MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVII. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1811. NUMBER 1369.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1811.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. James Bird, Surveyor of homeward baggage.
Mr. Richard Alexander, Master Attendant at Masulipatam.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1811.

Mr. Surgeon George Alexander having been detained on duty at Prince of Wales Island by the authority of the Government of that Presidency, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to signify his approbation of that temporary arrangement, in General Orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend T. Wetherherd to be Officiating Chaplain at Wallajahbad during the absence of the Reverend Mr Mously.

DECEMBER 17, 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following appointments shall take place.

Lieutenant Andrew Walker of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry to be Brigade Major to the troops in Malabar and Canara, vice Snow.

Lieutenant [illegible] G. Bonner to be Adjutant to the Horse Artillery, vice Driffield.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following extracts of a general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 23d January 1811.

Letter to England dated 24th December 1807.

47. "We highly approve the correct example set by your Military Auditor General, Major Bruce, in reducing the expenses of his own office within the utmost practicable limits and we are duly sensible of his continued zealous exertions to effect every practicable reduction in the Military expenses of your Presidency.

(138) Reductions in the Military expenses proposed by the Military Auditor General.

58. "We highly approve the conduct of Major Bruce, your Military Auditor General, in suggesting these reductions —We consider it to be the peculiar province and duty of the Military Auditor General, to watch over the Military expenses, and at all times to suggest to Government such reductions in them, as may appear to him to be practicable and proper."

(161) Assistant Surgeon Hendry's rank fixed.

73. Upon reference to our list of rank of the 2d Class of Assistant Surgeons for Madras appointed in the season 1803: you will find Mr. Thomas Hendry's name inserted between Mr. Alexander M'Caskill and Mr. James Cuddy, which is the rank he is entitled to, according to the date of his departure from England. His having been appointed in the room of Mr. Robert Davis of the season 1802, gives him no greater claim than a priority of rank [illegible] others of a subsequent season, who took their departure in the same fleet with himself.

"Your removal of him therefore from the rank [h]ad assigned him, and placing him next Mr. G. [M]ason Rose, is a supercession of several other gentlemen who sailed from this country nearly 12 months before him, and is a preference we can by no means agree to."

[7]5. "We therefore direct that Mr. Hendry, be removed to the rank originally assigned him in our list of the Second Class of Assistant Surgeons, appointed in season 1803."

(162) Mr. Surgeon White, having been absent more than three years, his name struck off the Medical list.

76. Officers and Surgeons on furlough, have frequently on their application an extension of furlough, on account of ill health; their names should not therefore be struck off the Military and Medical lists without authority from us.—The names however, of all absentees should be annually reported to us, and a remark made opposite the names of those Officers and Surgeons, whose cases seem to claim our particular notice.—With regard to Mr. White, we observe that he had our permission in August 1806, to remain in Europe until the following season, but as he did not return to his duty under that permission, nor has since made any application to us, either for an extension of leave, or permission to return, we acquiesce in your having struck his name out of the Medical List of your establishment.

Para. 222 to 6. Report of the Military Board on the damage done by the Storm.

135. "We are glad to find by your subsequent letters, that the repairs to the fortifications and buildings which you deemed necessary were made at a less expense than was at first apprehended, we desire that you will express to Lieutenant Fraser the Superintending Engineer, our approbation of the skill and zeal for our service which he has displayed, in executing the works entrusted to him, at an expense considerably under the estimates, and we further desire, that this our sense of his honorable services, may be marked in a substantial manner, whenever a proper opportunity shall occur for that purpose."

295. "Mr. Henry Moberly having been educated at Marlow, his rank was not inserted in the general list; as by the regulations under which he was appointed he should take rank from his completing the age of fifteen years and six months."

296. "The rank of Mr. William Macleod will be found in the 5th Class of Cadets of the season 1806, between Mr John Douglas Fearon and Mr. Edward Thurlow Hibgame."

To England 28th June 1808. (21) Archibald Macleod admitted a minor Cadet conditionally.

297. "Mr. Archibald Macleod was allowed to proceed to your Presidency as a Passenger under the care of his Uncle, Lieutenant Colonel Macleod, with the view to his being appointed a Cadet upon his attaining the age of 15 years, and his friends having transmitted us the necessary certificate of his birth and baptism: we now direct, that he take rank next to Mr. Eyre Evans Bruce, in the 5th Class of Cadets of the season 1807."

315. "We have appointed Mr. John Besley now abroad, and acting as a midshipman on board His Majesty's Frigate Le Blanche, a Cadet for the Infantry on your establishment.—The friends of Mr. Besley have produced to us the necessary certificates of his age, and his order of rank will be transmitted you by the first opportunity."

317. "We have to call your particular attention to the principles we have adopted in ranking the Artillery or Engineer Cadets for your Presidency, during the last year, as also the line of conduct we shall pursue hereafter, respecting this subject."

318. "Since December 1809, several young men have been permitted to embark for India, who had received their education at our own Military Seminary at Addiscombe, and had passed a highly creditable public examination, and we likewise sent you several from the Royal Academy at Woolwich, who had been educated there for two years, as also some Cadets who had qualified themselves under Private Tutors."

319. "In arranging the rank of the above Cadets under the several regulations to which their original appointments were applicable, we have to observe, that we have ranked them; 1st.—According to the date of their being reported qualified from our Seminary, 2d.—As to the date when others educated at Woolwich, were actually discharged from thence; and lastly, with reference to the date when those educated under Private Tutors, were eligible by age to rank; the following therefore is the order in which we direct, the several Cadets alluded to, should now rank."

1. Charles Claude Nattes.	"For the Corps of Engineers, reported qualified 29th December 1809, but allowed to remain in England without prejudice to his rank."

FOR THE ARTILLERY OR ENGINEERS.

2. Duncan Sim, 3. John Coventry, 4. Robert Hopper, 5. Alex. Anderson, 6. James Gatnage,	"Reported qualified from the Company's Seminary 29th December 1809."
7. Thomas Kenan, 8. Henry Gregory, 9. Thomas M. Sandby.	"Discharged from Woolwich, 20th February 1810."
10. Patrick Montgomery.	"Under Private Tuition, of age to rank 16th March 1810.
11. John George Proby.	"Under Private Tuition, of age to rank, 20th March 1810.
12. William Aston	"Discharged from Woolwich 31st March 1810.
13. Alexander Grant	"Under Private Tuition, reported qualified 8th May 1810.
14. Alexander M'Gilboray.	"From the Company's Seminary, reported qualified 31st August 1810. This Gentleman was lost on board the Elizabeth, Country Ship."

320. "Having thus determined the rank of those who have actually sailed for your Presidency, with the exception of Mr. Charles Claude Nattes we have now to acquaint you, that we shall hereafter look solely to our own establishment for a sufficient number of well educated young men, for our corps of Engineers, and Artillery, and we have resolved, that in future, there shall be two public examinations during the year, viz. One in the month of October; the 2d in the month of April following. By this arrangement, those who are found qualified for the Artillery at the public examination in October, will be enabled to proceed to India, by the early ships of the season, and those reported qualified in April, by the latter ships."

321. "With the view to encourage genius and superior talents, and to stimulate our young men to exertion, close application, and good behaviour during their residence in the institution, we have further resolved, to select, from the most promising among those who are reported qualified at the public examinations beforementioned, a certain proportion expressly for the corps of Engineers, and we have determined, that they shall be permitted to remain at our Seminary, (without prejudice to their rank) a further time beyond the said examination, to render them more eminently qualified for that particular line of service, and which according to all experience, requires more time for instruction than the Artillery service; It is therefore our express desire that, you should in no case, fill up from the inferior ranks of the Artillery, or from the Cavalry, or Infantry, the vacancies which may occur among the commissioned Officers, either in your Artillery or Engineer corps, but that upon the receipt of the list of Cadets intended for the latter service, you do immediately post them to such vacancies, as shall appear to have existed at the time when the said list was dated."

322. "This regulation we have resolved shall commence its operation from the public examination in October last, with the exception of Mr. Charles Claude Nattes, who was reported qualified on the 29th December 1809 but was permitted to remain in England until the sailing of the ships of the present season without prejudice to his rank, we accordingly attached him to the corps of Engineers, and we direct, that in the event of your having posted any of the Cadets beforementioned to that corps you will upon the arrival of Mr. Charles Claude Nattes give him the precedence as pointed out in the former part of this letter."

323. "We have further to acquaint you, that in consequence of the very gratifying report which we have received of the talents, industry, and exemplary conduct of Mr. William John Nattes and William Wotherspoon, we attach them at once to our corps of Engineers at your Presidency, but have allowed Mr. Wotherspoon to remain at our Seminary a short time, without prejudice to his rank as before stated, in order to qualify himself still further for that branch of the service."

William John Nattes.

324. "Mr. John Wm. Nattes will of course proceed to his destination by the early ships of the present season."

FOR THE ENGINEERS.

William John Nattes.

325. "From the Company's Seminary, 29th December 1809; but not being of age to take up his appointment, he was obliged to remain at our institution until the ships of the present season; his rank therefore is determined by the period at which he attained the proper age for admission into our military service."

W. Wotherspoon.

326. "Reported qualified, 22d October 1810."

327. "We have posted the following Cadets to the corps of Artillery at your Presidency, viz."

FOR THE ARTILLERY.

George Conran. James Jop. Duncan M'Kenzie. William Lewis. Frederick Bond. Thomas Biddle. John Lamb. Alexander Coull, John Ley.	"From the Company's Seminary, reported qualified 22d October 1810."

328. As we are under no apprehension but, that in future we shall be able to send annually a sufficient number of well qualified young men, to meet every contingency which may occur in the corps of Artillery or Engineers at our several Presidencies, we again desire, that it may be clearly understood, that the case must be urgent indeed, which can warrant our admitting of the removal of Officers, even protempore, from any other corps to the Artillery or Engineers."

329. "In conclusion, we have only to add, that as we have been guided by strict justice, in the rank now assigned to these Cadets who may have arrived at your Presidency during the last year, and who will hereafter embark, and with due reference to their respective merits and claims, we direct, that no application for rank may be transmitted to us, which may tend to disturb the arrangement now made."

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

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

On Friday evening last, being the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, the Provincial Grand Lodge on the Coast of Coromandel, and the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity entertained their Masonic Brethren at this Presidency, with an elegant Dinner.

The Right Worshipful Brother Gahagan, Provincial Grand Master, having been prevented by indisposition from attending—the Chair was taken by the Right Worshipful Brother Compton, assisted by Worshipful Brother's F Gahagan and Chalmers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and Brother's Edward Watts, Haddow & Patulloh, the Worshipful Master and Wardens of the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity.

The Governor's Band performed several national and cheerful tunes, to enliven the repast; & when the Cloth was removed, a variety of Loyal and Masonic Toasts were given, accompanied with appropriate airs: and the harmony of the evening was encreased by some excellent songs, with which the Brethren were favored, by Worshipful Brother Paget, Brother's Anderson, W. Bell, Yates, and Pitt.

Among the Toasts which were given and received with peculiar approbation, we noticed the following.

"May the next arrival from our Mother-Country rejoice our hearts, with the pleasing intelligence, that Our Gracious Sovereign has been restored to the wishes of his people."

This Toast was drank, with becoming respect, and in a manner that peculiarly evinced the sincerity of every Brother that joined in it.

After adverting to the loss which Society in general and Masonry in particular had sustained, in being deprived of a worthy man and a zealous Mason, whose name would ever be remembered with respect and affection, by the fraternity, among whom he had laboured; the Right Worshipful Brother in the Chair proposed, that the Brethren, with Masonic Solemnity should drink to

"The Memory of the late Brother Keble."

When the usual ceremony was finished—The Band performed "The Dead March in Saul."

The following Toasts were afterwards proposed, and received with pleasure.

"May Masons support and preserve the Fabric by which Masonry has been sheltered—The HOUSE of BRUNSWICK."

"When it shall please heaven to place the Sceptre in the hands of the Prince, may he not forget that he has handled a Trowel."

About midnight the Brethren retired, after drinking the parting sentiment.

"Happy we met—Happy we part—Happy we'll meet again."

On Wednesday last, arrived the Transport Alexander, Captain Auldjo, from Batavia, left the 23d of October, and Penang, the 13th Instant.

PASSENGERS.—S. McMullen, Esq. Mr. Assistant Surgeon W Jones, Captain Durand, Lieut. Marr, Lieutenants Home and Hughes, with two Companies of Pioneers

On Sunday last, sailed for Bombay, the Ship Alexander, Captain Auldjo.

Several Armenian Families have proceeded to Bombay on the Alexander.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On Monday morning, the 9th December, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Mr. William Price Wottell, Merchant at Futtyghur, to Miss Sarah Naylor.

At Paubly, on the 11th ultimo, by the Reverend J. Parsons, Lieut William James, of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to Mrs. Winston.

BIRTHS.—On Saturday the 7th Instant, Mrs. Samuel Greenway, of a Son.

On Thursday, the 28th ultimo, Mrs. Stainsbury, of a Son.

At Moonghyr, on the 13th ultimo, the Lady of W. T. Toone, of a Son.

At Allahabad, on the 4th instant, the Lady of W. J Sands, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Jackatra, near Batavia, the Lady of Lieutenant Charles Thomas Higgins, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Monday last, at Chowringhee, Lieutenant Colonel George Ball, Adjutant General of the Bengal Army; a meritorious and distinguished officer. The military annals of Bengal, during the last ten or twelve years, abound with honorable testimonials of the zeal & gallantry of Lieutenant Colonel Ball. In the glorious campaigns of Lord Lake, and subsequently to that time, he distinguished himself on many arduous occasions as a brave and intelligent officer; and during the last two years of his life, he administered the important duties of Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, in a manner honorable to himself and highly advantageous to the public service, which in his death, sustain a heavy loss. He was not more esteemed as a Soldier than beloved for his qualities as a man, and as a worthy member of society. If the fall of the brave and the good deserve regret, our tears are due to the memory of Colonel Ball.

On Friday, the 2d instant, Mrs. C. Faria, aged 54.

On Monday, Mr. William Trantum, Branch Pilot. The loss of this worthy man, is severely felt by his family, and much regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

At Allighur, on the 5th October, Louisa, Daughter of Lieut. Doveton, aged seven months and eleven days.

At Agra, on the 25th ultimo, James Patton, Esq. Judge and Magistate of that place.

On Monday last, at the General Hospital, Miss Mary Hamilton Wilson, Daughter of Mr. Hugh Wilson, merchant of Airdria near Glasgow, aged 23 years.

On Saturday last, Mrs. Catharine Rainey.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1811.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

DECEMBER 3, 1811.

Mr. T. Brooke, Senior Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit, for the Division of Moorshedabad and Superintendant of Nizamut Affairs.

Mr. F. Hawkins, Senior Judge of the Provincial Courts, for the Division of Bareilly.

Mr. A. Welland, Senior Judge of the Provincial Courts, for the Division of Patna.

DECEMBER 6, 1811.

Mr. G. Udny, Senior Member of the Board of Trade, and President to the Marine Board.

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

FORT WILLIAM,—DEC. 9, 1811.

It is with the deepest concern that the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council communicates to the Army and to the Public, the severe loss which the Service and the Honorable Company have this day sustained by the lamented death of that valuable Officer, Lieutenant Colonel George Ball, Adjutant General of the Bengal Army.

Lieutenant Colonel Ball was selected to fill the high and honorable situation which he so creditably held to the period of his decease, from an intimate knowledge which Government and His Excellency the Commander in Chief possessed of his zeal, talents, and individual worth; and His Lordship in Council considers it to be a tribute of justice to the memory of Lieutenant Colonel Ball, publicly to record the high sense which he entertains of the indefatigable exertions of that meritorious Officer, who possessed the entire confidence of Government and of the Commander in Chief, in conducting the arduous and important duties of the office of the Adjutant General to the Bengal Army.

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

On Tuesday morning, a public breakfast was given at the Government House, previous to His Excellency General Hewett's departure for England. The Troops in Garrison lined the streets leading from the Government House to the Chandpaul Ghaut, through which His Excellency passed, accompanied by the Principal Civil and Military Officers and other Gentlemen of the Presidency, and embarked on board the Phœnix Yacht, under the usual Salute of guns from the Ramparts of Fort William.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe and St. Helena, on board the Honorable Company's Regular Ships Rose, Metcalfe, Castle Eden, Carnatic, Marchioness of Exeter, and Extra Ship Union the 2d.

By the Rose, Captain James Sandilands.

To EUROPE.—His Excellency Lieutenant General George Hewett, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.—Mrs. Hewett and Miss Hewett,—Mrs Carey,—Mrs. Rocke.—Mrs. Dumbleton,—Conel Peter Carey, of His Majesty's 86th Regiment of Foot, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief,—Major J. Johnson, of His Majesty's 77th Regiment of Foot, Deputy Quarter Master General to the King's Troops,—Major J. Greenstreet, of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Mr. Thomas Morgan, Assistant Surgeon, late of Zillah Rajeshahey,—Mr. John Morgan.

CHILDREN.—Master William Money,—Master H. Carey,—Miss Julia Carey,—Miss Paton, Miss Henrietta Alicia Hawkins.

By the Metcalfe, Captain M. Isaacke.

To EUROPE.—Mrs. Robertson,—Mrs. Law,—Captain G. W. Hawkins, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot,—Lieutenant William Bazett Isaacke, of the 13th Regiment Madras Native Infantry,—Lieutenant John Johnson, of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry,—Robert Bathurst, Esq. Civil Servant on this Establishment,—Mathew Law, Esq. Civil Servant on this Establishment,—Robert Warden, Esq. of the Firm of Tulloh and Co.—Rodrick Robertson, Esq.—Mr. Thomas Betts,—Mr. Christopher Crawford, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 2d Ceylon Regiment,—Lieut. Colonel Le Guay, French Prisoner of War,—Lieutenant Bonnier, French Prisoner of War,—Sub-Lieutenant Borelon, French Prisoner of War,—Sub-Lieutenant Auguer, French Prisoner of War.

CHILDREN.—Masters Benjamin Wymberly Salmon Turner, W. W. O. Adams, William Grant, Thomas Scott, Arthur Hamilton, Frederick William Hamilton, Edmond Turnour Smith, Farquhar Mackae, William A. Law, Edward Benjamin Abbott, Frederick Suter, Mathew Henry Bainbridge, and Edward Sandford,—Misses Theophilie Louisa Turner, Frances Grant, Ann Robertson, Marian Money, Charlotte Money, Margaret Cuthbert, Amelia Smith, Frances Henrietta Louisa Sherburne, Eliza Hornby Law, Eliza L. Trower, and Mary Middleton Bainbridge.

By the Castle Eden, Captain Richard Colnett.

Mrs Hare,—Mrs. Colvin,—Mrs. Saunders,—Thomas Thornhill, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment,—Doctor James Hare, of the Medical Establishment at this Presidency,—Captain Thomas Duer Broughton, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment,—Captain Alexander M. Rowland, of the 1st Bat. 17th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Lieutenant James Drysdale, of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Mr. John Warton, late a Captain in the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Captain Ponthie, French Prisoner of War,—Lieutenant Desfors, French Prisoner of War,—Sub-Lieutenant Gignac, French Prisoner of War,—Sub-Lieutenant Detridos, French Prisoner of War,—Miss Theresa Byrn.

CHILDREN.—Masters Dashwood Watts Ricketts, William Hare, Stuart Hare, James Patrick Meike, John Russell Colvin, and Binny James Colvin,—Misses Amelia Hare, and Mary Ann Catherina Meik.

To the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and eventually to Europe.

Lieutenant A. C. Trevor, of the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry.

By the Carnatic, Captain A. F. W. Swinton.

To EUROPE.—Mrs. Dashwood,—Mrs. Bunn,—Doctor John Fleming, 1st Member of the Medical Board,—T. Dashwood, Esq. Civil Servant on this Establishment,—R. Cunninghame Esq. Civil Servant on this Establishmen,—T. H. Ernst, Esq. Civil Servant on this Establishment,—Captain E. Palmer, of His Maesty's 67th Regiment of Foot,—Mr. Christopher Alderson Lloyd, Cadet of Infantry,—Lieutenant Colonel Vaillant, French Prisoner of War,—Lieutenant Martin, French Prisoner of War,—Sub-Lieutenant Pommier, French Prisoner of War.—Sub-Lieutenant Latour, French Prisoner of War.

CHILDREN.—Masters James Wemyss, Stephen Williams, Robert Williams, Frank Hardy, and Augustus Chichley Plowden,—Misses Charlotte Anne Edmonstone, and Henrietta Dashwood Edmonstone.

To St. Helena, and eventually to Europe.

Lieutenant Colonel George Constable, of Artillery, and Master Thomas Burrilie.

By the Marchioness of Exeter, Capt. W. Baynes.

To EUROPE.—Mrs Bagley,—Mrs. Harton,—J Melville, Esq Civil Servant on this Establishment,—Major P. Nicholl, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot,—Lieutenant William Ross, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot,—Mr Gilbert Ogilvie Gardiner, Assistant Surgeon of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Mr. David Bagley,—Mr W. H. Harton,—Captain Baistel, French Prisoner of war,—Lieutenant Delhac, French Prisoner of war,—Lieutenant Sober, French Prisoner of war,—Lieutenant Darzelet, French Prisoner of war.

CHILDREN:—Master Robert Bagley,—Master David Andrew Bagley,—Master George Harton,—Master Samuel Harton,—Master W. H. Harton,—Master Alexander Harton,—Master William Eliot,—Master Charles Napire,—Miss Eliza Bagley,—Miss Emma Bagley,—Miss Mary, Bagley,—Miss Ann Harton,—Miss Christiana Harton.

By the Union, Captain James Fairfax.

To EUROPE.—Mrs. Crommelin,—Mrs. Hunter,—Mrs. Gould,—R. Parry, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment,—Lieutenant Peter Lawrie Pew, of Artillery,—B. W. Gould, Esq. late of the firm of Gould, Son and Campbell,—Mr. W. Bowie,—Mr. William Middleton, late a Captain in the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Lieutenant Pascal, a French Prisoner of War.

CHILDREN:—Master Oswald Hunter,—Master Jacob Hunter,—Master Andrew Hunter,—Master George Russell Crommelin,—Master Thomas Lake Crommelin,—Master Henry Blyth Crommelin,—Master Edward Young,—Master Henry Young.—Master Charles Garstin,—Miss. Isabella Dickson,—Miss Charlotte Loftie,—Miss Caroline Peyron.

Captain Kidd, Commander of the ship Caledon, landed yesterday, with accounts of the safe return to this river of that vessel, from China, whence she sailed on the 30th of October.

We regret to state, that accounts have been received by the Caledon, of the total loss of the ship Varuna, Captain Douglas,—she foundered in a violent Tiffoon, in the China Seas, in the month of July last. We lament to add, that all hands perished.

On Sunday last, Mr. *Salkeld* Assistant Surgeon of His Majesty's 24th Dragoons, put an end to his life, by discharging the contents of a loaded pistol into the cavity of his breast. He had applied the muzzle of the pistol below the left nipple, and the ball entered the chest in an oblique direction. It had probably reached the heart, or some of the larger blood vessels, as scarcely an instant intervened between the discharge of the pistol and his death. Mr. *Salkeld* had been ordered to the Presidency from Muttra, to give evidence in the case of a soldier, who was tried last week, in the Supreme Court, on an indictment for murder, but as he had been indisposed for some time before his death, he failed to attend the Court as required, and in the course of last week, showed evident symptoms of insanity

The case in which he came to the Presidency to give evidence, came to trial, in the Supreme Court on Wednesday se'ennight, and Mr. *Salkled* not attending to give evidence, forfeited his recognizance. On being informed of this circumstance, his insanity increased, he became melancholy, and conceived that instead of a pecuniary fine, he had incurred the penalty of death; no reasoning could shake this belief; and in order to avoid the ignominous punishment that he conceived to await him, he had recourse to suicide.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body, on the following morning, and the Jury, after examining the circumstances of the case, returned a verdict of insanity.—The following copy of a letter was found open upon the table of the deceased. It had been written immediately before his death, and affords sufficient proof of mental derangement. The note was addressed to an Officer of the 24th Dragoons, now at the Presidency, and the friend of the deceased.

"My dear V———,

"Before this reaches you, I am no more. "What I die for, I know not, neither the sentence:—it is unjust in two points, for not "being present at the trial, and secondly when "sentence of death was passed upon me. It is "now too late to repine. Never fear me not, "I shall die with fortitude. My Mother has "my will, whoever receives it, will remit it to "her Executors—the balance must go to "her Adieu!

"Your's truly,
(Signed "R. H. SALKELD.

"My Mother, Mrs. Salkeld, Ashley de le Zouch, Leicestershire.
"*Imaumhaug lane.*"

CHINA PRICE CURRENT,

OCTOBER 11, 1811.

IMPORTS.

	Tales	*Sp.*	*Dols.*
Cotton, Bombay, per pecul	12·5		
Ditto Madras, per ditto	15	0	
Ditto Bengal, per ditto	14	0	
Shark Fins, per ditto	22	0	
Portchuck, per ditto		0	30
Sandalwood, per ditto, 1st sort	17	0	
——— 2d sort	14	0	
——— 3d sort	10	0	
Elephant Teeth, per do. 1st sort		0	80
——— 2d sort		0	70
——— 3d sort		0	67
——— small pieces		0	65
Tin, old, per pecul		0	22
Pepper, per ditto		0	7
Beetlenut, per ditto		0	4½
Rattans, per ditto		0	4½
Beecheda Mar		0	25
Stick Lack		0	12
Malayo Camphor, per catty, 1st sort,		0	35
——— 2d sort,		0	20
Bird's Nest, per catty, 1st sort		0	40
——— 2d sort		0	30
Quick Silver, per pecul	72	0	
Cloves, per ditto		0	180
Mace, per ditto		0	400
Nutmegs, per ditto		0	190
Europe Cochineal, per ditto		0	2000
Manilla ditto, per ditto		0	1400
Opium, Patna, per chest		0	1000
Ditto, Benares, per ditto		0	940

EXPORTS.

	Tales	*Sp.*	*Dols*
Allum, per pecul	3	0	
Gunpowder Tea, per chest	32	0	
Hyson Green Tea, per ditto	25	0	
Hyson Skin Tea, per ditto	12	0	
Soft Sugar, per pecul, 1st sort	7	6	
——— 2d sort	7	2	
Chinchew Sugar Candy, per pecul	13	0	
Canton Sugar Candy, per do. 1st sort,	11	5	
——— 2d sort,	10	5	
——— 3d sort,	9	5	
Nankeen Silk, per pecul		0	500
Canton Silk, per pecul, 1st sort	300	0	
——— 2d sort	290	0	
——— 3d sort	280	0	
——— 4th sort	230	0	
——— Punjum	65	0	
Nankeens, brown & white per 100 piece, 1st sort,		0	102
——— 2d sort,		0	90
Tortoiseshell, per pecul		0	350
Cassia Lignia, per ditto		0	21
Cassia Budd, per ditto		0	22
Camphor, per ditto		0	60
Vermilion, per chest		0	61
China Root, per pecul		0	4
Musk, per catty		0	60
Hurtal, per pecul		0	13
White Lead		0	13
Velvet, per piece		0	28
Plain Satin, ditto		0	22
Flower ditto, ditto		0	21
Damask ditto, ditto		0	24
Lutestring, ditto		0	24
Pelong, ditto		0	7
Gauze, for curtains, ditto		0	5
Crape, ditto		0	26
Handkerchiefs, ditto		0	9
Canton Cloth, per ditto, 1st sort		0	7½
——— 2d sort		0	6
——— 3d sort		0	5
Grass Cloth, per ditto, 1st sort		0	16
Fine Silver, 2 per cent. premium			
Gold, 100 touch, 1 tale		0	23
—— 98 ditto, 1 ditto		0	22½

EXCHANGE—Old Dollars, per new 2½ per cent. premium.

COBBETT.

JUNE 1, 1811.

"The battles of Cressy and Agincourt find a parallel "in some of the late splendid Achievements of our "arms. We have only to pursue the same course to "raise our national fame and character still higher "than it ever has been before, whilst, under Providence, our exertions and our example may lead to "the general DELIVERANCE OF EUROPE."—The LORD CHANCELLOR (Eldon's) Speech at the PITT CLUB, 28th May, 1811; as reported in the COURIER of the 29th of May.

DELIVERANCE OF EUROPE.—The deliverers of Europe, now surviving assembled together on the 28th of May, it seems, to celebrate the memory of the Great Deliverer Pitt, who died in the year 1806. Upon this occasion there was much speaking, and, amongst the rest, the speech from which I have taken my motto.—I have often had to observe, that no nation ever was so much insulted as this; but, in nothing has this nation ever been so grossly insulted as in the applause thus given to Pitt, who was the cause of more loss, suffering, and dishonour to England, than any other man that ever lived.—But, at present, let us consider him in the character of *Deliverer of Europe.* This work he began in the year 1791, having in conjunction with his worthy, his ever worthy colleague and companion, delivered *India* before.—In 1792 England and Europe were at peace, and each state of it was in the possession of that degree of independence, which it had possessed for many years. But, the people of France having said that they would no longer endure that slavery *for which Englishmen had always been reproaching them,* a combination was formed against them by some of the sovereigns of Europe; and, about the month of May, in the year 1792, those sovereigns made demonstrations of attacking France *itself.* Large armies were assembled for this purpose by Prussia and Austria; and, the Commander in Chief of these armies, the late Duke of Brunswick (who, by the by, had had the command of the Prussian troops, when they marched into Holland in 1787), issued proclamations against all those persons in France who should dare to oppose these armies The French people, soon after this, dethroned there king; and, early in 1793, they put him to death.—The English ministry had hitherto not joined the enemies of France; but, now they did; and, from this time, began that war, which has never yet, in reality, ceased, and of the cessation of which there is not now the slightest appearance.—The French people, whom to subdue was looked upon as only the work of a holiday campaign, so far from being intimidated by the threats of the Duke of Brunswick, took up arms as one man, ranged themselves voluntarily under whoever was found able and willing to direct them; drove that same Duke of Brunswick out of their territory, and became, in their turn, the assailants.—The progress of the arms of the French (now become republicans) astonished the world. In the course of two campaigns they gained upwards of twenty great battles, besides more than a hundred actions of inferior note.—From having promised the people of England nothing short of the humiliation of France, or, what was called, *clipping her wings,* the tone of the minister was now changed to that of *defence* against her, and, with respect to his allies, of *rescuing* them from her grasp. At this time (the year 1794) began to be used the phrase *Deliverence of Europe,* which has been in use ever since.—The *Deliverence of Europe* hung upon every "*loyal*" tongue. For the deliverance of Europe places and pensions were accepted and asked for; and contractors and their wives prayed for the deliverance of Europe.—What progress has been made in this good work will best be seen by a comparison of the state of Europe in 1794 with the state of it at present.—At the close of 1794, when Pitt and his associates *began* to deliver Europe, France had overrun and possessed itself of Flanders and Holland, and, with the exception of some trifling territories on the side of Italy and Germany, those were all.—She has now *conquered* and *united to her territory,* or placed under the same head with herself, all Italy, Naples excepted; all the States of Holland and all the former Austrian Netherlands; and the Hans Towns as far as the territory of Denmark. In Germany she has new modelled all the states, erecting new titles and dynasties, and suppressing others. From the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia, who first armed against her, she has wrested the best part of their possessions, and almost the whole of their power. To Sweden, where the league against her was said to have been first conceived, she has given a late Serjeant of her army for a king. Naples, which joined in the league, now owns the sway of a French soldier, who, as we are told, sprang from the keeper of an alehouse; while Spain, whose royal family are captives in France, and Portugal, whose royal family have been compelled to flee across the ocean, are now the theatre of a war between France and her only unsubdued enemy, England.—This is what has been done in the way of *delivering Europe* since the year 1794; and yet are there men to bid us hope for the *Deliverance of Europe,* and that, too, under the guidance of that same set of politicians, who have had the power in their hands from that day to this!—But, there is one view of this matter that such men as the Lord Chancellor never seem to take. They hate the French themselves, and they seem to think that every body else must hate them too. But this by no means follows; and, indeed, it *is* notorious, that, in many cases, the contrary has been, and is, notoriously the fact.—We have had for our allies every state in Europe, I believe, France only excepted. The Emperor, King of Prussia, King of Naples, King of Spain, Queen of Portugal, King of Sardinia, the Stadholder, the King of Sweden, the Emperor of Russia, the German princes, Louis the XVIII, the Knights of Malta; all, all have been our allies. What has been their *fate?* What has happened to them *while* they were our allies? How have we *delivered* them?—Look then. Fancy them all before you, reader, assemble in a group. Will they tell you that they have been delivered? Can you make *them* hope for deliverance at your hands?—And, as to the *people* of the several countries subdued by France, it is notorious, that, so far from their resisting the French, they, in general, assisted them. Where is the *ground,* then, of an opinion, that these people would like to be delivered by us?—In the year 1794 the Great Deliverer sent an army to assist in the deliverance of the Dutch. The Dutch did not wish to be delivered; they treated his army like dogs; they refused them victuals and drink even for money; they con-

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POEMS

ELEGY
ON THE PLAINS OF
WELTERVROEDEN.
TWENTY-SIXTH AUGUST 1811.

Yon fatal Sun now dips his gory ray,
On night's soft bosom melts his raging glow;
The icy moon swift wheels her lucid way,
And coldly eyes my tears that warmly flow.

Still as cold death ! the silent scene around;
Mute as the grave ! the sad and solemn air;
Save my deep sighs that melancholy sound,
The mournful music of afflicting care.

Save that, the flapping vulture screams aloud,
Her horrid joy where gleams the ghastly train;
And Hell-maw'd Jackalls, yon grim famished croud,
In scent of death shrill howling o'er the plain.

But oh ! what scenes of woe now wring the soul,
How cold in death ! how stiff each manly form !
This morn one living joy—a breathing whole—
Now rudely pelted by the blasting storm.

Stretch'd stiff in death far from their country dear,
From tyes of blood and from affections warm,
In lifes early morn for ev'r disappear
Life, and its joys and all that once could charm.

No more the father clasp his darling Son,
Nor the fond mother press her pride and joy;
Nor melting maid his raptures warm return,
All these in one must cruel death destroy?

No more the tender smiles of once lov'd home;
No more fond friendship's thrilling welcomes greet;
Nor o'er the boyish fields of bliss to roam,
A parent, mistress or a friend to meet:

Accurst Ambition ! these thy works of woe,
Ha ! Corsic monster ! Lo ! thy lust of power;
Champion of Death ! of human life the foe,
Thou too must meet th' inevitable hour.

How bright that gem !—ah ! now encased in death;
How rich that ore, thus early fumed away;
How sweet that flower, now fled its balmy breath;
How brave that heart, now mouldring in decay.

Their lives just sparkl', but splendid glows their fame;
Their dawn a bright meridian lustre sheds;
A transient exit, but a deathless name;
Embar'd their glory it immortal spreads.

Warm glows that pen that tells the Heroes praise,
Their names yet breathing, still their ashes burn;
Each living heart their monument up-raise,
And grateful memory a 'storied urn.'

Who for his country but would cheerly fall?
Ah ! who for his mother soil refuse his breath?
How sweet the sound ! at honors dulcet call;
How soft the slumb'r ! when glory leads to death.

Ah ! had they lived till glory had matured,
Why green in youth, ripe manhood's hopes resign?
Till they their country's splendor had secured:
Why blast the vintage in the unripe vine

Some glorious Churchhill bloomed their country's pride,
The bold assertor of her deathless fame;
Some early Wellington precacious died;
Some great Auchmuty unconfirmed in Name.

The harts of grateful Senates to invoke,
Their Country's boast & Europe's splendid chief;
To free the world from thraldom's galling yoke,
And to Nation's prostrate, to extend relief.

But short ! oh short ! the sum of human bliss,
Conceived in rapture, but brought forth in pain;
We grasp the vision, but the substance miss,
A dream of hope—a phantom of the brain.

Why starts that tear? oh memory ! oh why?
Souls of the murd'red dead? ah ! bleed you here?
O Conscious ! did here thy myriads die?
Here groan'd thy butcher'd Sons in anguish drear?

Weep weep no more !—Britons redeem thy blood !
Avenge thy ashes ! and appease each ghost;
For lo ! in torrent flows the crimson flood,
Their Sceptre broken and their Empire lost.

Thy Sons are free ! no more the galling chain,
(The Majesty of Man ! the Britons Creed)
No despot lords it o'er thy weeping train;
Celestial freedom ! for thee, thy Brit'ns bleed.

Awake ye brave ! list to the heav'nly choir !
In hallowed strains the floating peans sigh,
Celestial Anthems swell the sacred lyre,
Extatic tones thrills Heav'n touched minstrelsy.

Ascend ye Heroes ! on gold'n wings of light,
Heav'ns smiling portals, blazing ope to thee;
Ambrosial Seraphs hail thee with delight,
Enraptured Angels greet with extacy.

For thee, celestial crowns transcendant blaze,
For thee, bright bursts of glory sparkling gay,
For thee, admantine thrones the Heav'ns upraise,
Thy God approves ! and smiling points the way.

Amidst the crash of things and Empires past,
Thy blest Souls shall dawn and august thy names;
O'er wrecks of matter thy bright fame shall last,
Blooming look down on worlds in liquid flames.

Oh could the muse ! in sweeter tones bestow,
Thy laurell'd praise (thy country's splendid boast)
Could genius warm him, as his feelings glow;
He best would chaunt them, that now feels 'em most.

I. H.

(Continued from the 2d Page.)

sidered them, in short, as their enemies, and the French army as their friends. The same thing has happened since; and, even but the other day, when we invaded the province of Zealand, no warmth of reception did we meet with Not a Dutchman joined our standard. No acclamations of the people; no addresses *submission*, and that was all; submission as to *conquerors*, but not a word of *deliverance* did we hear from the Dutch. How we have been received in Flanders, in Italy, in Egypt, in Germany, in Denmark, at Toulon, at Quiberon and, in short, any where that can be named I need not tell the reader. He knows how we have been received; he knows in what way we have been hailed. He knows of what kind have been the blessings that have been bestowed upon us. And yet, there are men, who have still the front to tell us, that we are to be the *deliverers of Europe!*—From what, however, I would ask the Lord Chancellor, are we to deliver Europe? Because we ought to have something like a clear idea of this, else we are going on in the dark. From What, then, my Lord Eldon, are we to deliver Europe?—From Napoleon? Is that what you mean? If it be, then I beg leave to remind you, that you belonged to a cabinet who made peace with him; a cabinet who boasted of a peace with him; a cabinet who entered into a solemn treaty with him; aye, and (mark it well!) who received at his hands the cession of one Spanish and one Dutch colony! Trinidad and Ceylon were ceded to us by Napoleon. It was with him, or his embassador rather, that we made a bargain including the cession of those colonies to us And, shall we now say that our object is to deliver Europe of him, as of a tyrant, an usurper, a barbarian? Well do I remember, that, when the definitive treaty was halting a little, our venal prints observed, upon the rumoured dissent of Spain and Holland: "they may *grumble*, but they *must* "*submit*." Submit to what? To terms that we, *in conjunction with Napoleon*, had imposed upon them. It is, therefore, a little too much now to talk of *delivering* the nations of Europe from the power of this same Napoleon.—Besides, if we were to drive him out from his several conquests, does it follow that *our end* would be answered? Does it follow, that the people in those states would chose to call back their *old rulers?* If we are to judge from the past, *it* does not. for, in no instance, have the people thus acted. The moment they have been *free*, they have set to work to frame new governments. They have never called their old one back; and therefore, when we talk about the deliverance of Europe, let us consider a little what it means.--In the year 1792, and from that year to the year 1800, or thereabouts, the *Deliverance of Europe* aimed principally at the Jacobins; enemies to *Social order & regular Government*, to the *Altar* and the *Throne*. There were the catch-words for many years. The Loyalty Loan and the Voluntary Contributions and the Habeas Corpus Suspension and many other memorable things took place while these words were in vogue. Well, what have we now to find fault of, then? there is Social Order and Regular Government in plenty in France at this time; and as to the Altar and the Throne, we hear of nothing else but their imperial Majestyes, the King of Rome and of Bishops and Masses. Here is Altar and Throne and enough of them if we wanted Altar and Throne. What, then, displeases us now? Will nothing suit us? Will neither *republicans* nor *emperors* do for us?—Ah! we may *pretend* what we will, but nothing that we can say; or that we can now do, will deceive the people of France or of any of the countries of Europe. They all saw us at the very head of the league against the people of France, long before Buonaparte was heard of; and, they are not now to be persuaded, that we hate Bounaparte merely because he oppresses, or is said to oppress, the people of France, or any other people. No; they will never believe, that those who approved of the Duke of Brunswick's Proclamations, are hostile to Napoleon on account of his hostility to freedom. The Pitt Club may, therefore, another time, keep their breath to cool their porridge, as far as relates to the *Deleverance of Europe*. Not only did the people of France and of Europe see England at the head of a league against the French before the name of Napoleon was known to us; but they saw us, after he became known, and after he became chief of the nation, make peace with him, make a treaty of *friendship* with him, and heard us say that we liked *him better than we did the republican government*. After this the people of France and of Europe are not such brutes as to believe, that our hatred of Napoleon arises in any degree, from his being an-oppressor of the people.

Wm COBBETT.

June 8, 1811.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

Battle of Albuera.—This again is called a "*Victory*;" nay, and a "*glorious* "victory."—In a country, where it is possible to make any considerable number of persons look upon such an event. In such a light, it may be thought absurd to attempt to place the matter in its true light; but, when one views the use that is made of the *press*; when one considers to what an extent the influence over that instrument is carried; when one considers how small a chance the great mass of the people have of obtaining any true information; when one considers with what boldness, with what a cool disregard of the contempt of the well informed, the venal writers propagate falsehood upon every subject, where falsehood best suits their purpose and especially upon subjects connected with the war; when one considers all these things, the matter for wonder is, that any portion of the people in common life are able to form correct opinions as to what is, upon any occasion, doing in the countries where we are carrying on war.—But, though the deceptions propagated through these prints spread so wide, there are still some people, especially in the large towns, who think rightly; who are not to be cheated; and who serve as the channels for *conveying truth to others*, a duty, by the bye, that no man ought ever to neglect when he has it in his power to perform it—To such persons I address the remarks, which I am about to offer upon the *Battle of Albuera*, as the history of it has been given in our news-papers having inserted below the official dispatches as published by the government, in the London Gazette—In the first place, whatever may be the real character of these dispatches; whatever we may think of their contents; whatever degree of reliance we may be disposed to place upon their several statements and conjectures, we are to observe, and bear in mind, that they are only *Extracts*. "Dispatches of which the "following are EXTRACTS. This is what is laid before the English people.—Now, what is an extract? *To extracts* means *to draw out*; and the word *extract*, used in the sense in which it is here used, means *pieces*, or *parts drawn out* or *taken out*. So that we have here, for the information of "the "*most thinking* people" that Lord Stormont, now Earl Mansfield, ever met with, *pieces* of the dispatches relating to the battle of Albuera—*What parts* have been left in I cannot pretend to say; but, this I will venture to assert, without the least fear of contradiction, that the pieces of the Dispatches which are not published are not likely to contain any thing *more favourable* than those which are published; and, that the chances are about ten million to one on the other side. In short, it is only necessary to point out to the reader, the circumstance of this being a publication of *extracts* only; for, he will not want any thing to enlighten his mind as to what may be done when the publisher has the absolute power of selecting and culling paragraphs, sentences, and even words. What would any one say to a jury's giving their verdict upon extracts of evidence?—But, these remarks are quite useless The reader must see through the whole of the matter in a moment: and, as we proceed, he has only to bear in mind, that we are remarking upon *Extracts* of Dispatches.—We will now take a view of these Extracts, and see whether *even they* warrant the appellations of *Victory*, and of *Triumph*, bestowed so lavishly upon the result of the battle in question.—From these Extracts, it appears, that the Spaniards, under their two chief commanders, and the Portuguese, under seve al British Brigadier Generals, were engaged on our side. The *numbers* of the allied army are not stated by Lord Talavera or by Marshal Beresford, at which we may be allowed to express our disappointment, especially as the Marshal has told us what were the *numbers* of the *enemy*. He says that the Duke of Dalmatia (whom he calls plain *Soult*) had 16 thousand men, and that he was joined by General Latour Maubourgh with five thousand men, making, in the whole, 21 thousand men. He afterwards says the enemy had 26,000 men. But, not a syllable does he say about *his own* numbers, though they were certainly as easily known to him as those of the French. *Why* he did not do this, I shall leave to the reader to guess; and, we will, if the reader likes it, just inquire a little for ourselves into this essential point; for, as to victory, what is it unless we speak of numbers? If six men beat one, they do indeed gain a victory over him; but, they will hardly, unless they belong to a very impudent and bragging race, *boast* of such victory.—To judge, then, of the character of this affair, we must come to something like a certainty as to the numbers; remarking by the way, that the Marshal never says, in any part of his dispatch, or, at least, in any of the parts that are *published*, that his numbers were *inferior*, or, indeed, that they were *not superior*, to those of the French.—This inquiry is, too, the more necessary as our venal prints have since the facts about our loss in *prisoners* and *artillery* and *colours* are come too light, been hard at work to *diminish* our numbers, and thereby to deceive and cheat the people into hopes that have, perhaps, no foundation, and, which is of more importance, into approbation of a contest which may finally lead to great national mischief—Before we enter upon our estimate of numbers in this particular battle, let us, however, take a sort of bird's eye view of the armies, as to number.—We know very well, that last Summer, we had 30 thousand *British* troops in Portugal, and 30 thousand Portuguese troops "*as good as any in the world*," these being the Marshal's own words. Since that we have sent to Lisbon more than 30,000 British troops; and, we have doubled the sum which was allowed for keeping up Portuguese troops, and, consequently, we ought to have 60,000 of each nation. Now, these troops have *died*, *deserted*, or been *killed*; or they are in being under our Marshal and Lord Marshal. If the latter, *where* are they? Or, rather, where were they at the time of the two last battles? If the army was equally divided between the Wellesley and the Beresford, then they had 60,000 each; and if the latter had less than half, the former had more than 60,000 men and then what shall we say of his being *attacked* by the "*run-away*" Massena; and what shall we say, of the escape of Brennier from Almeida? If the Marshal had an army inferior to the Duke of Dalmatia (whom our "*course*" news paper people call *Soult)*, the Lord Marshal must have had with him about 100,000 men, British troops, and Portuguese "as good as any troops in the world," Or, as I before said, if these men are not with our Marshal and Lord Marshal, *where* are they? That is the puestion that I should like to see answered. It is useless to jostle and boggle and shuffle about it: we are *paying* for all these men, and if they are not upon the spot with arms in their hands, *where are they?* We were told but a few weeks ago, that Massena was totally "*hors-de combat*;" that his army was *no more*; that he was now *out of the question*. And, in about 20 days after this comes the news that he has *attacked* our Lord Marshal with a *superior force*, and, after a long battle, *carried off some hundred of prisoners*.—Oh "*thinking* people," how long will you continue to be the dupes of the base and venal scribes, who fatten upon your credulity!—Let us now, however, come to the particular case before us.—The Marshal tells us that the French had 21,000 men; but he does not tell us how many he had. We will, therefore, endeavour to form *an estimate* of *his* force, since he has been so obliging as to estimate that of the French for our information.—The news-papers told us, *before* the battle, that the Marshal had under him 22,000 British troops and about 20,000 Portuguese; but, we will not rely upon what they said, which was, I dare say, for the purposes of deception as usual.—One way of estimating the Marshal's force would be to take his number of *Generals* and give each of them the command of so many men; for, if they have not men to command, what use is there in our *paying* so many of them?—The Marshal gives us no return of his Generals any more than of his other people; but, in the course of his dispatch, we find him bestowing praises upon no less then 5 British Major Generals and 1 German Major General. Here, then, are no less then Six Major Generals, and that, too, you will observe, *exclusive* of the Spanish army. Why, six Major Generals are sufficient for an army of 120 thousand men, and more than sufficient. Each of them has, or ought to have, several Brigadiers under him; and each Brigadier General has the command of several Battalions. In this battle I do suppose that there were not less than 30 Generals of all sorts. It has been remarked by foreign officers, that our army is always well stocked with Generals. We have, I should suppose, *some hundreds of Generals* in our service, but at any rate, we *pay* them, and, if they had not men to command at Albuera, they might as well have been at home—That they had men, there can be no doubt; and, if the Marshal did not name his numbers, we will endeavour to come at them by calculation.—If we knew what Regiment or Battalions he had with him, we could come very near to the mark However, we will take all that he has *named* in his return of *killed and wounded*. Some of the corps had, perhaps, no killed or wounded at all, and, of course, those corps are not named; but, I will take those that *are* named, and I will give the list and the *strength* of them, as that strength was *stated to the House of Commons in February last*, and, upon which statement *pay* was voted by that most Honourable House. I, of course, cannot come at the strength of the *Portuguese* Battalions; but, we must guess at that · to get at the real strength of the British and the Germans is the main thing; and this we shall do pretty nearly in spite of the frauds, in spite of the millions of lies, of the venal news-paper.—The following Regiments and Battalions are, as the reader will see, named in the Return of the Killed and Wounded, being No. IV. of the Returns, as published in the Gazette All these corps, of which he gives the return of the killed and wounded, he had with him in the battle, of course. Nobody can deny that, and therefore, these we will take as their strength was laid before the Honourable House in February last, and, as I said before, according to which strength, pay has been voted for them out of the people's taxes by that Honourable House.—The Artillery and Engineers I have been obliged to guess at; and whether I have over-rated the numbers, or under-rated them, I must leave the reader to judge.

British.		
3rd Dragoon Guards	916	
4th Dragoons	916	
13th Light Dragoons	916	
Total British Cavalry		2,748
3rd Foot, 1st Battalion	805	
7th .... 1st and 2d Batt.	2,299	
23rd .... 1st Batt.	805	
27th .... 3rd Batt	1,359	
28th .... 2nd Batt.	929	
29th	930	
31st .... 2nd Batt.	824	
34th .... 2nd Batt.	929	
39th .... 2nd Batt.	1,039	
40th .... 1st Batt.	1,120	
48th	1,648	
57th .... 1st Batt.	910	
60th .... 5th Batt.	1,059	
66th .... 2nd Batt.	718	
97th	720	
Total British Foot.		16,094
Germans.		
1st Light Battalion.	888	
2nd Do.	888	
		1,976
		20,818
British Artillery. British Artillery Drivers. German Artillery. Engineers.		3,500
		24,318
Deduct for deaths, desertions, sickness, &c. since the month of February, being *one fifth* of the strength of the above named Corps................		4,163
Total British and Germans in the field.		20,155

Now, I should be glad to know what any venal man could say against the fairness of this estimate. That I have taken the number as returned to the Honourable House on the 20th of February last it cannot be denied, that that Honourable House have voted *pay* for these corps *agreeable to those numbers*; and, therefore, to suppose that the men were *not in existence* is to suppose that the money would be misapplied. At any rate, we were *paying* for these men. And, indeed, there can be little doubt of their having actually been present in the battle, except such of them as may have died or deserted since February; and, for these casualties, I have made a pretty liberal allowance in deducting one man out of every five.—As to the Artillery and Drivers and Engineers; we do not pay for much less than *forty thousand* altogether, and, perhaps, 15 or 20 thousand horses; so that, if there were not 3,500 present at a battle like this *what are they kept for?* Indeed there is every reason to suppose that there were more than 3,500, when we consider that our army was just beginning the siege of a strongly fortified town.—To me, therefore, it appears very evident, that there could not have been less then 20,155 British and German troops in this battle. The Spaniards could hardly have been under 12 or 14 thousand; for, we find them forming the right wing of the army and in *two lines*; and, the Portuguese, who do not appear to have had much to do in the battle, but who made part of the force, and are *known* to be "as good as any troops in the world," could not be less in number than the British; or, at least, what reason is there to suppose that they were? For again I ask, *where were they*, if they were not at that battle? We, the people of this kingdom, are paying for an army of 60,000 Portuguese, paid and kept in all respects like British troops. The reader knows, that the Honourable House long ago voted 2 millions of pounds for the Portuguese army this year. Now, observe, that 141,000 British Infantry cost us in a year £. 4,948,669; and, if the reader will be at the pains to make the calculation, he will find, that, at *this rate*, 60,000 men cost us £. 1807,944. So that, for the £. 2,000,000 we ought to have more than 60,000 Portuguese for the *whole year*; and, observe, always *effective*; always *in existence*; always, as Mr. Villiers said, actually in soldiers cloths.—Well, then, my friends and countrymen of this "most *thinking*," nation, were could our 60,000 Portuguese soldiers be, if there were not a good 20,000 of them at this battle? The *money* was long ago voted; and, surely, the *men* ought to be forth-coming; and, if ever forth coming that day was the day.—To do them justice, however, they appear from the Dispatches (I beg pardon, I mean *Extracts*) to have been there in great numbers; for mention is frequently made of the deeds of valour and sagacity of those who *commanded* them; and, of course, the men themselves must have been there.—Upon a review of what has been said, the reader will, I should think, have no doubt that our Marshal must have had nearly 40 thousand men in the field exclusive of Spaniards, and that, in the whole, there were not opposed to Dalmatia less then 50,000 men at the *very lowest*. Indeed, from all that I have seen, I am convinced, that the French commander made little or no account of any but the British troops; and, supposing himself a match for them, he marched to the attack

with little apprehension of failure.—Such is my estimate of numbers; and I am satisfied, that it will be very difficult for any one to show, that I have estimated unfairly.—Let us now look a little at the *result* of the battle.—We are said to have *kept our ground.* How! The enemy found us besieging a town, and he compelled us to raise that siege for a time at least. But, he retreated. He went back the way he came. And so does a sallying party: but it does not follow that such party is not successful. That Dalmatia attacked our army with *great inferior numbers* is manifest. He might exceed us in *Cavalry;* but as to general force he must have been much inferior; and that he mauled us pretty decently we have the proof in the list of killed and wounded. It is said, that *dead* men tell no tales; but, the lists of dead men tell tales, and such tales too as require all the powers of even our venal press to hush to silence. But there is one description of men who blab more, and tell more ugly tales than either killed or wounded, and these are the *missing;* that is to say, those who either *desert* to the enemy during the battle, or who are *taken prisoners* by him; for, in a case where you keep the ground you fight on, you cannot lose any of your men from wandering.—Now, in this battle there were a good many of these blabbers; and the reader may assure himself, that their number has not been *over*-stated, either by the author of the Dispatches, or by those who have treated us with *extracts* from them.—This is a capital consideration. This *making of prisoners* is the great feature in a battle & it is in fact, the best criterion of real victory Our army is said to have made some prisoners too. "We have taken," says the marshal, "from 900 to 1,000 prisoners!" Why not tell us *exactly* how many? Why not regale our longing ears with the names of the officers taken? Alas! the Lord Marshal, in his dispatch, explains this: "The enemy," says *he*, "left between "900 and 1,000 WOUNDED on the ground." Our prisoners are the *wounded* men, then, who were unable to follow, or keep up with the army! Our venal prints say, that we have found many officers, and several *generals* amongst the *dead;* but, we have not had the luck to take any of them *alive.* The French, who are by these venal scribes, represented as having been covered with disgrace, have carried their prioners *off;* they have carried them away: and they have got *officers* as well as men. The prisoners they have taken form a list:

Majors	1
Captains	4
Lieutenants	9
Ensigns	1
Serjeants	38
Drummers	10
Rank and File	526
	589

Here is a good half of a Battalion of British and German troops. Here are officers of all ranks under a Lieut. Colonel. When have we seen such a list of French officers taken? And, if we lose officers and men thus, when we are *triumphant*, when we gain victories, and even *glorious* victories, what have we to expect in cases of defeat?—We shall hear what the French will say, in their account of this battle; but, I think we may anticipate no small boastings at this circumstance of having carried off so many officers and men from a field where they were compelled to yield to superior numbers, and numbers too so greatly superior.—Our venal prints have stated the British and German force at 8,000 men. How false this must be I have shown: but if it were true, what a fact would it be, when viewed in conjunction with this statement of missing? If it were true, that there were in the battle only 8,000 British and German troops, then the world would have to note down, that the French *carried* ONE THIRTEENTH *part of the whole of them off prisoners from the field of battle!* The venal newspapers confess (by way, I suppose, of being beforehand with the French,) that two of our regiments had *their colours taken from them* and carried off. But, this is no matter. The fact, that *one thirteenth part* of the whole of the British and German troops were taken alive and carried off bodily out of the field of battle would be such a fact as would beggar all the others that could be mentioned. It would be in vain to talk after that; in vain for the Times to exclaim: "Gallant hearts! the tears that fall from the "eyes of relatives in England are not the only ones "that will be shed for the heroes of this day!" in vain for the same paper to ask, "what is a greater proof "of discomfiture than their abandoning their wound-"ed;" in vain for the Courier to talk about the enemy's "*changing* his *place* of attack," when it is notorious that he came to the spot where our army lay; in vain for the same print to tell us, that "*now* the nati-"ons of the Continent will no longer believe in French "invincibility: in vain for this print to trump up the story that the two colours said to have been lost were taken one from an Ensign who refused to accept of life on the condition of surrender, and the other from an Ensign, who, being wounded, and on the ground, had tore them from the staff and secreted them in *his bosom.* In vain for them to attempt any such means; for, if they continue to assert, that the Marshal had but 8,000 British and German troops, we and all the world know, from his own account, that the enemy took away *one thirteenth* part of the whole of them: actually *took them off out of the field of battle*, and that, amongst the prisoners, were no less than *fifteen Commissioned Officers;* and, this fact is quite sufficient to fix the character of the battle. No man will ask for any thing more. No man that once hears this fact will ever ask *who gained the day*—Therefore, these attempts so much to lower the number of our own army makes against the character of what these same persons choose to boast of: for, no human creature will ever believe, that the French, who were able to carry off half a battalion of our men, did not retire before a greatly superior force upon the whole.—There is, too, not a word said about the loss of the Spaniards. The Marshal says he is unable to state *their* loss And yet, one would suppose, that it was full as easy for him to state *that* as to state the loss of the *French*, and about which he is very circumstantial. The probability is, that the French may have *carried off* some of the Spaniards too. Nay, there is, perhaps, more than a probability of it. And, what a thing, then, is this to *boast* of! What an event is here to excite new hopes of the *deliverance* of Europe!—The circumstance of our chief annoyance having proceeded from the *Polish* troops is also worthy of particular notice; for, as this "*thinking* people" can hardly have forgotten, the Polish troops were said all to have revolted last year against their French officers.—These Polish troops had, however, singular advantages, it seems, the *thickness of the atmosphere* was in their favour; and they were mistaken for *Spanish horse.* This is very strange, and will, I imagine, plead but very feebly in palliation of our wonderful loss in prisoners.—The Marshal says, that Soult (Duke of Dalmatia) has retired with "a *tarnished reputation;*" and the *Times* news-paper says, that the "*proof* of his *discomfiture* is, "that he *left his wounded at the place of his retreat.*"

—This paper has recently become devoted to the Wellesley's. But, did the writer perceive what his argument might lead to: Did he recollect, that we boasted of a Victory at *Talavera:* nay that we fired Park and Tower guns; and, what is more, gave Parliamentary Thanks, two Titles, and a pension of 3,000l. a year for three generations, to him who left his sick and wounded at that very Talavera? Did this newly converted writer remember that? If he did, he would hardly have assumed, that the fact of the Duke of Dalmatia having left some of his wounded behind him at Albuera was a proof of his discomfiture.—Some of the papers of to-day state, that the Duke of Dalmatia has issued Thanks to his Army for the valour which enabled him to obtain so signal a victory: and, it is added, that he boasts of having taken *three pair of colours, several guns,* and a *great number of prisoners*, and that the colours will be sent to Paris.—How such a story as this comes to be afloat I leave the reader to guess. The Duke of Dalmatia had hardly sent his *orders* to our camp. How, then, could this be known otherwise than from conjecture; and to that conjecture what could give rise?—Let us now, however, wait for the *French* account. "Hear both sides" is an old and good maxim, and *one side* we have heard.—We know that a *howitzer was taken from us.* What was taken from the Spaniards we have not been told; but, I, at present, see no reason to doubt the fact of the French having taken "*several guns.*"—There really is about this victory something more marvellous than about any other that I ever before heard of. It would seem to have been in sort of *coup-de-main* on the part of the French. They seem to have rushed forward and killed and carried off a great part of their opponents without any serious design to remain upon the ground, and without supposing it possible to remain there.—We are told by our news-papers, that the French were superior *in artillery;* and this, too, you will observe, though they had come about *a hundred miles* to the attack. Good heavens what people these French must be! We were too, setting about a regular siege. We ought to have had some artillery there. We had long been collecting stores together for this siege: and, while this is going on, the French start out at 100 miles distance, and bring up to our very noses a superior artillery;—Now, then, reader, look back over all that we have been remarking on: and say, whether there is any ground for hope *that we shall be able to drive the French out of the Peninsula;* and observe, if we do not, all this expence in life as well as in money is lost. To me it as long appeared, that the true policy of Napoleon was to incite us to waste our force in that country. A war there which occupies all our attention, and draws off every man and every pound of food that we can raise, serves him surprizingly, while he is settling the northern part of his Empire to his liking, and building ships in all his arsenals. A reinforcement of 10 or 20 thousand men sent from France twice a year, will feed the war in Spain and Portugal without absolutely disheartening the people of England. Such "victories" as we have recently gained seem to me to be the very things that suit him. We are thereby induced to hasten off more troops, and consequently more money. The war in the Peninsula has come to supply the place of all others. It leaves France in perfect tranquillity, and at the same time, gives us full occupation. There are only three sufferers; *England, Spain,* and *Portugal.* The French empire does not taste of the war, which effects it in so trifling a degree as for the people to have almost all the advantages of peace. They, feel no *alarms;* they are in no "*crisis;*" they merely *hear* of the war in Spain and Portugal as we do of the endless wars in the East-Indies, to which it bears some resemblance; it is with them a matter of curiosity rather than of concern. How different is it with us! We look upon this war, and, indeed, we are told to consider it, as a war for our existence; our eyes are constantly upon the stretch towards Lisbon; we wish for, and yet we fear the arrival of every packet boat; at the most trifling success nay, at the escape from overthrow, we rejoice without moderation, our hearts bid us fear, that in the end, we shall see the Peninsula in the hands of our enemy.—Reader, is not this the *truth?* Is not this our situation *truly* painted? Such, then, is the state at which we have arrived at the end of eighteen years of Anti-Jacobin war: of a war for the deliverance of Europe; and still are there men to cheer us on in this pursuit. *The cause of the exultations which, upon occasions like this, we hear, is, our general dread of the power of the enemy. We imagine, that these, "victories," as they are called, tend to keep him from our doors; without reflecting, that he carries on the war against us with a tenth part of his force, that he makes the seat of war maintain his armies, and that he exhausts and enfeebles us against the day of his meditated attack, taking into view the state of our internal affairs, and especially the state of our paper-money. It is in his power to send 200,000 men into Spain and Portugal; but it is not yet his interest to do it. His object is to make use of the Peninsula as a drain of the resources of England; and, at the rate we are now proceeding, a more effectual drain could not, surely, have been imagined.—Such is my view of this matter; and though it may tend to check the exultation of my countrymen, I am sure it is less likely to lead them into mischievous error than the sanguine expectations encouraged by the writings of the venal journalists.*

Wm. COBBETT.

Brigadier General Oswald has returned to this country from the Ionian Islands, five of which, it will be remembered he had the glory of rescuing from the yoke of France. The regret which his departure occasioned among the Islanders, was in proportion to the confidence and affection which his civil and Military administration had so fully marked and acquired. Addresses, expressive of gratitude and attacnment, were presented to him from the Government and Population of each Island; and we understand, that a Deputation is on its passage, commissioned to express the ardent wish of the inhabitants, that the Ionian Islands may be inseparably united to Great Britain, and that the brave and benevolent officer, to whom, as the immediate instrument of his Majesty's protection, they owe their present enjoyments, may be restored to them. The possession of these Islands is important to our interests in European Turkey; and will give us additianal facility in preventing the intriguse of France in the Morea and Greek Islands; the importance of which to a naval power, and still more to a great power aspiring to become naval, is not perhaps duly known or estimated by the public. Their revenues are nearly equal to their expences: and as we deprecate a timid policy and cannot but condemn the system of regarding countries rescued by us from oppression as mere counters to play the game of war with, we sincerely wish that no obstacle may be found to the union both of these Island and of Malta to the Crown of Great Britain This is only wanting to remove the one sole objection which the Inhabitants of the Mediterranean and its adjacencies have to the character of the British Government, and to spread universal confidence, and an eagerness to join heart and hand with us in this holy war of man against the enemy of human nature.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AT a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the late FIRM of HARINGTON and Co. held on Thursday the 26th December, 1811, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of DR. WHITE, seconded by MAJOR CALDWELL, that the following Gentlemen be added to the Trust, viz.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SYMONS,
HENRY GAHAGAN, Esq.
WILLIAM HARINGTON, Esq.
HENRY BURNABY, Esq.

And that this MEETING do recommend to absent CREDITORS to give their concurrence through their Friends at the Presidency, to this arrangement, which seems to the MEETING to be the best that can at present be adopted for the benefit of all.

Madras, *December* 28, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE TRUSTEES for the affairs of the late FIRM of HARINGTON and Co. having understood that it would be agreeable to many of the CREDITORS of that FIRM, if MAJOR J. L. CALDWELL, of the Engineers, were associated with the TRUSTEES already named, and the said TRUSTEES having every desire to do whatever may be likely to tend to the benefit of the CREDITORS at large, beg to submit this proposal to their consideration and request that in giving their concurrence to the nomination of the Gentlemen mentioned in the above Advertisement, they will include therewith the name of MAJOR CALDWELL.

Madras *December* 30, 1811

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of FRANCIS MONISSE, late of Madras Inhabitant deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to MRS MARGARET MONISSE, as the Widow of the said deceased,—Notice is hereby given that all persons having any demands upon, being indebted to, or holding any Property belonging to the said Estate are requested to state their claims, pay their debts and deliver up the Property to the said MARGARET MONISSE.

Fort St. George, *December* 30, 1811.

MEDICAL FUND.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the MEDICAL FUND, will be holden at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 7th January, 1812, at the MEDICAL BOARD OFFICE.

THOMAS SERGEANT,
Secretary.

Fort St. George, 30*th December*, 1811.

OLD MADEIRA WINE.

AT two hundred & thirty (230) per Pipe.

Two hundred and fifty (250) per do.

Two hundred and eighty (280) per do.

AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSIEURS
Hunter, Hay & Co.

Madras, Dec. 16, 1811.

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BY J. B. ROGE,
AT A GODOWN,
ADJOINING THE SHOP OF
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ON THE BEACH,
Near the Honorable Company's Granary,
This-day, TUESDAY, the 31st Instant,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
VIZ.

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AN assortment of Piece Goods, consisting of Mulmulls, Flowered Muslins, Charconnahs and Doreas, an elegant Palankeen, lined with Chintz, and Arm Chairs.

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Foolscap and Letter Paper, Sponge, Waferstamps, Chintz for Ladies Gowns, Violet Hair Powder, Jamaica Pomatum, fresh Garden Seeds, Gunpowder, Figs, a few sets of Novels, Nails, Black Wedgewood Tea, Sugar and Milk Pots, &c. &c.

CHINA GOODS.

Broad brown and white Nankeen, Green Gauze for Screens, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Blank Books, Blue Lustring, Damask, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
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