shall therefore add to the motion I have just stated to your Lordships, for an adjournment to the 15th of November, a Motion, that all the Lords be commanded to attend at that time; and I shall move the Lord Chancellor do write letters to all the Lords, informing them that their attendance is required accordingly. I have only to repeat, in addition to what has been stated by my Noble Friend, and I have great satisfaction in repeating it, that His Majesty's indisposition has arisen solely from his sensibility to domestic affliction; and that the physicians attending His Majesty entertain the most confident hopes of his recovery.

The question, that the House, at its rising, adjourn to Thursday, November 15, being put,

Lord Holland said, that though I concur, my Lords, under the melancholy circumstances in which we are assembled, it will not be supposed that in rising upon this question, I intend to offer any opposition to the Motion of the Noble Lord, neither do I wish to make any remarks that can lead to discussion. I cheerfully acquiesce in the Motion, founded as it is upon a precedent within recollection, and coupled with the further Motions to ensure as full an attendance as possible, when we meet in pursuance of the adjournment. I shall not say that if the precedent, according to which we see now about to act, were to be made again, I should not prefer an adjournment *de die in diem*, but as it is a precedent in existence, and being aware of the importance of unanimity upon such a occasion, I shall by no excuse in the proposition for adjournment, and the other propositions of the Noble Lord."

The Motions of the Earl of Liverpool were then put by the Lord Chancellor—

"That this House do at its rising adjourn till Thursday, the 15th day of this instant, November."

"That the Lords be summoned to attend the service of this House on Thursday the 15th instant."

"That the Lord Chancellor do write Letters to all the Lords, informing them that their attendance is required on Thursday the 15th day of this instant, Nov."

Which were severally agreed to.

The Lord Chancellor then put the question upon the Motion of the Earl of Liverpool, "That this House do now adjourn," which was also agreed to; and the Lord Chancellor notified "That this House is adjourned till Thursday the 15th instant."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1.

This day, being the period when the term of the last prorogation of Parliament expired, agreeable to Custom here assembled in the House from 3 o'clock. About half past 3, the Speaker entered, and remained in a chair at the table until 4. By that hour nearly 100 Members were collected.

The Speaker then rose, and addressed the Members as follows:—"My Friends, I now met on the day to which it was last prorogued, but I am informed, notwithstanding the Royal Proclamation for the further prorogation of Parliament, which has been issued, we are not to expect any message from the Commissioners, the Commissioners having given us to understand, that Under such circumstances it became my duty to take the Chair, in order that the House should be enabled to adjourn itself, and I therefore take the Chair accordingly."

The Speaker then counted the House from the chair, and forty Members being present, asked, if there were any new Members to be sworn?—None appeared. He then communicated to the House, that during the recess, he had, by virtue of the proper act of Parliament, issued a new writ for the election of a Burgess to serve in Parliament for Northampton, in the place of Edward Bouverie, Esq. deceased.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then rose, and addressed the House:—

"Mr. Speaker:—"I am persuaded that it is wholly unnecessary for me, Sir, to state, that this House is now assembled upon the day to which it was prorogued, and that a Proclamation has been notified in the Gazette, intimating the pleasure of His Majesty, that Parliament should from this day be further prorogued; that it must therefore be naturally anxious to ascertain how it has happened that His Majesty's servants have not executed his commands, and why on this day they were not prepared with that Commission which his Proclamation notified. It is my duty, and a painful duty it is, to communicate to this House, that it is owing to the indisposition of his Majesty that this occurrence has taken place. It is owing to the severity of that indisposition that the Lord Chancellor, whose immediate duty it is, has not been able to procure to that Commission the signature of his Majesty. I presume it is unnecessary for me to state to this House, that it would not be becoming in his Lordship to affix to such a document the Great Seal, without the sanction of the Royal Signature. Perhaps the House will excuse me for making one or two observations on the subject of his Majesty's regretted indisposition. It will not be imputed, I think, to me, that I would necessarily increase and aggravate the public anxiety, which is so universally felt upon that event. Indeed I should altogether refrain from the topic, did I not feel that the communication I am about to make is truly consolatory; for if any thing could more sensibly increase those feelings of affection, and diminish those of affliction, which are at this moment felt by his people for their Sovereign, it is the knowledge that his disorder has originated from the constant intermitting anxiety and attention during the painful and protracted sufferings of a dearly beloved child. This being the cause of his Majesty's complaint, it affords strong satisfactory and additional reasons for hoping a speedy recovery. I have further the sincere happiness of being able to state, that the symptoms of his disorder are peculiarly mild and that the physicians who attend his Majesty, express an earnest and confident hope of his recovery. It would be unreasoning both the duty I owe this House, and inconsistent with my own feelings, not to have afforded that communication before I adverted to that which is at this moment the practical question for our consideration. The question barely is, what the House, now assembled, should, under such circumstances, adopt? You, Mr. Speaker, have, in my apprehension, intimidated the proper course we ought to pursue. There can, as it strikes me, be no discussion upon any other subject but the adjournment, and the interval of that adjournment. But setting aside the question, whether this House is competent or incompetent to entertain any other than that of adjournment, surely when we take into our consideration the circumstances under which this day we are assembled, no intimation from the Sovereign expressive of his desire that we should meet, but on the contrary, the most authoritative expression of his will that such meeting from that day should be further prorogued, there can be no doubt that any other course than adjournment would be highly inconsistent. Then the next point is, to what period that adjournment should extend, so as to afford that notice and preparation which is best calculated to obtain a full attendance—such a degree of attendance as would produce a true Parliamentary opinion as to any ulterior measure, whether of a further adjournment or not: for this object, I think the least time should be taken. Indeed, we have a Parliamentary enactment that may operate as a guide: I mean that which empowers his Majesty upon any unexpected emergency to convene his Parliament in 14 days. In modern times there has also been a case which might indeed be judged a precedent, and to be only analogous, where a similar motion was proposed and universally acceded to: A motion to that purport it is my intention to make before I sit down. I apprehend there is only another consideration springing from that motion, immediately incident to that proceeding, which goes directly to further its object. I allude to the necessary means of procuring that very full attendance which, under such circumstances, is most desirable. I conceive that the best means are a call of the House on this day fortnight, and that in the intermediate time a circular letter by you, Sir, requesting the attendance of Members. I have only to conclude with moving, that this House do, on its rising, adjourn to this day fortnight; that on that day there should be a call of the House; and that in the interim the Speaker be requested to write a circular letter to all Sheriffs of counties, Stewards of towns and boroughs, to acquaint their Representatives thereof."

Mr. Sheridan—"Mr. Speaker, fully concurring in the propriety of every sentiment expressed by the Right Honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and feeling, as I do, highly gratified, as I am confident every man who has heard him must, in the fangoine hope he entertains of the speedy recovery of our gracious Sovereign, I only rise for the purpose of seconding his Motion.

The Motions were then put and agreed to: after which the House adjourned to Thursday, the 15th instant.

LONDON—NOVEMBER 5.

A fine French privateer La Loire, of 16 guns, and 116 men, arrived on Monday at Plymouth, captured westward of Scilly, after a smart action of 55 minutes, in which she lost one man killed and several wounded, by the Orestes, of 18 guns and 120 men; she bore down on the Orestes, being decked but the Orestes had only one man wounded. We trust we shall soon hear of some more of these marauders being brought into British ports.

The late dining bequest of a ring to her Royal Father, by the Princess Amelia, has not been correctly stated. It was not composed of any valuable stones in the possession of her Royal Highness, but was a simple ring made to contain a small lock of her hair, which was inclosed under a crystal tablet, set round with a few sparks of diamonds. It was executed at Messrs Rundell and Bridge's expence only, that the messenger who came express with the order, conveyed it back to Windsor. The affecting mournful ceremonial of presenting it may more easily be conceived than described. The fair sufferer bore it with more fortitude than her attendants; for it made an impression upon his feelings, which, it is feared will not easily be removed.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain James Horsburgh was appointed Examiner of ships' Journals.—The ship Hope was stationed for the Cape and China, instead of China direct; as was the ship Union, Gallard, to St. Helena and Bengal, instead of Bengal direct.

THE PILOT—NOVEMBER 5.

Yesterday a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of receiving the opinion of Counsel, on the case directed to be proposed in relation to the Lord Mayor elect being sworn into office, although the Lord Chancellor had not declared His Majesty's assent. The Court resolved, that his Lordship should be sworn this day at Guildhall, and before the Barons of the Exchequer to-morrow, as by the custom of London, the old Lord Mayor cannot hold over. The processions on both occasions will be as private as possible, and no entertainment will be given.

Her late Royal Highness the Princess Amelia will be interred at the Chapel Royal of St. Georges, Windsor, on Tuesday evening, the 13th day of November, 1810.

PRICE OF STOCKS,—NOVEMBER 9, 1810.

Bank Stock - - - -	240½
Three per Cent. Reduced - - -	65¼¾
Three per Cent. Consols - - -	66⅛⅜
Four per Cent Consols - - -	92¾
Five per Cent Navy - - - -	100 99¾
Bank Long Annt. - - - -	17¾ 18 16¼
India Stock - - - - -	181¾
India Bonds - - - - -	26 27 prem.
Three per Cent. 1751 - - -	66⅜
Exchequer Bills - - - -	8 11 prem.
Omnium - - - - - -	5¾ dis.
Consols for - - - - -	66¼⅜

FORT ST. GEORGE:

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY W. SMITH.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Saturday, April 27, 1811.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,—SEPTEMBER 29.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Sir C. Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship San Josef, off Toulon, July 24, 1810

SIR,—A continuance of a strong gale from the north west, since the 15th inst. obliged me to take shelter under the Levant island with the fleet, from which, however, we were driven as far to the eastward as Villa France, I have been at length enabled to gain the rendezvous off Cape Sicie, and having had a communication with Capt. Blackwood, the senior Officer in shore, have received from him an account of his proceedings with the detached squadron under his orders, upon a division of the enemy's fleet, consisting of six sail of the line) on a three-decker, with the Commander in Chief's flag), and four frigates, coming out of Toulon, on the 20th inst. for the purpose of enabling a frigate and convoy to get from Bandol, and no less to endeavour to cut off the Euryalus and Sheerwater; and, in justice to the Captains of his Majesty's Ships named in the margin*, I cannot desist from transmitting to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the enclosed copy of Capt. Blackwood's letter on the subject, and I doubt not their Lordships will view with no small degree of satisfaction the gallantry and steadiness of these ships, and, under the existing circumstances, the determined measure that Officer adopted by bringing to in order of battle, with his Majesty's squadron, against so superior a force, and engaging the headmost ships of the enemy's line, which had the effect of completely frustrating their intentions, as regarded the Euryalus and Sheerwater, though the latter was under their guns, and received three broadsides from one of the line of battle ships, beside a frigate, but without being struck by either.

The enemy's ships remain in the same state as usual in the outer road of Toulon; five or six sail daily stand out of the harbour's mouth to exercise. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) C. COTTON.

His Majesty's ship Warspite, off Toulon, July 20, 1810

SIR,—In a former letter I did myself the honor to acquaint you of the enemy having twice come out in great force, and failing in an attempt to detach a store-ship to the eastward, and liberate a frigate in Bandol, where we had forced her to take refuge. This morning they again came out with six sail of the line, one of them of three decks, bearing the Commander in Chief's flag, and four frigates; and as the weather was light and variable I found it impossible to prevent the junction of the frigate in Bandol; I therefore endeavoured to collect the squadron, and place ourselves without the enemy in as good a posture of defence as I could, but owing to the situation of the Euryalus and Sheerwater, who were obliged to cross their headmost ship's and the wind rather failing them, whilst the enemy preserved it so entirely as to render the capture of the Sheerwater certain, if not that of the Euryalus.

It became a matter imperatively necessary that I should risk an action, though at the door of the enemy, and with a force so superior; a step which, without such an object, I should not have considered myself authorized in taking, particularly as you had been unavoidably blown off and out of sight by the late heavy gales.

I therefore brought to, with the Conqueror and Ajax astern of me, in such a position as evinced my determination to protect the frigate and brig, and I am happy to inform you, that the result has proved as creditable to the British flag as I could have wished; for although the enemy appeared equally as decided to endeavour to cut them off as we were to defend them, the moment they came within reach of our fire they hauled up in succession their headmost ships, giving us their broadsides, and then tacked, in which we followed their example, by also tacking; a movement for which I am entirely indebted to Capt. Otway's promptness and good judgment, who being the sternmost ship in our line, and perceiving the enemy began to retreat, became the more anxious to endeavour to disable them, when after a few more shots passing, and we had some time previous to this movement secured the retreat of the Euryalus, and Sheerwater, and the wind rather failing us, we wore and stood a little away to the southward, which the enemy most politely permitted us to do unhurt and unmolested, at a time too when they had it fully in their power to bring us to a decisive action, under circumstances as highly advantageous to them as they were the reverse to us; their conduct therefore puts in a flattering and clear point of view the respect in which they hold the British Navy; and from the determined conduct of the squadron you did me the honour to place under my command, I am fully persuaded, had the ambition of the enemy permitted him to make a bolder attack, the result would have been still more honorable to his Majesty's arms.

And I trust it cannot escape your notice that, although the disparity of force was conspicuously encouraging to the enemy, yet from the moment that the situation of the Euryalus and Sheerwater became doubtful, and for a long time after, we never declined an action, but on the contrary lay to to receive them for more than an hour and a half. I have now, Sir, to perform a task most grateful to my feelings, which is that of reporting to you that in proportion as difficulties and dangers presented themselves, the patient, active, and undaunted conduct of the squadron was such as to merit my warmest approbation, and I feel most particularly sensible of the exertions of Captains Otway and Fellowes, in preserving such compact order, which evidently deterred the enemy from making a further attack.

The Hon. Captain Dundas, of the Euryalus, and Captain Sibley, in the Sheerwater, situated as they were, did every thing I could either wish or expect, the latter dispatched by signal to apprize you of our situation.

To the Officers and crew of the ship I shall ever feel much indebted for their steady and active conduct, but particularly to Lieut. Galaway, from whose judgment, zeal, and activity as well as that of Mr Bowen, the Master, I derived a most essential aid.

Captain Otway and Fellows have also reported to me, that the same coolness and activity manifested itself in all ranks in their respective ships; and that they feel equally sensible of the assistance they received from their first Lieutenants, Messrs. Lowry and Fitzmaurice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. BLACKWOOD.

To Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Malcolm, of his Majesty's ship the Rhin, addressed to the Hon. Rear Admiral Stopford, and transmitted by Admiral Lord Gambier to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

SIR—I have the honour to inform you, that at four P. M. after a chase of two hours and an half, I captured off the Lizard, the French schooner privateer San Joseph, of St. Malo, of about 100 tons, pierced for 16 guns, but only mounting 14 & 68 men, commanded by Joseph Wittevrongbel, a Dane; she sailed last evening at six o'clock, and had taken nothing she is only one year old, copper bottomed and fasten, a most beautiful vessel, and sail remarkably well. His Majesty's sloops Little Belt and Wolverine were in company, the latter, I find, had been in chase of her form eleven A. M.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Signed) C. MALCOLM.

LONDON—Nov. 15.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.

Captain E. Balston, to the Princess Amelia; Capt. J. Pendergrass, to the Hope: and Captain B. Richardson, to the Taunton Castle—for Madras and China—Captain G. Simson, to the Union, for Bombay and Bengal.

The following ships were taken up for one voyage in the Company's service, viz.

New ship building in the Madway, 420 tons: Lord Forbes, 450 tons: new ship, building at Chester, 520: Lady Easthington, 500: William Pitt, 580; Cambridge, 758: David Scott, 748; and Moffat, 702.

The ship Moffat was stationed for Bengal direct, instead of the Albion.

Letters from Deal state, that the squadron off Flushing are all on the alert, as the enemy's ships have moved further down the Scheldt, and are apparently quite ready for sea. Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, on the 6th inst. was at anchor as follows:—Christian VII. San Domingo, Aboukir, Defiance, Monarch, Bellerophon, Berwick, and Bellona. Commodore Owen in-shore, with the small craft. The enemy's fleet consisted of ten sail of the line, and three more ready to drop down, with a frigate, two corvettes, and 70 sail of gun-brigs. Names of the ships—Charlemagne, Vice-Admiral Missiessy; Dalmatia, Rear-Admiral Courand, Commerce de Lyons, Captain Willamez; Andrevosin, Captain Gelene; Albahors, Captain De Coteur; Berlin, Captain Rocquebar; Duguesselin, Captain Robin; Cæsar, Captan Moras; Dantzig and Pultusk, manned by Danes.—The flotilla is commanded by Capt. D'Elinone, and the port by Rear-Admiral L'Hermitage.

* Warspite, Ajax, Conqueror, Euryalus, and Sheerwater.

THE PILOT.—Nov. 9.

The following is a Prayer to be used immediately before the Litany, when it shall be read; and when it shall not be read, immediately before the Prayer for all Conditions of Men; in all Cathedrals, Collegiate, and Parochial Churches and chapels in England and Ireland, as soon as the Ministers thereof shall receive the same; and to be continued during his Majesty's present indisposition:—

"O God, who commandest us when we are in trouble to open our hearts, and to tell our sorrows unto thee in prayer, and dost promise to listen with compassion to our humble supplications, give us grace to approach thee, that we offend not in word or thought; put away from us every impatient feeling, silence every unworthy expression; let not our prayers assume the language of complaint, nor our sorrows the character of despair:

"Upon thee, O God, and upon the multitude of thy mercies, we repose our grief: To thee alone we look for this blessing, for which our hearts bleed: Raise, we implore thee, our beloved Sovereign from the bed of sickness and affliction, soothe his parental cares; restore him to his family, and to his people.

"And of thy great mercy, O God, look down with pity and compassion on the accumulated sorrows of the Royal family: Give them strength, and courage, and virtue, to meet with pious submission the grievous trial to which they are exposed, and whether it shall seem fit to thine unerring wisdom, presently to remove from us this great calamity, or for a time to suspend it over us; teach both them, and us patiently to adore thy inscrutable Providence, and to bless thy holy name for ever and ever.

"These prayers and supplications we humbly address to thy Divine Majesty, in the name, and through the mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen!"

PARIS,—OCTOBER 29.

The following letter has been received at Caen from London, under date of the 9th inst.

"The system adopted by the Emperor was the surest means of conquering the English.

"It stifles them in the midst of their wealth, it is the cause of all the bankruptcies.

"The East India Company applied to the Government in May last for the sum of 200,999 pounds.

"Before this loan was granted them, an account was taken of their merchandize, which was found to amount to 42,000,000 sterling (upwards of a milliard).

"The public funds are sinking, and will still fall lower, if the army of Portugal is beaten, of which there is no doubt.

"The suicide of G ——, the richest banker in London, was occasioned by nothing else than the discredit of the funds.

"A revolution will take place in this country,—it is wished for."

M. DIVE, a chemist, at Peyreberade, in the department of Landes, has made several experiments to extract sugar from honey. They appear to have been crowned with success. He has presented the perfect of the Department with two samples of his sugar of honey. One was in the state of the first crystallization, or raw sugar. It retained a slight odour of its origin, which, however, M. Dive hopes to be able to remove. The other, which has undergone only one purifying procefs, is a fine powder sugar, and partakes much less than the former of the taste of honey. M. Dive is engaged in manuacturing a considerable quantity for the purpose of comparative experiments between it and sugar extracted from the cane, or grapes.—*(Moniteur.)*

FRANKFORT, OCT. 23.—The following Decree and Proclamation have been published in this city.

"NAPOLEON, &c.—Considering, that the city of Frankfort is glutted with English and colonial merchandize, imported, in the course of last summer by Holland and the ports of the North.

"That the merchants who have entered into a traffic in the merchandize prohibited by the Decree of Berlin, 1807, knew that they were incurring the risk of confiscation.

"That greater part of the merchandize in question is only entered to account, and is still the property of the merchants.

"That these merchandizes also, are destined to be smuggled into France, which keeps up a war of customs upon our frontiers.

"That England is not only at war with France, but is also at war with the league of the Rhine.

Finally, that in the Decree of Berlin we notified that wheresoever our troops should be, all English merchandize there found should be confiscated, and that this measures has already been carried into execution at Stettin, Dantzic and all over the north of Germany.

We have decreed, and do decree as follows.

"Art. 1 All English or colonial merchandize, or articles proceeding from English commerce, found in Frankfort on the Maine, shall be put under sequestration.

2. A commission shall be appointed by our cousin the Prince of Eckmul, the Commander in Chief of the

armies in Germany, to take all the measures necessary to the execution of the present Decree, until our determination shall have been declared with regard to the said sequestration.

3. Our ministers to War and Finance are charged with the execution of the present Decree.

Done at Fontainbleau, this 14th of October, 1810.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

PROCLAMATION.

" From the date hereof all owners or consignees of English or colonial merchandize are prohibited from conveying any part of their merchandize out of the city of Frankfort, under pain of confiscation.

" All the merchants are enjoined to repair to the office of the Commission established at Darmstadt Hotel, and to give in a declaration of every description of English or colonial merchandize which they may have in their houses or elsewhere.

" Such merchants as may have deposited goods, and those who have them in keeping, shall be equally obliged to make declaration of the same.

" All English or colonial merchandize, or articles proceeding from English commerce, not declared in the space of twenty-four hours from the date of publication hereof, shall be confiscated.

" From this purpose domiciliary visits shall be made to the houses both of merchants and others.

" If the declaration should not be exact, the part of the merchandize not declared shall carry with it the confiscation of the whole.

" The merchants, agents, and dealers, shall deliver to the Commission, within the space of twenty-four hours, a statement of all the merchandize proceeding from English commerce, that has been received, and sent off within the last four months, which statement must be corroborated by their book of entry for the articles received and sent off.

" The said book shall be provisionally blanked, and immediately returned to the merchants in order to their being re-produced at the time of verification.

" Persons giving information of undeclared merchandize, shall be rewarded with a fifth of their value.

" Inhabitants of Frankfort, measures are taken to ensure the execution of the orders of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, which task has been committed to me by his Serene Highness the Prince of Eckmuhl.

" Your repose, your commerce, with the exception of what is prohibited, and the festivities in which you habitually indulge at the period of the vintage, will not be for an instant interrupted by them.

" The Magistrates are required to publish and post forthwith the present Decree and proclamation, in both languages."

(Signed) " *FRIANT.*

" *General of Division, Count of the Empire.*"

" *Head quarters, at Frankfort on the Maine,* 23d October 1810."

GERMAN PAPERS.

HAMBURGH, SEPT 24.—Apartments have been prepared for the *ci-devant* King of Holland, at the baths near Vienna, in a building belonging to the convent of St. Augustin, where the Court usually resides. It is supposed that this Prince intends to settle in Austria. On his part 250,000 ducats of gold have been effected for an estate in the neighbourhood, in a warm healthy situation, with extended grounds.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 12.—On the 15th inst. the Grand Vizier was to quit Schumla, and to proceed forward against the Russian army.

Strong reinforcements daily arrive at the camp. Ten thousand are assembled form Asia, and as they are ready on the other side to pass the Dardanelles, we may shortly expect them here.—Twenty new Bairacs have been formed, who were to join the army, which is now upwards of 200,000 men.

The day before yesterday a Tartar arrived at the Porte with the news, that on the 7th inst. the Russian Commander in Chief attacked Rudschuck, and that Mactar Pasha arrived with a supply of 60,000 men, and a fourth time re-occupied the entrenchments, and that Bucknaik Pasha made a sortie with the whole garrison. The intelligence respecting this last battle was expected.

The strong east wind, and an extraordinary current in the Black Sea, would not allow the Captain Pasha to maintain his station. At the same time an epidemic fever has lessened the number of men in his fleet, and carries on from 15 to 20 per day. The Admiral therefore thought it right to return with his fleet to the canal. The greater part of the Russian fleet has retired to Sebastopol.

CARLSRUHE, Oct. 16.—His Highness the grand Duke has this day issued a edict, prohibiting the transit of colonial goods of any description through his territory, and ordering all such merchandize already in the Grand Dutchy to be deposited in the government warehouses for payment of the duty on home consumption, decreed on the 2d inst.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—The Emperor left Gratz on the 11th, and continued his journey for Croatia, and the south of Styria.

LONDON—NOVEMBER 6.

Captain Flinders, the circumnavigator, we hear, has been promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, and his commission dated some months back.

The Right Honourable William Eliot, was last week chosen Mayor of the antient borough of Liskeard.

Sir H. BURRARD had the command of the whole of the military arrangement attending the funeral procession of her Royal Highness the PRINCESS AMELIA.

We yesterday heard that the QUEEN OF FRANCE, usually denominated during the fallen fortune of her House, the COUNTESS DE LISLE, is no more.

FRENCH PAPERS.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

FONTAINBLEAU, OCT. 18.—Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c.—Upon the report of our Minister of Finance, and with the advice of our Council of State, we have decreed and do decree as follows :

TITLE I.

Of the establishment, until a General Peace, of Tribunals, charged with the repression of fraud and smuggling, in matters relative to the customs.

ART. 1. There shall be established, until a general peace, Supreme Courts of the Customs in the places, and within the districts of jurisdiction which are stated in the table hereto annexed.

2. These Courts shall consist of a President, Grand Provost of the Customs, eight Assessors, at least, a Solicitor General, Register, and such a number of Tipstaves as may be necessary for their service. The Grand Provosts are vested with capital jurisdiction.

3. These Courts cannot try causes unless from six to eight Members are present.

4. They shall decide in the last resort.

5. They shall have cognizance, exclusive of all other tribunals, both of the crime of contraband executed by an armed force, and the crime of entering into speculations for contraband traffic, alledged against the chiefs of bands, the conductors or directors of companies of smugglers, the assurers, the parties interested and their accomplices, in all enterprizes for defrauding the revenue. They shall also have cognizance of the crimes and delinquencies committed by the Officers of the Customs in breach of respective duties. The definitive sentences which they shall pronounce, after an interlocutory judgment upon the question of relevancy confirmed by the Court of Cassation, shall not be subject to appeal.

6. Our Solicitors General attached to the Supreme Courts, shall officially prosecute the crimes mentioned in the preceding article, without the necessity of the superior officers of the Customs adducing a process verbal against the person accused. All the proofs admissible, according to the provisions of the code of criminal proceess for the conviction of other crimes, shall be received in evidence against those charged with the crimes above stated.

SECT. II. This establishes an inferior set of courts, with jurisdiction in cases where confiscation, fine, or correctional punishment only are necessary. Their sentences are subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of the district, and afterwards to the Court of Cassation.]

TITLE II.

[This Title relates merely to the forms of process to be observed in both the Ordinary and Supreme Courts of Customs.]

TITLE III.

OF PUNISHMENTS.

SECT. I.—Of the punishments applicable to the crime of contraband carried on by an armed force.

ART. 14. There is no innovation as to the punishments enacted by law with regard to fraudulent traffick carried on by an armed force.

SECT. II.—Of the punishments applicable to speculators, assurers, persons interested, or being accomplices in a fraudulent traffick in prohibited merchandize, and also chiefs of bands, and conductors or directors of companies of smugglers.

ART. 15.—Fraudulent dealers in articles of prohibited merchandize or produce, assurers, all the parties concerned or being accomplices in such adventures, chiefs of bands, conductors and directors of companies for fraudulently trafficking in prohibited merchandize, shall be sentenced to ten years hard labour, and branded with the letters V. D.; and they shall be liable to an adjudication of damages to the State, proportioned to the profits they may have derived from such traffic.

16. Persons merely employed in conveying the goods be liable to any correctional punishment, if there be any mitigating circumstances in their favour. But over and above such punishment they shall be placed under the superintendance of the Supreme Police for a period not less than five, nor more than ten years.

The sentences which they must furnish, in order to their liberation, shall be regulated according to the demand of the Director of Customs.

SECT. III.—Of the punishment applicable to fraudulent traffick in stuffed goods.

ART. 17.—Fraudulent adventurers in tariffed merchandize, persons conducting or directing companies of smugglers, &c. in such articles, shall be punished with four years hard labour, besides being adjudged to pay, in the name of damages, to the State, a sum proportioned to the profits they may have received.

18. Mere carriers shall, in case of extenuating circumstances, be punished only according to Art. 16.

SECT. IV.—Of the punishments applicable to simple smuggling.

19. Every person who, without that concert or connection necessary to constitute an adventure or assurance, shall be found introducing articles of merchandize clandestinely, and to the defrauding of the duties of customs, shall be subject to the punishment of correctional police, in conformity to the existing laws, and shall be handed over to the special superintendance of the Supreme police, for a time not less than 2, and not exceeding 6 years upon conforming to Art. 16.

[Title IV. relates to the distribution of the seizures made of run goods. Title V. prohibits any compromise to stop prosecution, except where the penalties and confiscations would exceed 3,000 francs, in which case a negociation may take place, under the authority of the Emperor, who will decide upon the report of a special commission.]

TITLE VI.

Of the manner in which the merchandize adjudged to confiscation shall be disposed of.

SECT. I.—Of prohibited goods.

ART. 25.—Prohibited merchandize adjudged to be confiscated, shall no longer be exposed to sale. Our Grand Provosts, and the Solicitors General of our Supreme Courts, shall draw up an inventory thereof, with a valuation of their ordinary prices in foreign countries, and the same shall be submitted to the approval of our Minister of Finance.

26. They shall then proceed to burn, or otherwise destroy them publicly, of which proceeding they shall draw up a process verbal.

27. The sum to be distributed among the officers of the customs, or others assisting the seizure of prohibited merchandize adjudged to be confiscated and burnt, shall be regulated by the said valuations, and the same shall be defrayed as a special charge out of the ordinary revenue of the customs.

SECT. II.—Of tariffed merchandize.

ART. 28. Merchandize subject to the tarif, which may be adjudged to confiscation, shall be publicly sold by auction. They shall, in order thereto, be transported to and collected in those places where it may be presumed that the sale will be most advantageous. The said sales shall take place once every six months, and shall be advertised a month, at least, prior to the time appointed, in the advertising papers, of the different departments, with a list of the articles and sorts of merchandize and produce.

29. If it shall be necessary to expedite the sale of any part of the said merchandize, special reports shall be made to us relative to the same, by our Minister of Finance.

30. Our Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, and our other Ministers, each in what concerns him, are charged with the execution of the present Decree, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of Laws.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

THE PILOT,—NOVEMBER 2, 1810.

The fact which we have stated, that the indisposition of the King was entirely owing the painful anxiety in which His Majesty and every Member of the Royal Family has been kept, by the distressing situation from which Providence has at length been pleased to remove the Princess Amelia. The varied appearance of that amiable Princess's disorder, constantly agitated the Royal Family, and they were alternately raised into hope and plunged in despair. The lively interest which His Majesty felt in the vicissitudes, was observed to have an alarming influence on his feelings. Three weeks ago His Majesty received from the Physicians the afflicting report, that the Princess might be no more in an hour, or that she might languish for many days; but they felt it be their duty to apprize His Majesty of the imminent danger in which she then was. From that time the King's agitation was manifest. He passed some days in excessive grief, and some days, according to the gleams of hope, was equally elevated by expectation. He at times kept the Physicians with him, when they made their report, two or three hours, in minute inquiries. He was accustomed to receive a report every morning at seven o'clock, and afterwards every two hours in the day. At three o'clock regularly he went in his coach to the Lodge to visit her—and the effect of these visits upon his heart was visible in his tears. The affecting incident of the ring, put upon his finger by the dying object of his tenderness, completed the shock his nature had received. On Thursday morning, the 25th ultimo, the gentleman, whose duty it was to be near his person, felt it necessary to communicate to Mr. Perceval the obvious alteration that had taken place in His Majesty's speech and deportment. On Friday this became more manifest, and on Saturday it was so alarming that a Council was held; the Lord Chancellor was sent for; Dr. Heberden was directed to attend, and orders were given that the Physicians and medical attendants only should have access to the Royal apartments.

The following Decree was published at Berlin on the 16th ultimo :—

We Frederick William, by the Grace of God, King of Prussia, &c. make known hereby, that a desire to support the design of the general continental system, as it is more specifically set forth in the Imperial French Decrees, and to accomplish more completely the regulations respecting commerce, and to carry them fully into effect, has moved us to decree as follows :—

1. If the commerce of England, and with her colonies and dependencies shall be governed completely and entirely throughout our States by the former Decrees and Regulations for the security of France.

2. All colonial produce coming by sea, without respect to its origin, shall be considered as belonging to England, and as being conveyed for the benefit of her merchants.

3. All colonial produce coming by sea shall, without respect to its having a French licence, be subject to the duties stated in the following tarif, on its conveyance into our territory, whether it be derived from prizes taken, ships confiscated in our ports, or otherwise.

[Then follows the tarif of Transon, but it is added, that a higher tax upon tea is under consideration, and will be imposed.]

4. Those increased duties shall be paid upon all colonial produce entering our kingdom after the 20th of this month, and shall, with respect to the produce seized on our account, be immediately paid by the buyer after the sale; and with regard to goods imported from neighbouring States, shall be paid by the importer before unloading the vessels. And should the importer not be able to pay, or give security for the same, in such case the goods are to be detained under the care of the Custom-house.

5. The laws in favour of inland manufactures, with respect to the Consumption Tax of the raw materials, remain unaltered; inasmuch as a higher duty upon these only injures the industry of the Continent, and makes the contraband trade in English manufactures

more profitable. Those manufactures who shall be convicted of disposing of materials received for the manufacture, at the lower tax, to consumers or tradesmen, shall for ever forfeit this privilege; and moreover, as a fine, pay the value of the goods so sold.

6. The colonial produce confiscated in our ports, which is either received from foreigners, or are by the buyers declared to be for sale to foreign countries, as also that which enters from neighbouring States into our dominions, not for inland use, but for transit, and actually is exposed, is free from the new Consumption Duty, but remain subject, in all respects, to the increased Transit Duty formerly imposed upon such produce; and so long as it remains in the country, is subject, to the constant controul of the Custom-house Officers; they must, therefore, before they are expedited, upon entering into the territory, be examined as to their quality, accurately weighed, loaded, and then the actual export out of the country be attested by the proper officer.

The person expediting, or carrier, who does not prove the regular delivery of the goods within the time allowed by the laws of the Customs, is obliged to pay the additional amount of the new Consumption Tax.

7. Every omission to declare the entry of colonial produce at the frontier Custom houses of the country, incurs the confiscation of the same. Hitherto the Custom laws have not assigned a greater punishment; on this footing it therefore remains.

Every person is bound to abide by this regulations; and our Ministers are commissioned duly to publish the same, and to see to their execution, and to watch unceasingly over the punctual obedience to them.

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.
(Countersigned) HARDENBEG—GOLTZ.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, NOVEMBER 3.

Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. against Francis George Coleman, Esq. Serjeant at Arms of the House of Commons.

The Attorney General rose, and said, that he had to apply to the Court to put off the trial at Bar in the above action, until after the arguments were heard upon a Demurrer, filed by the Plaintiff abovenamed, in an action which he has brought against the Right Honorable Charles Abbott, Speaker of the House of Commons.

For the following reasons:—In the action brought against the Serjeant at Arms, the Declaration states, that Defendant had used force and violence, and broken open the house of Plaintiff, and imprisoned him in the Tower of London, contrary to law. To this Declaration, Defendant pleaded, that Plaintiff was a Member of the House of Commons; that he had, in his place in that House, avowed himself as the author of a Letter, published in *Cobbett's Weekly Register*, that the said letter was voted by that House a gross, scandalous, and wicked libel on that House, and that the said House came to a resolution that the said Sir Francis should be committed to the Tower of London for the same: that the Speaker issued his Warrant for that purpose, and gave it to the Defendant to execute; that he, the said Defendant, in pursuance thereto, and in virtue of his office, as Serjeant at Arms, aforesaid, did arrest the said Sir Francis, and did imprison the said Sir Francis, in the said Tower of London. To this plea Sir Francis replied, that he, the said Defendant did use more violence than was necessary for the same. Upon this replication and those pleadings, issue had been joined in that action, and it was fixed to be tried on the 10th day of this month. There was also another action brought by the same Plaintiff against the Right Hon. Charles Abbott, Speaker of the House of Commons, and the pleadings in both actions were in matter and form pretty nearly alike. But there was a difference in the conduct of the Plaintiff in this action, for instead of joining issue therein, and putting himself upon his country, and thereby letting the case go to a Jury, he thought fit to enter and file a Demurrer. The consequence whereof is, that he himself puts the question of law at issue. To ascertain therefore, the question of law upon the subject, was not only a desirable thing, but in justice was that which should precede the trial of the fact, and, therefore, to avoid a *useless labor*, an unnecessary trouble both to the Court and the parties, he deemed it wiser and better for public advantage, and much more solid to serve the ends of public justice, that their Lordships should first decide, and give judgment on the Demurrer, and then only, and not till then, on the matter of fact.

He hoped and trusted that no person would imagine that he was desirous for delay. On the contrary, he had used every possible care and diligence from the first, to have those matters brought to a speedy conclusion. The Court should understand that the Plaintiff did not file his declarations till the 13th of May. On the 16th of the same month, he (the Attorney General) filed his pleas; notwithstanding that by the practice of the Court, he was entitled by their usual indulgence, to much further time. He did not, however, avail himself of any such indulgence, or right, but pleaded forthwith. What, on the other hand was the conduct of the other side? Notwithstanding the early periods at which the said pleas were filled, the Plaintiff does not file his Demurrer till the 27th of June, six weeks after he had filed his declaration; nor has he even yet thought fit to join issue upon his own Demurrer.

The arguments upon the Demurrer may yet take place, if the Defendant pleases, on Tuesday next, or on the Friday following. If the Plaintiff be therefore willing to join in the Demurrer, so as to give an opportunity of having the same argued on either of those days, he (the Attorney General) would wave any advantage of the present motion, and go to trial on the day already fixed. He then moved, "*For a Rule, calling upon Sir Francis Burdett to shew cause why the Trial at Bar, in the action which he brought against Francis George Coleman, Esq. and which stands fixed for the 20th of November instant, should not be put off until the Court should give judgment upon the Demurrer filed in the action by him brought against the Honorable Charles Abbott.*"

The Court inquired whether notices of trial had been given in the two actions, upon which issue had been joined?—The Attorney General answered that there had not.

The Attorney General then added that the same Plaintiff had brought another action against the Earl of Moira, as Constable of the Tower, for falsely detaining him in custody there; to which that Defendant had also pleaded in form and substance nearly as the Serjeant at Arms had done, varying his plea with the allegations that he acted in his capacity of Constable as aforesaid, accustomed & abounded to receive and detain prisoners in custody committed to him. The same reasons, therefore, prevailed in this action, to have the trial put off that existed in the other, namely, that the question of law should have the precedency of the matter of fact. But there was also in this action an additional reason. Mr. Vismy, Lord Moira's Solicitor, had but recently heard that Mr. Coleman, who is a most material witness for his client, was absent and with the army in Portugal, where he is now serving with advantage to his country, and honour to himself, with the rank of Brigadier General, as was evinced in his gallant conduct at the recent battle of Busaco. That application had been made at the War Office, as soon as he knew of his absence, for his recall; but that the return to this country could not take place in time for the trial, and he had affidavits to that effect. On these grounds, he moved that this trial also should be put off.

The Court granted rules *Nisi* that the respective trials should be put off, and that the parties should join issue on the Demurrer.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

The following are the names of the Officers, with the names of the Ships they lately served in, included in the promotion we mentioned yesterday:—

James Collins, Commander, 6th October, 1798, Columbine; John Crispo, 20th January 1797, Little Belt: Robert Keen, 16th April, 1797, Echo; John Lawson, 26th June, 1797, Thrasher; George Davies, 5th Feb. 1798, Sapphire, Thos. White; 8th Oct. 1798, Avenger: George Sayer, 10th Nov. 1798, Raleigh; James A. Worth, March 29, 1799, Helena; James Sladen, 3d Sept. 1799 Experiment; W. Foote, 18th Dec. 1799, Partridge. Thomas Innes, 26th Dec. 1799, Myrtle; Rd. L. O'Connor, 3d May, 1800, Bonne Citoyenne; Francis Douglas, 2d June, 1800, Peruvian; John Hudson, 25th Oct. 1800, Nautilus; Robert B. Irton 27th April, 1801, Cruizer; William Wilkinson, 27th April, 1801, Nightingale; J. Liberap, 18th August, 1801, Dispatch; Walter Grosser, 6th Oct, 1801, Trent; Francis J. Nott, 18th Nov. Rover; Lewis Shappmard, 7th Jan. 1802, Brazen; John Thompson, (1) 9th April, 1802, Pip; Robert Evans, 29th April, 1802, Satellite; Michael Dodd, 29th April, 1802, Ratsonable; Thomas R. Baugh, 28th April, 1802, Clio; Isaac Ferriers, 29th April, 1802, Thais; John Lonsdorn, 29th April, 1802, Tribune; John Baker, 29, April, 1802, Kangaroo; Alexander Innes, 29th April, 1802, Pilot; Richard Carlos M. Faison, 29th April, Mutine; Samuel Colquir, 29th April, Persian; Just. Stuart, 29th April, 1802, Emulous; John W. Marshall, 26th April, 1802, Lynx; Robert Forbes, 29th April, 1802, Coquette; Anthony Abdy, 29th April, 1802, Dotterel; Henry B. Pasmore, 28th April, 1802, Termagant; Richard Janverin, 7th May, 1802, Pandora; George W. Blamey, 12th July, 1802, Harpy: John Coode, 3d August, 1802, Brisk; Thomas Burton, 3d December, 1802, Primrose; to be Post Captain.

Nathaniel Belcher, Lieutenant dated 14th May, 1794, Neptune; Robert Maples, 18th May, 1795, Arias; John H. Marshall, 30th June, 1794, Africa; James Dickson, (1), 13th August, 1794, Nonpareil schooner; Charles Clyde, 18th August, 1794, York; Thomas Vivian, 19th Nov. 1793, Royal Sovereign; William M. Courtenay, 25th Sept. 1795, Orion; Gregory Grant, 4th Nov. 1795, Royal Oak; Robert B. Young, 28th Jan. 1796, Princess Caroline; William R. Bamber, 15th July, 1796, Havoc, G. V.; Rd. M. Maurice, 19th Dec. 1796, Defiance; Henry Davies, (1), 29th Dec. 1796, Venerable; Thomas P. Perkins, 22d March 1797, Bombay; James Mould, 12th Oct. 1797, Hannibal; Alexander Rose, 13th Oct. 1797, San Josef; James Leach, 18th Nov. 1797, Arrow schooner; John Norton, (1), 8th January, 1799, Fame; George W. H. Knight, 8th March, 1799, Dragon; William Kelly, (2), 22d April, 1799, Illustrious; William Scott, 10th May, 1799, Hibernia, to be Commanders.

The Lords of the Admiralty have also promoted Lieutenants G. Bentham and A. P. Hamilton to the rank of Commanders; the former by Commission, dated the 14th instant, for his gallant behaviour in the Brisels sloop; and the latter, who was first of the Caledonia, by Commission, dated the 21st for the judgement and ability manifested by him in the late attack on the enemy's battery in Basque Roads, with the boats of the squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Neale.

SICILY.

It may furnish some interest to compare the two following Proclamations from the Usurper of Naples and our own gallant General, his opponent, who at the head of a small army of British troops still gloriously bars to the former the passage of the Strait of Messina, and frustrates his attempts upon another Crosha which he had considered within his grasp. It will be a curious reference also to the classic reader to recur to the details of the Roman history, which record the operations of the legions at this very point, where, we trust, the spurious eagles of France, as our gallant countryman terms them, are at length destined to be arrested by the spears of Britain in their obnoxious flights.

GENERAL ORDERS—ARMY OF NAPLES.

"Brave Sailors!—The expedition against Capri has entitled you to the gratitude of your country: and the battles of the 28th June, 1809 (*a*), the 3d of March (*b*), and 9th (*c*), 10th 12th, and 22d (*d*), of this month, are proofs of your bravery. Your King is satisfied with your behaviour.

"But nothing is done, as long as any thing remains to be done. Sicily opens to you a new field of glory, the expedition for delivering from the yoke of the enemy this beautiful part of my territories is determined on. The English shall be driven from that island, and the glory of the Neapolitan navy will be immortal.

"Brave Sailors!—You will fulfil what I expect from you. The great Napoleon fixes his eyes upon you. In his name I confide to your intrepidity 20,000 of His brave, and 10,000 of your countrymen. You will assert in the face of Europe the honour that is reserved for you to transport so glorious a trust, and pass the Strait of Scilla. Yes, you will land these brave fellows on the opposite shore. The wind will favour your noble efforts, and nought will remain for you but to give battle to the enemy, who supposes himself invincible because the sea is between us; an enemy that you had seen withdraw (*e*) in the most cowardly manner from our islands, without attempting to land, as he had insolently announced in his numerous proclamations; an enemy, in short, who does nothing but burn our cities, and plunder and devastate the peaceable inhabitants of our coasts.

"Brave Sailors!—You will fight under the eyes of your King; he will always be in the midst of you. Honour and rewards await you. The hearts of your countrymen in Sicily call upon you. Swear to overcome all obstacles, to brave all dangers; swear to conquer, and you will conquer.

"The King of the two Sicilies,
"Lieut. of his Majesty the Emperor,
(Signed) "JOACHIM NAPOLEON."
"Calip of Sicily, June 23, 1810."
(Signed) "Count GRENIER,
"Chief of the Staff."

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR JOHN STUART, COUNT OF MAIDA, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN SICILY, &c.

"TO THE ARMY OF SICILY.

"The enemy, who announced his approach with so much pomp—who proclaimed to Europe his intention to compel the English, your allies, to withdraw their assistance from you—and who founded, on the expected plunder of this happy island his hopes of rewarding his exhausted legions; this bragging enemy, who hardly having made the first step, boasted that the fate of Sicily was almost decided, and who fixed the eyes of the whole world on his promised enterprize; has been forced to keep his boats drawn up for their security under the batteries of the opposite shore of Calabria.

"For two months he has remained ingloriously hesitating on the margin of that Strait, the barrier between you and his oppression; and he draws back at the sight of that element, upon which the force of his nation has only

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GLORIES OF THE NEAPOLITAN MARINE, AS ABOVE REFERRED TO, BY MURAT.

(*a*) June 29. 1809.—Neapolitan notilla forcibly taken or destroyed by the British Army, gun boats, and those of his Sicilian Majesty, in the Bay of Baia, as reported by Sir John Stuart, in his detail of operations on the coasts of Naples.

(*b*) Mar 2, 1810.—The memorable action of the brave Captain Brenton against the entire Navy of Murat.

(*c*) June 9.—An entire convoy of fifty sail of transport boats, and twelve gun boats, sunk or taken by the British Army and Sicilian flotillas, off Baguara.

(*d*) June 11th, 12th, 22d.—Partial actions between the combined British and Sicilian flotillas and those of the enemy, in which the latter have uniformly owed their safety to their retreat under their batteries.

(*e*) The British army, consisting, together with the Sicilians, of about 12,000 men evacuated the islands in the bay of Naples, in consequence of the Austrian armistice, when its diversive operations could be no longer useful to its allies, having first operated the destruction of the enemy's whole flotilla—having made prisoners a General, seventy Officers, and near two thousand men; having totally destroyed the works upon the two islands of Ischia and Procida; having taken above one hundred pieces of cannon; and having rendered neutral Murats entire force, in respect to the Austrians, by keeping him in check during the whole of the operations of Bonaparte upon the Danube.

met with disgrace, and sees snatched from him a spot guarded by troops who hear his menaces with scorn, and view his spurious eagles with the most perfect indifference.

"Brave and loyal Sicilians!—You have anticipated the paternal wishes of your gracious Sovereign, who has told you, that by your fidelity towards his allies, he would judge of the place that he held in your affections. It is for the perservation of his Throne and for your own safety that we contend.

"Noble Inhabitants of Messina! a connection of years has made us as well known to you as brothers; like brothers you have joined us at the first sound of impending attack. In the exemplary zeal and loyalty of your respectable Governor, she have found the most efficacious support to our measures for counteracting it. Your principal Magistrates, your Nobles, have assisted us with their authority. Your citizens have laboured for us, and have obtained the reward of their labours. In our anxiety for your defence, you will judge of the sentiments which unites us to you. Preserve with firmness in the noble spirit which you now show. Reject with scorn the title of subjects, with which the usurper has the insolence to insult you. Let the enemy known that your sailors. Your soldiers, and your citizens feel no other jealousy towards their allies except who shall be first in the glorious contest for the common cause. And rely with security, that wherever the standard of your lawful Sovereign shall be displayed in union with the banners of his august all our King, we shall have but one destiny as we have but one cause, and that we will never separate except in the last extremity."

"*Messina, August 6*, 1810."

What, on the other hand, has the mighty Joachim, done with his 50 000 braves, but wasted his treasures, consumed his own usurped territories, disappointed his partizans, beheld his mortified troops sinking under vexation and disgrace, and himself help up in spot and mockery to the subjects of his usurpation, as well as to the contempt and ridicule of the world at large?

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Nov. 12.

THE KING *v.* PETER FINNERTY.

Mr. Attorney General moved that the judgment of the Court should be passed on the defendant; but observed he did not see him in Court.

Mr. Curwood stated, that an affidavit had been put into his hands only a minute before, stating that letters had been received from the defendant, that he was to leave Ireland on the 30th ult. and that he was expected in London every hour. He therefore trusted that the Attorney General would wave his motion.

Mr. Attorney General.—"I have no objection, my Lords."

Lord Ellenborough—"I wish this business had been settled between the Learned Counsel before it had been mentioned in Court: but I suppose Mr. Curwood, you only move to arrest the judgment for a day.

Mr. Curwood—"That is all my Lord."

Lord Ellenborough—"Be it so."

THE KING *v.* JOHN GALE JONES.

Mr. Attorney General moved, that the sentence of the Court should be passed on the defendant, he having been found guilty, at the sittings, after last term, of a Libel on Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

Mr. Jones on being called, appeared in Court: the proper officer then read the indictment, which was—

"That the defendant caused a placard to be posted up to the following effect," viz.—

'MR. FINNERTY AND LORD CASTLEREAGH.
British Forum Bedford street, Covent-Garden.

QUESTION.

'Whether Lord Castlereagh's conduct to Mr. Finnerty, relative to the Walcheren Expedition, was a salutary measure for the good of the country, or an act of malignant oppression?—That Mr. Finnerty had made an appeal to a British public, and would meet with that consideration from them that the oppressed had always done.'

Lord Ellenborough read the minutes of the evidence which his Lordship had taken at the trial.

The Clerk of the Court then asked that defendant, if he had Counsel, or any affidavits to put in, in mitigation of his offence?

Mr. Jones answered in the negative.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that if it was his wish to say any thing in mitigation of his judgment, that was his time.

Mr. John Gale Jones—"In taking advantage of the indulgence your Lordships have granted, I am anxious not to abuse it. I will not say the verdict that has been found against me was false or fallacious; but, not having at the time of the trial the benefit of counsel who would attend to my instructions, I feel the more anxious now to state a few circumstances to your Lordships. I feel convinced, that at the trial, although they would not have the effect of altering the verdict, they would have operated in extenuation. If, in doing this, I should unfortunately travel from the record, and introduce any thing that may be considered improper by the Court, I trust your Lordship will impute it to error and inexperience, and not to a wish to offend. I call upon the Learned Attorney General to interfere as a shield, (if he can do it consistent with his duty) between me and my prosecutor. I wish to take this opportunity of describing the nature of the Society which has so unfortunately fallen under the displeasure of your Lordships. In doing this, I will humbly contend there is a wide difference between the person who was author of the calumny, and the person who was merely the organ of disseminating it. Thus far in my defence I will say, no object should have induced me to have introduced or suffered the discussion of the question which I have been prosecuted for, had I not supposed the statement of Finnerty to be true, from which the discussion originated. I read it in a paper which is considered respectable, The Morning Chronicle, and I could not have thought that a libel would be permitted to have been published in it. The charge made against Lord Castlereagh, by Finnerty, was not of a private, but of, a public nature. It stated that Finnerty had suffered a sort of transportion: that he had been conveyed from Walcheren to this country in a king's vessel, by order of the Noble Viscount; and this violence had been committed without any accusation or trial. However, it may be indecorous in me to mention that statement at all, or allude to it; for Finnerty has, by withdrawing his plea, pleaded guilty, and acknowledged himself the author of a libel; and this libel has been fixed round my neck like a mill stone, and it is expected that it will sink me. The question submitted to the British Forum was not brought by me in concert with Finnerty, of whom I know nothing more but as an individual who stated that he was an object of oppression. The British Forum, does not stand before your Lordships in a very favourable light; but I trust the Court will consider the wording of the question that was submitted, it would tend, in some measure as an extenuation of my conduct. The question was worded to admit every possible defence to the Noble Person to whom blame had been imputed: it had been fairly put, and any gentleman was allowed to speak; and in fact some did speak in favour of Lord Castlereagh. This circumstance my Counsel had been instructed to prove at the trial, but he neglected to do so. It is one, I am convinced, would have had considerable weight with his Lordship and the Jury. In the discussion of the question complained of, it fell to my lot to open the debate. In the opening, I read extracts from the Chronicle, and prefaced them by saying that I did not pledge myself for the correctness of the statement, and it incorrect, Finnerty alone was responsible. As the opener of the debate, I had a right to reply, and had I been actuated by motives of hatred to the Noble Lord, I would not have foregone the opportunity of answering the arguments of those who spoke in his favour; as a proof, however, that I had not any personal enmity to Lord Castlereagh, I withdrew myself immediately after the opening of the business of the evening. I did not exact my right to reply, nor was I present to hold up my hand at the decision of the question. I have been led and entrapped by the warmth of my feelings for an individual whom I thought had been injured. I know neither Lord Castlereagh nor Finnerty. I owe neither favour or affection to either of them. I beg pardon of your Lordships for trespassing so long on your Lordship's patience; but there is another circumstance which I cannot be silent upon: it cannot have escaped the recollection of your Lordships, that I have recently been released from imprisonment for another cause, and inflicted by another tribunal: during the time I was so confined, Lord Castlereagh brought the present prosecution, and laid it on my shoulders. I think that if your Lordship's had any choice, or even the Attorney General, as a man of feeling, you would have said, surely this man has already suffered enough. But your Lordships have no choice, and I must submit to suffer that punishment which your high duty obliges you to inflict. It would have been more to the Noble Lord's honour to have forgiven this offence, and to have suffered it to have slept in oblivion; *but I am persuaded, that, in the cold and dreary cell that I may be consigned to by your Lordship's judgment, I shall sleep more soundly than the Noble Lord on his pillow of roses and his bed of down.*

"This is a momentous crisis for the country, and the service of every individual is of importance to it: and as meanly as I think of my own abilities, I am of opinion, that even I, humble individual as I am, if left at liberty, might do some service to my country—and the Noble Lord would have done himself more honor by sacrificing his private feelings upon the altar of public good, than by pressing the present prosecution against me. All that remains for me now is, to try to rescue the character of the institution, which has been styled "a self-created tribunal." Low, illiterate persons, from that undeserved reproach, might conceive it was constituted of persons of their own rank in life. Several Gentlemen, Members of the Bar, eminent in their profession, had been in the habit of attending the institution, and then to fame and fortune by the eloquence they had displayed there. I conclude, my Lords, with thanking you for the great patience you have listened to me, and feel convinced that I shall meet the punishment your Lordships may think proper to inflict upon me, with the fortitude of a man; yet I feel no disgrace in appealing to the mercy of your Lordships.

Mr. Attorney General.—"My Lords, wholly unacquainted with the services which the defendant could, if at large, render to his country, I cannot Judge whether it has been prudent for Lord Castlereagh to press the prosecution to this public loss. The defendant has stated that, in times like these, it would have been more honourable to Lord Castlereagh to have overlooked the offence. I am unacquainted with any service that would be lost to the public, even should the defendant be imprisoned; and if your Lordships should be equally ignorant, I think the defendant's assertions should not have any weight if you think proper to imprison him. It has been contended by the defendant, that he had a right to call together this self-created tribunal; and that an opportunity had been given to Lord Castlereagh to defend himself; and if he did not at end and do it, it was his own fault; and that he (defendant) had only done his duty by giving the decision of that tribunal to the public. I am fully aware that your Lordships will defend the rights of every person; and that you will also punish their wrongs. If the defendant had a right to act as he did, your Lordships would protect him in that right; but if Lord Castlereagh has been wronged, your Lordships will punish the defendant, and the more heavily for having defended that wrong. I will ask the Court if they think it right that the defendant should call Lord Castlereagh before a jury at the British Forum, to answer a bill of indictment found by the Grand Jury of *The Morning Chronicle*, charging him with having brought Finnerty home a prisoner; and having sent Mr. Orr to execution in Ireland, although told by the Judge who tried Orr, he thought him innocent? Is this, my Lords, to be borne, that any man is to be allowed to be put up an object of scorn and derision? The defendant says he does not know Lord Castlereagh—I believe it—it was not his private character he meant to injure, it was his public one, it was to shew that he was not a fit person to be intrusted as a Secretary of State. It is high time, if people of the same class as the defendant do not know that they have been acting wrong, to be made to know it by the lash of the law. The defendant was not actuated by spleen against the person, but against his character as a Secretary of State. The defendant, in extenuation, has contended for his right in posting his placards in the street, vilifying the public character of the Noble Lord, calling him before his mock tribunal, to answer charges to be there preferred against him. If he or his friends had obeyed the summons, they would have deserved all the abuse that had been poured on them—yet the defendant has contended before your Lordships, that he had a right to do all this?"

Mr. Jones—"I did not contend for the right."

Mr. Attorney General—"I am always happy to be corrected, particularly if I make a wrong statement against a person standing in the situation of the defendant. He says there is a wide difference between the person who is the author of a libel, and the adopter of it. In this I will agree with him; yet for that difference Finnerty had to answer; but the defendant could not have read the statement of Finnerty without knowing it was a gross libel. He had said much about the respectability of the Newspaper which he had first seen the article in. Then I call upon the proprietor of that paper to be particularly cautious what he inserts. If such persons as the defendant build their faith on what appears in his publication. If your Lordships find that any thing which has been urged by the defendant should go in extenuation of his offence, you will give him the benefit of it; but in my opinion, he has added to the original offence, by defending it."

Lord Ellenborough—"Let the Defendant be committed to his Majesty's gaol of Newgate, and brought up on Monday next to receive the Judgment of the Court."

The defendant was accordingly taken into custody.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On the 8th instant at Bishopsgate, M. A. Gorman, Esq. of New Broad Street, to Miss C. Chace, of Samford, Warwickshire.

At Christ Church, Cork, on the 1st inst. Lieutenant Hensinger, of the Duke of Brunswick's cavalry, to Miss Ruth Bunworth, of Mallow.

At Christ Church, S. Hawkins, Esq. of Reeve's place, Hoxton, to Miss Enton, of Wheeler street.

At S. James's on the 9th inst. H. Walkden, Esq. of Hampstead road, to Miss Green, of Poland street.

On the 9th inst. Sir John Fleming Leicester, Bart. to Miss G. M. Cotton.

The same day, Sir Sellingham Graham, Bart. to Miss Harriet Clark.

At Stoke Newington, R. Smith, Esq. to Miss R. C. Sandiss, of Devonshire-square.

Thursday, at Finchley, C. R. Neate, Esq. Wheatstone, to Miss F. A. Manners.

At Nairn, on the 8th inst. Capt. R. Macdonald, of the Royal, to Miss C. Straith.