













MORNING CHRONICLE—APRIL 9.

The following is an extract of a letter which reached us yesterday, through a circuitous channel.

PARIS, MARCH 15.

"The advanced guard of our army has already passed the Alps. It will scarcely be credited, but the fact is, that our own numerical strength, added to that of our allies, compose a force of between 5 and 600,000 men. The head-quarters are, at present, at Moulins, and the quantity of provisions for the supply of the army, exceeds all powers of conception. While these things are proceeding, the ultimate designs of the extraordinary mind by which they are directed, is utterly unknown. Even to the principal Agents of his authority, Bonaparte has established a National Guard, under a new form, which is composed of three distinctions: the first consists of young persons who have received their numbers of appropriation, and who have not taken their departure; the second consists of 80,000. The second are from the age of 30 up to 45; and the third from 45 to 60. The first only are considered an active corps; the two last constitute the reserve."

"We hourly expect, that his Majesty will leave the capital for the army, and they talk of a Regency during his absence, but this is a mere conjecture."

"The unpleasant part of our situation is, very dear, it is 5000 the pound here, as much as to some at Rouen, where there have been insubordination, and to prevent disagreeable consequences, some Officers and Commissioners of Police have gone thither."

So far the letter. In our mind Bonaparte will not stir from Paris, till the question at issue between him and the Emperor of Russia shall be settled. He will then proceed on his journey—hither he will not take place between the two Generals, and they will agree to some new partition of the property of their neighbors. It is even suspected, that it is already in fact settled, and that the dreadful preparations have been sufficient to accomplish his purpose, without striking a blow."

Those very preparations, however, as we stated some days ago, point to us a fair opportunity for working with effect in the Peninsula, and if it be offered to pass over unimproved, we may truly say that the most auspicious moment that ever offered itself has been lost."

The loan of Six Millions, which was yesterday announced, will, had the effect of depressing the funds, considerably at the close of the market."

The Rev. Archdeacon John Owen, who is Chaplain General to the Army, is also appointed Chaplain General to the Navy."

## TRADE WITH FRANCE.

A definitive arrangement, of the terms on which Licences will be granted for Commercial Interference with France, was on Friday announced by the French Government. The arrangement, which had hitherto retained the same character, has been removed by the concession of the Board of Trade to the demand of France—that the first shipment shall be made from a French port. Fraud, perjury, and a disregard of acknowledged principles of intercourse between civilized nations, are features so prominently characteristic of the French Government, that however beneficial the renewal of intercourse with France may prove, in the first instance, we cannot refrain from anticipating eventual disadvantage, by such a future violation of principle, when there shall be an adequate quantum of plunder within the grasp of France. So far from pressing France to receive our goods, previous to any exportation from that country, policy might seem to dictate a line of conduct, founded on a directly opposite principle. With this view, the Interference between France and England be as it is professed, only a direct barrier of commodities, without the intervention of money, of paper, that country which first admits of Importation, will ultimately be in perfect security against fraud, or violence. With this view of the subject, it is highly satisfactory to find, that the merchants of Great Britain will not be placed in a situation to put that faith in France, to which the fecundity of speculation would infallibly lend. If commercial intercourse with the enemy be deemed a measure of policy, at least let us profit by the ample experience we have acquired of Gallic faith. It may be, that mutual convenience forms the basis of this intercourse; but if our eager speculators had been permitted to fill the ports of France with commodities of sufficient value to attract the notice of Bonaparte, would he hesitate, knowing the situation of our commerce, to aggravate the embarrassment, by seizing that which, in such case, had been so unduly placed within his grasp? The necessity of his own

subjects would unquestionably be disregarded, for the sake of inflicting another wound upon the commerce of Great Britain. The conditions on which the Board of Trade has consented to the renewal of commercial intercourse, are said to be—

"To admit the following articles to be imported from any port between the river Euxine and Caen, provided that the vessels which they are imported in is of 100 tons burthen or upwards."

"Articles allowed to be imported.—Cheese, seeds, fruits, bristles, clackers, threads, and twines, perfumery, silk, raw and ungrained, linens, cambrics, lace, ginkels, rashes, linen flax and yarn, jewellery, bronze, and books."

"The articles when imported, are to be warehoused under the joint lock of the Crown and the Merchant, until the counter exportation shall have been made, conformable to the conditions prescribed and made known by Government."

"With respect to the staple commodities of France, such as wine and brandies, no alterations have taken place."

It is ascertained, that further Licences are also to be granted for an exportation to, and importation from, France and Holland, of all the goods allowed by law (except cotton-wool) and followed-up with an import of wines and spirits, on the following conditions:—

"After a previous export of 12 cwt of unmoistened sugar, an import will be allowed of 200 gallons of wine, or 120 gallons of spirits, or wine in bottles, of like quantity."

"On an export of 20 cwt. of copper, in sheets, or of 30 cwt. of raw copper, two tons of wine, or 480 gallons of spirits, or a similar quantity of wine in bottles may be imported."

"For every 100l. in value, exported previously, of British manufactured goods, in linen, cotton, or woollen cloth, three tons of wine, or 240 gallons of spirits, or an equal quantity of wine in bottles, may be imported. The same Licence to permit the import of those articles enumerated in the previous import Licences with several others, as before allowed to be imported from Holland."

## MOORS

### HINDU PANTHEON.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the above WORK are informed, that the number of Copies subscribed for are received, and they are requested to make an early application for them, at the Office of Messrs. COLT, HART and WESTON.

## EUROPE INVESTMENT.

THOMAS MOUSSIE respectfully acquaints the Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public in general, that he has opened for sale, on MONDAY, the 21st Instant, a most elegant, beautiful and fashionable assortment of prime EUROPE GOODS, brought out by Captain JENKINS and JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Ship CITY of LONDON. The Investment consists of the following articles, in the highest state of preservation, and particularly selected, from the most respectable Houses in London.

Pale Ale in Casks and in Bottles, Claret, Port, Hock, Champagne, Barsac, Hermitage, Cherry and Raspberry Ratia, Rum in Casks and in Bottles, Madeira in Bottles, Pine, Still-ton, Cheddar and Gloucester Cheese, Hams and Tongues, Sallad Oil, Capers, Mustard, and Salses of all descriptions, Pickles of all sorts—Confectionary, Raspberry Jam, Strawberry Jam, Orange Marmalade and green Gages, red and black Currant Jelly, Peppermint Seed, Carraways, Dragées, Corander Confit, Genièvre and Young's Hates, Ladies' fashionable Beaver Hats, figured Satin, and Sarsnet Ribbons, and a general assortment of Haberdashery and Millinery, Perfumery from Smith and Nephew, Racing, Hunting and Hussar Saddles, complete Bandy, Jockey, Burgly and Ladies Whips, Boots, &c. &c.—a general assortment of Glass-ware, Files.

AND

A VARIETY OF OTHER

## ARTICLES.

MADRAS, PRINTED BY JOHN FREIZE, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE ROCK.

## FOR SALE,

AT THE

### COURIER OFFICE,

BANK Bills.—Common Interest Bonds, B Powers of Attorney.—Bills of Lading.—Respondentia Bonds, Judgment Bonds.—Pass Notes, &c. Ac. and Periodic Reports, for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

Visiting Tickets.—Cards of Invitation.—Bathington Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

## SEVENTH

### Calcutta Lottery.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING,

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1812.

Nos. 1376, and 1117, Prizes of 20,000 Rupees each.

No. 430, a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.

No. 4561, a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

82	85	91	111	148	163	165	18
198	209	305	346	378	443	444	44
483	485	469	487	518	533	565	63
631	672	879	938	933	1132	1163	1164
1208	1272	1300	1369	1377	1367	1435	1432
1466	1595	1597	1621	1631	1664	1669	1704
1733	1745	1827	1871	1891	1894	1939	804
2013	2044	2070	2103	2132	2138	2183	2187
2203	2237	2286	2289	2319	2338	2357	2403
2533	2535	2568	2570	2719	2962	2966	3003
3036	3100	3206	3359	3346	3363	3377	3413
3543	3554	3611	3837	3838	3943	4019	4079
4145	4200	4203	4260	4283	4334	4310	4079
4541	4601	4510	4635	4636	4690	4732	4737
4866	4916	4925	4940	4980	5014	5025	5035
5077	5108	5166	5190	5211	5245	5251	5270
5438	5368.						

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1812.

No. 3400 Prize of 100,000 Sicca Rupees.

No. 4150 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.

No. 4561, a Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

1	12	20	35	92	140	181	192
199	230	281	275	381	364	377	380
421	430	445	431	453	457	603	630
695	783	826	830	851	867	935	1014
1034	1059	112	1137	1175	1192	1284	1287
1304	1338	1357	1350	1366	1369	1413	1406
1501	1642	1667	1737	1747	1785	1812	1839
1866	1978	1984	2001	2125	2160	2193	2300
2384	2450	2456	2517	2549	2560	2609	2615
2737	2798	2798	2810	2849	2841	2857	2887
2917	3090	3113	3374	3340	3411	3565	3580
3582	3729	3735	3821	3816	3853	3850	4053
4144	4158	4167	4184	4233	4330	4274	4302
4433	4506	4518	4535	4573	4608	4680	4722
4753	4767	4789	4793	4801	4847	4849	4850
4892	4917	4928	4968	5070	5127	5133	5185
5241	5355	5373	5310	5317	5339	5340	5336
5388.							

TWELFTH AND LAST DAY'S DRAWING,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1812.

No. 333 a Prize of 100,000 Rupees, but being the both Drawn Ticket, is entitled to 50,000 Rupees.

No. 4265 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

70	85	125	202	323	347	342	350
358	330	415	422	536	574	578	600
615	670	683	693	807	829	860	880
889	1004	1074	1236	1258	1263	1318	1344
1351	1415	1433	1440	1468	1508	1613	1627
1619	1682	1698	1817	1869	1884	1913	1935
1939	1995	1997	2028	2034	2061	2070	2076
2080	2102	2172	2246	2273	2506	2523	2377
2416	2510	2381	2639	2637	2701	2840	2853
2953	3013	3032	3102	3109	3176	3229	3261
3302	3355	3360	3341	3467	3465	3475	3490
3575	3687	3767	3804	3928	3888	3814	3965
4087	4213	4223	4293	4356	4382	4366	4447
4481	4518	4569	4590	4598	4628	4667	4730
4789	4848	4847	4877	4883	5003	5040	5065
5057	5073	5060	5051	5149	5153	5162	5175
5207	5237	5255.					

## SALE BY AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY ORDER

OF THE

### EXECUTORS,

AT THE AUCTION ROOM

OF

MESSEURS

SHTON & MEPPEN,

On THURSDAY, the 10th of September, next,

At 11 o'clock,

IN THE FORENOON.

well-known DWELLING HOUSE, of a late SIR BENJAMIN SULIVAN, to which the GARDEN, containing upwards of 10 acres, of Ground, held under grant to Honorable Company. Premises, at present occupied by the Institution, at a rent of Ninety Paga Month.

TERMS OF SALE. One per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down immediately, and the remainder, in five days, or the Premises to be at the risk of the purchaser.

## FIRST

### mbay Lottery

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1812.

Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

35	71	75	192	198	272	332
40	373	373	405	415	565	632
61	609	769	935	941	932	907
97	1061	1142	1170	1230	1239	1263
101	1320	1401	1411	1431	1441	1549
157	1618	1664	1698	1730	1807	1816
184	1896	1832	1955	1965	2102	2122
206	2042	2310	2331	2380.		

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING, THURSDAY AUGUST 6, 1812.

No. 1941 a Prize of 1000 Rupees.

No. 2250 a Prize of 1000 Rupees.

Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

48	89	94	158	159	161	169
247	293	331	476	688	678	751
897	913	913	917	973	1030	1013
102	1128	1171	1243	1268	1353	1546
1552	1600	1562	1688	1708	1739	1815
1833	1864	1886	1928	2045	2057	2156
237	2028	2335	2340	2372.		

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1812.

No. 360 a Prize of 100,000 Rupees.

Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

18	35	92	163	173	180	258	272
209	333	370	1021	1414	416	470	608
521	576	578	610	632	652	673	720
747	850	864	893	912	927	938	976
1025	1031	1083	1097	1099	1189	1165	1184
1181	1260	1230	1272	1291	1336	1357	1381
1485	1430	1416	1473	1508	1597	1695	1691
1713	1713	1740	1770	1771	1800	1873	1927
1933	1986	2007	2153	2201	2204	2262	2281.

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1812.

Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

14	32	59	105	213	215	500	845
395	493	475	555	608	611	646	715
772	774	780	814	938	1002	1015	1081
1183	1233	1298	1341	1339	1397	1470	1481
1513	1523	1515	1568	1570	1640	1707	1815
1914	1923	1916	1920	1919	2126	2162	2192
2192	2191	2360	2377	2387			

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





# SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Vol. I.

Wednesday, August 26, 1812.

160

No. 52.

## BENGAL HURKARU,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1812.

We understand, that the Honorable Company's Ship *Dover Castle*, is intended to be dispatched to Europe direct about the middle of October next. The Walthamstow, Marquis of Walsley, Surry and Lady Castleburgh, will most probably sail at the same time.

## COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

FEBRUARY, 26, 1812.

### FOREIGN MERCENARIES.

On the 25th instant, on the presenting of the Army Estimates, in the House of Commons, a debate arose relating to Foreign Mercenaries. The employing them in our army, and especially in the heart of our own country, must sooner or later be an object of serious and general attention. It will, by-and-by, force itself forward in a way that will not suffer us to get rid of it, until it shall have been fully discussed and settled. We shall find, in the end, that it is of infinitely more consequence to us than all the battles by land or by sea; and, that, compared to it, the war on the Peninsula and in Sicily is a mere trifle. This is a matter that touches us closely; that comes home to our doors. In short, it is a question, upon the final decision of which our all depends.—Therefore, I shall here insert the report (as published in the Morning Chronicle) of the whole that was said upon the question above referred to, begging the reader to peruse it with attention; because, unless he do that, the remainder of this I have to offer, cannot be clearly understood.

Lord Folkestone embraced the opportunity afforded him by the question for bringing up the Report, of requesting from the Noble Lord (Palmerstone) some information respecting the foreign corps employed in our service. He was sorry to observe that the number had been considerably increased; and within the last few years had been rapidly augmented. The whole amount of foreign troops now in the British service was 8,000 men, and no less than 5,000 had been hired within the short period of the last year. He was inclined to feel more jealousy upon this subject, because the two last Acts of Parliament, one of which allowed the introduction of 10,000 and the other of 8,000 men, were both Bills of Indemnity brought in to protect the Government against the consequences of having acted contrary to law. There was one point, however, on which he particularly wished for some explanation of late been understood that foreign troops that some Officers had manifested a desire to recruit their regiments from French prisoners. He had been frequently informed, that a 10th regiment of light horse had been recruited with the question, 118 French prisoners. Now Secretary A. he wished to put to the Noble Member a question, whether this was in compliance with the act of the Commanding Officer, or whether it was a person might be, or a done in the directions of the War Office? He was of opinion sufficiently conversant in the detail of military regulations to be satisfied in this point, but he was ready to maintain that whoever might be the author of the presentment, it was altogether illegal.—(Here Mr. A. said the Act of Parliament which permitted the enlistment of foreign corps, did not allow the admission of foreigners into English corps. This was meant to be denied, and the practice asserted to be legal; or if not, at whose instance had the law been transgressed? He believed likewise, that foreign officers were employed in British regiments, not only as subalterns, but with appointments in the Staff, and that some actually commanded troops, which he would assert was directly contrary to an Act of Parliament. Had not one foreign officer been even appointed to the command of a district?

Lord Palmerstone said, he believed a cer-

tain number of foreigners had been enlisted into the 10th Hussars, but they were not French prisoners but Germans. Government had certainly been induced to sanction their admission into the German corps, and to this he could not himself see any objection. He was not aware of the illegality alluded to by the noble Lord. The 97th regiment originally consisted entirely of foreigners, and there was a specific Act of Parliament, allowing the enlistment. He wished to know the name of the foreign General commanding a district according to the representation of the Noble Lord.

Lord Folkestone said, General Baron Linsingen.

Lord Palmerstone replied, that he was not Commander of a district, but Superintendent of the depot of foreign troops.

Lord Folkestone observed, that with respect to the Act of Parliament, he would advise the Noble Lord to read it, and he would see the construction he had given to it was correct. He had derived his information concerning General Linsingen, merely from the Army List. But the practice of appointing foreigners at all to the command of English troops was in violation of one of the provisions of the Act of Settlement.

The Hon. W. Lamb confessed he thought some inquiry necessary, because this was a favourite topic for POPULAR PURPOSES, and one which those who had POPULAR OBJECTS in view, found it very convenient to raise. He could not, however, but think the conduct of the Noble Lord and others VERY EXTRAORDINARY, in representing every thing that might be construed into a grievance in his WORST COLOURS, as if no consideration was to be had of the peculiar difficulties in the situation of the country. Were foreigners wanted, introduced, or did there not exist A SWEEPING AND OVER RULING NECESSITY FOR REPORTING TO NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES, if we were at all to contend with an enemy who left no means untried, and who had, and who exercised the power of FORMING ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MEN INTO HIS SERVICE? He doubted not that in ORDINARY TIMES the Government of the country would readily adhere to the Act of Settlement, as a provision intimately connected with the safety of the Constitution; but under such a change of times and circumstances as was now witnessed, he could not perceive the propriety of setting up such complaints.

Mr. Horner, Sir F. Burrell and Mr. Curwen rose together, when the Speaker named the latter.

Mr. Curwen declared that, during the whole of the twenty-five years he had sat in Parliament he had never heard such a doctrine as that of the Honourable Gentleman, (Hear, hear!) He had always thought, from all he knew of the history of the country, that the true way of supporting its interests in difficult times was by a strict adherence to the law. The character of the House and the welfare of the nation had been upheld at such seasons by inspiring the people with confidence and spirit, not by banishing the one and depressing the other. (Hear!) At former periods the Government of the country had endeavoured to conciliate the passions and to elevate the hopes of the country by an uniform and scrupulous attention to its fundamental laws and institutions. What was it that the Noble Lord asked for, but that a Bill of Indemnity should, consistent with the practice of the Constitution, be resorted to in these cases, in order that Parliament might be left to judge of the wisdom of the measure. It was this contempt of public opinion which formed one of the principal causes of our present calamities. The opinion of the House itself was equally despised by those men who unhappily continue to have the direction of affairs. There lay the real danger—these were the seeds of real evil. The strength of the country was in

its law, not in HIRED ARMIES. He could not see the policy of enlisting prisoners—he could not see the necessity of it, in the well known condition of our manufacturers—he could see no argument to justify it. If he could bring his mind to believe that such measures originated with the Prince Regent himself, he should indeed consider lamentably for the future interest and prospects of the people.

Mr. MATTHEW MONTAGU was of opinion, on that such unions as those of the Honourable Gentleman, could only influence "ignorant persons."

I have inserted what this latter gentleman said, because the time must come when it will be of vital importance to be able to ascertain with precision what every one, who takes part in the discussion of this subject, shall have said.—With regard to the facts of the constant, though silent increase in the numbers of these Mercenaries, and of the recent enlistments from the Prisons into the 10th (or Prince of Wales's own) regiment of Light Dragoons, they were not denied by the Secretary at War; he said that he believed, that the enlistments had taken place; So, that he does not seem to have been at all conformed to the matter; but, the question is, by whose authority has the law been dispensed with in this case? And, this is a question, which will, it is to be hoped, by-and-by, receive an answer.—But, though these recruits came out of a prison; though they were prisoners of war, they were, it seems, not Frenchmen, but Germans! As if this were a circumstance of palliation! There is one more objection to them on this account, than there would be if they were Frenchmen; and that is, that they are of a nation, which our enemy has continually beaten; for which reason they are not, one would think, the better as soldiers to be opposed to that enemy. Besides, they have, I suppose, taken the oath of allegiance or of fidelity to that enemy; and in a moral sense, or even a legal sense, where is the difference as to their conduct?—However, more of this upon some other occasion. The question never can rest here.—What Mr. Lamb said is worthy of particular notice; because it contains the ground of justification usually resorted to, and affords an opportunity of remarking upon the new notions that have arisen upon the subject of employing foreign mercenaries.—What this gentleman may mean by popular purposes and popular objects it might be difficult to ascertain; but, if he meant, a desire to show the people, that the party acting was not wholly insensible to the rights and liberties of the people, no man that attempts to check an abuse whatever, can hope to escape such an imputation. He says, that the thing is pointed in its worst colours. I can observe no pointing at all in Mr. Lord Folkestone's speech. I see the facts plainly; the law distinctly declared; but I see no more; and how this can be called colouring is at a loss to discover. Indeed the thing wants no colouring. Its own native colours are the strongest that it can possibly wear. The facts relating to it are quite sufficient; for that Englishman must be worse than knave, who would will not draw the proper inference.—But, Mr. Lamb tells us, that there is "a sweeping and overwhelming necessity for resorting to new and extraordinary measures;" and then he cites the example of the French, who, he says, "force all descriptions of men into their service."

In answer to this, we may first observe, that if there be such a sweeping and overwhelming necessity, whose fault is it, but that of those, who persisted in the war against the Republicans of France? And next, of what nature is the necessity? Why, there is a necessity of having a great military force; but, the question is, whether this is the proper way to obtain such a force; whether the force that we obtain in this way be one likely to defend our country in time of need; whether German Officers and soldiers be well calculated for the defence of England against the French; and whether the military of England, amounting to 300,000 men, would stand in need of such assistance.—However, we have, Mr. Lamb says, the example of France. I will, by-and-by,

9  
speak of the consistency of referring to that example; but, first, as to THE FACT. In what instance has France set us this example? Did she hire mercenaries to defend her against the collected kings of Europe? Is it not, on the contrary, notorious to all the world, that she annulled the very first of her acts was the sending away of all the mercenaries whom the Bourbons had in her service, and whom they had long compelled the people of France to pay? It is equally notorious, that these mercenaries were intended to be employed against the National Assembly, before the dethronement of the king; and that it was the regiment of Royal Ailemand, or Royal German Regiment, who were stationed to favour the escape of the king to the place where a camp was to be formed on the confines of France for the purpose of collecting and organizing a force against the makers of that very Constitution which the king afterwards signed and swore an oath to maintain.—Thus, then, the example of France, in her hour of peril, does not at all apply. Her conduct was the very reverse of that of employing foreign mercenaries in her defence; she, when attacked by all the powers of Europe, consigned her defence to the arms of her own sons; and, her success is recorded in the discomfiture and fall of her enemies. Therefore, if we are bidden to look to her for an example, we shall, surely, find nothing there to support the notions of Mr. Lamb.—But, perhaps, he did not look so far back. He had his eye upon Buonaparte, who forced all descriptions of persons into his service. Now, as to this, we know very well, that he had Italians and Germans and Brabant and Dutch and Hanburgians in his service. But, the fact is, that there are all his subjects; they belong to countries that he has conquered, and which counties are at war with us. We need not stop to inquire into his right to conquer these countries any more than to inquire into our right of conquering the Empire of Java. The fact is undoubted; and, as to the force which he employs to put men of various nations in his ranks, if he be enabled to use such force, it is pretty clear that the countries they belong to are under his sway.—The example, however, is still deficient in a most material feature; for, it is not of employing foreign mercenaries abroad, that Lord Folkestone complained. It was of employing them here, in this Kingdom. It was of giving the Command of our native troops to foreign officers. It was of putting foreigners into our native regiments. Therefore, until Mr. Lamb be prepared to show, that foreign mercenaries are put into French regiments; that foreign mercenary officers are set to command French troops; that foreign mercenary officers have staff commands in the departments of France; until he be prepared to show this, I do not think that his argument of example will have any very great weight.—But, be this as it may, have we not some reason to be surprised, that the example, that one example, or representation, to be a disput and a tyrant, be resorted to in defence of a measure which they approve of in their own country. The reader will not have forgotten that Mr. Drakard is now in jail for 18 months and is to pay a heavy fine at the expiration of

16  
• The Marquis de Bouille, who afterwards acknowledged that he had misled the people whom they had misled, as he called it, in over-estimating, indignation, and horror, who told them, that all Europe was about to unite against their "infamous constitution." He threatened them, that if they lost one of the benches of any of the Royal Family, he would not leave one stone upon another in Paris, who told them, that he knew all the roads & would lead foreign armies against it. This man, who planned, as he confessed, that expedition to the Bastille, which proved, in the end, to the House of Bourbon, had selected for the purpose of executing his project, the Regiment of Royal Germans, a Battalion of the regiment of Nassau, and a Regiment of Savoy. But, the king having been stopped at Valenciennes, where there were an officer and some dragoons of a French regiment stationed to favour his flight, the officer, wishing to ascertain, whether he could rely upon his men in an attempt to rescue the king, asked them whether they were for the king or the nation when they exclaimed, "Vive la nation!" This is the nation for ever! We do, and always will, stand by the nation!"



the time, for having written about the treatment of our soldiers, and it will also not be forgotten, that the part of his offence most dwelt upon by his accuser as well as by the judge was his having told his readers how British paymasters treated the soldiers. Precisely the same was the case as to the crime with which Mr. White was last charged, but of which the jury acquitted him. Yet Mr. Lamb, whose complaint is made of something which is so innocent, to violate our laws, appeals, in defence of himself, to the example of Burnapsee. Therefore, partly excuse foreign writers, and partly excuse me; in other cases, it is called "a little exaggeration," or "a little overstatement."—On Mr. Lamb's idea of the Act of Settlement as containing provisions to be adhered to "IN ORDINARY TIMES" I shall make no observation. What Mr. Curwen supposes that point was quite sufficient; and, if true, I cannot help asking Mr. Curwen, that, if he was so much shocked as he appears to be, by the doctrine that he has just been stating, who had he to blame for the teaching of that doctrine? He has not the teaching of that doctrine to blame, but the conduct of the gentlemen of England been far as extraordinary? Mr. Lamb only defined that which they had too often done; that of which they had never complained. They have seen great numbers of foreign mercenaries introduced into our garrisons; they have seen foreign officers with Staff Commissions in several of the Counties of England; they knew well of the expediency of the Act of Settlement; and, as I have so long a time, kept Mr. Curwen upon the subject, who has not openly defended?—If he says, that it is now come time to keep silence no longer, that it is *deu erit*; the best answer that can be given.

WM. COBBETT.

State Prison, Newgate,  
Friday, 28th February, 1812.

THE REFORMIST'S REGISTER.

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGE.

The following note is taken from the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*. The newspaper alluded to in the Morning Post. The reader perhaps will think, after perusing the facts brought forward, that there is some inconsistency in it; but I have no objection to its being inserted, as tending to bring "the Parliamentary constitution of the country into disrepute." Who tends to bring it into disrepute? As if the thing was worth a matter for experiment. The *Edinburgh Review* says, "The Government are not to be blamed for what they do not know well, but that body of men, the House of Commons, who are responsible for the execution of the Parliamentary measures, unless the measures pursued by the Parliament itself tend direct and palpable tendency."—The reader may, likewise, have some few doubts as to the propriety of the passage upon Mr. Yorke, and may think, and not in vain, that the *Review* has done more than enough to make the Executive shudder at the prospect of the means which he would employ to obtain every thing "as mean, useful, or amiable."

It is in a blowy wind, and it is our duty, to express sympathy with the utmost possible respect—tasting the proceedings of the Great Council of the Nation. The time of conduct was not very far pursued in the time of the conduct of the war, but it is not the true foundation of English liberty, too largely size every opportunity of bringing the Parliamentary constitution of the country into disrepute. It is not necessary to say that the country is not so much as to such clamours by the Parliament itself, nor in its views and measures, nor in its duty to judge of these—but in its unequal treatment of those who are attacked in its privileges, and those who are not. It is not the true foundation of English liberty, too largely size every opportunity of bringing the Parliamentary constitution of the country into disrepute. It is not necessary to say that the country is not so much as to such clamours by the Parliament itself, nor in its views and measures, nor in its duty to judge of these—but in its unequal treatment of those who are attacked in its privileges, and those who are not.

[illegible][illegible]

## LIBEL

[illegible][illegible]

On a speculative consideration of the inconveniences which may *possibly* arise from the speaking truly, should we pretend, in the way of prevention, to draw a line of human law, would not this be to set ourselves as *wiser* than God, who has already drawn *his* of divine law? Should our purposed pride make breach in the vices barrier he has erected for the preservation of manners and morals, must it not let in upon society a torrent of vice and misery? must not each breach do infinitely more harm than good? and produce ten million times more mischief than benefit?

The line is already drawn. The barrier, man-made or divine, is already erected; and by a divine hand. No man shall speak **FALSEHOOD** of another. He may seek whatever is **TRUE**, whether by speech or wisely or foolishly, whether it give pleasure or pain. *Law* can not make a foolish man wise, but it ought to protect him in the freedom of speech. What is the tendency of its perfect freedom, but to make men circumspect in judgment, and invaluable in character? If, on the contrary, the wicked shall be once set free from the *fiat* of **TRUTH**, more especially wicked men of great wealth and power, a deluge of vice and oppression must sweep before it all virtue and all freedom.

he interpose: for fear that human law should undermine the divine law already spoken of. At all times he will think it right to refrain, until the work of forming manners and morals, having begun at right end, shall have prepared the way for any such interference. Some, indeed, have desired restrictions, but he is not prepared to give them, unless he can see that reformation, to be accomplished, must be preceded by such measures. At the fountain of legislation, he is not prepared to allow rashness, presumption, and unwise meddling. He is not prepared to give wisdom and moralization.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

worship of Lord Camden, writing to  
be "false, malicious, scurrilous, and  
slandering, when Attorney General  
true disciple of the STAB IN THE  
information against Dr. Sher-  
erely to put the matter in the  
limit, and his lordship well know  
edges of the law as well as the fact,  
doubted right to consider, whether,  
pamphlet in question be or not  
sicked, seditious intent; and be, or

what is our redress? A FREE PARLIAMENT is no other. In the way of remedy for every grievance, every wrong and calamity, PARLIAMENT is the beginning, the middle, and the one thing needful. Not a thought to bestow on any other question, but to remedy of a FREE PARLIAMENT. Mental touch, its attainment—NOTES—Nelson, Pitt, and Moore, a solemn Barbed.





TO THE

162 No. 53.

A caricature has been exhibited at Paris, in which the Emperor and the King of Rome are the most prominent characters. The Emperor is represented as sitting at a table in the nursery with a cup of coffee before him, into which he is squeezing beet-root. Near to him is seated the young King of Rome, voraciously sucking the beet-root. The nurse, who is stealthily observing him, is made to say, "Suck, Dear suck, your father says it is sugar."



