MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVII. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1811. NUMBER 1363.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1811.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. John Harrison, Deputy Commercial Resident at Tinnevelly.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, October 29, 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having resolved that the Store Lascars employed in the Ordnance Department, shall receive the same Medical aid as is afforded to other Native Details, is pleased to direct, that the Garrison Surgeons or Assistant Garrison Surgeons shall include such Lascars in their abstracts, and shall draw a monthly allowance for them at the rate of five Pagodas for every hundred men.

The Governor in Council further directs, that the diseases of the Store Lascars shall be reported monthly to the Medical Board, in the same manner as in the case of the sick of Native corps.

Et such stations or cantonments to which no Garrison Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon shall be attached, the Governor in Council directs, that the above duty shall be performed by the Senior Regimental Surgeon, unless a Medical Officer shall have been specially appointed to details of Artillary, in which case the Store Lascars will form part of that Officer's Medical charge.

NOVEMBER 5, 1811.

Major Vaughan of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, being rendered by ill health incapable of performing effective duty, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer that Officer to the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion in compliance with his request.

NOVEMBER 6, 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the following appointments shall take place.

Colonel William Lockhart of His Majesty's 30th Regiment, to command the Provinces of Malabar and Canara in the room of Colonel Forbes resigned.

Captain G. L. Wahab, of the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, stationed at Palamcottah, to be Inspector of Polygar Forts in Tinnevelly, in the room of Lieutenant Haultain of the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment on its march to the Presidency.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

(Signed) G. STRACHEY, SEC. TO GOVT.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, 6th Nov. 1811.

G. O. BY MAJOR GENERAL PATER.

The following removals are ordered.

25th Regiment N. I.

Ensign Gifford from the 1st to the 2d Battalion, and directed to join; he is to be struck off the strength of the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment from this date.

Surgeon Tait from the 12th to the 7th Regiment N. I. and posted to the 1st Battalion; he is to be struck off the strength of the 2d Battalion 15th Native Regiment, with which he was ordered to do duty.

Surgeon Sherwood from the 7th to the 12th Regiment N. I. and posted to the 2d Battalion.

Assistant Surgeon R. Hunter from the 7th to the 15th Regiment N. I. and 2d Battalion.

Assistant Surgeon W. Haines from the 15th to the 7th Native Regiment and 1st Battalion.

Assistant Surgeon M. Hunter is posted to the 1st Battalion 22d Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon Woolcott is posted to the 3d Regiment Cavalry.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their corps and stations.

Rank & Names. Corps. To what period.

Captain

T. Jackson, H. M. 30th Rt. 31st Jan. 1812, Presidency.

Lieutenant

H. Holmes, 1st Bt. 16th Rt. 28th Feb. " Hyderabad.

(Signed) C. B. M. JOHNSTON.

Asst. in the Adjt. Gen's. Dept.

The following summary of News to the 15th June has been received from our correspondent in England. The Details have been been made known to the public in the Extracts we have made from the Bengal Papers; but as a few of the incidents related are new, and as the statement embraces all the heads of intelligence received in London to the period of its date, we have thought it might not be unacceptable to print it intire.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED LONDON 15TH JUNE 1811.

" Massena with his whole force having crossed the Agueda at Ciudad Rodrigo, made two desperate attacks on the army under Wellington on the 3d and 5th May, for the purpose of relieving Almeida. It terminated in the complete repulse of the enemy, who retired across the Agueda on the 10th, leaving Almeida to its fate.—On the 11th, the enemy blew up some Mines in Almeida and evacuated the fortress, forcing their way through the piequets with great loss both in killed and prisoners.—Lieut Col. Philip Cameron, wounded on the 5th, died on the 13th.—Captain Irwin, of the 68th was killed.—nine Lieuts. and an Ensign were also killed, and several wounded.

On the 16th May, Marshal Soult with an army of 22,000, attacked the combined Army under Beresford at Albuera, when the enemy was repulsed with great loss after a most bloody and obstinate action of six hours. Major General Houghton and Lieut. Colonels Sir W. Meyers, & Duckworth were killed, besides great loss in killed and wounded.—The loss of the French is about 9,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners.—The Spanish and Portuguese behaved well, and the greatest harmony subsisted among the Generals of the Allied Army —Soult retired to Llerena.—It is expected that Badajos will soon surrender and that the enemy will abandon the siege of Cadiz.—Massena and several other of the French Generals are recalled to Paris: The former has arrived.

The Duke of York is reinstated as Commander in Chief, in the room of Sir David Dundas resigned.

The Spaniards obtained possession of the fortress of Figueras by stratagem.

King Joseph Bonaparte has gone to Paris.

Parliament will be prorogued in a few days.

A Rupture is likely to take place between Russia and France. Russia is endeavouring to make Peace with the Porte on any terms.—The English fleet up the Baltic has some great object in view.

The municipalities are presenting Petitions to Napoleon stating the sufferings of the People from the decline of agriculture and decay of Commerce.

The *formula* of the excommuniestion of Napoleon was printed, but not published at Rome It is reported that a part or the whole was read by the Archbishop of Paris at the Cathedral, that in consequence he was removed and another transferred to his place, and that the Prelates and other Dignitaries within the Metropolitan See have declined Canonical obedience to the new Archbishop."

" DIED.—Lord Melville, of an Ossification of the Heart.—Right Hon. Robert Blair, President of the Court of Session.—Right Hon'ble Alexander, Earl of Fife.—Lady Essex Finch, daughter of the late Earl Winchelsea.—Robert Milne, Esq Architect.—Earl of Shaftesbury.—Rear Admiral Graves.—Countess of Stafford, Widow of the late Earl.—Mr. G. Robinson, Book-seller, Paternoster Row.—Colonel James Craufurd, late Governor of Bermuda.—The Right Hon. Viscount and Baron Longueville.—R. Bisset, Esq. Commissary General to the Forces at Home.—Rev. Sir Alexander Gordon, Bart. Rector of West Tilbury, Essex."

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Ellore, on the 2d instant, the Lady of W. D. Greaves, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 8th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Josiah Stewart, of a Daughter.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On Sunday last, at the New Church, E. Thompson, Esq. to Miss Anna Maria Roberts.

On Saturday, the 26th inst. Captain Robert Dickie, of the Country Service, to Miss Emily Gibson.

DEATHS.—On Monday last, John Eyre, Esq. aged 24 years, Register of the Zillah Court of Jessore: a Gentleman of genuine worth, esteemed in public and private life, and whose early death is deeply and justly lamented.

At Batavia' Mr. Jenkins, Mate of the Phœnix Government Vatch.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 11th of September last, at Sea, on Board the H. C. Ship Moffat, the Lady of Capt. Fallon of the 4th Native Regiment, of a Son.

At Byculla on Monday afternoon, 28th ultimo, the Lady of R. S. Kirson, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATH.—Yesterday after a lingering illness, Miss Ann Mack.

INDIA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1811.

The accounts from the Peninsula are highly satisfactory. The accounts of all the late successes are confirmed.—We shall have the pleasure to submit to our readers the official details of the Victory at Albuera, including the letter of Marshal Beresford; in the mean time we cannot deny ourselves the gratification of immediately presenting to our Readers, the principal features of this great and important Victory, with some animated comments on this glorious success, copied from the Times of the 4th of June.

" The long expected official account of the glorious, but sanguinary battle of Albuera, was published in an Extraordinary Gazette yesterday afternoon. It was an action, of which the issue must hardly ever perish, but with the destruction of every thing else that is mortal. In it, an army composed of three different nations, and of inferior numbers, baffled, by dint of downright valour, the most dextrous manœuvres of the most experienced troops:—themselves not deficient in courage, and directed by one of the most sagacious of modern Generals; who not only had the choosing of the day, and field of battle, but of the precise arm, and position, and manner of attack; so that we have both beaten him upon the general issue, and have likewise beaten him in every one of those points wherein he most promises himself success. If we may draw an illustration from a business more humane and of fighting, we have not hit him where his body was unguarded; but we have used such force in stopping his blows, as to drive his fist back into his own face. That such a crash of opposite powers could not occur without the most serious injury, even to the predominant one, would be obvious enough of itself, were it not confirmed by the history of the conflict contained in the Gazette. A serious one, indeed; it has been, but it's fierceness may tend to render future ones less fatal.

" There had been previous actions, of less note, only between the garrison of Badajoz and the besieging army, on the 8th and 10th of last month; but it was not till the 12th, at midnight, that Marshal Beresford, first ascertained through English channels, that Marshal Soult was on his way to attack him;—breathing out destruction to the allied forces in public proclamations and private threats. To prepare himself for so formidable an antagonist, our General relinquished the siege of Badajoz and took up such a position as could be got in that widely extended country,' at Albuera Here then the battle—a battle for ever memorable—began on the morning of the 16th. The first and main object of the enemy, upon which his future success hung, was to turn and overwhelm the right of the allied army where the brave Spaniards were stationed. To counteract this intention, Major Gen. Cole's division was ordered to form an oblique line in the rear of Gen. Blake. The effect of this counter movement is obvious. It gave the right the strength of an accumulative force, and the difficulty of access possessed by an extended flank; the enemy having now not only General Blake's division to turn, but to advance much farther—to extend themselves much wider—and then, if they can, to turn the division of General Cole likewise.

" The Spaniards are at length, after a strong and gallant resistance, displaced; and of the power under which they succumbed, a tolerable idea may be formed when it is observed, that it required all the efforts of Major General Stewart's division, as well as that of Major General Cole, before-mentioned, to retake the position. This is, in fact, the whole of the battle: the enemy attempted to turn our right had he definitively effected this, the loss of the day must have been our's; because the heights which he would then have gained, and in truth did gain for a while, ' raked and commanded our whole position.' In the retaking of these heights, after they were lost by the Spaniards—or rather after the Spaniards were destroyed on them—the right brigade of Gen. Stewart's division, under Lieutenant Colonel Colborne, took the most prominent part in glory and in suffering, being really caught by an ambuscade, when in the very act of charging with the bayonet a column of the enemy whom they could not shake by fire. Gallant hearts! the tears that fall from the eyes of relatives in England, are not the only ones that are shed, for the devotion of General Stewart's right brigade, under Lieut. Col. Colborne!—

" The enemy are at last driven from their situation, and ' retire precipitately to the refuge under their reserve,' and now the battle is won, which entirely, as we have before stated, hinges upon the possession of this place, they are pursued to as great a distance as we deem it advisable; and what is a greater indication than any other of their discomfiture is, their abandoning their wounded, not only on the field of battle, but even at the place of their retreat.

' For the melancholy returns of loss, in killed, wounded and missing, we must request our readers to transfer their attention to the Gazette. 'Melancholy returns' did we say? It is a proud and soothing melancholy, though, and we scily believe there are not many men in England who would not be eager to share the fate of such another day.

" We are enabled to add a few particulars of inferior consequence, collected subsequently to the writing of the Gazette, but derived, as it is stated, from the most authentic source.

" After the dispatches were written, it was ascertained that the force of the enemy did not amount to less than 30,000, and they left on the field of battle nearer 8,500 dead than the number which was stated.

" Marshal Soult boasted in general orders to his army, on leaving Seville, that he was going to hunt and defeat the British: and likewise repeated the same verbally to his troops. A copy of his order was found on Gen. Werle, who was killed.

" The British in the battle scarcely amounted to 8,000, the Portuguese to 7,000, the Spaniards from 10 to 16,000, making in the whole 26,000 men, or there abouts. The French had a great superiority in cavalry and artillery. When the enemy drove the Spaniards, at the commencement of the action, from a height on the right, there was a shout of triumph which was heard from one end of the line to the other; The Spaniards although driven from the height, rallied at the bottom of the hill, turned upon the enemy, and most gallantly checked their career.

" In forming the enemy into the low grounds towards the rivulet, the carnage caused by our musketry and shrapnells was immense, whole ranks of the enemy were mowed down, and had we possessed any thing like an equality in cavalry, the greater part of the French army must have been taken or destroyed.

" When the enemy were at last aware that the battle was irretrievably lost, they protected their infantry with their cavalry; and having recovered from their confusion into which they were thrown when flying from the height, they retreated in good order, and formed on the opposite side of the rivulet.

" From two to three hundred of the British reported missing, had re-joined our army before the dispatches were sent off. It was expected that many more of the missing would escape from the enemy.

" The re-inforcements which Soult was expecting from Massena consisted of seven battalions, which cannot be estimated at more than 3,000 or 3,500 men at the utmost. These battalions formed part of the 9th corps (which has been broken up), and they originally belonged to the Army of the South.

" It was certain that Massena had been recalled to Paris.

" The re-inforcements brought by Lord Wellington amounted to from 8 to 9,000.

" It is stated in letters from Lisbon of the 25th ultimo, that the troops detached from the neighbourhood of Almeida had reached Campo Major on the 23d, and would probably join the army which was investing Badajoz, on the following day, or the 25th at latest. They also mention, that Soult, with the principal part of his force, had arrived at Tuente de Cantos, at the Southern extremity of Estremadura. It was considered probable that he would take a position in the strong country which separated that province from Andalusia."

Since the publication of the Mirror of this morning, we have been favoured with London Papers to the 20th of June inclusive, from which we republish a few extracts.

The account of Admiral Saumarez having begun to bombard Catiscrona, is incorrect. The latest accounts received in London on the 20th of June, left the Admiral in Wingo Sound; where he was supposed he awaited the junction of the remainder of his fleet, previously to his entering the Baltic.

Marshal Massena arrived in Paris on the 8th of June.

King Joseph reached Paris the latter end of May.

The account of the action between the British sloop of war Little Belt and the American frigate President, was received in London on the 19th of June. It did not appear to create any extraordinary sensation. The private letters all condemned the conduct of the American, who was considered as unwarranted by the circumstances of the case, to fire so soon as he did.

The case of Sir Francis Burdett against the Serjeant at Arms of the House of Commons, came to trial at Bar, on the 19th of June, in the Court of King's Bench. The Jury without leaving the Box returned a verdict for the Defendant.

At a Quarterly General Court held at the India House on the 19th of June, the resolution of the Court of Directors to make a Dividend of 5½ per cent. for the preceding half year was confirmed.

The grand national Fete given by the Prince Regent was held at Carlton House on the 18th of June. It was distinguished for its splendour and magnificence, in which it surpassed all former entertainments. A short notice of this fete is given in our columns.

The extracts that follow, relative to affairs in the Peninsula and in the North of Europe, are very important.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1811.

ACTS OF INDIVIDUAL MAGNANIMITY IN THE LATE BATTLE.

"The conduct of our men and officers on this memorable day reminds us of that patriotic dedication of their lives to their country's service, which is almost peculiar to Roman and Spartan times alone.

"Every letter and paper is full of praise of the conduct of the Allies. Each nation seemed to adopt the memorable signal of Lord Nelson —'England, and Spain, & Portugal, expects every man to do his duty.'—And every man did perform it to the utmost. The individual instances of courage, of heroism, of devotedness, are so numerous, that it is impossible to communicate them all.—An Ensign of one of our regiments, after having been surrounded by the enemy, was requested to surrender his colours—'*only with my life*' was the reply of the hero. But his gallant reply cost him his life—he was immediately put to death, and his colours torn from him.

"Another Ensign, who was desperately wounded, and of which wound he afterwards died on the field of battle, had contrived to separate his colours from the staff, and to deposit them in his bosom! So secreted they were found when his body was discovered.

"The *Buffs*, with the loss of their whole regiment, except two officers and four men, lost their colours also for a few minutes; but the surviving officers rallied a party of another corps, at the head of which they soon gallantly recovered them.

"A Captain of the 57th regiment, was so severely wounded, that he ought to have quitted the field; but instead of allowing himself to be removed, he directed his men to lay him on the ground at the head of his company, where he continued to give his orders, and was observed to urge, that the moment the enemy, the muskets may be levelled low. Such men may be killed, conquered they never can be.

"General Beresford was several times during the battle, in the most imminent danger, so active a part did he take on that memorable day. Whilst encouraging a part of his army, he rode very near to a Frenchman who was armed with a pike. This Frenchman aimed his pike at the Marshal; but he averted it by the natural strength and skillful use of one arm, and with the other he seized the pikeman by the throat, dragged him from his horse, and threw him upon the ground! The pikeman, however, recovered from his fall, and in the very act of repeating his aim at Marshal Beresford, was shot by a dragoon.

"It must be most satisfactory to know, that our wounded are admirably treated. The head of the Medical Staff said, that he had never seen wounded men come so well dressed from the field of battle; and many of those reported wounded had already returned to their ranks before the dispatches came away.

"It is said that Government has obtained the consent of the Cortes and Regency to take 30,000 Spaniards into our pay.

"The greatest activity is displayed in all the departments of the military service, in making arrangements for sending reinforcements to Portugal. It is said that the number of the troops to be sent out will amount to 20,000, in infantry and cavalry.

"When the Polish lancers make a charge, a red flag is suspended at the end of every lance, and that flag is so carried by the rider as to prevent the horse from seeing any other object. These red flags, in the late action, were not only effective in preventing the horses from seeing any other object, but they had such an effect upon the sight of our horses, that it rendered every effort impracticable to induce them to meet the charge.

"Pulling, the Governor of Badajoz, had been so certain of our being defeated, that he had prepared a house for Soult, and in honour of that General's approach with the army which was to destroy us, he had ordered the whole town to be illuminated. Soult, after the battle told those of our Officers who had been made prisoners with the Polish corps, that he had to upon a brigade of our infantry, that it had never happened to him to be present at so desperate a fight, and so sanguinary a conflict."

From a letter of Lord Wellington, of which a copy is given in a subsequent column, it appears that not only Massena, but many of the other Generals of the French 80,000 army of Portugal, had returned to France.

The siege of Cadiz was not raised at the date of the latest accounts from that City; but from the state of French affairs in Spain, such an event was thought to be at no great distance. Some private letters from Cadiz, of the beginning of June, assert, that the enemy had begun to pack up at Chiclana, and shewed some other indications of immediate retreat.

The same accounts mention, that unless the enemy moved off very quickly, they would certainly be attacked by General Graham, who was making every exertion in forwarding the arrangements of a second expedition against Marshal Victor, and which, if carried into effect, promised from the high spirit of the allies, and from the reduced condition of the French army in Andalusia, to be still more complete than the victory of Barrosa.

Bonaparte and the French Empress were in the beginning of June at Cherbourgh, or a tour along the Coasts of the Channel.

The latest accounts from the North of Europe give advice, that Bonaparte alarmed in the then existing crisis of affairs, at the late threatening measures of Russia, had made an offer to the Emperor Alexander, of the Sovereignty of Poland, on condition of his relinquishing his hostile intentions against France. It is added, but we believe on uncertain authority, that the Emperor was inclined to accept the proposal, as being calculated to avert a rupture with France.

The following extract affords some information of the proceedings of Sir James Saumarez:

"Late letters from Gottenburgh say that the principal inhabitants and merchants of that place are under considerable alarm, lest Sir James Saumarez should be induced to come to extremities with the Swedish Government, in consequence of the measures the latter has adopted with regard to Carlshamn cargoes. Such portions thereof as hive been proved to be *bona fide* Swedish property, have been restored to their respective owners; and others have been sold to defray expences: the rest continues in the Government warehouses. Sir James Saumarez dissatisfied with these proceedings, is said to have remonstrated with the Government, and we have reason to believe the gallant admiral gave it to understand that if the confiscation of the cargoes were persisted in, he should without delay in conformity to orders from his court, attack the Swedish fleet, and other shipping in the harbour of Carlscrona, which it was in his power to destroy!

"The determination of the British Admiral is said to have induced the Swedish government to pause; and it was proposed to send a military officer (General Travers) on board the Victory, for the purpose of discussing the matter in dispute, with Sir James Saumarez."

The following is an extract of a letter from Carlshamn, dated May 26, addressed to a house at Gottenburgh:—

"An order has reached us from Carlscrona, according to which, all ships that are laden with colonial produce for Swedish account from this place, which are laying in our harbour now, are to be released from the detention under which they laboured; and the cargoes to be landed and restored to the owners who perhaps are to pay the duties there on the exportation being allowed.

The two paragraphs annexed, relativeto affairs in the North, are copied from one of the latest London Papers, that has reached us.

"Ommium was yesterday at a discour of a quarter per cent. This depression was assigned at the Stock Exchange to a cause which we have mentioned, viz. at some distance: it was stated, that Government is about to grant a subsidy to Russia, amounting to three millions sterling.

"A letter which we have seen, dated from Copenhagen, the 21st of May, states, as a positive fact, the arrival of Marshal Ney at that city; adding, what is certainly of no ordinary importance, that this Gen. had several conferences with the King of Denmark; the object of which was as was generally understood, to obtain from the Danish government a contingent of troops to serve under the orders of France. His Majesty, it would appear, has shewn much hesitation in giving his answer, and had not finally determined when the last accounts came away. The presence of a British fleet in the Baltic, will both supply the Danish government with an excuse, and in case of its ultimate refusal, protect it from the malignity of Bonaparte. Ney was expected to visit Bernadotte before he left that quarter."

It was noticed in the Mirror Extraordinary of yesterday evening, that his Majesty's health, according to the account now received, was in a less promising state than by the immediately preceding advices. We are concerned to find, by accounts of later date than that publication referred to, that his Majesty was in a much more unfavourable way than the statement in our paper of yesterday would seem to import. Swelling of the legs and other alarming symptoms had appeared and left but little hope of recovery.

A grand fete which had been prepared by order of the Prince Regent, for the 4th of June, in honor of the anniversary of His Majesty's birthday, had been postponed on account of the King's increasing illness till the 12th of June, when it was again postponed from the same cause.

We have the satisfaction to learn by late accounts received in England from Malta, that an attempt of the French upon a great scale to throw supplies and reinforcements into Corfu had been frustrated through the vigilance of our navy in that quarter. According to an account published in a late London paper, twenty seven sail of vessels of from 100 to 400 tons burthen, laden with warlike stores and bound from Ancona to Corfu were lately intercepted by the Magnificent and other ships of war who captured and destroyed the greater part of the convoy. Several of the prizes had arrived at Malta. Particulars of this success appear in another column, in an official letter from Sir C. Cotton to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Captain W. B. Ryder of the Navy who had been dismissed His Majesty's service by the sentence of a Court Martial, for quitting his station to bring home dispatches of importance, from the British General commanding at Caracoa, without orders from the naval Commander in Chief at Jamaica, as been reinstated in his rank by order of the Prince Regent.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31 1811.

The following are the names of the Ships which left England early in Jun. and Madeira the 1st July, under convoy of the Theban frigate.

Surry, captain Beadle,—Lord Castlereagh, captain Kymer,—Walthanistow capt. J. Jones, —Warren Hastings, captain C Jones,—Lady Castlereagh, captain Simpson—Tottenham, captain Sotheby,—Retreat, captain Leach,—David Scott, captain Williamnn,—and four Ships for Bombay.

The Pursers of the Harleston Lord Forbes, and Lady Lushington, have arrived in Town with their respective Packets.

PASSENGERS:

Per Harleston:—*Capt Walker from England.* Miss Eliza Stubbs,—Mr. Patrick Kelly.

Per Lady Lushington:—*Captain Hine.*—Mrs. Jessey Paterson, and daughter,—Mrs. Helen Gowan,—Miss S. Patton,—Miss C. Templeton, —Miss Grace Clarke,—Cornet White, H. C. Service,—Messrs. E. Sage, R. Rideout, Dalgairns, Cadets,—Mr. John Forest, returning to India.

Per Lord Lorbes:—*Captan L. O. Edwards.*—Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, Madras Establishment, —Lieut. Stewart, ditto, ditto,—Mr. Blinkinsop, Cadet, ditto, ditto,—Mr. Parr, returning to India.

The following Ships, in addition to those mentioned in our Extra of yesterday, were amongst the transports, which left England with the Fleet, and went in to the Cape:—

Lady Barlow,—Hebe,—Eliza,—Anna,—Leicester, and Thames.

We understand the Lady of Colonel Keating and family, are on board of the Anna, which vessel it appears, is to sail at the Mauritius, on her way from the Cape to Bengal.

Sir John Cradock was on board the Emerald frigate, and not in one of the transports as before mentioned.

BENGAL HURKARU.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1811.

On the subject of the defeat of the French fleet, by Sir Charles Cotton, we have the pleasure to annex the following extract of a letter received in town yesterday.

"The frigate which conveyed us to the Cape, fell in with a fleet from Lisbon, before we reached Madeira. The man of war informed her, that a report had reached Lisbon, which was generally credited, that Admiral Sir Charles Cotton had fallen in with the French fleet in the Mediterranean, consisting of several sail of the line and many transports, with troops intended for the relief of some port in Spain. He had destroyed and taken nearly the whole of them, and has entirely frustrated the object of the expedition. This is all that has transpired."

The Court of King's Bench, in its decision on the question involved in the action brought by Sir Francis Burdett, against the Speaker of the House of Commons, has adjudged the following points to be the law on this question:

1.—That the House of Commons has a power to commit its Members, as well as others, for contempt, and to judge of it's own privileges in every possible case.

2.—That when the House of Commons has given a final judgment, and convicted a Member, or private person, upon any presumed breach of privilege, which is immediately before them, there is no authority in the Constitution to question their judicature, or impeach their acts.

3.—That their warrants of commitment require no technical formality; that contempts against the House of Commons are public wrongs; and that outer doors may be broken open to execute their process.

4.—That no person can be relieved against their commitments by Harbeas Corpus brought in the King's Courts, a fortiori, he cannot support an action of trespass against the Speaker and Officers of the House.

5.—That though the Courts of Law may incidentally, and collaterally, take cognizance of the privileges of the House of Commons, when involved in points and cases litigated before the Courts, they must not, nevertheless, presume to discuss them originally, or to question them when acted upon by the House.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1811.

To the Honorable
SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH,
Knight Recorder of Bombay.

Sir,

On receiving the award which you have made on the contested points of account between Government and His Majesty's Justices, we feel ourselves called upon, by a deep sense of obligation to convey to you, on the part of the public our grateful acknowledgements for the services rendered to the community of this Island at a—all by this last determination, which secures, to the Bench, the pecuniary means of accomplishing the objects of their appointment, in promoting the Interests of the Town of Bombay, as by the perspicuous exposition, of the legitimate Powers of his Majesty's Justices, which can now be exercised without any other restraint than that of the Law—of the precise connection which subsists between them and the Government and which, hitherto involved in obscurity, had been productive of doubtand disagreement—and of the Superior Authority established by Act of Parliament in the King's Court of Justice, to which the Bench are alone to consider themselves amenable for their Acts and to which they may address themselves, in difficulty, for legal advice and protection.

These are services Sir, which the people of this place and your countrymen in particular will long continue to remember with gratitude; and as a recorded tribute to public spirit, and obliging disposition which so readily prompted you to undertake a task of much trouble and particular delicacy, we beg leave to present you with this address from His Majesty's Justices in, Sessions assembled, accompanied by our sincere wishes for a safe and prosperous voyage to England.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servants,
(Signed) ROBERT KITSON,
CHARLES FORBES,
W. T. MONEY,
J. TELL,
L. ASHBURNER,
R. COWARD,
JAMES MORLEY,
ROB. HOLFORD,
H. SHANK,
R. T. GOODWIN,

Bombay, 24*th October*, 1811.

To His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Island of Bombay.

Gentlemen,

I was yesterday honoured by your address of the 24th instant and I have now the honour to return you my most sincere thanks for so gratifying amark of your approbation.

As it proceeds from you individually I value it, because I know you all and I have the happiness to enjoy the friendship of some of you.

For the public character of independent Justices of the Peace I entertain a peculiar respect, considering their magistracy as one of the unchanged parts of that ancient system of English Law and increasing reverence as the noblest monument of the human understanding.

I rejoice that I have had the happiness to explain some doubtful points in the relations between the Government and the Justices; and I trust that the explanation may tend to secure the independence of the Magistrates and to strengthen the authority of Government.

An arbitration between parties less enlightened and disinterested might have been painful and invidious. But I entered on the late arbitration with perfect confidence in the liberality both of Government and of the Bench of Justices. I desire all the thanks for undertaking the arbitration, and I need not add that I deserve none for doing what seemed to me to be just in the award.

Permit me Gentlemen, to wish you individually every sort of happiness and to express my warm wishes that the Bench of this Island may long continue to be filled by Magistrates of equal understanding and character.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obdt. humble Servant,
(Signed) JAMES MACKINTOSH.

Bombay 29th October 1811.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1811.

DOWNING STREET, JUNE 8, 1811.

A Dispatch of which the following is a copy, was on the 6th instant, received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant General Viscount Wellington, dated Elvas, 24th May, 1811.

My Lord,—Since I addressed you on the 22d instant, I have received reports that Marshal Soult had retired to Llerena; and the 3d and 7th divisions having arrived at Campo

Mayor, I have given directions that Badajoz may be closely invested on the right of the Guadiana to-morrow, and I propose forthwith to re-commence the operations of the siege. I learn from Castile, that Marshal Marmont, Generals Junot, Lesson, and others, had set out for France, and that the three Corps d'armee, the 2d, 6th and 8th, had been formed into six divisions, still called the Army of Portugal, having for its commander in chief, Marshal Marmont, and General Regnier as second in command. Marshal Sir Wm Beresford reports that the greatest numbers of the officers and men returned missing, in the action of the 16th instant, have rejoined their regiments. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 8.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the San Josef, at Mahon, the 5th March, 1811.

You will receive herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copy of a letter from Captain Eyre, the Senior Officer off Corfu, to Rear Admiral Boyles, dated the 10th ult. giving an account of the capture, on the evening of the 6th, of an enemy's convoy from Otranto, with stores, provisions, and troops for the equipment of Corfu, the latter upwards of 600 in number. Captain Eyre also mentions, in a letter of the 16th February, that four more vessels, one laden with shot, and the other corn, had also fallen into his hands, which make in the whole thirty sail, but he has not transmitted any list.

H. M. S. Magnificent, off Paxo, Feb. 10, 1811.

SIR—The enemy having long been without any favourable opportunity of sending from the Italian Ports supplies to Corfu, availed himself of a strong northerly wind on the evening of the 6th instant, when twenty-five vessels sailed from Otranto, twenty-two of which I have the satisfaction to inform you were captured by this squadron, one of them a vessel of 100 tons, was loaded with ordinance stores, and another of the same size with cordage, sails, cordage, and ammunition proper for the equipment of twenty-five gun vessels. The rest were loaded with corn, and having also on board three hundred and fifty soldiers intended as a reinforcement for the garrison of Corfu.—I am happy to add to the list four more vessels with corn, which were captured last night, I have, &c.

GEORGE EYRE

To C. Boyles, Esq. Admiral of the White.

SPANISH PAPERS.

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE.

CADIZ, MAY 24, 1811.

Extract of a dispatch from Don Francisco Xavier Castanos, dated on the field of battle at Albuhera, the 19th of May:—

"On the 26th of April last, I informed your Excellency, that the extraordinary rise of the river Guadiana, carrying off the flying bridge erected opposite to Jurumenha, had cut off the communication of this part of the Estramadura with Portugal, and prevented my interview with Lord Wellington at Yelves.

"On this account he transmitted to me a written memorial, in which he explained his ideas as to the operations which appeared to him proper in Estramadura, and which were very conformable to mine, except in one article, which as it directly affected myself, I did not think it right to admit. The point was this, that it laid down the principle, that wherever different corps of the allied armies should be united to give battle to the enemy, that General possessed of the highest military rank, or of the longest standing, should take the command of the whole. This would have necessarily imposed upon me the chief command—a circumstance which on many accounts, and considered in every view, I found it my duty to decline, proposing that in the abovementioned case, that General should take the command who brought the greatest number of forces, the others being to be considered as auxiliaries, a proposition which, I flatter myself, was as proper in itself as at was well received, as your Excellency will perceive from the copies of my letter to Lord Wellington, and the satisfactory answer, which are both subjoined.

I immediately addressed a copy of the memorial of Lord Wellington to General Blake who declared his assent to the plan, and to the proposal which I had made the propriety of which has been still more confirmed by the happy results of the glorious battle of Albuhera, in which in consequence of the above arrangement, the distinguished Marshal Beresford commanded.

"On the first accounts that arrived of the approach of Marshal Soult towards Estremadura, Senor Blake made arrangements for uniting his troops with those of the allied army, with so much precision, according to the plan agreed upon, that he might be said to have calculated to a moment the time for carrying the measure into effect in all its parts, since his forces joined at eleven on the night before the battle unknown to Soult, whose object was to attack the allied army which he supposed not to have formed a junction with the Spanish troops, and to be alone on the heights of Albuera, that point having this particular circumstance attached to it, that it was the position which Lord Wellington had fixed on for giving battle.

"There on the 16th of this month the troops of the three allied nations assembled, and there the most cordial harmony reigned among the generals and the most fraternal union among the soldiers, the strongest disposition to give mutual aid at every time, and the most ardent desire to assist each other by mutual efforts. The glory of the triumph has been so profusely and at the same time so equally shared, that all have gained trophies, and none are obliged to borrow from the laurels of another.

"Marshal Soult, with an army somewhat inferior to ours in infantry, but superior in cavalry and artillery, did not delay for a moment his meditated attack. He advanced against our position, which was close to the village of Albuhera, and the centre of the line: but this was soon discovered to be a false attack, and that his intention was to gain the right flank, which consisted of Spanish troops whom he attacked vigorously with the greatest part of his force, and whom by successively deploying he must have turned, and got into their rear. Our second line and corps of reserve, however, which were skilfully posted, advanced rapidly to our support, supporting our artillery, and maintaining a most obstinate & bloody combat. The enraged enemy repeated his attack, bringing up continual reinforcements; but he always met with other reinforcements on our side, which remained impenetrable for seven hours, though he employed, to no purpose, all the intrepidity of the Polish cavalry, and the formidable fire of a numerous artillery which thundered without intermission. At half-past two in the afternoon he gave way, and began to retreat without ceasing to combat. He was then charged, and pursued in his retreat towards the woods and heights which he meant to occupy, leaving the field of battle covered with his dead, and with a considerable number of wounded, whom he could not carry off, who having been in undated by the heavy showers that fell during the action, formed a most dreadful spectacle, the rivulets that poured down from the hills overflowing with blood.

"The loss of the enemy upon the most moderate calculation, confirmed by the reports of several deserters, amounts to 7,000 men. Among the killed is General Werle, who remained on the field of battle, and General Pepin, who died during the night in consequence of his wounds. Generals Gazan and Brix retired wounded. Our loss has been very great, though inferior to that of the enemy.

"General Blake, who was always at the head of the troops wherever danger called, had his left arm grazed by a musket ball, which fortunately only tore his coat and shirt without doing him farther injury. In this way he offered the most effectual example of coolness and bravery to his officers, being constantly in the foremost ranks during the whole of the battle.

"Having been a close observer of this obstinate battle, I will not attempt to particularize individuals; for all the Generals, officers, and troops surpassed themselves in valour and steadiness. They displayed a coolness at the same time an ardour which excited universal enthusiasm. The order, precision, and velocity of the movements, amidst a profound silence, uncommon on such occasions, were the object of general admiration. The only wish was to fight and conquer, be the danger what it might. The Generals of Brigade, without waiting for the bulk of their divisions to come into action, were already engaged by the side of the advanced troops. There was not a man who was not at his post, and every one was determined to maintain it with that valour which is the triumph of individual and military honour.

"Soult not being able to come to sight of Badajoz, commenced his retreat on the night of the morning of yesterday by Villalba and Almendralejo, leaving in the woods where he was encamped several dead, and more then 200 wounded, whom he could not remove or send with the others to the neighbouring towns. He is pursued and observed by the Conde de Penne Villemur with the cavalry, the vanguard of General Lardizabal, and some English light troops.

"These are the particulars which I have felt it my duty to lay before your Excellency of the battle and the able manœuvres in which directed by Marshal Beresford, in concurrence with General Blake, obtained a great victory which promises the most important consequences. God guard your Excellency, &c.

"Camp at Albuhera, &c."

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING STREET, MAY 28.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was this day received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut. Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B.

Villa Formosa, May 15.

My Lord—No part of the enemy's army remained on the left of the Agueda on the evening of the 10th inst. excepting one brigade of cavalry close to the bridge of Ciudad Rodrigo. The 2d corps had crossed at Barba del Puerco and the ford of Valde Espino, and were cantoned in that neighbourhood; and our advanced posts were upon the Azava and the Lower Agueda.

The 5th division resumed the duty of the blockade of Almeida on that evening, and Major Gen. Sir Wm. Erskine was ordered to send a battalion to Barba del Puerco to guard the bridge there, which had been previously ordered, and had been posted to observe the passages of the Duas Casas, between Aldea del Bespin and Barba a del Puerco.

The enemy blew up some mines which they had constructed in the works of Almeida, little he foze one on the morning of the 11th, and im mediately attacked the picquets by which a place was observed, and forced their way thro' with them. They fired but little, and their app eared to have marched between the bodies pa sted to support the picquets—and in particular, could not have passed far from the right of the Queen's regiment.

Upon the first alarm, Brigadier-General Pack who was at Malpartida, joined the picquets, and continued to fire upon the enemy, as a guide for the march of the other troops employed in the blockade; and Major-General Campbell marched from Malpartida with a part of the first battalion 26th regiment. But the enemy continued their march in a solid compact body without firing, and were well guided between the positions occupied by our troops.

The 4th regiment, which was ordered to occupy Barca del Puerco, unfortunately missed the road, and did not arrive there till the enemy had reached the place, and commenced to descend the bridge; and at the same moment, with the 30th regiment, with Major-General Campbell, and the light battalions of the 5th division, which Major General Sir Wm. Erskine had detached from Aldea del Bispo to Barba del Puerco, as soon as he had learnt that the enemy had come out from Almeida.

The enemy suffered very considerable loss both in prisoners and in killed and wounded, as well in the march from Almeida, as in the affair at the bridge. It appears, that part of the 2d corps which were in St. Felices el Chico upon the river to protect their passage as soon as they heard the firing, and the Hon. Lieut. Col. Cochrane, of the 58th, who had crossed with a detachment of the 36th and of the 4th regiments was obliged to retire with some loss.

There is indeed for the small part of the garrison which they have saved, principally to the unfortunate mistake of the road to Barba del Puerco, by the 4th regiment. During the whole period of the blockade, but particularly during the period that the enemy's army were between the Duas Casas and the Azava, the garrison were in the habit of firing cannon during the night; and the picquets near the place were frequently attacked. On the night of the 7th there had been a very heavy fire of cannon from the place, and the picquets were attacked; and another on the night of the 8th, and the Queen's regiment in particular, on the other troops employed in the blockade, were induced to believe that the explosion which they heard in the morning of the 11th was of the same description with those which they had heard on the preceding nights; and the Queen's regiment did not move at all nor the other troops, till the cause of the explosion had been ascertained.

Since the 11th that the enemy have continued their retreat towards the Tormes.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the 11th of May.

Total—4 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 15 rank and file wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, 14 rank and file missing.

Lieut. Col. Phillip Cameron, of the 79th regiment, wounded on the 5th May, died on the 14th.

English Extracts.

LONDON,—JUNE 7.

A very general expectation of an approaching rupture between Russia and France appears to be entertained in the North of Europe.—Letters from Petersburgh go so far as to state, that the cargoes of the British vessels seized by orders of the Russian Government have been lodged in distinct depots, so that in the event of a reteration of friendly intercourse, they might be delivered up without confusion or difficulty."

The Thanks of both Houses of Parliament were last night unanimously voted to General Beresford and the heroes of Albuera. In the Commons, Mr. Whitbread afterwards brought forward his motion for providing against the future Suspension of the Royal functions, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bathurst, and Mr. Canning made some very cogent objections to the proposition, which was negatived by a majority of 94 to 29.—Parliament is expected to rise be less than a fortnight.

Lord Walpole is appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, vice Mr. Ward, promoted to the Ordnance.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

The result of the Debate on the subject of the re-appointment of the Duke of York, afforded yesterday the most general satisfaction, as well in the City as at the West-end of the town. All rejoiced in it, not only because the re-appointment was an act of necessary justice towards an injured individual, but because it is admitted even by those who were most hostile to the Duke, that the present unexampled condition of our army is owing entirely to his salutary regulations and indefatigable exertions. His Highness, it is now universally admitted, was made the temporary victim of clamour, excited and kept alive by means which it would be difficult to characterize in terms sufficiently strong. It was essential, that if any difference of opinion prevailed, as to the justice of the appointment, or the sense of the people and of their Representative there on appointment from which more benefit is likely to arise to the nation. There was so much good humour in the minority that we may now speak of the measure as recognized by universal and cordial assent; and as it is very far from being our wish to revive dissention and ill-humour, so happily extinguished, we shall only congratulate the country upon the high and complete sanction the appointment of the Illustrious person has received, and wish that the country may long enjoy the benefit of his services.

The *Satirist* for the present month, in a very spirited article upon this subject says:—

"It was not probable that an appointment so advantageous to the country, and so grateful to honest Englishmen, should pass without notice from the souls of faction, and we were therefore not by any means surprised at the notice of a motion which has been given in the House of Commons by a certain *learned*, whom *the party* have inveigled into their *toils*. When the question is agitated, he will probably be supported by Burdett, and the other mob-serving *reformers*, (with the exception of Wardle, who surely will not have either the *impudence* or the *audacity* to open his mouth upon the occasion,) but we are the one member of respectability we venture to assert will attempt to question the propriety of the Prince Regent's conduct on this occasion. If an address, of the nature intended to be proposed, should through any strange occurrence be carried, we predict that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's answer will be in effect, that his motives for the appointment in question are known to his high sense of justice, and his conviction that the high office of Commander in Chief could not be conferred on any person better qualified than his Illustrious Brother.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col. Henry Torrens, of the 89th Regiment, to be his Military Secretary.

JUNE 10.

Bonaparte arrived at Cherburgh on the 2nd, ultimo. He was expected to continue on the coast about a week longer, and to return to Paris about the 6th instant, when the Baptism of the *little King of Rome* was to take place.

Two Couriers arrived at Paris on the 31st ultimo, with dispatches from Portugal, the contents of which were supposed to be of the utmost importance, as the telegraphs were immediately set to work, and expresses were sent off to Bonaparte on the coast. Our private advices enable us to add, that several more French corps had received orders to march towards the North; and every appearance favours the expectation of late eogagements ascertained, of an approaching rupture, between Russia and France. It will, besides, be recollected, that in the debate of Friday night last, the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressly stated, "that he did not think it likely Bonaparte would now add to his four large reinforcements into the Peninsula, as it was improbable that he might have employment for his force in another quarter."—It was indeed reported, on Saturday, that advices had been received of the Court of Petersburgh being about to issue a Manifesto, declaratory of its motives for breaking off all connection with France, and that an open rupture was expected immediately to take place.—Upon this important subject we shall, in due time, have much to say.

A vessel, the Catheart, has arrived from the River Plate, bringing letters from Buenos Ayres, to the 26th of March. It appears from them that Elio, the Governor of Monte Video, has issued a proclamation, ordering the capture and confiscation of all vessels which shall attempt to enter or come out of Buenos Ayres after the 15th of April. This is not an idle threat, for he has at his disposal a squadron, consisting of a brigatte, two corvettes, besides schooners and small craft, to enforce it. The flotilla of the rebel Junta on the part of the regular Govt. have been laid up at Buenos Ayres. The Active Elio has also occupied the important post of Colona del Sacramento, which is situate nearly opposite the chief hold of the insurgents. The latter are adopting the violent measure, that of one of their principles ordinarily do in the circumstances under which they are placed. They published a decree on the 23d March, ordering all European unimarried males to quit Buenos Ayres within three days, and repair to Cordova, 170 leagues distant. A similar order respecting married Europeans was expected. The Junta are deprived of one of their main sources of

While the brave General Houghton has to his country to deplore his loss, and his friends to lament him deeply for his elegant manners and endearing disposition, yet is his fate accompanied with such circumstances as to be cause of envy to soldiers. His noble exit was at the head of his troops; he was advancing to the

enemy, his sword in his hand, the cheer of a charge in his mouth, and victory in his imagination!

JUNE 20.

Interesting State of Affairs in the Peninsula.

By the most recent and authentic accounts from Spain we are informed, that the French are putting in motion a considerable part of their disposeable force, which they are about to concentrate, with a view of again taking a position upon, and endeavouring to maintain the line of the Tagus. With this design, General Marmont began to move from Salamanca towards Avida, on the 20th and 27th ultimo; whither he intended to transfer his Head-quarters, while a part of his Army was to be cantoned at Talavera de la Reyna. Drouet, with 5,000 men, also took the same direction on the 30th. These movements, and the intentions which they indicate, have not escaped the vigilance and the sagacity of Lord Wellington. He will not fail closely to observe them, though he may not proceed open and direct resistance, until after the fall of Badajos and of Ciudad Rodrigo. The latter place it does not appear to be the intention of the enemy to maintain: for they have already destroyed the redoubts on the heights of San Francisco, and ruined most of the principal defences. Badajos was not expected to surrender on the 4th of June, as mentioned in the last Lisbon Papers, but it could not well hold out beyond the 10th.

The following is an accurate statement of the force which the contending parties in the Peninsula, can respectively bring into the field:—

FRENCH FORCE.

Marmont's	25,000 men.
Soult's	10,000
Victor's	10,000
Sebastiani's	7,000
From Madrid	2,000
Convalescents, &c. &c.	5,000
Total disposable	59,000

ALLIED FORCE.

Lord Wellington's British	35,000
Gen. Graham's ditto, from Cadiz	7,000
Portuguese	20,000
Disposeable under Lord Wellington	62,000
To which may be added the Spaniard	
Under General Blake	9,000
General Castanos	7,000
General Ballasteros	4,000
General Freyre	11,000
	31,000
British and Portuguese	62,000
Grand Total of the Allies	93,000

The Allies would therefore have a numerical superiority of 34,000 men; and making every allowance for the disadvantages that might arise from a force consisting of the troops of three different nations, so differently disciplined and organised, yet surely little or nothing is to be feared from the issue of the contest, while we consider the auspices under which they will fight, and the cheering promise which the fields of Albuera afford us of how they will act.

It is even supposed that sooner than not make a grand effort to recover their ascendency in the Peninsula, it is the design of Bonaparte to evacuate all the fortresses and abandon every secondary object in order to bring the whole of the French force to bear at once. But even in this supposition we feel no alarm —our confidence of final success would remain unabated. The Allies, acting in the same manner, would still maintain a numerical superiority of 20,000 men—the numbers of the French being in that case 121,000 and those of the Allies, 144,000. We have only to repeat, that the estimate of the amount of the respective forces of the contending Powers, is derived from the most authentic forces.

FOR SALE, AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Wills,—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney,—Bills of Lading,—Respondentia Bonds,—Judgment Bonds,—Pass Notes, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be greatfully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and Visiting Cards &c. engraved.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 21st Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

ONE-HUNDRED and fifty Bags of Bourbon Coffee, which will be put up one Bag in a lot, for the convenience of purchasers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of CORNET ALEXANDER FOTHERINGHAM, deceased, late of the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry, in the Service of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40 years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th, Section 81st. All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him, without delay.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *November* 14, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of CAPTAIN EDWARD MEIKLEJOHN, deceased, late of the Ship BRIDGWATER, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the act of the 39th and 40th years of His present Majesty, Chapter 79th, Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him, without delay.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *November* 14, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of GEORGE EDWARD GEPP, late a Lieutenant in the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, in the Service of the Honorable East India Company on the Madras Military Establishment, deceased; having been granted to WILLIAM PETERS as a Bond and simple Contract Creditor of the said deceased. —All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding Property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state, the same, pay their Debts, and deliver up the property to the said WILLIAM PETERS at Madras, without delay.

MADRAS, *November* 16, 1811.

Passage to Europe.

MESSRS. HUNTER, HAY and Co are authorized by CAPTAIN REAMSDEN, of the Honorable Company's Ship PHŒNIX, to arrange for part of his ACCOMMODATIONS, and those wishing to treat, will be pleased to apply to them at their Office, in Fort Saint George.

NOVEMBER 15, 1811

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Equity side thereof, bearing date the 28th day of March, now last past, in a cause wherein PARATTIYANGALLMOOTHAN MOODELLY, is the Complainant, and GANASAMY OSS, is the Defendant, there will be exposed for Sale on FRIDAY, the 29th day of NOVEMBER, now next ensuing, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon of that day, with the privity and under the direction of THOMAS GREENWAY, Esquire, Master in Equity of the said Court, on the Premises, the following Property in mortgage to the Complainant, viz.

A House and Ground, situate at Peddoo Naicks Pettah, in the street of Sacalthoo Cadangoo Venkiah Reaniny, containig in length from East to West one hundred and twenty feet, and in breadth from North to South forty feet, and standing between the house of Bala Moccoondoss Vanamaldoss and Chentadry Pillier Pagoda.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per Cent. of the purchase money to be paid down by the Purchaser immediately on his being declared the highest bidder, in default of which the Premises will be resold at the risk of the first Purchaser.

The Charges of Conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser.

All Persons who propose bidding must satisfy themselves in regard to the admeasurement of the Ground previous to the Sale.

Further particulars may be known at the Master's Chambers, or at the Office of Mr. NEALE, Solicitor in Fort St. George.

A EUROPEAN of between 23 and 24 years of age, and of liberal Education, wishing to return to Europe, would be glad to take into his charge two or three young Gentlemen who may be going thither for Education, &c.

For particulars apply by Letter to Henry Oakes, Esq. Gardens, Negapatam.

SALES BY AUCTION.

This-day, TUESDAY, the 19th Instant,
Between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock in the Afternoon,
WILL BE SOLD,
ON THE PREMISES,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Ashton & Meppen,
A LOWER ROOMED
HOUSE,
No. 11, in Singa Naick Street, for further particulars apply to A. and M. or S. M. Baboom, Esq. the Senior Church Warden of the Armenian Church.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE the honor to acquaint the public, that they will commence the Sale of the late Dr. BALMAIN'S Books, at 10 o'clock, this day, and at 12 O'clock precisely, they will put up the Telescope as described in the Catalogue, as also the valuable Electrifying Machine and the Assay Ballance, after which, a few dozen of Excellent Madeira, and 9 dozen of French Claret.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 21st Instant,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
WELL ADAPTED FOR THE USE OF
His Majesty's Navy,
OR FOR
HOSPITALS,
VIZ.

NINETY-FOUR Beds,—Ninety-two Pillows, and Ninety-four Palampores, which will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

SECOND
Madras Govt. Lottery.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE
SECOND CLASS,
FRIDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1811.

No. 5033 a Prize of 15,000 Star Pagodas.
No. 4945 a Prize of 6,000 Star Pagodas.
No. 4909 a Prize of 1,000 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 904 1130 Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 1771 2730 3181 4171 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF FIFTY STAR PAGODAS EACH.

Nos. 162 224 951 307 331 354 370 391 405 525 716 762 886 1025 1035 1134 1160 1215 1288 1301 1425 1458 1480 1544 1597 1633 1679 1737 1768 1834 1909 2047 2184 2233 2250 2278 2288 2372 2458 2490 2513 2520 2589 2601 2608 2682 2828 2703 2724 2752 2790 2819 2872 2877 3000 3071 3209 3216 3269 3368 3505 3583 3658 3786 3836 3887 3870 3910 3961 4014 4051 4145 4147 4155 4183 4263 4320 4339 4389 4399 4520 4546 4564 4604 4667 4688 4693 4734 4884 4998 4946 4963 5003 5148 5385 5391 5412 5420 5491 5601 5611 5634 5773 5811 5841 5933 6030 6171 6177 6200 6223 6372 6374 6428 6528 6591 6604 6978 6981 7155 7180 7210 7261 7332 7354 7454 7469 7528 7539 7645 7674 7684 7816 7827 7953 7998 7950.

BLANKS.

6	23	66	67	83	88	108	116
181	183	237	242	259	261	298	316
376	408	418	430	433	455	488	491
537	547	576	592	634	655	664	687
691	712	718	735	759	786	812	819
845	853	911	925	939	952	957	980
1033	1089	1116	1118	1191	1193	1173	1181
1186	1207	1244	1266	1309	1324	1334	1373
1391	1412	1436	1439	1500	1504	1529	1535
1580	1610	1611	1691	1698	1777	1846	1856
1866	1870	1871	1883	1892	1901	1907	1911
1958	1970	2010	2061	2066	2069	2086	2159
2184	2231	2239	2269	2298	2332	2339	2392
2383	2385	2391	2436	2501	2523	2543	2550
2561	2565	2583	2623	2639	2643	2665	2747
2765	2797	2815	2828	2833	2961	2979	3002
3004	3031	3044	3065	3106	3144	3154	3161
3167	3260	3317	3334	3374	3544	3561	3603
3609	3613	3639	3653	3721	3747	3752	3783
3790	3811	3820	3837	3875	3926	3950	3954
3978	3997	4005	4016	4038	4050	4113	4134
4193	4202	4231	4244	4247	4259	4267	4274
4283	4298	4322	4337	4341	4367	4449	4453
4485	4509	4510	4550	4558	4561	4580	4591
4594	4618	4621	4624	4694	4723	4751	4754
4772	4787	4795	4796	4852	4865	4869	4907
4918	4923	4929	4937	4939	4970	5015	5020
5037	5042	5103	5145	5161	5165	5211	5219
5226	5227	5239	5274	5286	5308	5357	5366
5380	5350	5418	5429	5434	5446	5501	5524
5551	5568	5580	5602	5623	5661	5709	5731
5736	5753	5760	5766	5772	5788	5825	5950
5981	5990	5994	5995	5998	6028	6041	6043
6066	6080	6095	6096	6178	6235	6268	6275
6318	6336	6341	6391	6392	6401	6412	6506
6536	6542	6583	6594	6617	6626	6646	6679
6715	6726	6732	6749	6766	6773	6784	6786
6789	6790	6796	6801	6819	6820	6957	6996
7010	7017	7020	7031	7038	7068	7092	7152
7157	7217	7270	7280	7297	7309	7324	7334
7338	7340	7346	7363	7392	7405	7434	7455
7461	7495	7501	7511	7542	7579	7584	7631
7640	7656	7661	7698	7700	7704	7729	7762
7817	7846	7851	7890	7896	7927	7956	7976
7980	7990.						

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE
SECOND CLASS,
MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1811.

Nos. 6560 3474 Prizes of 2,500 Star Pagodas each.
No. 3417 a Prize of 300 Star Pagodas.
No. 7369 a Prize of 1,000 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 648 4373 Prizes of 150 Star Pags. each.
Nos. 610 2499 5172 6162 7963 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF FIFTY STAR PAGODAS EACH.

Nos. 4559 6149 480 6038 6890 3743 7112 6627 4308 3213 7574 3691 366 3912 6842 3325 164 827 2125 773 5302 1953 155 5105 813 5270 3134 334 3966 3501 6552 2671 2427 7082 2829 1344 3239 1978 4613 7831 3571 269 2268 6406 1345 1537 7316 177 2311 4566 3368 4879 1809 2340 6684 4799 6848 2209 4211 2108 2034 6942 2165 832 1043 368 6327 1774 901 3558 7272 4843 4374 776 7147 7785 4338 4905 2197 389 4137 3650 1008 3688 458 178 7341 5369 1036 5025 4866 7388 7366 6394 6567 1357 247 7399 1048 4075 207 7063 6311 3811 7731 1732 7682 7947 4706 25 3780 5945 1727 4293 4167 773 5714 126 3011 7853 4169 6154 311 556 6426 4165 7766 7243 869 5368 144 356 6174.

BLANKS.

5949	3138	1017	7690	7743	5245	2737	4067
3943	996	7292	5593	6550	344	2179	7294
2733	7777	6697	5919	6737	6020	4443	4388
4873	6417	1793	3923	471	2944	1632	5997
7881	3581	7983	3421	7536	7201	6777	7775
1520	1813	343	1924	3308	764	4424	5343
1878	4512	902	3326	6409	1187	3882	7027
302	4747	1318	5981	2995	3086	958	1925
6333	2347	1139	2871	3850	4495	5313	5442
6313	7516	6946	5054	4534	3303	1445	5063
1116	6673	7740	7015	7229	4629	5848	5941
1969	2536	2131	6084	4174	7752	3118	2393
4414	5899	5166	2161	5525	473	1091	1524
283	4423	464	5781	7070	6358	1029	3258
5707	3095	3578	4069	3330	7808	6337	6217
7072	1839	4456	2116	5967	6170	7647	5116
5090	2801	4733	555	6700	7613	665	1951
59	4101	5944	3133	6265	1040	3283	4997
2970	481	3342	3732	208	7285	7398	2654
847	1169	2940	879	5012	1349	1290	532
6316	3521	3122	6278	3093	5058	6217	1184
724	7517	7355	4055	7339	5791	2410	3944
3314	7295	3022	6108	7939	4724	941	7910
7161	3515	7960	2530	6913	5911	6992	3957
3223	4429	555	7179	7548	5477	1338	1581
4572	2052	3649	766	3563	6947	6994	406
1441	1831	984	3555	4015	6459	6667	1686
6926	1489	7891	1165	7115	5813	1401	2575
6785	6831	1027	2307	3324	4646	4992	2372
1950	5107	657	7697	1344	6743	4857	1350
5811	5552	334	6343	5377	2505	6539	
7780	5609	5396	7715	1715	274	7071	5920
6332	4234	5301	7218	7302	2972	4186	6713
1032	7813	1316	2341	5920	4531	5800	7018
2545	3188	6173	4220	1935	1028	528	4235
1416	899	223	6138	5162	1076	4983	1624
6230	4970	3208	2318	6750	4167	6329	4871
4944	3984	4538	2856	3191	5260	2611	4505
4127	4859	2865	3203	7837	3080	7589	1127
668	61	584	2797	6307	1420	6907	770
3992	6376	7116	7815	569	4559	5253	5810
3370	6186	3891	2213	2078	5448	1884	6334
26	1956	3365	4059	3519	5544	2248	1350
489	7194	767	449	7342	193	5154	6400
7334	6835	666.					

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 order and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the PEONS may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same, in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Tuesday, November 19, 1811.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—JUNE 7.

BATTLE OF ALBUERA.

The Order of the day being read—

The Earl of *Liverpool* rose to move the Thanks of the House to General Sir William Beresford, and the Officers under his command on that memorable day. Whether he considered the nature of the object which the enemy had in view in this attack on the Allied Army, and the exertions which were made to accomplish that object; or whether he looked to the skill, the fortitude, the energy, and the perseverance with which that attack was repulsed, and its object completely defeated, the battle of Albuera had claims to be considered, under all its circumstances, as one of the most distinguished in the annals of our military history, it has shed, indeed, great additional lustre on our military fame, while its result is of a tendency to produce the most beneficial effects in the prosecution of the contest in which the Allied Nations are engaged. These signal advantages, and this accession to our military renown were not, however, purchased without considerable loss. But those who survive, and those who have to lament the fall of near and dear friends, would, he trust, find equal pride and consolation in the honours which he hoped their Lordships were prepared to bestow on their exertions. As the meed of those honours would be the highest reward of the glorious toils of those who survived; so would it prove the sweetest mitigation of the sorrows of those who had severe domestic losses to deplore; some of whom he now beheld among their Lordships. To both he was confident the gratitude and admiration of their country were justly due, and they would look to that tribute as conveyed to them through the vote of Thanks of their Lordships, and of the other House of Parliament: nor could he forbear on any other opportunity to the most cordial and unanimous grant of that tribute. The enemy had almost every advantage on their side in numbers, cavalry, and the choice of time and ground. They collected all the forces that could be brought together from the South of Spain, and their avowed object was not only to relieve the important fortress of Badajoz, but to drive the Allied Army across the Guadiana. Perhaps the most desirable and the most fortunate circumstance of this glorious battle, was that marked share which the troops of these Allied Nations respectively bore in it. In courage, in intrepidity, perhaps in discipline, they showed themselves equally conspicuous. The Spaniards fought most gallantly, in defending the post entrusted to them, and were overpowered by numbers, they for a time yielded it to the enemy; they did not therefore relax in their efforts elsewhere; they made room for the most signal display of courage, energy, and skill, and what ever marked the gallantry of any troops of any nation. The British troops in their exertions to regain that post, displayed every thing which it was in the power of human skill and courage to exert. They regained possession of the height, and drove the enemy from it with immense loss. Indeed the General who led the enemy had himself confessed, that in all the battles of all the campaigns in which he had fought and served, he had witnessed nothing to equal the progress of that day. It was a day eminently glorious for the Allied Nations, who there fought and defeated their common enemy. It must unequivocally evinced the wisdom of the plan, under the auspices of which the Portuguese troops had acquired that perfection of discipline which drew from the Commander in Chief the praise that they deserved for a steadiness and a discipline equal to any of British troops. The Spaniards certainly behaved with equal gallantry, and all these nations manifested a conceit and a cordiality of efforts which promised the most auspicious to the common cause. This conduct called for the marked acknowledgment of their spirited co-operation from Gen. Beresford, would draw more closely together the ties which already united the three countries; and the blood which was mutually and cheerfully shed in this distinguished action, would, no doubt, more intimately cement the amity and the alliance of these great nations. These were the happy fruits of this new battle and victory. Not only had the enemy been defeated in his object by the close precautions of the British General, and the determined gallantry of the British and Allied troops, but the common cause was likely to gain fresh strength by this cordial concurrence between the nations who bled in it, and by the spirit and animation, and the confidence which they would hereafter derive from this explanation and proof of the valour and example of that day. He was not aware that any more was necessary to induce their Lordships to concur in the motions with which he should conclude:—first, to General Sir William Beresford, his Officers and Army; and next, in terms of acknowledgment to the Spanish and Portuguese Commanders of the gallant manner in which their respective troops had conducted themselves, which acknowledgment should be conveyed to them by the Commander in Chief Lord Wellington.

The noble Earl then made his first motion.

Lord *Aberdeen* rose, not to oppose the motion, or in the least to detract by what he had to offer from the signal merits of the Commander and the Army who had so eminently distinguished themselves in the Battle of Albuera. No one could be more ready than he was, most fully to acknowledge those merits. His object in rising was to call the attention of their Lordships to an action of fully as gallant and arduous a nature; of which, however, no notice had been taken by that House. He alluded to the battle near Arroyo de Molino, where, as consummate skill and as determined bravery were displayed as had ever distinguished the most glorious efforts of any army. The result of that victory was also as decisive, and as advantageous. The enemy was compelled to retreat, and to have the object of his advance completely frustrated. Thanks of that House had not been moved to Lord Wellington for that most distinguished exploit.

The Earl of *Liverpool* observed, that in not noticing that exploit, as the subject of a Vote of Thanks, he was guided by the idea of the extent and nature of the action which entitled it to such a distinction. In omitting it, he could not be supposed to mean, any disparagement to the transcendent merits of Lord Wellington. He had the highest honour and the honour of an intimate acquaintance with that illustrious Commander; he was sure that most distinguished Officer would be the first to disapprove of any vote of Thanks, on that occasion. Indeed the fame of Wellington now stood too high to require any such additions; and he who had all the honour of the system and arrangement of so glorious a campaign, and the praise of splendid and successfully issue, could feel no gratification in the acknowledgements of his minor or secondary exploits. No other consideration could have guided him in omitting to propose a Vote of Thanks for that new and distinguished service.

Lord *Aberdeen* shortly explained.

The Earl of *Moira* said, he was anxious to express his cordial concurrence with the motion, and in that tribute of applause so eloquently, pronounced by the Noble Secretary of State. He felt greater confidence than ever in the name of Britons, and in the military character of this country. What had fallen from a Noble Earl, however, rendered it, he thought, necessary he should say a few words upon a part of the subject before them. He alluded to the point, that when the Thanks of Parliament were voted to a certain Officer for his meritorious conduct in any particular action, and not voted to another, who performed about the same period an action nearly similar, it was regarded as a contrary testimony of the sense of Parliament as to respect to it. But such a principle had no application to the present occasion; the fame of Lord Wellington would remain upon the same firm basis; nor would his Praise be exaggerated by any additional expression of the sense of Parliament on the occasion now called for. The honours in question were, generally speaking, not conferred but on occasions where some great and signal success was followed up by some marked and decisive advantage. This was the principle on which they ought to proceed; but it was with pain he felt himself obliged to remark, that a greater degree of profusion had of late obtained, with respect to this principle, than was strictly justifiable, and the cause of this was evident, because such professings afforded to Ministers a degree of facility to obtain a Parliamentary approbation to their modes of applying the naval and military force of the country. But with respect to the point most immediately before the House, he most zealously concurred in it, and the Noble Earl might rely on the meritorious conduct of our Allies. All those who were engaged in the battle from the General who commanded to the soldier who fought, were entitled to the best thanks, and the gratitude of the country, and it was his most earnest wish and hope, that the country throughout the empire whose relatives fell in this glorious contest, would take the springs of laurel so abundantly presented to them, scatter them over the tombs of the heroes or strew them on their breast, not only in honour of the individuals, but of the whole Empire itself.

Lord *Mulgrave* expressed his dissent from part of what had fallen from the Noble Earl who spoke last. Great and extraordinary services, when frequently repeated, did lose their feeling. There was nothing in the present proceeding that could possibly have such an effect, as that alluded to with respect to Lord Wellington: and it was unnecessary for him to say that he most cordially supported the motion of his Noble friend.

The Earl of *Rosslyn* said, after what had been so ably stated, he could have but little to add. In all that was said in the way of unqualified praise, he most cordially concurred. But there was one point, more especially, connected with the Illustrious Officer in question deserved the applause of the country. He alluded to the high degree of improvement in discipline to which the Portuguese troops had arrived under his auspices. On this part of the subject he had some knowledge, from his own personal experience. He was aware of the difficulties he had to encounter, and how much better than some of their Lordships, the state in which General Beresford must have found the troops of that country. It was impossible he could adequately express his sense of that Officer's merits on this head, or what the country owed to him for such essential services: and had led this striking improvement in the discipline and conduct of the Portuguese troops as a most auspicious omen for the Peninsula at large, and for the common cause. He felt sure it would operate as a most beneficial example to the Spaniards. He could not speak in terms of sufficient praise of the general conduct of the action at Albuera, either with respect to the skill, gallantry, or spirit, displayed by every individual engaged on the occasion. It was needful to say that, in these respects, it was never transcended.

The Earl of *Harrowby* could not avoid saying a few words respecting a point which more than once had been alluded to that evening. He was confident the liberal and enlightened mind of Lord Wellington felt superior to every consideration of the kind. His renown was too well established, and too universally diffused throughout the world, to suffer him to harbour such a sentiment; but if any thing could add to his satisfaction, it was to effect that his great example was followed by a Commander not much his junior—that he had infused into British Generals the noble spirit of emulation, which acquiesced, of course, in all that had been said in applause of the glorious action under their consideration. With respect to the valour, skill, bravery, and discipline, he would not speak cheerfully in a Vote of Thanks also, such as had been alluded to: but as to that with his Noble Friend, as to the reason which influenced him. He was fully aware of the abundant claim of the Noble and Illustrious Officer alluded to, to praise for extraordinary services, and for extraordinary services. Indeed these had become so habitual to the great Commander, as to be regarded little more than as a matter of course, and his victories were so frequent, as almost to cease making any impression on the mind!

The Earl of *Rosslyn* explained, and highly panegyrised the Military character of Lord Viscount Wellington, to whom, in some degree, the success in question was to be attributed, in consequence of his admirable and very judicious arrangements for the conduct of the whole campaign. Indeed, he thought it impossible for any man of common sense to say that the Vote of Thanks General Beresford could not be considered also as conveying a high compliment to the character of Lord Wellington.

The question was then put upon the Earl of Liverpool's first motion for the Thanks of the House to Lieutenant General and Marshal Sir William Carr Beresford, K. B. &c. and which was instantly voted *nem. con.*

The Noble *Secretary of State* then moved the Thanks of the House in the usual form, to Generals Cole, Stewart, and the other principal Officers of the Army under the command of Marshal Beresford, which were voted in the usual manner.

Also to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates serving in the different Corps, and that the Lord Chancellor be desired to communicate the said Thanks in the customary manner to Marshal Beresford.

His Lordship also moved, That this House do highly approve of and acknowledge the meritorious conduct, the skill and valour displayed by the Spanish troops under the command of General Blake, &c.

On this proposition, *Lord Holland* rose, and expressed his wish to be informed by the Noble Earl what precedents existed of a proceeding of the kind, especially with respect to the mode of conveying the sense of Parliament to those Officers of our Allies as were the objects of the Vote? As the matter stood at present, it must be through the medium of the British Commander. He seemed to think, by means of an Address to the Crown, or the Person exercising the Royal Authority, that the sense entertained by Parliament of the service of our Allies might be conveyed; he had not read the precedents with respect to similar cases; he had the highest respect for the honor conferred by such a vote of the Legislature, but thought the channel or mode of conveying the expressions of such sense should be in the manner likely to prove the most agreeable and respectful to those who were the objects of it.

The Earl of *Liverpool* observed, the Noble Baron could not be more solicitous upon that point than he was himself; but precedents existed of proceedings of the kind, particularly in the Seven Years' War, in the case of the thanks voted to Prince Ferdinand. He adverted to the frequent communication between the Commander in Chief and the Government of that country, and said, that care should be taken of to explain the matter to our illustrious Allies, as would obviate every objection on that score.

Lord Holland expressed himself satisfied with what had fallen from the Noble Secretary of State.

The question was put, and the motion agreed to, as all the proceeding ones, *nem. dis.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MONDAY, MAY 27.

EAST INDIA COMMISSIONERS BILL.

Mr. Creevey objected to this Bill. He said the Board of Controul, according to Mr. Pitt's original promises, was to be attended by Gentlemen who had sates in the offices with but little business, or sinecures. This was, however, as fanciful as it was flattering; for when Lord Melville came into the office, he resolved to make up for lost time, and found that salaries were absolutely necessary. That Noble Lord contrived to have 5,000l. sent out for salaries to the President and two Commissioners. Those Commissioners had nothing—*absolutely nothing*: they were sinecurists of the purest order, so far as related to the Administration of the Board. During the thirteen months that he (Mr. Creevey) was in office, those two Commissioners did no imaginable thing for their 1,500l. a year, except swearing the inferior clerks, so as to entitle them to their salaries. If the President of the Board, were actually had the whole of its business upon his own shoulders, sent out for salaries to be raised for the hardship of his situation, let the House observe what situation that was, The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. R. Dundas) has, as President of the Board, 2000l. a year; he had 1000l. more as Keeper of the Signet, a sinecure of 2000l. a year more as Clerk of Arcuille (his father) had a pension of 2000l. a year from this country; a pension of 1500l. from the East India Company; and a sinecure in the Scotch Courts, which in the whole made the total of the family about 11,000l. a year. And when it was recollected in what *an humble place of political adventure* that Noble Lord and his family came into public life, it could not be hastily said that their best services were not amply paid for. There was a Noble Lord, Melville, who received 4000l. fixed the eyes of affection, and which he had called, in a humorous fit, the Official Residence of the President of the Board of Controul. He (Mr. Creevey) must, however, protest against any addition to the present emoluments of the President of the Board of Controul.

Lord Castlereagh thought the appointments of the office not adequate to its importance.

Mr. R. Dundas said, the Hon. Member, on the opposite side, could not expect that he should answer *him* (Mr. Creevey). He would not take away from his duty to the House, by any suggestion that could fall from him (Mr. Creevey.) He should only say, that he brought forward his own claims to an increase of salary, and left the Committee to decide, who know the importance of his office, and it was truly with pain that he saw the advantage of the office, and the clerks in it, that he had suffered the application to be now made.

Mr. Calcraft admired the excessive feeling for the claims of others, which was exhibited in no other way than an active, diligent, eager pushing of his own. We were forced by the pressure of the times to bid men, who had every claim to national favour, wait: we were compelled to put off the just demands of the army and navy, and now it came to make an addition to such a salary as that which the Honourable Member (Mr. Dundas enjoyed.)

Lord Folkestone thought that nothing had been urged at all sufficient to justify the House in adding to the Salary.

Mr. Wallis approved of the Bill.

Mr. P. Moore objected to the principle of the Bill altogether.

Mr. Lushington and the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the measure.

General Tarleton said he should oppose all grants of increase of salaries in any of the public departments, until the pay of the officers of the army & navy should be raised.

A division then took place—

For the Bill, 51 | Against it 21—Majority 30.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

Lord Milton gave notice, that he should, on an early day submit a motion to the House, relative to the re-appointment of the Duke of York, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

Mr. Perceval wished that a day should be named.

Lord Milton said, that Thursday next was full, and therefore he could not well fix an earlier day than Thursday se'night.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

The usual Vote of Credit at the close of Sessions was presented, and referred to a Committee of Supply.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Mr. Grattan having previously moved the reading of the Catholic Petition, and the resolutions of Thanks to the Armies in Spain and Portugal, commenced a most energetic speech in favour of the claims of the Catholics. The Hon. Member went over the usual ground, but with additional energy. In noticing the observation, that the Catholics were in a state of disaffection, he said, "can you hope to prevail against Nature and against God Almighty? Can you hope to overwhelm the invariable and settled laws, by which the mind of man is regulated, and by which the universe is governed? I will suppose, for instance, that the river Thames was damned below Deptford, and overflowed into this House—I will suppose that a million was made to send labourers to cut the dyke, and a contrary motion was made, that the Chaplain of the House should pray that the river should flow up instead of down—would you hope that the laws of Nature would be reversed in your favour, and that the river would forsake its course? But you expect results equally unnatural from your policy with respect to Ireland. You are making laws which create dislike in the minds of the people; which inculcate the ambition of ruin, and the necessity of rising in arms to make one fifth of your community without passions.—That is, you will pray to alter human nature—that God should alter his own attributes, for the purpose of establishing your policy, and defeating his own universal law.—You will pray to alter the law of the Decalogue; human legislation against divine.—The Decalogue says, "Honour your father and mother;" —The law, "Take away his estate;"—

The Decalogue says, "Thou shalt not steal;" the Law, on the contrary. "You may rob a Catholic." *(Hear-!)*—But we are mistaken, if we think the laws of nature and religion can be violated with impunity, or that the punishment will only be inflicted hereafter. In the battle of Fontenoy, you met your own laws in the Irish brigade, driven by your oppression into the ranks of your enemy.—*(Hear, hear !)*—If such success attended your military, what can you expect from your religious policy ?—What can you expect from the Church of Ireland ?—That Church so firmly established, and its members are men of unblemished characters. But what do you do ?—if you try to take possession of the land ?—if you try to impose the Government of conquest ?—if you then depose the religion of the Church established, and endeavour to set up one of your own, making the other pay for it ?—I will go even the whole, you disqualify the people ?—I say this is to tax the Canons of God Almighty, and to attempt to subvert Nature—You endeavour to disqualify four millions of your fellow-subjects—not for the revenues of the Church, for these are secured—but for having formed an imagination—for an unreal phantom." Mr Grattan then alluded to the late successes in the Peninsula, which he said were gained by the protestants of England the Dissenters of Scotland, and the Catholics of Ireland. Those very men who had been the means of raising these splended victories, who are oppressed by the most grievous civil incapacities.—*(Hear)*—In the late actions on the heights of Barrosa, one of the regiments which most particularly distinguished itself (the 87th) is composed almost entirely of Irish Catholics. If the gallant officer who commands that regiment (Sir John Doyle) had formed his soldiers as you from your Members of Parliament—if he had put questions to them, and interrogated them as to the Eucharists about their attendance at mass—and about their religious principles of their religious belief—what would have been the consequence ?—that the French would have had one eagle more, and you would have had one regiment less—*(Hear, hear)*—He drew his sword before his gallant men, without appealing to press or to Parliament." Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving that the petition be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Sir John Hippesly supported the motion.

Mr. Herbert declared there was no danger whatever in granting all the Catholics asked—he had every opportunity of knowing them as neighbours, as tenants, as grand Jurors, and he never had seen any disposition to factious conduct—they felt their rights, and constitutionally asked for the redress of them.—The armies, of the state were recruited from the Irish Catholics, and since the year 1793, no less than three or 400,000 men had been contributed by them. On the whole he was determined by every ground of policy, or justice or feeling, to give his vote for the petitions being referred to a Committee.

General Matthew said, whether the House turned their eyes to Egypt, and the brilliant campaign conducted there by Lord Hutchinson, with so much glory to himself and the country, or to the plains of Maida, where General Stuart led on the Irish troops to conquest, they would find more than half of those troops composed of Irish Catholics. At Buenos Ayres, fourfifths were Irish Catholics, as well as in those more recent victories gained by the renowned Irish General Lord Wellington, whose fame had been on the ruins of the Marshals of France, whom he had beaten at Vimeira, at Talavera, on the banks of the Douro, at Busaco, and at Almeida; *(Hear, Hear!)* and for those heroic achievements he hoped he would be adequately rewarded, and that his country would prove ungrateful to him. He would remind them too, of the battle of Barrosa, where, under the gallant Graham, the 87th, or Prince of Wales's Irish Heroes, performed feats of valour, as respected equal honour on them, and on their gallant Colonel (Sir John Doyle). *(A Laugh)* Gentlemen might laugh, but he asked that those gentlemen had been in the ranks upon that day. He would maintain that such men as these deserved to be admitted to a share in the civil rights of the Constitution in their native land. He would ask them again, who took the Isle of Bourbon? Was it not a Catholic Officer (Colonel Keating) of a most respectable family, though disqualified from attaining a higher rank. These were the men who, they were told, were not to be trusted, because they dared to adore God in the manner as their forefathers. When Ireland sends forth to the field such a host of heroes, let them be commanded by Irishmen, by such officers as a Moira, a Hutchinson, a Wellington, or Beresford, a Pack, a Stewart, or a Spencer, and conquest will follow their career.—*(Hear, Hear!)*—But let them not be ruled with a rod of iron, nor bound with unconstitutional chains. Let a wise and conciliating system be adopted (said the Hon. Member), and you may lead my gallant countrymen with a silken thread, instead of goading them with the points of the bayonet, of crushing them beneath the galling yoke of a sanguinary code.

Dr. Duigenan said, none were so intolerant as the Catholics, when they had power—*(Hear from the Ministerial Benches.)*—But now they cried out Tolera-

tion! Why, they had toleration, and never were impeded in the exercise of their religious rites; and they had also more political power than the most favoured subjects in any other land—they were protected in their liberties in their properties, and in their lives also —(*Loud Laughter.*)—Yes, they were protected, and yet were dissatisfied.

Lord Jocelyn was adverse to the measure.

Mr. Tighe and Mr. Ponsonby supported the motion, which was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Whitbread supported the motion; and hoped we should never hear the cry of "No Popery," or any other infernal cry, raised again.

Mr. Stephen commented, in severe terms, upon Mr. Whitbread's sentiments. He declared the toleration, which he had panegyrized in France, to be nothing but a mixture of despotism and hypocrisy; but indeed, he believed that there was no measure of Bonaparte's of which the Hon. Gentleman would not be the apologist or advocate. (*Loud cry of Order! take down the words!*)

Mr. Whitbread—" The words impute to me such a degree of criminality, that I must insist on their being taken down."

The words were repeated to the Clerk, and taken down.

The Speaker—" The next step is to have the words read; in order that the Hon. Gentleman to whom they are imputed may deny or justify them.

The words were here read.

Mr. Stephen—" I might have used the words which preceded those; but I do not recollect those which followed.

The Speaker—" The next course is to divide the House on the question, whether the words have been used or not. Does the Hon. Member persist in that determination?

Mr. Whitbread—" I have considered that as the offence was a public insult to the House, I ought to demand their apology here rather than elsewhere. (*Hear hear!*) I am so far satisfied, that I do not believe that the Hon. Member meant the words in the full extent to which they might be imputed."

Mr. Stephen—" I really uttered the expression which I did, hastily, in consequence of the irritation of the moment, as, at I thought, the unfounded and unwarrantable imputation cast on my Right Hon. Friend."

Mr. Whitbread—" Does the Hon. Member mean to say, that I am an enemy to my country?

Mr. Stephen—" Far from it; I believe the Hon. Gentleman to be as warm a friend to the country as any man can be."

The Speaker—" The business is now at an end."

The cry of question here becoming very general, the House divided—

Ayes.... 83 | Noes.... 146—Majority 63.

Adjourned.

English Extracts.

LONDON,—JUNE 19.

We yesterday received German Papers to the 5th instant, and some more French Papers to a late date, the contents of which are given in our last page. The Vienna Gazette contradicts the report of an armistice between Russia and Turkey; and with respect to the former Power and France, the accounts continue as contradictory as ever. The private accounts speak of war as inevitable, and the movements of the French troops towards the North afford considerable sanction to these statements; while the French Papers would give us to understand, either that little or no difference exists, or that if any does exist, it is on the point of being amicably adjusted. Lauriston, the new French Ambassador, had his first audience of the Emperor of Russia on the 11th ult. Mussena and Mortier have both reached Paris. The former is in all probability destined to command the Army now moving towards the North. The recent events in Sweden have evidently laid a foundation for great discontent and jealousy in that country. Some strong symptoms of these feelings lately manifested themselves at Werinbon, where the inhabitants resisted the plan of raising recruits to fill up the deficiencies in the army. Considerable pains have been taken to represent this spirit as only partial, but from the manner in which the subject is treated, the insurrection was evidently of very serious importance.—Some more English ships have approached the Baltic; and an article from Elsineur mentions a report of four Danish privateers having been taken in the Belt and one driven on shore. This may account for the cannonade heard in that quarter a few days before. Sir James Saumarez remained in Wingo Sound at the date of the latest accounts, probably waiting for the reinforcements from England before he entered the Baltic.

At Chess *the Pawns* are like *Ministers* placed before the King to bear the whole brunt of the battle; but *there* the resemblance ends, for the Pawns *go straight forward*, and though they can *make a Queen*, are not armed with powers to constitute a *restricted Regent*, who cannot move even a single step, and whom they have *check mated* from the very commencement of the game.

Poor Perceval! what a set is he surrounded by!—he is exactly like the feather-bed thrown into the street for the rest of the party to save themselves upon. Unprotected by the heavy ordnance of argument, or the light artillery of wit, his fate is the *test* of the independence of *true* talent, a commodity not to be *bought* even by the *first Lord of the Treasury*.

Abraham Du Quesne, who conquered De Ruyter for that petit-maître of a tyrant Louis XIVth, was a Norman and a Protestant—for his services he demanded to be made Marshal of France.—Your *religion*, says the King, stands in the way of your appointment *to that office!* —What, Sire! replied Du Quesne—I find then that though *my religion* did not hinder me from giving your Majesty *my services*, *your's* prevents you from *rewarding them!*—Brave Roman Catholic!

Mutato nomine de te veritas narratur.

Delays must be expected in legal proceedings, when he who holds the scales balances them with scruples, and stands, like *Macheath*, undetermined between the solicitations of equitable probabilities—

How happy I'd be with *demurrer*,
If t'other *rejeinder* away:
But of *judgment* I have such a horror.
To neither one word will I say.

TRIAL OF COLONEL JOHNSON.

COURT MARTIAL, CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

June 5, the proceedings, on the Trial of Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, of the 102d, or New South Wales regiment, for Mutiny, and Usurpation of the Government of New South Wales, concluded, after several days anxious investigation.

The charge against the Prisoner was as follows:—

"That he Lieutenant-Colonel George Johnson, did, on the 26th of January, 1808, at Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales aforesaid, unjustly, and without any or by putting himself at the head of the New South Wales corps, then under his command doing duty in the Colony, and seizing and causing to be seized and arrested, and imprisoning and causing to be imprisoned, and keeping in close confinement under a armed military force, the person of William Bligh, Esq then Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the territory of New South Wales."

On the part of the Prosecution, Captain William Bligh read a long written statement of his case against the Prisoner, and as the facts therein contained were afterwards fully sustained by his own evidence upon oath, and the testimony of a great many other witnesses, we shall give the substance of his narration, as being a more connected series of the circumstances, as they occured in the Colony, than was elicited from the witnesses in their examination.

Captain Bligh stated, that in the year 1806, his Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint him Governor and Captain General of all his possessions and settlements in New South Wales and its dependencies. When he arrived at his destination, he found the Settlement at Sydney in a state of misery and wretchedness, arising from the licentious habits of some of its inhabitants. Upon inquiring into the particular causes of these distressing circumstances, he found that they were chiefly to be attributed to the excessive use of spirituous liquors, which were bartered by the military to the people, and became a source of traffic in so alarming a degree, as to produce a general deprivation of the public morals, and to reduce the respectable part of the inhabitants and settlers to a state of discontent, bordering on a complete dissolution of the Colony. Convinced in his own mind that nothing but the most active measures could stem the torrent of evil which presented itself to his view, he immediately set about his task; and he published a Proclamation, forbidding, under pain of the severest penalties, the future traffic in spirituous liquors; and so happily beneficial was this measure in its consequences, that at the beginning of the year 1808, the Colony was in a state of prosperity unknown under any former Governor, and so sensible were the inhabitants and settlers of the vast improvement in their assaits, that on the 1st of January, 1808, he received an Address, singed by eight hundred of the principal settlers, expressive of their thanks for the happiness and prosperity his benign government had brought upon the Colonists in general. They said they could not refrain, at the commencement of a new year, from expressing the high sense they entertained of the excellent institutions, which had restored to them happiness, security, and prosperity, and concluded by a sincere declaration of their loyalty and attachment to his person and Government. Soon after this circumstance happened intimately connected with the charge he had to exhibit against Colonel *Johnson* that he could not pass it over in silence. Amongst the persons dissatisfied with his conduct, was a man named John M'Arthur, Whose interests, in countining the abuses, were so great, that he could not fail of being discontented. On the 17th of December, 1807, a charge was exhibited against this person, before a Bench of Magistrates, for seditious and improper conduct. The Judge Advocate of the Colony had occasion, by the order of the Bench, to issue two warrants before Mr. M'Arthur could be brought before them to answer for his offence. The first he treated with scorn and contempt, and the latter was only effectively by the assistance of two or three constables. He was then admitted to bail, to take his trial at a Criminal Court, on the 25th of January consisting of the Judge Advocate, and six Officers of the Corps. When the day of trial arrived, a very extraordinary proceeding took place, As soon as the Judge-Advocate had sworn in the several Members of the Court, Captain Kemp, the senior Officer, refused to swear in the Judge-Advocate, in consequence of Mr. M'Arthur having protested against his presence at the trial. The Judge-Advocate remonstrated with the Officers, and told them that the Court could not be formed, nor could it have any jurisdiction by Act of parliament, unless he presided. Captain Kemp contended on the contrary, and insisted upon Mr. M'Arthur's objection being heard. Mr. M'Arthur then began a statement, in which he reviled the character of the Judge-Advocate in the most scurrilous language. The Officers, instead of repressing this licentious, took part with M'Arthur, and Captain Kemp threatened to commit the Judge-Advocate if he persisted in presiding at the Court. Upon which the latter immediately retired, and repaired to the Government house, to seek redress of his injuries. Governor Bligh thought proper to summon a Bench of Magistrates to take this matter into serious consideration. In the mean time the six Officers of the Criminal court made application to the Governor, to appoint another Judge-Advocate instead of Mr. Atkins, to which Captain Bligh replied, that the Judge-Advocate of the Colony was appointed under his Majesty's commission, and he had no authority to remove him without sufficient cause assigned, and he informed them that they could not form a Court without the Judge-Advocate. The Governor, with a view of obtaining as much aid as he could in the deliberation upon this subject, sent a message to Colonel Johnson, who resided four miles from Sydney, requesting his attendance on the bench of Magistrates. Colonel Johnson returned a verbal answer, that he was unable to write or attend in consequence of a fall he had received from his chaise. The Bench of Magistrates, however, assembled without him, and it was resolved by the advice of the Governor, after serious consideration, to summon the six Officers of the Criminal Court before them the next morning to answer for their contempt. This measure was resolved upon in the forenoon of the 26th of January, and about five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the Provost Martial of the Colony brought the Governor an order which had been sent to him (the Provost), signed by Colonel Johnson, calling himself Lieutenant Governor, desiring him to deliver the body of Mr. John M'Arthur out of his custody. The astonishment of Governor Bligh, on seeing this document had not subsided, when he was informed that the 102d, or New South Wales regiment, with Colonel Johnson at their head, were marching up to the Government House, with band playing, and colours flying. Alarmed at this intimation, he immediately retired to his private closet to collect together his papers and other valuable articles, and consider with himself what was best to be done. In the mean time the house was surrounded by the Military, many of whom found their way into the hall, and were crying aloud for the Governor. For some time no answer was unavailing. After examining almost every room, except that where in the Governor actually was, they at length burst into that, where they found the Governor. He was immediately seized with great rudeness by the soldiers, and dragged into a room, after which follows, whilst the Governor was attempting to conceal some papers of importance in his bosom, drew his bayonet, and swore he would be d—d if he would not run it into his side, if he did not put down his hand. One of the Officers, Mr. Laycock, at this juncture, brought the Governor a letter from Colonel Johnson, in which he conjured him to submit quietly to the arrest which he had ordered of his person; that he was prompted to his measure by the safety of the Colony, and that it was the only out of compliance with the wishes of the inhabitants and settlers, who were discontented and dissatisfied with his Government. He scarcely read this letter when he received another message, that Colonel Johnson wished to see him below stairs. He immediately descended to the Colonel, who repeated to him the contents of his letter, told him he must consider himself under military arrest; that martial law was proclaimed; and that every body, and every thing, was subordinated to his authority. The magistrate and other Officers in the Civil Government of the Colony, who happened to be in the house at the time, were also put under arrest, and sent, in custody of a Sergeant's Guard, respective barracks. The Governors papers, public and private, were seized upon, by the orders of Colonel Johnson, & a committee was appointed to inspect them, & report their contents to the usurped Government. In all these violent measures, Mr. M'Arthur was active, and took a prominent part, and he accompanied the troops up to the Government House. The Governor being thus deposed, he was ordered to remain in close confinement in the Government House, with a guard of six soldiers upon him, and to be deprived of the use of nearly all of his friends, except his daughter and another lady; he was even deprived of his secretary. In addition to these revolutionary acts, all the Civil Officers of the Government were removed from their offices, and put into confinement. The keys of the public stores were also taken from the Commissary and a guard placed over the store house; and to crown the whole, Col. Johnson ordered the Governor's broad pendant, the ensign of his authority, to be hauled down from his ship which lay in the harbour. Added to these insults, he was made the object of marked and public ridicule. For several evenings subsequent to his arrest, public rejoicings were ordered to be celebrated. The inhabitants of the town were compelled, under the severest threat of having their windows broken, to light up their houses. Bonfires were made in several parts of the colony, and effigies of himself and some of the civil servants of the establishment were burnt in the military parade, amidst the most mutinous and seditionary designs. On the 7th, the day after his arrest, a salute of 21 guns was ordered to be fired by Colonel Johnson, as another token of joy at his overthrow. In the degraded state, the Governor remained till the 28th. In the meantime Governor M'Quarrie came out with orders from Government to reinstate him in his authority, and to declare all the Acts of the usurped Government null and void. Soon after this he set sail for Europe, and left Captain Bligh and the Civil Officers in

Governor Bligh, in his evidence, gave a more detailed and minute account of the transactions of that period, and he was afterwards confirmed by the testimony of a great many other witnesses, the sum of whose testimony went to establish these important propositions:—

That at the time Governor Bligh entered upon the Government of the Colony, it was in a very wretched and distressed state, in consequence of the traffic in spirits carried on by the military: that at the end of the year 1807, and beginning of 1808, the Colony was in a state of prosperity and content, unknown under any former Government: that the only discontent *then* existing, was exclusively confined to the military and a few individuals, arising from the measures of Reform adopted by the Governor, in respect of spirits: that had the Military remained firmly attached to the GOVERNOR, there was not the slightest ground for apprehending a mutiny or insurrection on the part of the inhabitants, that no complaint was written, or otherwise was made by Colonel Johnson to Governor Bligh, either on his own behalf, or on behalf of the Colonists, up to the 26th January 1808, & that before the Governor of the Colony, that the conduct of the Governor was uniformly popular and gave general satisfaction to the inhabitants and settlers; that in the general administration of the laws of the Colony, he was strictly impartial to all ranks and classes: that it was not until that at the period of the insurrection, there was no symptom whatever of disaffection or discontent on the part of the inhabitants.

THE DEFENCE.

Colonel Johnson put into the Court a written address of considerable length:

He avowed the fact of having put Governor Bligh under arrest, but undertook to justify the measure upon the ground of necessity—that he did it for the preservation of the Colony of New South Wales—the protection of the Governor's life, and the relief of the discontented people, goaded on to insurrection by a series of his own tyrannical and oppressive measures—and to prevent the sacrifice of human blood, by a conflict which must terminate only in the complete subversion of all law, discipline, and subordination. To support this alleged ground of justification, a considerable number of witnesses were called chiefly consisting of Officers in the New South Wales Corps, some of the Civil Officers of the Colonial establishment, and a few respectable settlers. The sum of their testimony was calculated to shew, that the discontent of the inhabitants did not arise as alleged by Governor Bligh. They stated, that Governor Bligh, in his official capacity had violated every principal of British law and national justice. That he interfered in the decisions and proceedings of the Courts of Justice in the Colony improperly and unjustifiably. That he threatened to deprive several of the inhabitants of their property, and did actually dispossess some individuals of their leasehold land without any pretence whatsoever. That he prevented others from building on their leasehold ground, and pulled down the houses of those who had such tenements. That he had refused to comply with the stipulations entered into by the Government at home, with individuals embarking their capital, as settlers in the colony.—That when such individuals applied for the fulfilment of their respective agreements, and urged the authority of the Secretary of State, and quoted the law of England in support of their rights, he damned the Secretary and damned the law of England, adding "that his *will* was the law," and threatening woe to any man who dared to disobey and threatening woe to any man who dared to disobey it. That in his general conduct and behaviour, he was passionate, arbitrary, tyrannical, ungentlemanly, and unofficer like. That, in some instances, when individuals had been tried and acquitted before the criminal Court, of certain charges, and discharged, they were in a few days afterwards apprehended by the Governor's order, on the self-same charge, tried by a Bench of Magistrates and found guilty of those imputed offences of which they were acquitted by a superior tribunal. These circumstances, and a variety of others, stated by the witnesses, tended to render his Excellency, not only unpopular, but to produce general discontent. His Excellency having distinctly declared, on many occasions, that his *cereal speculations* to occupy land was better than *cattle* (because *that* he could not set aside), produced universal uneasiness. No man considered his property secure, and consequently its value diminished. The public mind went on in a progressive state of discontent, until the affair of Mr. M'Arthur, which caused particularly by the Proof Mr. M'Arthur, produced the Bench of Magistrates assembled to take into co Court on that occasion the Members of the Criminal the six Officers composhaving determined to summon Government House ing it to appear before the forming ices, the discontent was a charge of treasonable prac the moment it be of the public seemed then to attain Bligh considered that Governor Bligh, immediately comhis temper and disposition, was by such a measure, not the Officers in person; and that and his arbitrathe only possible barrier between their Colonel Johnson, ry conduct would be destroyed. entions of Governor who received information of the int Court, came imBligh, with respect to the Crimina the advice of his mediately to Sydney, contrary to was for the consemedical attendant, alarmed as he quences of the impending storm. The moment it became rived at the Barracks, he was surrounded by crowds of the people, all in a state of confusion and tumult tuously calling upon on him to do something for the preservation of the Colony. He was followed into his own Barrack by a considerable number of the more inhabitants, who recapitulated to him their grievances, and told him, that if he did not immediately put the Governor not under arrest, an insurrection would break out and all the blood that would be spilt must lie on his shoulders. They implored him in the must in his hands and save that he was cursed, to stretch forth his and confusion. Colonel Johnson said he would do any Colony from bloodshed, anarchy, ing for the preservation of the settlement and for the happiness and security of the Colonists.—Mr. Arthur, who had el Johnson, on his been liberated from goal, by Colonel requisition to the arrival in the town, then drew up a Johnson to put the same effect, calling upon Colonel Governor under arrest in order to save the Colony from all the horrors of insurrec the signed table inhabitants then by several of the most respect who viewing, as assembled at his house to the Colo he said in his defence, with the deepest concern the threatening dangers which surrounded. he resolved upon a measure which appeared, calculated to avert the impending, calamities, and under all these circumstances, and for these reasons, he accordingly put the Governor in a state of arrest.

The witnesses in behalf of the Pris ner stated, that no personal violence was used to and that to Col. Johnson in fact, he had expressed himself thanks for the handsome manner he carried the wishes of the Colony into execution. The all swore most distinctly that there was no mili rejoicings on the occasion whatever, and that the illuminations in the town of Sydney were perfectly volun ary on the part of the people.

Governor Bligh having put in an able reply to Colonel Johnson's defence, the whole proceedings closed. But the verdict of the Court cannot be made public until it has received the approbation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

MASSENA'S GENERAL ORDERS.

The following General Order was taken from the pocket of a French prisoner, immediately after the late battle —

RODRIGO, MAY 2, 1811:—GEN. ORDERS.

Soldiers of the army of Portugal! After six months of glorious and tranquil operations, you have returned to the first scene of your triumphs; but the enemies of Napoleon the Great have thought to find shelter behind a fortress which they durst not previously attempt to defend. Soldiers, if your valour then intimidated their perfidy, will not your valour now punish them for their temerity? Will you not bring to their recollection that you are still the same men who, on the same ground drove them to their trenches at Lisbon? Some regiments of cavalry, and reinforcements from his Majesty's Guards, commanded by M. the Marshal of the district, assist in your efforts and your exploits. Forget not, that it is your courage which must maintain that superiority of heroism and intrepidity which forms the subject of the admiration and the envy of other nations. Through you, the honour of the French armies will render renowned the hitherto unknown banks of the Con, as you have made the rivers of Italy and of the North to be for ever memorable.

Soldiers, a victory is necessary, in order to procure you that repose which the equipment and administration of the regiments require. You will obtain it; and you will prepare yourselves, in the issasure that will result from it, to new triumphs.

(Signed) MASSENA, Marshal, Prince of Essling.

GERARD, Chief de Brigade.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 18.

BREVET.—To be Major General in the Army:—Colonel J. Robertson, on half-pay of the 92d foot; Colonel Sir W. Cockburn, Bart. on half-pay of the 4th foot; Colonel C. Jefferson, on half-pay of the 4th garrison batt.

To be Lieutenant Colonels in the Army:—Major C. Edwards, of the 3d Ceylon Regiment, Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces serving in the Island of Ceylon; Major C. Sutton, of 23d foot; Major John Watters; Major W. Macbean; Major H. Harding; Major G. Elder.

To be Major in the Army:—Captain W. Wyatt, of 23d light dragoons.