MADRAS COURIER.

VOL. XXIX. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1813. No. 1428.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BILLS on the RIGHT HONORABLE the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY, and on the RIGHT HONORABLE the PAYMASTER GENERAL of HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES, to the Sum of from FIVE HUNDRED to THREE THOUSAND POUNDS, payable at 30 & at 90 days sight.—To be had on application to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, D'MONTE and CO.

BEACH BUILDINGS, FEB. 10, 1813.

MESSIEURS

GRIFFITHS, COOK & CO.

RESPECTFULLY BEG LEAVE

TO ACQUAINT

THE SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

LOTTERY,

FOR

223

COLOURED

PRINTS,

that the Drawing will positively take place at their Ware-house in Popham's Broad-way, on Friday next the 19th Instant, precisely at five o'Clock in the Afternoon.

N. B. A few Shares in the two

RAFFLES,

FOR

CUT GLASS DESSERT SERVICES,

Still remain unsold.

Madras, 15th Feb. 1813.

EIGHTH CALCUTTA

LOTTERY.

SIXTH DAYS' DRAWING.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1813.

No. 414,	Prize of Sicca Rupees	5,000
No. 3206,	- - -	5,000
No. 1150,	- - -	1,000

SEVENTH DAYS DRAWING.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1813.

No. 3612	Prize of Sicca Rupees	20,000
No. 769	- - -	10,000
No. 1467	- - -	10,000
No. 5163	- - -	10,000
No. 1733	- - -	5,000
No. 1881	- - -	1,000
No. 4958	- - -	1,000

EIGHTH DAYS DRAWING.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1813.

No. 5198	Prize of Sicca Rupees	5,000
No. 530	- - -	1,000
No. 949	- - -	1,000

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JOHN BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 17th Instant,

1600 JARS OF

CURRY STUFF,

Twelve Jars in a Lot.

J. B particularly recommends the above to the attention of Commanders of Ships for their Sea Stock, especially for Europe.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JOHN BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 17th Instant,

THE FOLLOWING

SALAMPORES,

TEN Corge of 9 Punjums,
Ten ditto of 10 ditto,
Six ditto of 11 ditto,
Ten ditto of 12½ ditto,
Fourteen ditto of 14 ditto,

The above are fresh, made up to particular order, and will be sold half a Corge to a lot, for the convenience of Purchasers.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JOHN BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 17th Instant,

EIGHT LARGE BOXES OF

BEAUTIFUL TRINCOMALIE SHELLS,

One Box in a Lot,

The Boxes are Sattin-wood, with Drawers inlaid with Ebony, and well deserving the attention of Gentlemen going Home.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JOHN BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 17th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT TEN O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

PIECE GOODS,

TEN Corge of Camboys, full pieces,
Ten ditto Nuckanahs, do.
Ten ditto Manilla Ginghams, do.
Six ditto Chelahs, do.
Six ditto Pulicat Handkerchiefs,
Ten ditto St. Thome ditto,
Ten ditto Blue Cawdies,

AND

Ten ditto Blue Morreas,

After which,

FOUR BAGS OF

CINNAMON,

The above will be put up in small Lots, for the convenience of purchasers.

The Handkerchiefs are well worth the attention of persons going to Europe.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By JOHN BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 17th Inst.

TWELVE PIECES OF

Beautiful Pattern'd

CHINTZ,

FOR FURNITURE,

One Piece in a Lot.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By JOHN BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On Saturday, the 20th Instant,

AN INVOICE OF

WHITE CHIP HATS,

BOUND AND LINED WITH SILK.

For Sale on Commission,

AT JOHN BRANSON'S,

A SECOND HAND

DOUBLE BARRELLED

GUN,

BY E. BAKER,

IN A CASE COMPLETE,

PAGODAS 100,

AND A PAIR OF SECOND HAND

PISTOLS,

BY WOGDON,

IN A CASE,

Pagodas Thirty-five.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THAT Substantial and well built HOUSE situated on the Beach to the Southward of the River at St. Thome, formerly occupied by the late COL. JAMES BRUNTON.

The House and Offices are commodious and in very good repair, and particularly well calculated for a residence during the Hot Season.

Further particulars may be known on application to M. DUNHILL, Malapermall Street, No. 67 near Messrs. ASHTON and Co.'s Rooms, Black Town.

9th February, 1813.

Thomas Hurst and Co.

RESPECTFULLY ACQUAINT

THE GENTLEMEN

OF THE

ROYAL NAVY,

THAT THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A SUPPLY

OF THE NEW

Regulation Buttons,

AND

EPAULETTES.

Beach, Feb. 16, 1813.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Friday, the 19th Instant,

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

IN THE FORENOON,

ASHTON AND MEPPEN,

ARE DESIRED TO SELL

UNLIMITED,

A SMALL QUANTITY OF

EXCEEDING NEAT

PLATE,

A FEW

ARTICLES

OF

GLASS,

AND

QUEEN'S-WARE,

BOOKS, LIQUORS, &c.

the Property of a GENTLEMAN of H. M. Navy, lately deceased.

Further particulars will be mentioned in to-morrow's Circulator.

On TUESDAY, the 23d Instant,

ASHTON AND MEPPEN,

WILL SELL UNLIMITED,

By order of the Executors,

THE PROPERTY

OF THE LATE

Thomas Sydenham, Esq.

CONSISTING OF

PLATE,

HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

CHINA

AND

GLASS-WARE,

VASE LAMPS,

WALL SHADES,

A SMALL BUT VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

AN EXCEEDING GOOD

BANDY,

THREE SADDLES AND BRIDLES,

NEARLY NEW,

TWO DOUBLE BARRELLED

GUNS,

IN CASES,

A CAPITAL PAIR OF

PISTOLS,

IN A CASE,

AND

A great variety of Sundries.

Catalogues are publishing, and no time will be lost in having them distributed.

N. B. The GARDEN HOUSE which is yet unfinished will be sold at a future date, notice of which will be hereafter given.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A YOUNG MAN who has been used to the Sea, would be happy to attend on a Gentleman or Family to Europe,—his Character he is certain will give satisfaction to those who may wish to employ him,—for further information, he pleased to apply to Messrs. ASHTON and MEPPEN.

MADRAS COURIER.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1813.

Anchored in the Roads, last Sunday night, the Honorable Company's Cruizer *Mornington*, Captain Jeakes, from Bombay, having on board His Excellency the HONORABLE LIEUTENANT GENERAL ABERCROMBIE, and Suite.

On his Excellency's leaving the Mornington, early on Monday morning, she saluted him with 17 guns; and the landing of his Excellency was announced by a similar number of guns from the Ramparts of Fort Saint George, with every Military Honor due to his exalted rank.

After passing through the Street formed by the Troops on duty, from the North Gate to St. George's Gate of the Fort, his Excellency proceeded in the State Carriage to the Government Gardens.

The Grenadier Company of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, with the Regimental Colours, have been ordered to attend the Government Gardens, as a Guard of Honor to His Excellency.

On Saturday afternoon the 6th instant, the Honorable the RECORDER of BOMBAY, embarked on the Bengal Government Yatch *Phœnix*, under an appropriate Salute from the Ramparts of Fort St. George.

On Sunday last, sailed the Hon. Company's ship *Marquis Wellesley*, Captain Le Blanc, for Bombay.

Arrived on Sunday evening, the Schooner *Maria*, Captain Khüler, from Kaits the 4th instant.

Passengers.—Mrs. De Neisse and Mrs. Perkins.

On the 6th instant, sailed the Ship *Cape Packet*, Captain Charles Donne, for Cannanore and Bombay.

On Friday last, the Ship *Lady Hood*, Captain Anderson, sailed for Coringa.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Lieutenant Colonel W. Tuyll, H. M. 28th Drag.
Captain Strachey, } Aid-de-Camp to Lieut. Gen.
Captain Murray, } Abercrombie.
Mr. H. Munro.
Capt. John Lee, 2d Batt. 21st Native Regt.
Lieut. J. Scott, Assistant Adjutant General.
Lieut. R. Shaw, 1st Reg. Native Cavalry.
Lieut. T. C. Newall, 1st Batt. 11th Nat. Regt.
Lieut. H. Jacob, H. M. 86th Regt.
Lieut. Borlase, Bengal Native Infantry.
Ensign R. Gordon.
Surgeon John James, 1st Battalion 7th Nat. Regt.

DEPARTURES.

Captain C. Macleod, Deputy Qr. Master General, H. S. F.
Lieutenant H. Jacob, H. M. 86th Regt.
Lieutenant R. Hemming, 1st Batt. 8th Nat. Regt.
Assistant Surgeon R. Greig, H. M. 22d Drag.
Assistant Surgeon W. Forrest, H. M. 56th Regt.
Mr. W. Campbell.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP MINDEN.

The following Article so creditable to the Naval Architecture of Bombay, we have much pleasure of extracting it for the perusal of our Readers, from the PILOT of the 27th July.

"The Minden, of 74 guns, under the command of Can. Skene, is to receive the flag of Vice Admiral Sir S. Hood, the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's squadron in the Indian seas. The Salsette, and several other highly approved frigates of a superior class, had been built at Bombay; but the Minden, being the first ship of the line that has been constructed out of the limits of the United Kingdom, may be said to take the lead in the foundation of a new era in the annals of our naval architecture.—Two new docks, formed for the reception of ships of the line of the largest class, were, in 1810, added to the accommodations of the naval yard at Bombay. They were constructed under the superintendance of Major Cowper of the engineers, of immense blocks of granite, dove-tailed into each other; and, combining their capacity with their symmetry, and probable durability, are thought by competent judges to be unrivalled by any similar works in the British dominions. In one of these the Minden was built, about two years ago, and on her arrival in this country attracted the attention of professional men of all classes—naval officers, and ship-builders, as well as men of science in general, in the first ranks of life. Being entirely the handy-work of native artificers, under the direction of Jamsetjee Bomangee, a Parsee, also a native of that country, and Master-builder for the navy and the Hon. East India Company at Bombay, and constructed entirely of the wood of that country, called *teak*, the curiosity of connoisseurs was unusually enhanced; but those to whose immediate care that branch of our national defence is confided, had a serious interest in ascertaining the properties of this magnificent specimen of Jamsetjee's skill. The Minden has accordingly been surveyed by the proper officers at Portsmouth, by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Their report does not gratify any local partialities at the expence of truth and sound policy, but reports her as an unexceptionable man of war, in every substantial requisite; and whilst it confers honour on the builder, his work stands a proud monument of the inestimable importance of our Indian possessions, which produce from the depths of their unfathomable forests, comparatively unhallowed by the axe hitherto, an accession of strength to the mother country, at a time when she is alarmed at the rapid diminution of her own materials of ship-building, and threatened with a scarcity, at no very distant period, of her justly celebrated native oak, the only resource of our navy, until the Minden and the Bombay docks have now cheered the prospect of the Statesman and the Patriot, with a noble specimen of the forests of Western India, and of the science and skill of our Indian subjects in the improvement of them to the grand national purpose of adding strength to our marine, at a period when all the arsenals of the Continent are subservient to the views of the enemy. The public will be gratified to learn, that in pursuance of these advantages the keel of the Cornwallis, another 74, was laid in one of the new docks at Bombay, in September last; and we understand the Navy Board have recommended the building of ships of the same class to be followed up at that settlement, under the direction of Commissioner Johnstone, who proceeds thither in the Minden."

"*LISBON,—JUNE 22.*"

(PRIVATE LETTER.)

"The particulars of the capture of Salamanca you will receive in the official account; but I send you some particulars previous to that event on which you may rely, and which will prove gratifying to your military readers.

"After having refreshed and concentrated his army, and got the cavalry into good order, Earl Wellington moved forward himself against Marmont in the North, leaving Soult to the gallant Hill, who commands the southern army. Even the 4th Dragoon Guards have now got their horses into order, and joined the army.

"The number of deserters, and among them great numbers of non-commissioned officers, who flock into our army from the enemy is prodigious, and must greatly weaken his force: in one day 130 came in with their horses: they have been obliged to send all the German, Swiss, and Poles to the rear, leaving only Frenchmen and some Italians in front and near outposts.

"The army which had for some time been silently collecting near Guinaldo & Ciudad Rodrigo, was reviewed by Lord Wellington, by divisions, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, reviewing a division each day. On the 9th Sir T. Graham came up, and a grand council of war was held, at which likewise, Marshal Beresford, Sir Stapleton Cotton, Baron Alten, and other Officers assisted.

"A letter which we have seen says, that 'the joy of the troops was unbounded on seeing the Hero of Barossa among them: he had been very ill, and the report was prevalent that he could not soon join again. Never was man more venerated or adored by men and officers, by a whole army, than the gallant Graham is.'

"In the reviews where so many gallant regiments made a fine appearance, we understand that the King's regiment of Foot, and the 1st Battalion of the 42d, with the two heavy Dragoon regiments of the King's German Legion, attracted most notice: but Lord Wellington appeared most pleased with the Light Division, which that excellent Officer, General Alten, keeps up nearly in the same state as when the much lamented Crawfurd had them.

"By the latest accounts from the interior of Spain, the wretched inhabitants are in the utmost distress for provisions. Since the French retreated, great numbers from the interior flock to the frontier towns, a very great number from Madrid and Valladolid have come into Ciudad Rodrigo quite famished, imploring bread.

"A Guerilla party lately captured the whole of the French dispatches, containing their returns, strength of the army, and of every corps, and sent the whole to Sir T. Graham.

"Marmont's army continues to suffer much from disease, they have 7,000 with flux and fever in Valladolid and Madrid.

"The measure of attaching to every British regiment 100 Spaniards, for which of course you have heard Lord Wellington received the permission of the Regency after the fall of Badajos, succeeds most admirably—more men having offered themselves as volunteers than could be accepted. They are cloathed and accoutred precisely the same as our own men; and that they may acquire the manœuvres & be as perfectly efficient as our own men in every respect, each Spaniard is placed in the ranks between two British soldiers, who have the charge of instructing him. Another advantage attending this arrangement too is, that however reduced any English regiment may become from sickness or service, we shall always have it in our power to keep up the number of Spaniards, and they again, will, in a short time, furnish such a number of veteran officers and soldiers to organise their own armies, as will make them alone, under the blessing of God, more than a match for their unprincipled invaders, who, I think, now stand a fairer chance than ever of being shortly glad to reach their own side of the Pyrenees, as completely abandoning Spain as they have already done Portugal."

BENGAL HURKARU.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1813.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

IN THE SITTINGS AFTER TERM.

CALCUTTA,—JANUARY 26, 1813.

This day the attention of the Court was occupied during two hours in hearing counsel in the case of Mr. John Tod Troubridge, who was brought before their Lordships, by Writ of *Habeas Corpus*. This Gentleman had been sent by the Government of Java to Bengal, accompanied by three depositions taken before the Magistrates of Batavia. From these it appeared, that Mr. Troubridge had been master of the American Ship *Thomas*, which some time in the year 1810, had been taken possession of by one of His Majesty's cruizers off the Mauritius, for attempting to break the blockade of that Island. A Prize-master and several men were put on board the *Thomas*, and the vessel was dispatched to the Cape of Good Hope.

From the two of the depositions it appeared that Mr. Troubridge had re-captured the Ship, that there was an affray in the night time, during which Mr. Vickary the Prize-master was mortally wounded.—Mr. Troubridge assumed the command and compelled the crew to navigate her, and Mr. Vickary, died some days after; much circumstantial evidence appeared in these depositions to warrant a strong suspicion, that Mr. Troubridge had caused the death of the Prize-master. The vessel touched at Madagascar, where all the white men of the crew were set on shore.

It appeared that in the month of May, 1812, he was brought before the Magistrates of Batavia, who took the depositions of two men, who were serving on board the *Thomas*, when Mr. Vickary was killed, and of another person who had heard some of the circumstances related at the Mauritius, from which he understood the homicide to have been occasioned by accident. That on the 15th of September, an order was sent by the Government of Java, for the reception of Mr. Troubridge, on board one of the Honorable Company's cruizers, but in consequence of his illness, his departure had been deferred, that he was subsequently embarked on board the *Sandpiper*, Captain Makepeace, and arrived in Bengal on the 22d of December, from that date, till the 16th of the present month, he was detained in the custody of the Town-Guard, when he was brought before Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the Town of Calcutta.

The Honorable Mr. Stuart and Mr. Heming, counsel for the Prisoner, contended with great ability, he should be discharged or held to bail. They urged the length of time, which his confinement had continued; that the Magistrates at Java, had neglected to send to Bengal the Witnesses, whose depositions had been read in Court. These men were in their power, and might have accompanied Mr. Troubridge. The testimony of two of the men, on close investigation, might have been found to alter entirely the complexion of the case, and of the benefit to be derived from the presence, and complete examination of these as well as of the third Witness (a Witness whose testimony was most favourable to Mr. Troubridge,) he their client was deprived; no reason was assigned, why these men had not been sent to Bengal; and there was no proof that they were on their way or might be expected. The Honorable Mr. Stuart contended that Mr. Troubridge was not liable to the jurisdiction of the Court but might have been treated as an enemy, since condemnation had not ensued, which is necessary to change the nature of the property. The authority of Blackstone was cited to shew that carrying goods contraband of war, made the ship liable to *Seizure*, but that an attempt to break a blockade, would cause the ship to be considered an *enemy*. Moreover to constitute piracy, it must be proved the act was done *animo furandi*; here the property had not changed it's nature by condemnation, and the man had merely regained his own right.

Mr. STRETTEL the Advocate General, on the part of the Crown, argued as a principle of prove that the Prisoner was amenable to the jurisdiction of this Court, that the law of nations whereby the seizure of a neutral vessel for the breach of a blockade, is justified, is incorporated into, and forms part of the English Law; that every man on board a seized ship becoming *ipso facto* under the protection of the English law, is liable to be punished as an alien for the breach of it. Hence if an American or other alien rises on an Englishman in this situation and kills him, he is equally liable to be hanged for the offence of murder as an alien in any part of the British dominions. And farther, that no foreigner under a neutral flag can become an enemy to the King or act hostilely, unprovided with a commission from his own Prince or Government, without incurring the penalties of piracy.

In regard to the detention of Mr. Troubridge, the learned advocate stated the law as applicable to his case. The facts were that some neglect or misconduct was imputable to the Magistrates at Java in not sending the witnesses whose depositions had been taken, with the Prisoner; he had however arrived after the last session, and was therefore now in no worse situation than had they accompanied him.

The regular mode of proceeding he stated to their Lordships would be to commit the prisoner and that he ought not to be discharged. That on the last day of the ensuing Sessions he might move to be discharged, and failing the appearance of any witness at the 2d Sessions he would finally be discharged. The present he humbly conceived was not the time for the exercise of their Lordships' discretion.

Mr. Fergusson spoke on the same side appeared to him there were abundant grounds for grievous suspicion of murder. The learned Counsel affirmed that the attempt of a neutral vessel to escape is an illegal act, and that it would be wrong to expect that a person accused or suspected of murder, in such attempt should go cost free—the case was in his opinion exactly similar to that of a smuggler, who in resisting the authority of the Government kills a man, and is thereupon committed to take his trial for murder.

The Hon. Mr. Stuart in his principles assisted that the principle laid down by his learned friend Mr. Strettel would lead to absurd consequences. By such a rule, it would be only necessary for a British vessel of war to place on board a neutral vessel, a single man, and direct the vessel to be taken to a particular port, the subsequent resistance of the crew to this man's authority and altering the course of the vessel, would render them all liable to the penalties of piracy. No authorities had been cited, nor could he, Mr. Stuart discover any which should warrant such conclusion. In regard to the detention of Mr. Troubridge, it appeared to him a hard case; no witnesses having been bound to prosecute, nor was there any proof adduced that witnesses were on their way or might be expected. The confinement of Mr. Troubridge would therefore be a punishment for the suspicion attaching against him.

Sir John Royds in recapitulating the leading features of the case, by no means concurred in opinion with the principle laid down by Mr. Strettel and supported by Mr. Fergusson. His Lordship did not see the similarity between this case and that of a smuggler, and on the whole wished that some authorities had been cited as the subject seemed matter for serious and mature deliberation. There was however no proof before the Court, that Mr. Troubridge was not a British subject. In regard to the non-arrival of witnesses *prima facie* the Magistrates at Java appeared guilty of neglect; still the presumption was that they would arrive, and in waiting until the Sessions, the prisoner was in no worse situation than he would have been, had they accompanied him. His Lordship agreed with Mr. Strettel in the other parts of his speech. Sir William Burroughs was not prepared to agree in the principles of international law as advanced by the Counsel, he however concurred with His Lordship in opinion, that the prisoner should be delivered over to the Sheriff. It was clear, if it could be proved he was not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Court, and if he should be hereafter discharged from the non-arrival of the witnesses, his present detention was justifiable as a prisoner of war.—The Sheriff was accordingly ordered to take him into custody.

CHARLES BRODIE,
versus.
GEORGE HENRY TWEEDY.

This was an action to recover damages for a treapass, assault, and false Imprisonment; the damages were laid at 5,000 Rupees.

The case as contained in the evidence, brought forward on the prosecution, was as follows:—The Plaintiff, Mr. Brodie, was chief Officer of the ship *Woodbridge*; on her outward voyage from London to Bengal, she left England on th 4th of June last, and arrived in the river on the 16th of December. The Defendant was the commander. On the 10th of August 1812, while the ship was between the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius, a short time after dinner, Mr. Brodie, the Plaintiff, addressed Captain Tweedy, 'Now that the Lady passenger has retired, I must request that when you have any thing scant at your table, you will inform me of it in a proper manner, and not when I ask you for rice, say, laying down your spoon, 'Let every one have their share.'—Cant. Tweedy denied having used these words; and referred to all the persons present, whether any one had heard these expressions, they all replied in the negative, on which Captain Tweedy addressed Mr. Brodie, 'Now Sir, what do you think of yourself.' Mr. Brodie replied, it was no consequence to him whether other people heard it or not; he was confident that he had heard it. Some conversation here ensured, which terminated in Captain Tweedy's saying to the Plaintiff, 'I have heard your character in England, Sir, to be that of a damned scoundrel.' He then added 'damn you Sir!' on which Mr. Brodie retorted in the same terms, and much scurrilous language passed; it appeared however quite clear, that the opprobrious terms were first used by Captain Tweedy. After this abuse had continued some short time, Captain Tweedy seized hold of a quart decanter of port wine, and threw it with considerable force at the Plaintiff; it struck him below the left shoulder, broke and fell on the table. Mr. Brodie said, 'very good Sir, very good Sir,' and shook his head: shortly after the affray, the Bostswain came in and reported, that the fore top-mast stay was gone; the Plaintiff then asked the Defendant if he should go to his duty or to his cabin. The Defendant repli-

ed, 'although you are a scoundrel, you shall do your duty.' To this, Mr. Brodie said, 'I will do my duty whilst I am supported or respected as an Officer ought to be,' he rose up and went on deck, it being then his watch.

In the evening, the second officer Mr. Mitchell, delivered a message from Captain Tweedy to Mr. Brodie, importing, that he would not permit Mr. B. to come to his table, but that Mr. Brodie must continue to do his duty. Mr. Brodie to this replied, that he could not expect to be respected by the ship's company, if he did not frequent the cuddy table, and he could not do his duty on such terms. This reply being delivered to the Captain, the message was repeated, and Mr. Brodie replied, 'If not allowed to come to the table, I will not do my duty.' On the following day, Mr. Mitchell was publickly appointed Chief Officer, and Mr. B's furniture and other property removed from the cabin, and other property removed from the cabin, and other property removed from the cabin,

MADRAS COURIER.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

July 29, 1812.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Sir, F. BURDETT began by remarking, that since public grievances demanded public remedies,—and public grievances were never more numerous than at present,—and since, notwithstanding a little success in the war in Spain, the country was never more pressed with dangers, foreign and domestic, he had, under these circumstances, and impressed with these ideas, thought it his duty, before the close of the Session, to attempt to draw the attention of the Regent to the state of the country; and to present to him his own humble opinion concerning the dangers with which the nation was surrounded. It was impossible to go through all the grievances which offered themselves to his view; he must be content with taking those strong points of abuse which would most upon his own mind, as a source of dissatisfaction with the people, and of consequent danger to the existence of the country. These grievances were of various denominations. The first class consisted of those large sums of money, which, on which had of late years become so frequent and habitual, as to awaken little consideration, and began to seem, from use, as parts of the Constitution. He alluded to the departure from the old common law of the land. The Judges on many occasions, especially were the freedom of the press was concerned, construed the law in a manner unfavourable to the subject; but the principal abuse was the stretch of power assumed by the Attorney-General, in issuing his ex-officio informations contrary to the usage of the common law. He was aware that such informations had in former times been issued; but it was on all occasions where the law maxim, *de minimis non curat lex*, applied; and unless Sir W. Blackstone was mistaken,—and, indeed, he understood, that now he was said to be so—they were now justified only by the overbearing necessity of the case; and which danger might occur from decay, by which danger might occur from decay, the practice of late must have been such as to disgust the minds of all fair men, and to convince them that it had extended to an unexampled degree This power of bringing persons to trial,—of putting off the trial,—of loading the party with fines, at pleasure—with all the other powers possessed by the Attorney-General, were too dangerous to continue without animadversion in a free country. He had, himself occasionally attended some trials on *Ex officio* informations, and it appeared to him, that the Attorney-General was the master of the Court, who after drawing the Jury, and that every *decium* he uttered was conclusive. On the trial of that unfortunate man, Bellingham, the Attorney-General, for the first time in a case not of treason, challenged eight of the Jury. Even the prisoner was not allowed to challenge, except on reasonable ground assigned, while the Attorney-General possessed the peremptory power. Such a power appeared to him unconstitutional, and tending to corrupt justice in its very source: it went to do away the effect of the trial by Jury; for, though it left the form, it destroyed the substantiality of that tribunal. Such was the case. There were other grievances of a different description. We had been threatened with the necessity of rigorous measures, and exertions to support the labouring finance of the country. At the present time, when taxes were at such a dreadful height, it would be better for Government to make some exertion in economy at home, than to keep called upon the country for fresh exertions of sacrifice. It appeared to him, from considering the financial reports, that immense sums of money had been prodigally expended. Some of the most striking items of expence, he would mention. He did not expect that many Gentlemen would agree with him in his view of sinecures and pensions; but he must appeal to the public, whether, whatever might have been their use and operation formerly, they should not now be looked to as resources of income in the present distresses of the nation. The sinecures in Scotland and Ireland amounted to 280,000*l.*; the losses of the Irish Union, which were to be compensated, were reckoned at 100,000*l.*, among which losses was a curious item of 20,000*l.* to be paid to the Prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz; the charge for pensions on the Consolidated Fund was 352,100*l.*; on the Post office, 13,000*l.*; on the Excise, 14,000*l.*; on Scotland, 40,000*l.*; making altogether about 925,000*l.* Besides this, there was a charge of 161,000*l.* to French and Dutch loyalists, and the public were still encumbered with the loan to the Emperor of Germany, who was now at war, in alliance with our enemy; there were grants also to the Duchess of Brunswick of 8,000*l.* per annum; to the Duke of Brunswick Oels of 4,000*l.*; making the military establishments; to the Prince of Orange of 16,000*l.*; and to the French Protestant Clergy 4,000*l.* All these sums were granted to foreigners without any compensation of service, and amounted to the sum of 2,143,000*l.* All this was independent of the sums granted to the Royal Family out of the droits of the Admiralty, and of the sum advanced to the Duke of York, during the Administration of Lord Sidmouth. Besides this, there was a charge of 988,420*l.* for the foreign corps, and of two millions for the West India Company. But there was one item which he never contemplated without jealousy and terror, it was the item of 176,000*l.* for secret service-money. He knew not whether this money was employed to purchase war, as in the mission of Mr. Henry, in America, or to procure spies and informers, to instigate men to the commission of crimes; but whatever were its uses, it was to be looked to with jealousy and suspicion. There was a charge likewise of 100,000*l.* for the poor clergy of the church of England, who, in his mind, ought to be assisted by their richer brethren. At any rate, the distressed manufacturers were full as much entitled to public compensation for losses occasioned by public measures. He objected also to the Commissioners employed to examine the Public Accounts, who had never produced a saving sufficient to pay their own expences for one month, and whose duties ought to be performed by the House of Commons, which would save a large sum to the public. He objected also to the grant of 8000*l.* to the Board of Agriculture, and of 85,000*l.* for roads and bridges in Scotland, a sum greater than the land-tax of that nation; to the grant of 38,000*l.* for a new Mint, and nation; to the grant of 38,000*l.* for a new Mint, and 41,000*l.* for improvements about Palace-yard and Westminster Abbey, which last expences he apprehended should be defrayed by the Dean and Chapter; at any rate the subject ought to be enquired into. He objected also to the grant of 20,800*l.* for a Royal Military Canal, and of 5,400*l.* to the Prince of Wirtemburgh, who was an ally of Buonaparte. All these items amounted to about 3 millions, exclusively of the Civil list, which was one million more. He did not think that the King had made a prodigal bargain by accepting one million in compensation for the Crown lands; but those lands were so negligently managed, that instead of producing as they might, more than a million, they seldom gave more than 50, or 60,000*l.* He objected to the grant of a Civil List, which made the establishment of a Civil List, which made the Crown seem a great overgrown pensioner on the public; and thought the dignity of the throne would be better consulted, if the Crown lands were restored; for now the House of Commons was emasculated; for now the House of Commons was emasculated; for now the House of Commons was unconstrained and unconstitutional bias upon an uncontrouled and unconstitutional power in the nation, and to keep the Crown under the personal apprehension of the people. He had been frequently called upon by the Constituted authorities to move for a Reform in Parliament. If he thought the good were merely speculative, he should not press the subject; but he was convinced that Reform alone could stop that source of corruption of which he complained; and which was so prevalent as to be the most honest Minister could not support himself by his integrity, but was forced to resort to sinister means to maintain his power. While, therefore, he was anxious to uphold the constituted authorities of the country, he was also most anxious to put an end to this corrupt and pernicious oligarchy, and therefore particularly wished to call the Regent's attention to this subject. He would add but little importance whether Spain were governed by a Joseph or a Ferdinand. Of this he was sure, that in April, and before there was any prospect of a war of Russia with France, such an offer as that recently made by the French Government would have been thought far more advantageous to the Spanish nation, than the one at present in question. It therefore was, whether the war was to be continued, merely to place Ferdinand on the throne, while it was confessed that our finances laboured, and that nothing but the most vigorous exertions could support them; and this, too, when we seemed on the eve of a war with America. If the one scheme should fail, or if the disastrous result, which, from former experience, must be expected, should happen as to the Russian war, a heavy responsibility would be upon Ministers.—For his own part, notwithstanding the confident expectations held out in the newspapers, and he supposed countenanced by Government, he did not think the event would be as predicted. He did not think that Buonaparte and his army would be starved. That Emperor knew, as well as our newspaper-writers, or our Government, what was likely to happen; and would, no doubt, be prepared against all issues. Every body gave the French Emperor credit for skill and ability; and when he considered the two Noble Lords (Castlereagh and Palmerstone) who were now his rivals in the conduct of the war, it seemed to him like a game of chess played between Phillidor and a child, and he could not but imagine the result would be the same. Amidst all the misfortunes of the country, the people had still been taught to hope that something favourable would cast up; the constant cry was, next year something better would happen; and now we were to embark in new enterprizes, though not with new hands, but almost the same men who had brought the country into so many calamities. A recent attempt to form a new administration had produced nothing but Indian intrigues. The very men whom the House had lately pronounced incapable, were now carrying on our affairs, with the addition of an American war to all the other difficulties in which the nation was involved. In him, however, these things produced little surprise; he expected nothing from any parliamentary reform, while the present system continued; all Administrations must, in his mind, be nearly alike, while not only the people, but the Sovereign, were governed by an oligarchy, arising out of the borough system. Amidst the dangers by which the country were surrounded, he was one of those who expected very little indeed from foreign negociation; the better plan would be, to conciliate the people and restore internal union and harmony, by redressing the grievances under which they laboured, and by relieving the almost intolerable burthen of taxation under which they groaned. Were the people once satisfied, that the resources extracted from their industry were applied to the public service alone, and not interrupted by corruptions or venality; were they convinced that the large sums annually voted by the House of Commons, were as prudently applied as they were lavishly granted, it would do much to reconcile them to the load of taxation, and to remove discontent and disaffection. The same principle of economy and prudence also he extended to persons of every religious persuasion; whatever might be said by bigots of every description, who, if they had the power, would not even tolerate one another, nor admit any sect but their own to the privileges of citizens; this would be one great instrument for reconciling men to the government, and it was another of the topics which he had introduced into the address which he should move.

But the main and principal object he had in view was, to press upon the attention of the Prince Regent, the necessity of doing away the power of an oligarchy, who, by means of the borough system trampled equally on the rights of the people and of the throne. This was an object he had uniformly the throne. This was an object he had uniformly endeavoured to impress upon the minds of the people at large, and if it was this that had been called the disaffection in him, he must plead guilty to the charge. To this oligarchy he owed no respect; to this oligarchy he had sworn no allegiance, but on the contrary, had sworn interminable hostility to it upon the altar of his country! He had been told, with an assumed air of consequence and reproof, by with an assumed air of consequence and reproof, by some Gentleman opposite, though he acquitted the some Gentleman opposite, though he acquitted the Noble Lord of any such consequential manner), that he Sir F. B.) was the patron and protector of the disturbers of the public peace. He denied the charge; though he would always maintain, that it would be the military to kill the unarmed people was a base and disgusting act. The Constitution had provided the proper means for putting down the disturbances, and the Constitution of England was not of that flimsy texture, as to fit it only for sunshine & a fair day, & to be unfit for occasions of storms. Were the legitimate powers of the Constitution resorted to, they would always be found sufficient to suppress, & to be unfit for occasions of storms. Were the legitimate powers of the Constitution resorted to, they would always be found sufficient to sorted to, they would always be found sufficient to meet and repel any internal force; and under their protection, property and life would be infinitely more secure, than they were now by those means which were so readily employed. He was a friend to the monarchy, and to the prerogatives; to the fair to the monarchy, and to the prerogatives; to the fair aristocracy of the law, and its rights; but let them not interfere with the representation of the people in the House of Commons. It was that which produced an oligarchy; which diverted the resources of the country into the pockets of individuals; which was a sort of treason that, though not known or enacted in the statute of Edward III. was as wise mentioned in the statute of Edward III. was as wise mischievous as one other that could be devised. He mischievous as one other that could be devised. He would propose repeal, that unless a rigid economy were introduced into the public expenditure, it would be impossible for the country to make such exertions as would secure a permanent peace.

Before he concluded, he must shortly advert to one subject that had been mentioned the other night, by the Member for Bedford. It had been the night, by the Member for Bedford. It had been the will of Providence that the country has been more than once placed in a situation which suspended the whole Constitution, now it was within the compass of possibility that we might be deprived of the Prince Regent also. Amidst such a calamity, we should have no Government whatever; and it might happen at a period when we were surrounded with the greatest dangers and difficulties. If that House had any foresight, it should provide against an interregnum of this sort. It was well known, that about the commencement of the present reign, his Majesty was once very ill; and an Act was passed, founded on that very circumstance, providing for the management of the Government in the case of such an emergency. Why a similar measure was not adopted now, was to him surprising; unless that House wanted in case of any such event, to keep the Government in its own hand, and the Crown in a state of obeyance. The Princess Charlotte had just arrived at riper years; and for the purpose of averting the danger, an act might be passed for establishing a Regency in her name. The great cure for the dangers of our situation proposed by Lord Wellesley, certainly a Statesman of no small eminence, was the carrying on the war in the Peninsula with greater vigour. Undoubtedly a languid and protracted warfare was the worst policy that could be pursued; but was that the only panacea which his Lordship could recommend? It was unaccountable that a Statesman should overlook all the internal evils under which the country laboured—it was like prescribing great exertions to a patient whose vitals were fatally affected. Another set of Statesmen had proposed the repeal of the Orders in Council, and the emancipation of the Catholics,—both very good things, but they still did not in his mind, touch the radical cause of all our grievances. On this subject he had endeavored to explain the ideas which he entertained; and should now conclude with moving an address to the Prince Regent, comprising all the topics which he had touched upon. The Hon. Baronet then read his Address, which was the epitome of his speech; but no person rising to second his motion, it of course fell to the ground.

LONDON, August 1.

THE PRINCE REGENTS COURT.

Yesterday, at half past two o'clock, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent held a Privy Council at Carlton-House, which was attended by—

The Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the three Secretaries of State; Viscount Chetwynd attended as Clerk of the Council; Earl Pauiet and Gen. Keppel attended as the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Prince gave audiences to Earl Harrowby, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Sidmouth, Mr. Vansittart, Viscount Castlereagh, the Earl of Liverpool, and Earl Bathurst.

The Council did not break up till near five o'clock.

FETE AT OATLANDS.

The entertainment given by the Duke and Duchess of York, on Thursday, at Oatlands, was one of the grandest their Royal Highnesses have ever given. The Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, arrived there, attended by their full suits, in the course of the morning. The Prince Regent, and the Duke of Cumberland, with their full suits, arrived soon after two o'clock. About half-past two o'clock the French Royal Family arrived, consisting of—Comte D'Lisle; Monsieur, his brother; his Royal Highness the Duke D'Angoulême, son to Monsieur; her Royal Highness the Duchess D'Angoulême, niece to Count D'Lisle and Monsieur, daughter to Louis XVI. and first cousin to the Emperor of Germany; his Royal Highness the Duke D'Berri, the Prince D'Conde, the Princess D'Conde, the Duke D'Bourbon, the Duchess D'Bevern, and the Duke D'Gramont.

They were received in all due form by the Duke and Duchess of York and their attendants, and were conducted to the Grand Room opposite the Thames.

The Queen, Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Charlotte of Wales, arrived about three o'clock from Windsor, escorted by a party of Life Guards. They were received with great filial respect and attention by the Prince Regent, the Duke and Duchess of York, and the other Royal Dukes, &c. and were conducted to the Grand Drawing-room, and formally introduced to the French *noblesse*. The Duke of York's band (the First Regiment) were stationed in a marque on the lawn adjoining the Drawing-room, in their full uniform, and on the entrance of the Queen, they struck up "*God save the King.*"

At six o'clock the Royal Family sat down to dinner, which was served up in the grand dining room, consisting of every delicacy that could be procured. The Duchess D'Angoulême sat between the Queen and Princess Charlotte of Wales. Her Majesty particularly directed her discourse to this interesting stranger.

At six o'clock the carriages were ordered to be in readiness at the house, when Comte De Lisle, the Duchess D'Angoulême, and Princess D'Conde, went with the Queen, in her carriage, to view the Duchess's inimitable grotto, which is not to be equalled in this country, and which is the admiration and astonishment of all visitors; also, the curious bath, the romantic scenes about there, and the rare beasts and birds. The Duchess of York drove the Princess Charlotte, there in her curricle, Princess Elizabeth, Prince D'Conde, and the Duchess D'Servent went in a carriage. The Prince Regent set the example to the others to walk, and led the way by taking the Princess Mary under his arm.

The Royal Party remained out in this delightful and rural excursion about two hours, and then returned to the house to tea and coffee.

At nine o'clock the Queen and Princesses set off on their return to Windsor, the Prince Regent and Duke of York for London, &c.

The American Declaration of War has rendered it absolutely necessary for Ministers to prepare the means of safety, defence, and resistance. At twelve o'clock yesterday an embargo was laid upon all American ships in the River. A similar order, we understand, had been sent to all the outports, on Thursday night. The following are the American ships in the River, thus detained:—

For New York.—Independence,
For Boston.—Howard, and Cato.
For Baltimore.—Same.
For Charleston.—Robert.
For Norfolk.—John and Adam.
For Philadelphia.—Brilliant, Mandaris, and Swanwick.

Of the above nine ships, the *Independence*, for New York, is said to be laden with saltpetre, and other warlike stores.

MADRAS

Marriage.—At Pondicherry, on the 2th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Dunsterville, Lieutenant R. J. Tabon, of the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Margaret Barber, Daughter of the late Mr. Surgeon Barber.

Birth.—At the Presidency, on the morning of the 28th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Pierce, of a Son.

BENGAL.

Marriages.—On Saturday, the 23d instant, Captain James Henry Brooke, of the Horse Artillery, to Mrs. Isabella Patson.

On Friday, the 23d instant, at the New Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Mr. Richard Haddock, printer, to Miss Sarah Thomson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Archibald Thomson.

At Serampore, on the 24th instant, Mr. Philip Alander, to Miss Dorothea D'Silva.

Birth.—On the 27th Instant, the Lady of Capt Allum, of a Son.

On Saturday last, the 25d instant, Mrs. C. Pet of a Son.

Deaths.—At Garden Reach, on the night of the 26th Instant, Mr. T. Bayley, aged 24 years, universally and deeply lamented by two families, whom he had endeared himself, for a long period by innumerable works of kindnesses, and the uniform exercise of his affection towards them.

At the Presidency, on Thursday morning, the 28th instant, after a long illness. Lieut. Patrick Panton, of the 13th Regt. Native Infantry.

At Dacca, on the 16th instant, after a short illness, in the 71st year of his age, John Beanland, Esq. more than fifty years resident in India, during the whole of which, and in many different situations, he was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him for the benevolence and integrity of his Character. His worth will be long remembered by his friends, and his death is an irreparable loss to his family.

On Monday last, the 25th current, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Manuel Cantopher, aged 46 years. He has left a disconsolate widow and a wide circle of relations and friends to lament his irreparable loss.

At Serampore, on the 29th instant, Mr. Lewis Cantopher.

BOMBAY

Birth.—At Broach, on the 27th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Williams, Surveyor General, of a Son.

Died.—At Bombay, on the 2d instant, Lieutenant R. J. McLean, of His Majesty's 65th Regiment.

COLOMBO.

Birth.—At Colombo on the 13th Instant, the Lady of J. Scratchley Esq. Surgeon Royal Artillery of a Daughter.

MADRAS,—PRINTED BY JOHN FREIZE, SECOND LINE, FOPHAM'S BROADWAY.

**.It is requested that those Subscribers to the Courier, who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the Agent of the Press, who will pay attention to their order and any 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 this irregularity may be prevented in future.

ADDT. SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

38 Tuesday, February 16, 1813.

Government Advertisement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following extract from a Report submitted by the Board of Superintendence for the College of Fort St. George, with an extract from the Resolutions passed upon that Report.

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE, DATED 21st JANUARY 1813.

12.—The various exercises thus executed by Mr. Cherry and Mr. Hutchinson on the 1st ultimo, and by the other Junior Civil Servants on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th instants, were held before the whole Board at a meeting held on the College on Wednesday the 13th instant. We were to enter in this place, into a detailed account of the manner in which each exercise was performed by the respective Students, our Report would be extended to an unnecessary length—we shall, therefore, merely observe that every exercise underwent a minute revision, and that having received and discussed the reports of the different Committees with respect as well to the merits of the written exercises, as of the vivâ voce part of the examination, we proceeded to class the several Students under the following order.

PERSIAN & HINDOOSTANEE. *Period of residence in the Country when examined.*

1st CLASS.

Mr. R. Clive	Hindoostanee, Persian	14 Months. do.

2d CLASS.

Mr. W. Campbell,	Hindoostanee,	4 Years and 4 Months.
Mr. E. R. Sullivan,	do.	3 Years and a half.

TAMIL and TENUGU.

1ST CLASS.

Mr. J. Vaughan	Tenugu,	15 Months.

2d CLASS.

Mr. J. M. P. M'Leod,	Tamil.	7 Months.
Mr. J. W. Lewis,	do.	15 do.
Mr. G. J. Waters,	Tenugu.	15 do.

3d CLASS.

Mr. B. G. Babington,	Tamil.	8 do.
Mr. H. Vivesh,	do.	8 do.
Mr. C. J. Cassamajor,	do.	9 do.
Mr. S. Smith,	Tenugu.	7 do.
Mr. A. Dalgell,	Tamil.	7 do.
Mr. G. Phillips,	ditto.	5 do.
Mr. F. H. Bruce,	Tenugu.	4 Years and 4 Months.
Mr. E. B. Wyse,	Tamil,	5 do.
Mr. C. Z. Mason,	do.	5 do.

14.—In our last Report, we noticed in a particular manner the great progress which Mr. Clive had made in the acquisition of Hindoostanee, and Mr. W. Hutleston in that of Persian—both these Gentlemen now speak these languages with great fluency, their Mahometan breathe the true idiom and spirit of the respective tongues, and the correctness and ease of Mr. Clive's exercises are no less remarkable than the elegance of style which distinguishes the compositions of Mr. Hutleston. And in the result of the examinations which they were exposed to undergo, the attainments of both are to embolden us to shall not be disappointed by the re- superiority hold even—this must be the result of their future studies, and we have no doubt that the same honorable emulation which appears to have worked their late pursuits, will continue to give fresh animation to their future exertions. Mr. Clive and Mr. Hutleston have in the fullest manner established their claim to the usual donation of 1,000 Pagodas, by under the orders contained in the 8th Paragraph of the Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government dated the 31st December 1811, are not entitled to receive it until they shall have passed a successful examination in one of the vernacular dialects of the Coast. Adverting, however, to the particular circumstances under which these Gentlemen were permitted to prosecute their late studies, to the superior proficiency which they have attained in them, to their having passed successful examinations previously to the close of the late year, and to their having already respectively commenced the study of the Tamil and the Tenugu, we hope that we may be permitted to recommend them to the favorable consideration of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

15.—Mr. W. Campbell formerly studied the Tamil, & Mr. E. R. Sullivan the Malayalim Dialects, and each Gentleman has not attained a strict grammatical knowledge of the Hindoostanee, but he understands it well as a colloquial language, and expresses himself in it fluently.

16.—Mr. Sullivan states that he commenced his studies early in March last—his progress during this period has been very satisfactory—he reads and translates easy exercises, speaks the language with some readiness, but with sufficient correctness. Mr. Campbell is already amply qualified for the transaction of public business in Hindoostanee and Mr. Sullivan requires very little further study to render him equally competent for the execution of public duties, and that taking into consideration the period during which these Gentlemen have been resident in the country, they should be exempted from further examination, except at their own request.

17.—We have had frequent occasion to commend the indefatigable zeal which has characterized Mr. Vaughan's exertions in the acquisition of one of the most useful languages of the Peninsula, and I applaune he does those, who, with the assistance of excellent Books and good Teachers, have rapidly acquired an eminent proficiency in other languages, it is peculiarly merited where, without either of these advantages, or least an equal knowledge has been obtained in the same period of the dialects of the Coast with which Mr. Vaughan has had to encounter, he is now not only competent to the transaction of every kind of official business in Tenugu which he reads and speaks with the utmost ease, but may be considered amongst the few who have studied it systematically, and possess a critical knowledge of the structure and grammar of the language.—As the first of the Junior Civil Servants, who commenced, prosecuted, and has now successfully completed, the study of one of the peculiar languages of the Coast of the Institution under our superintendence, we have particular satisfaction in recommending that Mr. Vaughan may receive the established reward of 1,000 Pagodas—and we hope that the success with which he has surmounted the obstacles that still oppose the grammatical acquisition of the Tenugu, will operate as a powerful incitement to the exertions of the other Students in those language.

18.—The examination in July last, we reported very favorably of the progress of Mr. M'Leod, both as a Hindoostanee and Persian scholar.—Quitting for a time these studies, in which his proficiency was evident from that of any other of the Junior Civil Servants on the Establishment, the Gentleman has devoted his attention, in conformity with the Regulations, to the acquisition of one of the languages peculiar to the territories under the Presidency; and uniting sudden- ess application to superior ability, has at once placed himself at the head of the Tamil Students.—Mr. Lewis with and explained with precision some of the most difficult papers, and his translations into Tamil throughout to correction, or not only perfectly intelligible, but exhibit an extraordinary facility in composition.—On his ar- rival, adverting to the short period of Mr. M'Leod's residence in the country, we may ven- ture to pronounce that the progress which he has made in the Tamil is hitherto unprecedented, and from such a commencement, we anticipate the realization of those expectations regarding this Gentleman which we formed at the period of the last examination.

19.—Mr. Lewis exercised all the translations from and into Tamil with tolerable accuracy—he reads and explains easily petitions and letters written in any kind of hand, and understands perfectly what is addressed to him; but he requires further practice to enable him to converse on subjects of importance—we consider the progress which this Gentleman has made since the last examination to be highly satisfactory.

19.—Mr. Waters, at the period of the last examination, had made a very favorable knowledge of the Tenugu—he can now explain correctly any passage in the common dialect, and he can render English papers of no great difficulty into Tenugu so as to be intelligible—but he has not yet acquired the idiom of the language sufficient to converse with freedom—like Mr. Lewis, this Gentleman also requires further practice in the colloquial part of the language—the result of Mr. Waters' examination, we are of opinion, evinces a considerable, and highly creditable knowledge, and early period render him a proficient in the language he has studied.

20.—The Honorable the Governor in Council, on our former Report, was graciously pleased to grant to Mr. Lewis the lowest of the increased allowances, and we beg leave to recommend that the same munificence may be conferred on Mr. Macleod and Mr. Waters.

21.—It is a pleasing duty to observe the considerable progress which Mr. Babington and Mr. Vivesh have respectively made in Tamil during their very short period of study—Mr. Babington can already explain any thing addressed to him in common conversation, and both gentlemen have made an easy entrance either from or into Tamil—we feel confident that these Gentlemen will continue to merit the approbation of the Honorable the Governor in Council. The studies of Mr. Vivesh, in the Arabic language, were, for some time, interrupted by serious indisposition.

22.—The knowledge which Mr. Smith, Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Phillips have attained in the respective languages to which their attention has been directed, although highly creditable, is on the whole satisfactory, adverting to the short period during which they have been attached to the Institution. Mr. Cassamajor's attainments might have been greater, considering the length of his residence in the country; but we indulge a hope that the whole of these Gentlemen will ensure us to report favourably on their progress at the next examination.

23.—It is due to Mr. Bruce, upon whose conduct we passed a satisfactory censure at the last examination, to state that he has since evinced considerable attention to study—his regular attendance at the College has come under our personal observation, and he has certificates of the progress he has made since the last examination.—His knowledge of the language, however, especially of its grammar and construction, is still very limited, which may possibly be attributable to as has not been hitherto little accustomed to his [illegible] ing the Tamil Language since ad- ded by the College, the progress of [illegible] Mr. Mason, ought, perhaps, to [illegible] other has we found it to be at the Examination, which [illegible] they have attended, and the short period that has elapsed since their arrival in the country, can afford no certain criterion by which to judge of the abilities which they possess, or of the exertions of which they are capable.

25.—Notwithstanding the limited number of Students attached to the College, and the short period (with few exceptions) of their residence in the country, the result of the late examination, compared with that at any former period, affords, we think a satisfactory proof of the considerable improvement which has already taken place in the cultivation of the native languages [illegible] Mr Wilson, who recently received the re- ward of 1,000 Pagodas, has sent for the instances of superior acquirement equal those at the examination in July last, until then unprecedented—The progress of some of the Students has been rapid beyond all former example, and a general spirit of emulation pervades the whole Institution, which is highly creditable to the Gentlemen attached to it.

26.—We should here observe that from the commencement of the present year, all the Students at the College are occupied with the study of some one of the vernacular languages of the Peninsula, and that no Student will hereafter be permitted to devote his attention to Persian or Hindoostanee, until he shall have previously qualified himself for the performance of official duties, by passing a successful examination in one of the vernacular languages.

27.—On the occasion of our last appointment, the Honorable the Governor in Council was pleased to direct our particular attention to the preventing of pecuniary embarrassments to the junior Civil Servants [illegible] —it was stated to be of the first importance to their welfare that they should refrain from sacrificing their happiness and comfort to personal gratifications or to a servile compliance with the manners of others, which [illegible] and the public interests, it was observed, demanded that Candidates for public employment should be deterred from a practice so entirely destructive of that unfettered independence of mind which the Honorable the Governor in Council was pleased to state that he should consider to be an essential qualification for any office of public trust.

28.—Relying, as we do, on the continuance of the same honorable principles which have hitherto actuated the Junior Civil Servants in this respect, we have, perhaps, from the knowledge which we individually possess of them, have contented ourselves with stating generally to Government our conviction, that no debts [illegible] by the Junior Civil Servants are of inconsiderable amount; but, adverting to the sentiments of the Court of Directors respecting debt, which so strongly mark some of their orders regarding the College of Fort William, we deemed it to be advisable to ascertain precisely the state in which each Student at the Institution under our superintendence was indebted—we therefore, called for, and have received from each, a confidential statement of the total amount of his debts, and we have satisfaction in stating to the Honorable the Governor in Council, that while the great majority of the Students are free from any pecuniary obligation whatever, the debts which a few have incurred, are in general inconsiderable, and do not in any instance call for particular remark.

29.—Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Rooke and Mr. Pybus were not present at the late examination, Mr. Gardiner had obtained the permission of Government to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health, and the two latter Gentlemen produced certificates from Medical Officers of their inability to attend."

EXTRACT FROM THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, DATED 2d FEBRUARY 1813.

"It affords great satisfaction to the Honorable the Governor in Council to observe the continued good effects of the College of Fort St. George, in its express regard to the acknowledgements for the services of the Board by which that Institution is superintended, and to commend and encourage the talents, the assiduity and the honorable spirit of emulation by which the Junior Civil Servants attached to it are so generally and [illegible] to eminently distinguished.

"The Governor in Council readily admits of an exemption from the duties of [illegible] in favor of the brilliant reward of one thousand Pagodas to [illegible] which merit as has been displayed by Mr. Hutleston and Mr. W. Hudleston, satisfied as he is that ere long they will fulfil the condition of acquiring one of the vernacular tongues which that rule has imposed.

"Agreeably to the recommendation submitted by the Board of Superintendence, Mr. Vaughan and Mr. E. R. Sullivan will, in consequence of the degree of their proficiency in the study of Hindoostanee be exempted from the obligation to be examined at any future period.

"The result of Mr. John Vaughan's study of the Tenugu language has justified the expectations which were entertained regarding it and does great honour to his abilities and perseverance. The Governor in Council performs a grateful act of justice in conferring upon him the established reward of one thousand Pagodas.

"The rapidity of Mr. J. M. P. Macleod's attainments in the Tamil language corresponds with his former success in other studies and holds forth a pleasing prospect of becoming a distinguished Oriental Scholar. The progress in Tamil made respectively by Mr. J. W. Lewis, Mr. G. J. Waters, Mr. B. G. Babington and Mr. H. Vivesh, is also very satisfactory. The Government Council grant a similar allowances to Mr. Macleod and to Mr. Waters.

"The Governor in Council trusts that Mr. S. Smith, Mr. J. A. Dalgell, Mr. G. Phillips, Mr. C. Casamajor, Mr. F. R. Bruce and Mr. C. G. Mason, will conform to the example set them by so many of their Fellow Students. The studious disposition latterly evinced by Mr. F. R. Bruce is deserving of praise.

"The Governor in Council has been sincerely gratified by the manner in which regarded the honorable principles, in respect of expense, by which the conduct of the Gentlemen attached to the College is governed. Such principles, besides being calculated essentially to promote their own comfort and future prosperity, offer a high degree of credit upon their characters and, joined to the talents and attainments which some of them have exhibited, constitute the best qualification for those offices and employments of importance and responsibility which, in the course of their service, they may be called to fill.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *February 3, 1813.* D. HILL, Sec. to Govt.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST OF SATURDAY.

JULY 13, 1812.

The Charge of his Honour the Mayor to the Grand Jury.—We have the satisfaction to present our readers this evening with the copy of a charge which has excited much the subject of conversation in our city ever since it has been delivered, as well it might be, for it relates to a topic in which we are all concerned, and in which most of us feel deeply interested. The attention of every man is particularly invited to that part which treats of the right of the press together with its limitation in time of war. That what is here laid down is found law, will not be disputed by any man of respectable reading in the profession. Its excellent remarks on mobs and riots are earnestly recommended to the notice of the miserable and timid police of the unhappy city of Baltimore.

JULY SESSIONS.

GRAND JURY ROOM, New York 9th July, 1812.

The following resolution was agreed to.

Unanimously Resolved, That the foreman of this grand Inquest be required to obtain, from his honour the mayor, a copy of his charge, as delivered yesterday for publication.

The foreman having performed the request above described, the enclosed copy was received from the mayor, and is accordingly sent for publication.

By order of the Grand Jury.

THOMAS STORM, *Foreman.*

Attest,

JOHN VAN BEUREN, *Sec'ry.*

For the Evening Post.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

Since the last term of this court, a new state of things has occurred, which has placed us in a belligerent position with one of the great powers of Europe. This event imposes new obligations on our citizens, and the observance of which it becomes the duty of our courts and magistrates to enforce. The former freedom of communion and intercourse, with a nation lately in amity with us, is now unlawful; and acts heretofore not only lawful but commendable, may now come under the agent of Treason, Misprision of Treason, or a high misdemeanor. "Treason against the United States," says the constitution, "shall consist only in levying war against them, or by adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." But adhering to this state is committed by levying war against the people of this state, within this state, or by being adherent to the enemies of the people of this state, giving them aid and comfort in that state, or elsewhere. Misprision of Treason is the concealment or keeping secret any treason.

Any offences against the laws of the state connected with aid, comfort, or intercourse with the enemy, or with the war, against the people of this state, within this state, are proper subjects for your cognizance: And if since the promulgation of the declaration of war, any offences of this kind have been perpetrated, it is your duty to prefer them for punishment. Considering the exposed situation of our maritime frontier and the very critical situation of this part, it is peculiarly important for state and [illegible] enemy all means of intelligence, and that citizens must be lost to every sentiment of virtue, who would embark his feelings and his property in such a war, or country, who would give intelligence to the enemy, and expose the vulnerable points of a place in which are deposited the bones of his ancestors and where reside his wife and children, his friends and fellow citizens, and vile and unpardonable must be the alien who would so far abuse our local and national hospitality as to turn our indulgence to our injury, and return curses, for blessings and evil for good. Our extensive Atlantick frontier, and our position with respect to the Canadas not only expose us to the inroads and attacks of an enemy, but are peculiarly calculated to favour spies and to encourage intelligence and communication adverse to the interest of the country, and repugnant to the laws of the land. Vigilance, undaunted zeal, and courage, are, therefore, necessary, to meet this exposure. It is proper to remark, however, gentlemen, that there is but one justifiable mode of animadverting upon all aberrations from civil duty and upon intrusions of law; and that is through the medium of magistrates and courts. A state of war does not authorize or diminish the rights of the citizen to examine the conduct of public men, and the tendency of public measures. And it, in the exercise of this right, he should deviate into slander or sedition, he is liable to punishment in the ordinary channels of justice. But there can be no state of things more deplorable, no condition of society more horrible, than to subject him to the fury of a mob, or to the vengeance of frantick and unprincipled assemblies. It has reached the ears of the magistrates, not in the shape of rumour only, that menaces have been thrown out with a view to destroy that freedom of investigation on which is the British right and the boast of every American Citizen, and that abominable attempts would be made to invade the dwellings of individuals with the ruffian hand of violence, and to break down those barriers and asylums which the laws have erected to secure the tranquility of domestick life, and liberties of the people. It was impossible to remain insensible to the magnitude of the considerations involved in the state of things, and the triumph of a mob over the majesty of the laws, would inflict a deadly wound upon the character and interests of the city, it would render the property and the person of every man insecure; and it would degrade our reputation forever. Impressed with these sentiments, we have therefore prepared ourselves for the crisis; and with the blessing of Heaven, we shall not only suppress tumultuous and riotous assemblies, but we shall bring the authors and abettors to condign punishment. And as long as we occupy these seats, in a word, the laws shall put down and punish, in the most exemplary manner, all attempts to invade the public peace, to destroy the lives and property of individuals, and to impair the freedom of opinion and inquiry.

If gives a pleasure to our feelings to be enabled, as we mention it as a tribute due to justice, that the sentiments and habits of our fellow citizens are favourable to the supremacy of law and good order, and that those insidiaries who would distort the tranquility of society and assail the majesty of the laws, compose but a contemptible and insignificant number.

The late attempts by some sailors, frequently and audaciously repeated, to pull down a house in James street, were promptly repelled and several of the offenders are now in prison awaiting their punishment. If this riotous proceeding had been crowned with success, there can be no doubt but that the mischief would have increased to an incalculable and dreadful extent.—And from this small flame might have arisen a mighty conflagration, which would have spread over the city with volcanick fury. The perpetrators of this offence are without excuse.—They deserve punishment; and the future tranquility of the community requires, that they should be held up as examples.

At this warm and unhealthy season of the year it is necessary to devote particular attention to the health laws. If, in addition to the calamities which grow out of war, and to the distresses which now bear with such peculiar and general severity upon our city, we should be visited by pestilence, then our condition would be deplorable indeed; and it would require all our fortitude to sustain the shock. But whatever may be our situation, whether adverse or prosperous, let us act well the parts assigned to us, humbly relying upon the all seeing eye, and benevolent Father of the Universe, that his visitations of calamity, or dispensations of prosperity will redound to our ultimate good.

It is peculiarly desirable, in every point of view, that our sessions should be as short and as speedy as is consistent with the due dispensation of criminal justice; and on inspecting the calender you will find that there is nothing which ought to detain you long. And in performing the duties assigned to you, gentlemen, you may rely upon the cordial aid and advice of this court.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lower Delaware Ward, held at the house of Allen Rogers, on the afternoon of the 10th inst. pursuant to public notice—

FREDERIC KRAIGER, was called to the chair, and WILLIAM ALLIBONE, junr. appointed secretary—

On motion a committee was appointed to draft resolutions and report to the meeting.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted by the meeting, viz.

Whereas the novel and deplorable situation in which our country has been placed by commercial restrictions, ruinous to our citizens, and a declaration of war against Great Britain, involving the vital interests of the American people, it becomes, in the opinion of this meeting, a duty that the citizens owe themselves, as independent freemen, to assert their constitutional rights with manly fortitude (clearing to the constitution of the United States) without being awed by those who possess power or their minions.

It is with despondency they view a war declared, which, if successful to the most sanguine wishes of its promoters, must end in a conquest of Canada, and a complete subjugation to the mandate of the diabolical and detestable destroyer of mankind—Napoleon Buonaparte. And viewing the unprepared state of our country for war, with a power who can injure us materially as well as the determined opposition of the majority of representatives in Congress, to the American merchant's getting their property belonging to them, that is now, and has been for years in the possession of our selected enemy, and which they were ready and willing to give us. The men who were appointed as guardians to our interests, refused to take them from the fellow thief.

The daring and despotick attempt to prevent debate, by calling the previous question, and other encroachments on the privileges of the minority, as was exercised by the majority in Congress, when taken in connection with many other circumstances, we cannot but believe there is a foreign adviser in our councils.

Therefore—Resolved That as the present men now in power, have, in our opinion, forfeited our confidence, and believing that the men that made this war, are not calculated to make an honourable peace, it becomes our duty as men, determined at all hazards to be free, to use every honourable and constitutional exertion, to remove the present rulers, and place others in their situations in whom we can have sufficient confidence to believe that they will, free from selfish motives, protect our liberty, our property, our lives, and all that is sacred to the true letter and meaning of our constitution.

Resolved. That for the promotion of our intentions, a committee of five gentlemen be appointed for the purpose of meeting similar committees that may be appointed by the wards of this city, as well as the counties of Philadelphia and Delaware, to superintend the interests of the American republican Citizens, of said district, and that the meeting will on October the Nineteenth next, when the following gentlemen were appointed, viz.

Joseph S. Morris, Thomas Hirst, William Allibone, jun. John Portet and Frederick Eppinger.

FREDERICK EPPINGER, Chairman.

WM. ALLIBONE, Jun. Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—JULY 7, 1812.

NOTICE.

All British subjects within the United States are requested forthwith to report to the undersigned, or to the persons to be appointed by them, of the respective states or territories within which they may reside, their names, their age, the time they have been in the United States, the person composing their families, the places of their residence, and their occupation or pursuits; and whether, and at what time, they have made the application to the courts required by law, as preparatory to their naturalization—and the Marshals respectively, are to make to the Department of State, returns of all such British subjects, with the above circumstances annexed to their names.

SPANISH CONSUL'S OFFICE.

BALTIMORE,—JULY 14.

The undersigned, Consul of H. C. M. Ferdinand VIIth for the State of Maryland, in compliance with instructions officially communicated, hereby makes known, that the Supreme Regency of Spain, understanding that a traffic in Provisions and other articles, very injurious to the holy cause of the Spanish nation, was carried on with its enemies, on that part of the coast comprehended between Port St. Mary's and Ayamonte; have by a decree dated the 15th of March last, declared the same rigorously blockaded, and having posteriorly thereto received information that a smaller trade was also introduced in the ports of Bilbos, Santander and others in the North of Spain, have by another decree dated 20 April, extended said blockade to all ports and places that are or may be in possession of the enemy; declaring all vessels national or foreign which may be found going into or coming out of such ports or place, liable with their cargoes to confiscation.

J. B. BERNABUE.

From the Government Gazette,—Feb. 11 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. W. Oliphants, Register to the Court of Commissioners for the recovery of small Debts.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George, Jan. 29, 1813.

Lieutenant R. Hemming, of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, having returned to India with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, will resume the duties of his rank.

The following promotions will take place.

Senior Major G. A. Muat, from the 4th regiment of Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, vice C. D. Pence, deceased; date of commission the 25th January 1813.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain James Moore to be Major, Captain Lieutenant W. Harris to be Captain of a company, Lieutenant G. Moore to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign T. Watson to be Lieutenant, in succession to Muat promoted; date of commissions the 25th of January, 1813.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign D. G. Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice Hughes, deceased. date of commission the 20th of January 1813.

FEBRUARY 2, 1813.

Ensign Wright of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on sick certificate.

Ensign Prendergast of the 12th regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Bombay on leave of absence for four months.

MEMORANDUM.

Captain Smith of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, has been permitted by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to proceed to Prince of Wales Island on private business.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council,
(Signed) G. STRAUBENZEE,
SEC. TO GOVERNMENT.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, Feb. 2, 1813.

The following removals are ordered.

LIEUT. COLONELS.

W. McLeod, from 5th to 3d Regt. and 2d Bat.
T. Gurnell, " 3d to 15th " and 2d "
G. A. Muat, (late promotion) to 25th and 1st ,,
Ensign Henry Gem, from 1st to 2d Battalion 8th Native Regiment.

Lieutenant H. O'Hara of the 14th regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the 1st Battalion Pioneers, vice Hughes.

Ensign Stedman (attached to the 2d battalion 16th) will do duty with the 1st battalion 13th regiment N. I. till further orders.

Assistant Surgeon D. Henderson, from the 20th is removed to the 2d battalion 24th regiment Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon W. Wilson, is posted to the 1st Battalion 16th Native Regiment, which corps he will join immediately, and Assistant Surgeon R. Prince, is posted to the 20th Regiment and 2d Batt.

FROM THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

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

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 20, 1813.

Mr. Surgeon Alexander Haig, of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, Assistant to the Agent for the Manufacture of Gunpowder at Ishapore, is directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to take charge of the Works at the Agency, during the absence of the Honorable Mr. Farquhar, who has obtained the permission of Government, to make a Voyage to the Mauritius, or to St. Helena, for the benefit of his health.

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

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 23, 1813.

Ordered, that the following Paragraphs of a General Letter received from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 29th of July 1812, be published in General Orders.

General Letter, dated 29th July 1812.

PAR. 2. The Reverend Richard Jeffrys, a Chaplain on your Establishment, retired from the Company's Service with our permission from the 8th July 1812.

3. We have appointed the Reverend John Paget Hastings, B. A. a Chaplain on your Establishment.

Lieutenant William Menzies, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England till the departure of one of the first Ships of the next Season.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30, 1813.

The Kedgeree report of yesterday contains the arrival of the following Ships:

Kedree, from Coringa the 4th of January;
Carnac, from Macao the 7th of December;
and *Troubridge*, Captain T. Scott, from Bombay, the 18th of December.

DEPARTURES.

January 26, Ship Bengal Anna, Captain W. Fleming, Isle of France.

Ditto, Ship Lady Carrington, W. Hawkey, England.

Ditto 27, Brig Tay, P. J. Glass, Penang.

FROM THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

G. O. BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1813.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following General Order by Major General Wilkinson.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Sunday, 17th January 1813.

By Major General Wilkinson.

The undermentioned Officers will place themselves under the orders of the Resident at Poona.

Lieutenant Robert Thew, Artillery.

Captain John Hicks.
Lieuts. { Nathaniel Betts, Frederick Hicks, } 2d Batt. 2d Regt.
Evan Davies, - - 1st Batt. 7th Regt.

Lieutenant Davies will proceed to his station without delay.

Bombay Castle, 27th Jan. 1813.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieutenant George Boddleron to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion in succession to Betts appointed to the Highness the Paishwa's Brigade from the 22d instant.

EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Ensign John Rowbotham, to be Lieutenant, vice Harrison deceased.

Senior Supernumerary Acting Ensign James McWilliams to be Ensign, vice Rowbotham promoted,—date of rank, 26th January 1813.

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1813.

ARRIVALS.

January 30, H. C.'s schooner Sylph, Lieut. James Arthur, from Malabar Coast.

Ship Betsey, Captain Wm. Howell, from West Coast Sumatra.

31, Ship Gunjaver, Captain W. L. Jenkins, from China.

Ship Upton Castle, Captain Jas. Stevenson, from Batavia.

Ship Futtey Khair, Captain Jas. Hardie, from Calcutta.

FROM THE CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters Colombo, 22d January 1813.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following promotion in the army serving in Ceylon until His Royal Highness the Prince Regents pleasure shall be known.

66th Regiment.

Lieutenant T. D. Dunne to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice English deceased, Commission dated 9th January 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment.

William McDonnell, Esq. to be Superintendant of Vaccination for the District of Jaffna.

COLUMBO, JAN. 27, 1813.

Arrived January 21st Brig *Perseverance*, Capt. B. Sorel, from Madras.

Sailed, Ship *Rohamany*, Nacoda Ab oobucker Ummoor, for Jaffnah.

H. C. Ship *Northampton*, Captain Barker, for Galle.—Passengers, Mr. J. White, Mr. J. McEntie, Mr. W. McEntie, Mr. R. Primrose, Mr. Brown, Mr. G. Wilton.

POINT DE GALLE, JAN. 24, 1813.

Sailed, H. C. Ship *Northampton*, Capt. T. Barker, for Bengal.—Passengers, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Nicholson, Miss Keys, Miss Spence, Captain Herbert, Mr. Herris and Lieutenant Courtayne H. M. 1st Ceylon Regt. and 80 Company's Recruits.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS FOR JULY 1812.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At Edinburgh, Captain Archibald Nelson, to Mrs Jane Bentley, of Monsbank.

At Crieff, the Rev. Alexander Young, of Logiealmond, to Helen, eldest daughter of Mr. Fenton.

On Tuesday, June 23, at Chorley, John Eccles, Esq. of Broad street, to Ann, daughter of John Harrison, Esq. of Chorley.

On the 27th June, at St. Andrew's church, Holborn, Mr. R. Strachan, late of Enfield, Middlesex, to Miss Mary Frances Farquharson, sister to his Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Farquharson, of the 25th regiment of foot, and Lieutenant-Governor of St. Eustatius.

Major Duffy, of the 43d light infantry, to Miss Bygrave, of Danbury.

At St. George's Hanover-square, George Jackson, Esq. to Cordelia, eldest daughter of C. Saville, Esq. of Park-street, Westminster.

Yesterday, at St. Margaret's church, Westminster W. Lee, Esq. to Frances, youngest daughter of J. Hatsell, Esq. of Spring garden-terrace.

At Ardgour, Argyllshire, Capt. Robert M'Leathes, to Mary, eldest daughter of D. Campbell, jun. Esq.

At Ardgour, Argyllshire, Capt. R. Stewart, royal marines, to Margaret, eldest daughter of J. Maclachlan, Esq. Artavaish.

At Cheltenham, William Powell Lorymer, Esq. of Peerhyre, in Monmouthshire, to Cecilia, the second daughter of the late Henry Addis, Esq. of London.

In May last, at the house of Lord Wm. Bentinck, Palermo, Thomas Graham, Esq. to Mad. Anne De Calvi, daughter of the Chevalier Paul De Calvi, late Colonel of the regiment of Vermandois.

At Islington, Mr. Murray, of the Inner Temple, to Miss Maria, second daughter of Mr. Joyce, of Essex street.

At St. George's Bloomsbury, Captain Serle (South Hants militia), of Montague-place, Russell-square, to Miss Charlotte Fortescue, of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

Mr. Kent, of Wimpole-street, to Mrs. Hopkins, of Edwards-street, Cavendish-square.

At Cheltenham, on Saturday, William Thomas, Esq. Captain in the Hon. East India Company's service, Bengal Establishment, to Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Hunter, Esq. of Cumberland-place, London.

On Sunday evening, by special licence, at the Right Hon. Lady Petre's, in Edward-street, the Hon. Julia Petre, daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Petre, to James Wedge, Esq. of Cowsfield-house, in Wilts, and brother of Thomas Wedg, Esq. of Lulworth-castle.

On Tuesday, Mr. R. Evans, of Doughty-street, to Miss Johnson, of Milton Ernys, Bedfordshire.

Edward John, eldest son of the Rev. J. Thurlow, of Gosfieldpark, Essex, to Miss Alston, of Clapham-Common, Surrey.

At Hull, Mr. Wm. Jessop, to Sarah, the third daughter of the late Robert Seigh, Esq. all of the above place.

Mr. Mottershead, of Trafalgar-house, Burnley, to Miss Betty Kay, second daughter of John Kay, Esq. of Barwood Lechouse, Bury, Lancashire.

At Bradford, Isaac Harrop, Esq. of Altringham, to Miss Salmon, eldest daughter of Mr. Lewis Salmon, of the former place.

The Rev. Charles Prowett, nephew to the Bishop of Norwich, to Cecilia, youngest daughter of Sir W. Wolseley, Bart. of Staffordshire.

At Edinburgh, James Borthwick, Esq. merchant in Leith, to Miss Finlay, daughter of the late Rev. Wm Finlay, minister of Polmont.

At Ballied, in Perthshire, John Macdonald Kinnoir, Esq. of Kinnoir, to Miss Amelia Campbell.

The Rev. John Eames, late of Trowbridge, Wilts, to Mary, the eldest daughter of George Evans, Esq. of Balham-house, Surrey.

Wednesday, at St. Pancras church, the Rev. H. Powell, rector of East Horndon, in the county of Essex to Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Birch rector of Corringham, in the said county.

At St. Ann's church, Dublin, on the 3d inst. Lieut.-Colonel Wardlaw, of the 76th regiment, to the Hon. Anne Lake, youngest daughter of the late Viscount Lake.

In Dublin, Thomas Chaloner Bisse, Esq. of Portnal in the county of Surrey, to Anne, eldest daughter of Nicholas Lofftus Cottenham, Esq. of Stephen's-green.

On Sunday evening, Lord Viscount Mountjoy, to Mrs Brown, widow of the late Major Wm. Brown, Seymour-place.

At Lisbon, on the 20th ult. the Earl of Euston, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton, to the youngest daughter of Admiral Berkely.

Mr. Allaston Hudgson, to Ann, only child of J. Forrest, Esq. of Bean, near Greenhithe, Kent.

At St. Andrew's, Enfield, Mr. Henry Chase, of Layton, Essex, to Miss Eliza eldest daughter of Joseph Bell, Esq. of Enfield highway.

At St. George in the East, Jacob Sims, Esq. of Son Tavernfields, to Mary, eldest daughter of Isaac Parry, Esq. of Debtford.

At Eskgrove, by the Rev. William Smith (who in infancy christened the young couple), Captain Charles Peter Hay, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Helen, eldest daughter of Sir David Rae, Bart.

At Teignmouth, Devon, James Harding, Esq. of Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Pym, sister of Captain Pym, R. N. late of His Majesty's ship Sirius.

At Edmonton church, Matthias Marshall, Esq. of Dean-street, Finsbury-square, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Mr. Hanscomb, of Southgate.

At Marylebone church, Joseph Field, Esq. of Hexter's-End, Herts, to Miss Hewett, of Fair Mile house, Oxfordshire.

At Kintbury, George Nelson, Esq of Chaddleworth-house, Berkshire, to Charlotte, the second Daughter of Wm. Hallett, Esq. of Donford, in the same county.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Emanuel Henry Brandt, Esq. of Hamburgh, to Miss Susan Stephanie Sylvestre, of Geneva.

Spencer Mackay, Esq. of Bedford-place, London, to Miss Bell Ryan, daughter of the late Thos. Ryan, Esq. of Liverpool.

Mr. John J. Gibbs, merchant, of Glasgow, to Helen Wright, third daughter of Edward Gotchinson, Esq. of Renfrew.

At Keith, Mr. John Murdoch, of the [illegible] church, Keith, to Mary, eldest daughter of William Keir, Esq. of Linn.

On Friday, the 17th, at Clifton church, the Rev. Mr. Bradford, A. M. rector of Sicerrington, in the county of Sussex, to Martha, daughter of Edward Wilmot, Esq. of Clifton.

Mr. Thomas Raikes Newbery, fourth son of Francis Newbery, Esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Sutton, Esq. of Colney Hatch, Middlesex.

On Saturday, the 11th inst. W. P. Cruise, eldest son of R. Cruise, of Rahoodnithe, county of Meath, Esq. to Helen, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Meridyth, of Newtown, in the said county, Bart.

At Budleigh, Devon, Edwin Thomas Evans, Esq. of St. John's College, Cambridge, only son of the late William Grant, of Demerara, Esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Paul Patrick, of Blackheath, Esq.

At Lochwinnoch, John Adam, Esq. of Blowingstone, to Mary, second daughter of Allan Stevenson, Esq. of Nether-houses,

At Glasgow, Mr Andrew Dow, writer, to Miss Mary Craig, youngest daughter of the late John Craig, Esq. of Over Newton.

Lately a most ludicrous wedding took place in Cheltenham, between George Oakey, aged 70, and a maiden, named Mary Coward, about 17. They proceeded to church, "bedecked in colours gay," accompanied by a multitude of friends. As soon as the ceremony was concluded, they were solicited to have a peal rung compliment on the nuptial event; but deeming their aim, they refused to accept the congratulatory harmony; however the neighbours, fully bent on music, immediately collected a rude band of ruder minstrels to proclaim abroad the happy pair. Their habitation, where they were amused with narrow-bones, shovels, salt-boxes, sheep-bells, tin-pots, kettles, &c. The musicians amounted to about 150, and the melody may be better conceived than described.—George Oakey was formerly considerably connected in Cheltenham, and is, at present, one of the formidable guardians of the peace: his gentle spouse was his servant, and so enamoured was the youth with her beauty and accomplishments, that he determined on suicide if he had not been made "one flesh." One of his dutiful female offspring, not dignified with the circumstance, rendered the bridegroom rather unhappy by giving him a drubbing; and a son, equally solicitous for his father's pleasure, dispossessed his house of every thing like a bed.

John Cross Starkey, Esq. of Wrenbury-hall, Cheshire, to Grace, second daughter of Edward Penman, Esq. of Great Russell-street, Bedford-square.

At St. John's, Hackney, G. E. Mordaunt, Esq. of Old South End, Essex, to Miss Bartlett, of the former place.

On Tuesday, by special licence, at Grosvenor chapel, Henry Lee Warner, Esq. to the Hon. Lady Turner.

At St. Pancras church, Wm. Marrable, Esq. Inspector-General of Imports and Exports of Ireland, to Miss Pott, of Doughty-street.

At Clifton church, the Rev. Mr. Bradford, A. M. to Martha, daughter of Edward Wilmot, Esq. of Clifton.

At Budleigh, Devon, John Thomas Evans, Esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Paul Patrick, Esq. of Blackheath.

At Old Windsor, Alfred Jones, Esq. of Duke-street, St. James's, to Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Bott, Esq. of Windsor-castle.

Yesterday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, James Perrior, Esq. of Knightsbridge, to Anne Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Higgs, Esq. of the same place.

Yesterday, at Mary-le-bone church, Charles Wolseley, Esq. eldest son of Sir William Wolseley, Bart. to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Anthony Wright, Esq. of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, banker.

Yesterday, at Wanstead, Essex, James Wimot Lush, solicitor, to Charlotte, daughter of Major Wright, Esq. of Woodford.

Yesterday evening, by special licence, at St. George's church, the Right Hon. Lord Walpole, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Fawkener, Esq. Clerk of His Majesty's Privy Council.

Yesterday, at Mary-le-bone church, Freeman W. Eliot, Esq. to Margaret, elder daughter; and William Rose Rose, Esq. to Maria Isabella, younger daughter of the Rev. Doctor Strahan, Prebendary of Rochester.

At St. Mary-le-bone church, Major Wm. Mackham, Commissary of the royal marines, to Eliza, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Barclay, Resident Commandant of the royal marines, of Duke-street, Portland place.

The Rev. Stewart Hamilton, rector of Strabane in the county of Tyrone, to Marianne, only daughter of the late Warden Flood, Esq. of Paulstown Castle, county of Kilkenny.

At Allhallows, Steyning, Mr. T. J. Sterry, of Parsonagerow, Newington, Surrey, to Mrs. Horner, of Stamford-street.

At Charlton, Kent, Mr. Joseph Stephenson, to Mrs. Sarah Knight, of Red Cross-street, Borough.

John Fraunceis Fitzgerald, Knight of Glin, of Glin-house, in the county of Limerick, Ireland, to Bridget, fifth daughter of the Rev. J. Eyre, Rector of St. Giles's, Reading, Berks.

Mr. M. A. De Paiva, of Cannonbury-place, to Iphigenia, eldest daughter of J. C. De Paiva, Esq.

At Lambeth, John Gaisford, Esq. of Basinghall street, to Miss Bray, of Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

On Monday, the 27th July, at St. John's church, Manchester, by the Rev. Samuel Hall, M. A. Henry Harrison, Esq. of Cheadle, in Cheshire, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Robert Buckley, Esq. of the former place.

At Norwich, Miss Maria Baker to Mr. Butcher, both resident at that place. The bride was given away by her maternal uncle Mr. Brewer, and the same of the Clergyman who united the happy couple in the silken bands of wedlock was Palmer.

EUROPE BIRTHS.

Lady Holland, of a daughter, at Holland-house Kensington. The infant survived its birth only a few minutes.

At his seat, near Staines, the lady of Samuel Atkins Esq. of a daughter.

Lately, the wife of Mr. Howson, of Unthank, near Penrith, was safely delivered of three children (two girls and a boy), who are likely to do well.

On Wednesday last, the Lady of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, of a daughter, at his house, in New Cavendish-street.

A Philipstown, Ireland Mrs. White, wife of Capt. White, of the Huntingdon militia, of two daughters.

Yesterday morning at Harley-place, her Grace the Duchess of Bedford, of a daughter.

On the 2d instant, in Lower Seymour-street, the lady of Sir Robert Williams, Bart of a daughter.

Yesterday, in York-place, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Wheatley, of the 1st regiment of guards, of a daughter.

At Manchester-buildings, Westminster, on Sunday, the lady of Joseph Gillen, Esq. of a son.

At her father's house, in Bloomsbury-square, Mrs. Edwards, of a son.

At Elm Bank, Leatherhead, the lady of William Stanley Clarke, Esq. of a daughter.

In George street Limerick, the Lady of William White, Esq. of a Son.

At Belfield, North Strand, on Sunday last, the lady of Christopher Armstrong Marrett, Esq. of a daughter.

On Wednesday, the 5th instant, the lady of Sir Edward Lynge, Bart of a son.

At Livingstone, near Edinburgh, on the 8th of July the lady of Alexander Munro, Esq. of a daughter.

On Sunday night, the lady of John Gosling, Esq. of Chichester-place, New-road, of a daughter.

At Donavon, Mrs. Ferguson, of a son.

At Fraserfield, on the 6th June, Mrs. Comine, of a daughter.

At Barholm-house, the lady of Captain M'Culloch of the royal navy, of a daughter.

At Parkhurst, Dorking, the lady of Wm. Sadlier, Esq. of a son.

Bruere, Esq. of a son.

Lady Jerningham, of Cossey Hall, Norwich, of a son, on the 13th inst.

Yesterday, the lady of Captain Sir Peter Parker Bart. of His Majesty's ship Menelaus, of a son.

Lately, near Clapham, of a son, the Hon. Mrs. Cavendish, widow of the late Admiral, and most deservedly lamented, William Cavendish, Esq.

At Melton Mowbray, on Wednesday, the 15th inst. lady Elizabeth Stedman, of a son.

At Sir Paulus Æmilius Irving's, Bart. Robgill Tower, the lady of Eaglesfield Smith, Esq. of Blackwood house, of a daughter.

At Rochesles-house, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Gerard, of Rochesles, of a son.

At Batavia, On the 11th Dec. the lady of Charles George Blagrave, Esq. of a daughter.

At Ewan Law's, Esq. Lower Brook-street, the lady of Sir George Clark, of Penicuick, Bart. of a son and heir.

At Walton Villa, upon Thames, the lady of C. Turner, Esq. of a son.

In Portman street, the lady of Lieut.-General Champagne, of a daughter.

At Colchester, the lady of Capt. Sherwill, of the King's own Stafford militia, of a daughter.

On Sunday, in Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. T. Carvick, of a daughter.

At Doncaster, the lady of the Hon. Capt. Gardner, of the royal navy, of a son.

At Tenby, in Pembrokeshire, the lady of John Colby, Esq. of a daughter.

On Friday last, at Staughton, in Huntingdonshire, the lady of Lieut.-Gen. Onslow, of a son.

At Bathwick-lodge, Herts, the lady of Thomas Haworth, Esq. of a son.

At Lockor's-house, Herts, the lady of E. John Collett, Esq. of the Borough, of a son.

EUROPE DEATH.

On the 19th of May, in Spain, in the 34th year of his age, Capt. Candler, of the 50th regiment of foot, son of the late Mr. Stephen Candler, of Colchester. In the memorable assault by General Hill, on Fort St. Napoleon, near the bridge of Almaraz, he was first to ascend the ladders, and, after giving to his men an example worthy of so brave an Officer, he gloriously fell while leading them to victory. Without other interest than that which his meritorious conduct procured him, he attained the rank he bore, and which he filled to his own honour and his country's glory. In the regiment he was greatly beloved by all his brother Officers, and by them his death will be long and sincerely lamented, but more especially by his disconsolate widow, who, with two infant daughters, are left totally unprovided for to deplore his loss.

POST SCRIPT.

Arrived yesterday evening, the Bengal Sea Horse, Captain W. R. Smith, from the Isle of France the 24th December, in company with the *Mary*, Capt. George Munn, which vessel may be hourly expected.

PASSENGERS.—Mr. Edward Groves,—and Mr. Thomas Weeden.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Tuesday, February 16, 1813.

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

JULY 1.

SECRET PROCEEDINGS.

JUNE 15, 1812.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill, entitled " An act declaring the war between G. B. and her dependencies, and the United States and their territories" together with the motion made by Mr. German to postpone the further consideration thereof until the first Monday in November next; and on the question to agree to the motion, it was determined in the negative—yeas 10, nays 23.

On motion by Mr. Varnum, the yeas and nays having been required by one fifth of the senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Reed.

Those who voted in the negative were, Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Pope, Robinson, Smith, of M. Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington.

On motion by Mr. Leib, to amend the bill as follows: " After the word ' that,' in the third line, strike out to the end of the bill, and insert, ' the president of the United States shall be and he is hereby authorised to cause reprisals to be made upon the public and private ships and vessels, goods and merchandize belonging to the crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and to the subjects thereof, which may be found on the high seas or elsewhere, except such ships, vessels or property as now are or may be within the ports and harbours, or under the control of the United States, and all ships, vessels or property within the jurisdiction of any power with whom the United States are not engaged in war; and for the purposes aforesaid, to instruct the commanders of the public armed vessels which are or which shall be employed in the service of the United States to subdue, seize and take any armed or other british vessel, belonging to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or to the subjects thereof, which shall be found within the jurisdictional limits of the United States or elsewhere, on the high seas as aforesaid. And such captured vessel, with her apparel, guns and appurtenances, and the goods or effects which shall be found on board the same, being British property, shall be brought within some port of the United States, and shall be duly proceeded against and condemned as forfeited, and shall accrue and be distributed as by law is or shall be provided, respecting the captures which shall be made by the public armed vessels of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the President of the United States shall be, and is hereby authorised to grant to the owners of armed ships and vessels of the United shall make application there, for in the form which he shall direct, under the seal of the United States, and such private armed vessels, when duly commissioned as aforesaid, shall have the same licence and authority for the subduing, seizing, and capturing any armed or other British vessel belonging to the crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to the subjects thereof, and for the recapturing of the vessels, goods and effects of the people of the United States, as the public armed vessels of the United States may by law have; and shall be in like manner subject to such instructions as shall be ordered by the President of the United States in conformity with the established law of nations, and the treaties and laws of the United States for the regulation of their conduct; and the commissions which shall be granted as aforesaid, shall be revocable at the pleasure of the President of the United States.

" Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person, intending to set forth and employ an armed vessel, and applying for the commission aforesaid, shall produce in writing the name and a suitable description of the tonnage and force of the vessel, and the name and place of residence of each owner concerned therein; the number of the crew, and the enumander, and the two officers next in rank appointed for such vessel; which writing shall be signed by the person or persons making such application, and filed by the Secretary of State, or shall be delivered to any other officer or persons who shall be employed to deliver out such commissions, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State.

" Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that before any commission as aforesaid shall be issued, the owner or owners of the ship or vessel for which the same shall be requested, and the commander thereof for the time being, shall give bond to the United States with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of thousand dollars; or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty man, then in the penal sum of thousand dollars, with condition that the owners and officers, and crews who shall be employed on board of such commissioned vessels shall and will observe the treaties and laws of the United States, and the instructions which shall be given them for the regulation of their conduct; and will satisfy all damages and injuries which shall be done or committed contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessel during her commission, and to deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the United States.

" Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all public and private ships and vessels, goods, and merchandize, belonging to the crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to the subjects thereof, together with their apparel, guns, appurtenances, and any goods or effects which shall be found on board the same, being British property and which shall be captured by any private armed vessel or vessels of the United States duly commissioned as aforesaid, shall be forfeited and shall accrue to the owners thereof, and the officers and crews by whom such capture shall be made, and on due condemnation had, shall be distributed according to any agreement which shall be between them, or in the failure of such agreement, then by the discretion of the court before whom such condemnation shall be.

" Sec 6. And be it further enacted, That all vessels, goods and effects, the property of any citizens of the United States, or person resident therein which shall be re-captured as aforesaid, shall be restored to the lawful owners upon payment by them respectively of a just and reasonable salvage, to be determined by the mutual agreement of the parties concerned, or by the decree of any court of the United States having maritime jurisdiction, according to the nature of each case: Provided, that such allowance shall not be less than one eight, or exceeding one half of the full value of such recapture, without any deduction; and such salvage shall be distributed to and among the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessel or vessels entitled thereto, according to any agreement which shall be between them, or in case of no agreement, then by the decree of the court who shall determine upon such salvage.

" Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That before breaking bulk of any vessel which shall be captured as aforesaid, or other disposal or conversion thereof, or of any article which shall be found on board the same, such capture shall be brought into some port within the United States and shall be libelled and proceeded against before the district court of the same district; and if, after a due course of proceeding such capture shall be decreed to be forfeited in the district court or in the circuit court of the same district in the case of any appeal duly allowed, the same shall be delivered to the owners and captors concerned therein, or shall be publicly sold by the marshal of the same court as shall be finally decreed and ordered by the court. And the same court who shall have final jurisdiction of any libel or complaint of any capture as aforesaid, shall and may decree restitution in whole or in part, when the capture and restraint shall have been made without any just cause aforesaid; and if made without probable cause or otherwise unreasonable, may order and decree damages and costs to the party injured, and for which the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessel or vessels by which such unjust capture shall have been made, and also such vessel or vessels shall be answerable and liable.

" Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all British subjects and others, which shall be found acting on board of any British vessel which shall be captured, or on board of any vessel of the United States, which shall be recaptured, as aforesaid shall be reported to the collector of the port in which they shall first arrive, and shall be delivered to the custody of the marshal or some civil and military officer of the United States, or of any state in or near such port, who shall receive and take into custody the said subjects or persons for their safe-keeping and support at the expense of the United States."

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, that from and after the day of next, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to employ the naval force of the United States to make reprisals upon the public and private armed vessels, goods and merchandize belonging to the Emperor of France and King of Italy, or his subjects, which may be found on the high seas and elsewhere, and to issue letters of marque and reprisal to the private armed ships or vessels of the United States, against the vessels, subjects and property of the said Emperor of France and King of Italy, under the provisions and limitations contained in this act in respect to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; if on or before the said day of the said Emperor of France and King of Italy shall not give to the president of the United States satisfactory and unequivocal evidence of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, so far as they relate to the neutral commerce of the United States.

BOSTON—JUNE 27.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

Yesterday the Senate adopted without debate, an Address to the People of the State, in support of War, and ordered ten thousand copies to be printed for circulation.

Among the resolves which have passed the House since our last, is one requesting the Governor, with advice of Council, to appoint a day of public fasting and prayer, on account of the aspect of the times, and in conformity to the usage of our pious forefathers. Another resolve authorizing the Governor to employ vessels to notify shipping on the coast on the war, and another to allow such of the militia as the Governor may have occasion to embody for the defence of the State, ten dollars per month wages.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The Committee on the Message of the Governor covering the Declaration of War, reported an address to the People of the Commonwealth, disapproving of the War. It is a dignified, eloquent and constitutional State Paper. This report was debated until 2 o'clock last evening when it passed;—

Yeas,.....165
Nays,.....56

Majority.....109.

Five thousand copies were then ordered to be printed and distributed.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CALEB STRONG, Esq.

GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

A PROCLAMATION,

FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC FASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the world in his righteous Providence to permit us to be engaged in war against the nation from which we are descended, and which for many generations has been the bulwark of the Religion we profess;—And whereas by this awful and alarming change in our circumstances the People of this Commonwealth are in a peculiar manner exposed to personal suffering, and the loss of a great proportion of their substance. It becomes us, in imitation of our fathers, in these times of perplexity and danger, with deep repentance to humble ourselves before him for our sins, and the ungrateful returns we have made to him for his mercies:—To ascribe righteousness to our Maker, when he threatens us with the most severe of all temporal calamities, and to beseech him to avert the tokens of his anger, and remember for us his former loving kindness and tender mercy.

I do therefore by and with the advice and consent of the council, and at the request of the House of Representatives, appoint Thursday, the Twenty-third Day of July next, to be observed by the people of this State, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, that with penitent hearts we may assemble in our places of public worship and unite in humble supplications to the God of our Fathers who was their defence in danger and to whom they never sought in vain; and beseech him through the merit of His Son, that he would forgive our ingratitude, and the innumerable transgressions of which we have been guilty; That he would give wisdom, integrity and patriotism to our national and State governments, that the leaders of the people may not cause them to err:—That he would inspire the President and Congress, and the Government of Great Britain with just and pacific sentiments; that he would humble the pride and subdue the lust and passions of men, from whence War proceed, and that Peace may speedily be restored to us, upon safe and equitable terms.

That he would guard the lives of our Soldiers and Marinets, and protect our commerce and navigation from the dangers with which they are encompassed;—that He would preserve us from intestine violence and foreign invasion; That he would dispose the people of these States to do justice to the Indian tribes to enlighten and not to exterminate them:—And that he would protect our frontier settlements from their ravages; That he would preserve us from entangling and fatal alliances with those governments which are hostile to the safety and happiness of mankind.—That he would regard with tender compassion the nations whose most essential rights have been wrested from them by fraud and violence and who are groaning under the cruel hand of oppression, and that He would break in pieces the power of the oppressor, and scatter the people that delight in war.

That the inhabitants of this State may be the objects of His peculiar favour:—That He would take them under His holy protection, and hide them in His pavilion until these calamities be overpast;—That the chastisements with which He may think proper to afflict us, may serve to humble us, and do us good; and that we may not be like those who are hardened by his corrections, and who in the time of their trouble multiply their transgressions before Him:—That He would serve us from the baleful influence of party spirit, and that whatever enemies may rise up against us from abroad, we may have peace and mutual confidence among ourselves, and, know by experience, how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

That He would accomplish the promises of His mercy concerning the future repose and prosperity of the human race, when men shall beat their swords into ploughshares and learn war no more; when feud and violence shall cease for ever, and righteousness and peace prevail throughout the earth; when the Kingdom of the Redeemer shall triumph over all opposition, and the heathen shall be given Him for His inheritence; and when the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.

And the people are requested to abstain from unnecessary labour and recreation on the said day.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eigth hundred and twelve, and in the thirty sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

CALEB STRONG.

By his Excellency's Command, with the advice and consent of the Council.

ALDEN BRADFORD,
SECRETARY.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

RESOLUTIONS.

Of the Town of Newbury, [Mass.] *passed June 29, 1812, at a very full meeting, without a dissenting vote.*

Whereas it is the unalienable right of Freemen, and in seasons of awful and desolating calamity, their imperious duty, to petition their government when suffering grievances, to remonstrate when oppressed; and whereas the constitution declares, that when the power of enjoying in safety and tranquility, their natural rights and the blessings of life is not obtained, the people have a constitutional right to alter the government, and to take measures for their safety, prosperity, and happiness.

THEREFORE,

Resolved,—That we view with mingled sorrow and indignation, the late act of the government of the United States, declaring war against Great Britain, Ireland, and its dependencies, as the event which alone remained to fill the measure of calamities of this once happy, but now devoted country; as the consummation of a system, by which the honour, prosperity, and interests of the American people, have been abandoned and wantonly sacrificed.

Resolved, That we consider a war with Great Britain, in present circumstances as deeply violating every principle which ought to actuate a free, virtuous, and religious people. We deem it unjust, because we fully believe that substantial justice might have been obtained from that nation on the important points of dispute by amicable negotiation, conducted in the spirit of mutual conciliation, justice and faith—because—it will array us against Spain and Portugal, nations struggling to maintain their sacred rights, and who aided us in our distresses—because it is imposed on us, by the intrigues of France, and will eventually render us the humble instrument of that overwhelming ambition, which is breaking down the liberties of the world.

Resolved, that we consider this war ruinous to the property as well as the happiness and morals of the nation. It is brought on the country by surprise; it was conceived in darkness and secret conclave; the people were kept in profound ignorance of their impending destruction. At the present moment an unusually large proportion of American capital is deposited in England. No attention has been paid to the repeated memorials of suffering individuals, for liberty to withdraw this property; and impoverished community has been obliged to let their funds lie dormant; and now to complete their ruin, our rulers have placed a fatal barrier to the recovery of them. This event, as if every thing conspired to prove the ascendancy of French influence in our councils, immediately succeeded a declaration from the Emperor, that he was unwilling this property should be withdrawn from England. In addition to this calamity a great portion of mercantile capital, in the Northern States, is invested in shipping calculated only for Peace, which now are rendered totally useless. This war is forced on the people, when impoverished by successive measures of commercial restriction; when pecuniary embarrassments and distresses, are felt in every part, and among all classes of the community, which have scarcely left ability to sustain the ordinary expenses and burdens of government. It is a War entered into without any measure of preparation, against an enemy completely prepared to avail itself of every advantage arising from our defenceless state.

It is a war in which we must exchange the fair and honourable trade by which our country has been heretofore, under wise and good rulers, greatly enriched, for the miserable, ruinous, demoralizing practice of privateering.

It is a war, in which there is no reasonable hope of success, and in which, after an unavailing waste of treasure and our best blood, an adjustment of our controversies with her, would be more hopeless, than at the present moment.

It is a war, in which perfect success, would, in the opinion of every American patriot, seal, our own destruction, and leave us devoted victims of French despotism.

Resolved, That this war has been produced by the delusion and mistaken views of our foreign relations, prevailing in the southern section of this country; a part of the union, much more willing to impose publick calamities than to sustain its share of the public burdens. Witness the two millions paid for its citizens by the national government, after entering into the national compact. Witness the large amount of the direct taxes yet unpaid by them. Of the advocates for war but 13 were found in the Northern States, including New York, although they are represented by fifty three members.

Resolved, That against a war thus originating of this description, violating the first principles of justice and morality, and putting in hazard the property, the dearest rights, and very existence of our country as an independent nation—the Inhabitants of Newbury, deem it their duty to bear their publick testimony; and as we would avoid participating in its guilt, we do pledge ourselves to refrain, as far as we rightfully may, from every act tending directly or indirectly to its countenance and support; and we confidently rely, that forgetting all distinctions of party, our fellow countrymen will, in this awful crisis, unite with us in their efforts to save our country by their solemn publick protests against this destructive measure, and by removing from our publick councils those officers who, by advocating a war with Great Britain, have misrepresented the wishes and abused the confidence of their constituents. Believing that the war which we deprecate originated, together with other causes, in false apprehension entertained by the executive, & by many members of the congress of the United States, as to the sentiments & wishes of the people—we do earnestly call on our fellow citizens, and especially those in the neighbouring towns, to remove all grounds of errour by a public expression of their opinions in public conventions or otherwise, and thus arrest the progress of desolation and ruin, by preparing the way for such a change of public men and measures as the honour and welfare of our country loudly demand, and at such times to consult on what other measures they may think proper to adopt at the present crisis.

Resolved, That we regard with admiration, the sentiments of our worthy chief magistrate, expressed in his late dignified speech, and excellent proclamation for a public fast.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the late dignified address from the house of representatives, and will use our exertions to carry into complete effect every measures therein recommended, being particularly impressed with the importance of one idea, that the same officers who have made war are not the men qualified to make peace.

Resolved, That we will use all our exertions to effect a speedy and honourable peace.

BOSTON.—JULY 9, 1812.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

RESOLVES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Passed February 15, 1809.

Resolved, That the Act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the ninth day of January, in the present year, for enforcing the Act laying an Embargo, and the several acts supplementary thereto, is in the opinion of the Legislature, in many respects, unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional, and not legally binding on the citizens of this state. But notwithstanding this opinion, in order finally to secure a certain and permanent relief, it is earnestly recommended to all parties aggrieved by the operation of this act, to abstain from forcible resistance, and to apply for their remedy in a peaceable manner to the laws of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That a suitable remonstrance be prepared and immediately forwarded to the Congress of the United States, from this Legislature, expressing their opinion and feeling on the several subjects of complaint contained in the said petitions, and particularly urging the repeal of the said Act of Congress, passed on the ninth of January last.

Resolved, That the Legislature of this Commonwealth will zealously co-operate with any of the other States, in all legal and constitutional measures for procuring such amendments to the constitution of the United States, as shall be judged necessary to obtain protection, and defence for commerce, and to give to the commercial states their fair and just consideration in the government of the Union; and for affording permanent security as well as present relief from those oppressive measures under which they now suffer.

Resolved, That the Hon. the President of the Senate and the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives, be requested to transmit a copy of this report, and the resolutions thereon, to the Legislatures of such of our sister states, as manifest a disposition to concur with us in measures to rescue our common country from impending ruin, and to preserve inviolate the Union of the States.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In Senate, June 26, 1812.

Whereas it appears, that certain orders or resolution passed both Houses of the Legislature on the fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and nine, by which among other things it was resolved that the Honorable the President of the Senate, and the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives, should be requested to transmit a copy of the said Resolutions to the Legislatures of such other of the states, as should concur with them in measures similar to those contemplated in said Resolutions. And whereas a certain communication was made by the President of the U States, to both Houses of Congress, during their present session, by which it appears that during the said year, 1809, and while the Legislature of this Commonwealth was in session, one John Henry, an acknowled agent of Sir James Craig, then Governor General of the British Provinces in North America, was commissioned by said Craig, and sent to Boston in this Commonwealth, for the purpose, as the said Henry hath declared in his memorial to the British minister, "promoting and encouraging the federal party, to resist the measures of the General Government; to offer assurances, aid and support from his majesty's govovernment in Canada; and open a communication between the leading men engaged in that opposition and the Governor General, upon such a footing as circumstances might suggest, and finally to render the plans then in contemplation, subservient to the views of his majesty's government;" and whereas the said Henry in his said memorial, has intimated that several important public acts and resolutions of the legislative assemblies of Massachusetts and Connecticut, were procured to be passed by and through his agency and concert with others: And whereas in consequence of the above avowals, and from a full view of the whole of said Henry's correspondence as communicated to Congress, the good people of this Commoonwealth have been led to believe, that under the mask of preserving the union of these states, negotiations were carried on by our own citizens for the fatal seperation thereof—And whereas all their agents are responsible to the people for all acts done in their official capacities, and it is of the last importance to the honor and security of all, that a transaction naturally fraught with so much mischief and calamity should be fully seen and developed in all its relations and bearings—

Wherefore it is ordered, That the Honorable Harrison G Otis, then President of the Senate, and Honorable Timothy Bigelow, then Speaker of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, be and hereby are requested and directed forthwith to lay before the Legislature, copies of all such letters and papers as were transmitted by them to any person or persons in pursuance of the aforesaid order or resolution, and also of all letters, papers, answers, and correspondence ever received, in relation to the object for which they were appointed.

Read and passed; sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL DANA, *President.*

NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the House of Representatives—June 25.

The Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the Message of his Excellency the Governor, transmitting a letter from the Hon. Mr. Lloyd, one of the Senators of this Commonwealth, in the Congress of the United States, enclosing the copy of an Act of Congress, declaring War against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to whom was also referred the Memorial of the Inhabitants of Salem to this House; have attended the service assigned them, and ask leave to report the following Address to the People of this Commonwealth, which is respectfully submitted.

N. TILLINGHAST, per order.

Address of the House of the Representatives, to the People of Massachusetts.

FELLOW CITIZENS;

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts having nearly completed the ordinary duties of the session, upon the eve of an adjournment, are induced to delay their departure for their homes, by the intelligence just received of War, declared by the United States against Great Britain. Though the recent course of public affairs, has led us to anticipate this event, as the natural and inevitable, consequence of the infatuation which has presided in our national councils, and of the fatal desertion of your interests by some of your own Representatives in Congress; yet we are sensible that this calamity will fall upon most of you as a sudden and unexpected visitation, and be regarded by you as an instance of inconceivable folly and desperation.—We also know, that it will be natural for you to look towards your State Legislature, for the suggestion of some means of relief from a condition so repugnant to your wishes and interests.—Most gladly would we devote our time and exertions to any means of repairing the mischief already begun, or of averting the ruinous consequences which await our country. But our disposition, unless seconded by the active energies of the people, can be of no avail.—The system deliberately adopted at a former session for securing permanent power to a majority of the Senate, in defiance of the voice of the people, impedes and defeats the expression of the public will. The approbation of war measures by a minority in this branch, and by certain members of Congress from this State, exhibits you as a divided people to those who triumph in your divisions, as a source of their own power; and the National Government has been induced to believe that your fears and dissensions combined with your sober habits, and natural aversion from the appearance of opposition to the laws, are sufficient pledges for your tame acquiescence in the abandonment of your local interests, and for your supporting, at the expense of your blood and treasure, a War, unnecessary, unjustifiable and impolitic; which does not threaten it, must too probably consign your liberties to the care of a tyrant who has blotted every vestige of independance from the continent of Europe.

Having presented a temperate and respectful memorial to Congress, praying them to avert the evils of war, without effect; it no longer becomes us to conceal our sentiments upon the causes and tendency of the present war. The time perhaps approaches, when, like other nations of French power and influence, we shall be expected to observe a timid and profound silence upon the measures of administration. A War begun upon principles so outrageous to public opinion, to the feelings and interests of this people, can be supported only by the violence which destroys the freedom of speech, and endangers the liberty of the citizen. But while our chamber is not yet encompassed by a standing army, and the writ of Habeas Corpus is not suspended, we will lift up a warning voice to our constituents, and apprize them of their danger.

When amidst the peaceful scenes, in which for thirty years, you have been accustomed to repose, you are made to realize that War exists; when you find that to supply the exhausted treasury, paper money is about to be issued; and that direct and burdensome taxes must be imposed upon your lands and your occupations, while the means of providing for their payment are diminished; we feel with what inquisitive anxiety you will look around you for the causes of your tribulation. No invasion of our country has been threatened. No enemy was near. No enterprize upon your independence had been undertaken. Neither treason, insurrection nor resistance, to the execution of the laws were to be apprehended: Your commercial rights if it is true have been exposed to violation by the belligerent nations, and injuries have been sustained, that were entitled to redress. But though the measure of injury cannot affect the right of reparation; it ought not to be disregarded by a wise nation in its attempt to procure atonement, by a resort to the last extremity.

Without stopping upon this most solemn occasion, to notice the insinuations and assertions so lavishly made, of a plot to dismember the Union, by the employment of secret emissaries, and the attempts to excite Indian hostilities—insinuations and assertions wholly unsupported by proof, and which furnish conclusive evidence of a want of more important reasons; we may consider the causes assigned by Government for this appeal to arms, to be, in substance.

First—The impressment of American seamen.

Secondly—The principles of blockade, imputed to the British Government, by which ports not actually invested may be considered as subject to blockade.

Thirdly, and principally—The Orders in Council British Government have at no period pretended to the right of taking them, knowing them to be such. They claim the right of visiting neutral ships in search of their own subjects; and in the exercise of it, abuses, though to a much less extent than the people have been led to believe, have been practised. But the conclusive remark upon this subject is, that Mr. Monroe, now Secretary of State, and Mr. Pinkney, the present Attorney General, had made an arrangement with the British Government, for the protection of our seamen, which in their judgment would have been perfectly competent to that object. But this arrangement, President Jefferson—evidently & fatally determined to preserve every source of irritation—refused to confirm. Since that period the British Government has always professed a willingness to enter upon new arrangements—their Minister [illegible] explicitly offered to obtain the restoration of every American seaman, upon being furnished with a list of them. We cannot but advise the Senate of this Commonwealth has refused to concur with the House in the means of procuring from every town a list of their impressed citizens, the number of which we have reason to believe would appear quite inconsiderable in comparison with the exaggerated allegations of our administration, as well as with those who by this act of their own Government, are now exposed to capture and to confinement in prison ships.

Upon the question of constructive blockade, separate from the Orders in Council, which rest on special circumstances, there can be no pretence for a controversy, involving the necessity of War. The British government has declared in "official communications" that to constitute a blockade "particular ports must be actually invested, and previous warning given to vessels bound to them not to enter." To this definition it is understood that the American Government assents. But it is alledged that Great Britain violates her professed limitation of this right of blockade, by her Orders in Council, which are, in effect, a constructive blockade of France and her dependencies.

It is far from the disposition of your representatives to investigate the reasons advanced by Great Britain in defence of this measure, which her present administration consider essential to the maintenance of her independence. But we may confidently appeal to your good sense, for a confirmation of the solemn truth, that War against Great Britain alone at the moment she declares her Orders in Council repealed, whenever a revocation of the French decrees shall have effect, is a measure stamped with partiality and injustice. By the operation of these Orders our commerce is excluded from the ports of France and her dependencies. But were they repealed, the municipal regulations, heavy duties and other multiplied embarrassments in those ports, would be obstacles to that commerce, not less effectual then the British edicts. Thus to obtain the right to traffic with France, which would not be worth pursuing, we renounce a participation in a lucrative commerce with the rest of the world.—To indemnify the merchant for his partial losses, his whole property is exposed to capture. To secure retribution for occasional depredation and individual outrage upon solitary vessels by British cruizers, the entire navigation of the country and your brave seamen will fall a prey to their fleets, which cover the ocean.

This cursory view of the alledged causes of hostility, compared with your own observation, and recollection of the course of events, will enable you to judge not only of the sincerity of the administration but of the solidity of their motives. We beg you also to recollect that the French decrees while they were much more outrageous in principle, were long anterior in time, and therefore first demanded resistance from our government and that it appears by public documents, that the Orders in Council would have been revoked, had not our administration thought proper to connect the revocation with a claim for the relinquishment of principles of blockade which are now recognized as conformed to the law of nations. From these considerations we are constrained by a sense of duty to express our fears and persuasion, that the deplorable event which has now come to pass is attributable to other causes. The most prominent of these is the embarrassment arising from the premature declaration of the President of the United States, that the French decrees which violated our commercial rights were repealed. This assurance has been contradicted by a series of events and circumstances, which leave no room for doubt. By the sinking and burning of our vessels on the high seas; by the formal declaration of the French government enforcing and amplifying those decrees; and finally, by the language of the last Presidential message to Congress, which, while it still asserts the repeal of those decrees, explicitly admits, that since the period of such pretended repeal, "her government has authorized illegal captures by its privateers and public ships, and that other outrages have been practised on our vessels and our citizens; and that no indemnity has been provided or pledged for French spoliations on the property of our citizens." It is thus manifest, that the mock revocation of these decrees is an insult to common sense.—Yet to disguise the imposition practised upon our executive, to gratify its wounded pride, and evade the retraction of error, we are called upon to hazard all that is dear to a nation.

Another and more remote cause of this War, we are compelled to refer to a disposition in many, whose influence predominates in our national councils, to aggrandize the Southern and Western States at the expence of the Eastern section of the Union. It is unquestionably true, that the partial and local interests of the people of the different Sections, in a spirit of accommodation, be reconciled as to produce a g[illegible] nious whole, capable of sec[illegible] degree of national felicity a[illegible] we cannot disguise our [illegible] a system coeval with the formation of our constitution was digested and has been unceasingly pursued to create and secure a preponderance of weight and power over the commercial States. Whatever tends to check the growth of the navigating interest, and prevent the accumulation of wealth in those States; whatever discourages the increase of their population and encourages emigration from them; whatever will contribute to the extension of territory to the Southern and Western region, whether direct or otherwise, will materially contribute to the attainment of that object. The war now commenced is adapted to produce these effects.

The [illegible] result will be a wide and wasteful [illegible] of our vessels by capture. The shipping of Massachusetts in her main sinew. The loss of it is irretrievable, as it constitutes capital. But to a southern planter, the loss is at most a temporary evil, as foreign bottoms will carry his crops to market. By the embarrassments and losses thus attendant upon commerce, it is the expectation of some politicians, that it will be deemed unworthy of protection and cease to be represented, and that the attention of men will be diverted from commercial pursuits, and their emigration promoted to countries acquired or intended to be acquired by conquest or purchase; which form no part of the original territory of the United States, and were not included in our national compact.

Another cause of the present War must be referred to a spirit of jealousy and competition with Great Britain, to a mistaken belief that she would yield to the pressure of the continental system established by the Tyrant of Europe, and to a propensity co-operate in the system, in the hope of sharing in the glory of its success, and perpetuating in our country the party influence and power of its advocates. By adopting and pertinaciously adhering to this system, the party in power, advanced too far to retreat without discredit. They have calculated that a change of their measures would be a confession of error and that this must be followed by the forfeiture of their claim to public confidence. But in war, the worst that can befall them is the loss of office and of power, and they are not without hope of finding refuge from con-

ure and contempt, in the more violent passions which are inseparable from a state of war.

It is by these means, fellow citizens, in our apprehension, that you are now involved in War. The event forms a new era to our nation—al history. It is an event awful, unexpected, hostile to your interests, menacing to your liberties, and revolting to your feelings. It destroys your confidence in the protection which the Constitution intended to afford against all the Wars repugnant to the interest and will of the people; and proves that your Congress is in greater subjection to Executive influence, and to the passions of a few, than to the ascendency of dispassionate councils. But your duties are great in proportion to the magnitude of the exigency, and the trial imposed upon your fortitude and patriotism.

You are the citizens of one country, and bound to support all constitutional laws, until, by a peaceable change of men, you can effect the repeal of such as are obnoxious. You must also defend your country against invasion by any foreign enemy, without weighing the justice or necessity of the War. We pray you to discourage all attempts to obtain redress of grievances by any acts of violence or combinations to oppose the laws. Your habits of obedience to the dictates of duty, your just and temperate views of your social and political obligations, your firm attachment to the Constitution, are pledges for the correctness of your conduct. When a great people find themselves oppressed by the measures of their government, when their just rights are neglected, their interest overlooked, their opinions disregarded, and their respectful petitions received with supercilious contempt, it is impossible for them to submit in silence. In other countries, such occurrences produce tumults, rebellion and civil war. But in our country, a peaceable remedy may be found for these evils in the Constitution. Situated however, as you now are, every man must be quick to discern, and active to apply this remedy. It must be evident to you, that a President who has made this War, is not qualified to make peace; and that the men who have concurred in this act of despression, are pledged to persevere in this course, regardless of all consequences. Display then in the majesty of the people in the exercise of your rights, and sacrificing all party feelings at the altar of your country's good, resolve to displace those who have abused their power, and betrayed the trust. Organize a peace party throughout your country, and let all other party distinctions vanish. Keep a steadfast eye upon the Presidential Election, and remember that if he, whose fatal policy has plunged you into this unexampled calamity, is again raised to the chair and if the abettors of war are to be entrusted with conducting it, you will have nothing to expect for years to come, but the sound of the warrior and garments rolled in blood;" and that if you should by your aid accelerate the fall of Great Britain, you would merely deliver over your exhausted country and enslaved posterity to a dominion of a tyrant, whose want of principle restrains him from the exercise of unlimited despotism only by the ocean, and [illegible] tyranny in the new world which he trampled upon the old.

To secure success to your object, it will be necessary that you should meet and consult together for the common good in your town[illegible] countries. It is in dark and trying times, that this constitutional priviledge becomes invaluable. Express your sentiments without fear, and let the sound of your disapprobation of this war be loud and deep. Let it be distinctly understood, that in support of it, your conformity to the requisitions of law will be the result of principle and not of choice. If your sons must be torn from you by conscriptions, consign them to the care of God, but let there be no volunteers, except for defensive War.

Unless this, if unsuccessful, will be the resort of a free republic, you must exhibit to the world the magnanimity and constancy of a people, suffering under the oppression of their rulers, and developing resources for relief in their own energy and virtue, and in the principles of their constitution, without destroying the fabrick. Such a spectacle would indeed be most glorious for our country, and consolatory to a weeping world. The friends of the human race would rejoice that one free people has escaped a snare into which its government had fallen. But if blind with prejudice and passion, we permit power to remain with those who forget right, we must become the allies of France, and our only honor will consist in having been the last free republic.

Finally, fellow citizens, we are contained to declare our opinion that the War, under present circumstances, is a wanton sacrifice of our best interests. That the provocation is not adequate to this highest and most signal act of vengeance. That were it ever so just, it ought not to be undertaken without greater preparation. And that the declaration of War is, in fact, a commission from our government to the British citizens to seize on that portion of our commercial capital which has hitherto escaped the depredations of foreign nations, and to [illegible] measures of our own government.

House of Representatives, June 26, 1812.
Read thrice, and accepted.
TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Speaker.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
ROGER GRISWOLD, Esq.
Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Connecticut,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas evidence of God having permitted the nation to which we belong to be engaged in an offensive War, the multiplied evils of which must be felt by all, but its end cannot be discovered by human agency: under a sense of so solemn and important an event, the People of this State are bound at its commencement, to look with deep humility to that Being, who alone can direct their course, and, in imitation of the wise and good of all ages, and particularly of our revered ancestors, to unite with their fellow Christians in discharging the solemn duties of Religion; to bow themselves before the God of their Fathers; to confess their sins; to supplicate Him, in infinite mercy, to avert the calamities which theaten our guilty Land; and to save us from his judgements.

DEEPLY impressed with this unusual state of our Country, and under a sense of public duty, I have thought proper to appoint, and, with the advice of the Council I do hereby appoint *Thursday the twenty-third day of July instant*, to be observed as a day of HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER, throughout this State. And I do hereby earnestly call upon People of all religious denominations to assemble, on said day, in the sanctuary of DIVINE GOD and with sincere penitence and deep prostration of soul to confess their sins, and to implore the divine forgiveness through the merits of the Redeemer; To pray that our national transgressions may be graciously pardoned: That our Government may be wise, faithful and just;—a terror to evil doers, and a praise to those who do well: That in all our concerns with foreign nations we may conduct with righteousness, and be freed from fraud and injustice: That the horrors of War may be mitigated, the vindictive passions controuled, and the destroying angel commanded, to sheath his sword: That God would graciously be pleased to cause the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder thereof He will please to restrain: That He will save our Nation, from corrupt and dangerous alliances, and be pleased to protect us in our just pursuits: That our trade may be free, our navigation secured, and the lives and liberties of the People be defended: That our towns may be guarded from violence and destruction; and that we may be preserved from invasion, from tumults, and every desolating judgment: That the Providence of God may be a wall of fire around us, and our constant defence: That the hearts of our Rulers and the people with whom we are to contend may be influenced by the mild spirit of the Gospel: That they may, at this time remember the common ancestors from whom they are descended, that they profess the same Religion; and have a common interest in the blessings of peace and friendship: That it will please God to sheath the sword at the moment it is drawn, and secure the rights of all on a just and durable basis: That the time may come when nation shall no longer rise up against nation, but the blessed Religion of the Gospel shall extend from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the [illegible] and [illegible] the salvation of GOD.

All servile labour and recreations on said day are by law forbidden.

Given under my hand at Hartford, this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-sixth.

ROGER GRISWOLD.

By His Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DAY, SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA MERCANTILE ADVERTISER—JULY 2.

At a legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Salem, qualified to vote in town affairs, holden at the Court House in said town on Wednesday, 24th June, A. D. 1812.

Voted, that the following Memorial be adopted, and immediately forwarded to the House of Representative, signed by the Moderator and town clerk.

To the Honorable the House of Representative of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully represents the Memorial of the inhabitants of the town of Salem in the county of Essex—That your Memorialists, viewing with the most painful apprehensions the approach of a war with Great Britain, had just addressed a Memorial to the Congress of the United States, (to which they beg leave to refer,) praying them to avert the calamities of such a measure; their Memorial however was scarcely adopted when they received the intelligence that war was actually declared. They therefore now address themselves to the Representatives of the people of this common wealth for relief from the manifold evils with which they are threatened. To your Memorialists such a war will be peculiarly distressing; their loss of property will be immense; but this consideration, weighty as it is, is not to be compared with the afflicting circumstance, that eight hundred of their seafaring townsmen are now abroad, defenceless, and exposed to all the sufferings incident to unexpected capture and imprisonment; while their wives and families at home will be overwhelmed with poverty and wretchedness. When your memorialists therefore contemplate the inevitable distress which will ensue from this war—a war which in their opinion is demanded neither by necessity, policy, nor justice, and which will essentially contribute to aid the gigantic designs of the Despot of France against the Commerce and Liberties of the world: when they consider that in the prosecution of it the remnant of the resources of our common country must be exhausted, and the liberties of the citizens put at hazard; above all, when they reflect, that a necessary consequence will be an alliance of this rising Republic with the most despotic government the world has yet witnessed, their emotions are too powerful for utterance.

Under the deep solicitude inspired by the occasion, they are constrained to make this appeal to the Representatives of the people of this Commonwealth, with the fullest confidence that your Honorable Body will use all the means which the Constitution has placed in your hands to avert the impending calamities;—and in all such measures as may be thought necessary for their relief, your Honorable Body may rest assured of their most zealous support.

JACOB ASHTON, Moderator. Attest.

Benjamin Merrill, T. Clerk pro tem.

Town meeting.—The present gloomy state of our country is giving rise to meetings of the people to express their sentiments. Danvers, Beverly, and Ipswich, in this county, have called meetings; and a county Convention is called in Hampshire.

THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.
TUESDAY JULY 7, 1812.

Extract of a letter from Washington City, to a Gentleman in Boston, dated June 26.

"Had Mr. Bradley arrived before the die was cast, I know not what alteration it might have made in the vote, as a number gave their aye with doubt and hesitation. It is said a resolution passed the house to empower the President to issue a proclamation exciting the Canadians to revolt: which yesterday, it is understood, had its *quietus* in the Senate. 18 to 13. Messrs. Horsey and Garman, were absent. Had they been present, the vote would undoubtedly have stood 20 to 13. A bill is reported to have passed the House empowering the President to take immediate forcible possession of the Floridas. I hope, if so, this will also be put to rest. Even Messrs. Cheves, Lowndes and Pleasants are said to have voted against this.

"Laying the taxes will be postponed till after the election of President, as they fear the eyes of the people will be opened. An adjournment is talked of, but no day fixed—but having attained the top of the climax of folly, nothing remains to be done. The joint remonstrance you will shortly see."

PHILADELPHIA MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 8—NOON.

Latest from France.

The following information we have received from a respectable gentleman of this city, who came passenger in her. He states that no one in France will venture to assert that the Berlin and Milan decrees are revoked, but on the contrary, every person considers them as the fundamental laws of the empire, and that they were acted on accordingly. [illegible] even an American vessel arrives at a port in France, she is visited and strictly examined by the Custom-House officers, with respect to any violation of the above mentioned decrees.—The Bayonne decree, which offers one third of the vessel and cargo to any one who shall inform against them, is read, first to the officers in the cabin, and then to the crew, and if any one will come forward and swear that the vessel has been spoken by a British cruiser, or has touched at an English port, she is immediately seized, and in this case a licence will not protect her. He heard nothing of the decree which we publish this day, until he arrived in this city.

General Moreau.—We are sorry to have seen an article in the Commercial Advertiser of Monday, (copied from an Alexandria paper) reflecting on the character of this gentleman. The General resides opposite to the Office of this Gazette, and the editors for the four last weeks have had daily opportunities of seeing him, and know that he has not been absent, and could not have been at Washington since the declaration of war, as falsely stated in the Commercial Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, JULY 15.

BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE LATE RENCONTRE.

HALIFAX, JUNE 20.—Arrived the 27th, H. M. ship Belvidere, Captain Byron, from a cruize June 23d, early in the morning, 80 miles S. W. by W. of Nantucket, saw 5 sail of vessels standing E. S. E. The Belvidere stood towards them—at half past 6 it was ascertained they were ships of war—3 large frigates, a sloop of war, and a brig—they were then making signals—the Belvidere hoisted the private signal, and not finding it answered, altered her course, and made all sail from them—but soon found, in consequence of a strong breeze which particularly favored them, that they nearly all gained upon her.

At half past 11 the Belvidere hoisted the British flag, and soon after the chasing vessels hoisted the American, and 2 of the frigates Commodore's broad pendants. At 20 minutes past 3 o'clock p. m. the headmost ship, supposed the President, came up within hail, rather upon the weather quarter, and fired 3 shots, in quick succession, which killed two men, wounded several, injured the rudder, and did other damage to the ship. A few moments after the Belvidere opened a fire from 4 stern guns, the only part of the ship from which the guns would bear upon the President, which soon after poured in her whole broadside, and continued firing single guns and broadsides alternately until 7 o'clock, when the Constitution coming up, she ceased firing. The Constitution then fired a few broadsides but with little effect. At length the wind freshened, and the Belvidere succeeded in getting considerably a head of her opponents. At 9 o'clock, the Commodore's ship bore S. W. distant about 2 miles, and the Belvidere gradually increased her distance until the American squadron was out of sight. At 12 o'clock the two headmost frigates were last seen. They were then lying to.

Captain Byron was wounded, as also 18 seamen, 5 bodly—2 seamen killed. The standing and running rigging, and several of the spars much injured.

FROM NIAGARA, JUNE 28.

"The news of War reached the British (Niagara) Fort George, the 24th, by express 2 days before it was received at our military station. General Brock, the British Governor arrived at Fort George the 25th. Several American gentlemen were there on a visit, who were treated very politely by the Governor, and sent under the protection of Captain Glegg, his aid, to Fort Niagara with a flag. The news of war was very unwelcome on both sides the river. They have been for six years in habits of friendly intercourse connected by marriages and various relationships. Both sides were in consternation, the women and children were out on the banks of the river, while their fathers husbands, sons, &c. were busily employed in arming. It was said, that Captain Glegg also bore a summons for the surrender, of Fort Niagara; but this was contradicted by Captain Leonard of Fort Niagara, who said the message was merely to inquire if he had any official notice of the war: and that he answered in the negative.

"The British have about 1300 regulars between the two lakes; and their militia. We have 120 men in Fort Niagara, and about 700 militia on the river. Captain Leonard is a cool, considerate, capable officer, but placed in a most unpleasant predicament."

We have no other information of the American squadron, than, that on the 24th June it was in long. 64: and on the 28th in lat. 38, 38, long. 66, 49 steering E.—The Jamaica fleet was spoken June 23d in lat. 40, long. 58; of course hardly *comeatable*.

WASHINGTON CITY,—JULY 21.

It is understood, that the surviving seamen taken, in the year 1807, by the British ship of war Leopard from on board the Chesapeake frigate, off the Capes of Virginia, were returned on the 14th instant, at the port of Boston, to the frigate from which they were taken. They were brought from Halifax, in the schooner Brim, commanded by Lieut. Simpson; and upon arrangement with Commodore Bainbridge, received by Lieut. Wilkinson on the quarter-deck of the frigate.

Although the settlement of this outrage had been procured at a late day, yet it is agreeable to see that it is finally settled to the satisfaction of the U. States.

MERCANTILE GENERAL ADVERTISER,
JULY 22.

CAPTURES.

From the following extract from the log book of the ship William, it appears that the British have already commenced the capture of American vessels on our coast. The number of vessels expected are immense, and the loss of property which we fear will be captured will be incalculable.

Extract from the log-book of the ship William, Ludlow, from Belfast.

"On the 14th July, in lat. 30, 5, long. 71, 46, at 4 A. M. saw two sail a-head, and one a-ship abreast of us, standing on a wind, with her larboard tacks on board: wind E. N. E. At half past 10 came up with a brig under American colours, 2 schooners in company; supposed the brig to be a U. S. brig of war (which, however, proved to be the British brig Vixen of 14 guns): sent an officer on board, who demanded my papers, which he examined, and enquired if I knew of the war, which I answered in the negative. The officer then told Capt. L. the two schooners in company were his prizes, viz the schooner Sarah, of Plymouth, from Havana for Boston, taken on the Eleventh July; and schooner Traveller, of Duxbury, from Amelia island for Boston, laden with timber; ship Maria, Norton, from Cadiz for New York, in ballast, and 32,000l. in specie; which they captured inside the Gulph, in lat. 38, 40. He also stated, that they had taken a brig belonging to Belfast, Massachusetts, and sent them all for Halifax. I then went on board with my papers, which the Captain of the Vixen examined, and then returned them to me. He took 3 of my passengers, fine young men, and sent 4 Americans, belonging to the Maria on board of my ship. He also told me that I must follow him as close as possible; which I did until the 15th instant, when the brig gave chase to a ship; and which afforded me an opportunity to escape.

NEW BEDFORD,—JULY 17.

LEGISLATURE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Governor Jones, of Rhode island, called together the Legislature of that state on Tuesday last week. In his Message he communicated to them the declaration of war, and a letter from General Dearborn, requiring 4 companies of Infantry and two of Artillery, part of the detached Militia of that State, to be marched to Newport and placed under his command.

The Governor informed the Legislature, that as soon as the detachment should be completed and the officers appointed, he should issue his orders, requiring them to hold themselves in

readiness to march at a moments warning for the defence of any part of the state, under the orders of the Commander in Chief thereof, except when in the actual service of the U. States and under the command of the President thereof. The Legislature passed a resolve approving the course adopted by his Excellency in relation to this subject.

It appears therefore, that Governor Jones and the Legislature of Rhode Island, coincides with Governors Strong, of Massachusetts, Griswold, of Connecticut, and Tompkins, of New York, in the opinion that the Militia can be called into the actual service of the U. States only "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," and that until one of those exigencies occur, they are under the exclusive command of the Governor of the state.

The following Gentlemen were elected to compose a Council, viz. Hon. Simeon Martin, Christopher Fowler, Thomas P. Ives, Thomas Noyes, Ephraim Bowen, jun. and John T. Child, Esqrs.

Several other measures required by the occasion, were adopted, among which was a resolution requesting the Governor to appoint Thursday, the 23d day of July inst. for the day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

UNITED STATES GAZETTE,
JULY 10.

UPPER DELAWARE WARD.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Federalists of Upper Delaware Ward, attached to the principles of the "Father of his Country," and those of our happy constitution, held pursuant to public notice at the house of Joseph S. Paxson, 2d above Race street, on Monday evening 13th instant.

PETER WAGER, Esq. was called to the chair, and JOHN ROBERTS, appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting being stated a committee of three was appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the constituted authorities of the United States, have declared us in a state of war with the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and have thereby in some degree engaged us in a co-operation with the efforts of the destroyer of the freedom and happiness of the human race: and whereas, we believe the present war to be impolitic and not warranted by the present unprepared state of the nation, and as we are firmly attached to the principles of our inestimable constitution, which guarantees to the people the right of freely expressing their opinions on public men and measures, and being determined to support the honour and dignity of our country,

Therefore Resolved, That as we have no confidence in the men who present administer the general Government, so we firmly believe that the welfare and prosperity of the country depends on their removal from office, and the adoption of a liberal and enlightened system of national policy, we will make use of every constitutional and honourable means to effect all these important objects.

Resolved, that we highly approbate the conduct of the minority in congress, and consider the Address of the federal members to their constituents as a masterly exposition of the views and motives which governed their final votes on the question of PEACE AND WAR, and earnestly recommend it to the attentive perusal and serious consideration of every genuine AMERICAN.

Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the committees which have been, and may be appointed by our fellow citizens for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements preparatory to the ensuing elections, whereupon—

Messrs. Wm. Rush, Peter Wager, J. Bacon, J. D. Brown, and J. Roberts were appointed.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the federal papers.

PETER WAGER, Chairman.
JOHN ROBERTS, Secretary.

TOASTS DRANK FOURTH JULY.

LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA.

The Memory of our departed Commerce.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania.

The Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

Union of sentiment—to defend the country against all its enemies: but not to sacrifice its best interest at the shrine of party.

Freedom of speech and of the press—guaranteed by the sacred provisions of the constitution, we never will submit to be deprived of them, by those who "feel power and forget right."

Our civil rights—May we be governed by laws and not by mobs.

The minority in Congress—inflexibly true to the interests of their country.

Honorable trade with all nations—"entangling alliances" with none.

Love of country—unadulterated with foreign influence.

NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

The memory of the illustrious Washington—while we remember his advice, maintain his precepts, and emulate his virtues, the Republic will be safe.

The memory of Gen. Alexander Hamilton—the illustrious friend and co-patriot of Washington—the just and brave—after ages, will duly appreciate his talents and virtues.

The Militia, Army and Navy of the U. States—when well directed, fully competent to defend the country from the power of any foreign foe—Republics should never aim at conquests.

The Minority in the U. States Legislature—they could not command success—they did more——they deserved it.

Freedom of Speech in our public Councils—republicans should never fear to hear the truth.

The present crisis—big with the fate of our country—clouds hung over us—misery reigns—the good sense and valor of the people alone can saves us—thank heaven we are yet free.

Foreign Nations—no alliances, infatuated partialities, or unfounded antipathies.

Agriculture and Commerce—under the rule of Southern aristocracy they cannot flourish, and must remain in the back ground until a change of men and measures.

The Judiciary—the power that protects our rights, and stands centinel at every man's door.

A change of System—an empty treasury—a decay of confidence, a want of public confidence, imperiously call for a change of a ruler—let the people look to it.

To elective franchise—when virtue and principle governed, it affords a corrective to the evils of a bad administration, hails the second Tuesday in October next.

General Arthur St. Clair—one of the last remains of the general officers of the revolutionary army—would not the *Fifty Thousand Dollars paid to the British Spy*, (HENRY) have been better appropriated in discharging the claims of this war-worn veteran.

Governor Caleb Strong, of Massachusetts—the patriot and statesman.

De Witt Clinton, Esq. of New York—the friend of commerce.

A War against reason—a peace founded upon principle.

James Milner and William Rodman, Esqs. Representatives from this state in Congress—their firmness and patriotism in the councils of their country, receive and merits the approbation of their constituents.

Honorable William Tighman, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

Thomas M'Kean, Esq. late Governor of Pennsylvania.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY.

The American Eagle—never to be disgraced by an alliance with the Gallic Cock.

The freedom of speech, and of the press—may it be preserved equally free from party restraint, and party licentiousness.

Our Representatives in Congress who voted against War. They have met the wishes of their constituents.

The majority to both Houses of Congress—while alive to the injuries received from G. Britain—may they become less callous to the insults heaped upon us by France.

French intrigue—It has been the bane of every Republic in Europe—may we escape the snare.

A speedy and honorable peace.

CELEBRATION AT CANDIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

The day—May our independence never be undermined by the delusive arts of *eccliastic patriots*, nor corrupted with the gold of a *tyrannizing foe*.

The life of Washington—A Standard of Political Rectitude—May every American be impressed with this important truth, that his happiness will increase in proportion as he approaches this model of Republican virtue.

The U. States—May the warning voice of enslaved Europe, deter them from forming a connection with [illegible] whose alliance is death.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts—Strong in resources for her own protection may she never suffer them to be perverted to her own destruction.

His Excellency Caleb Strong, the modern Aristide:—The citizens of Massachusetts never be weary of hearing him call the roll of the just.

The President of the U. States—May he not be too wise to learn, that perseverance in error will never convert it into *truth*.

The Congress of the U. States—May the redeeming power of the people restore them to a right understanding of the true interest and honour of their country.

Agriculture, Commerce and Fisheries—A triple alliance, coeval with the settlements of our country, never to be dissolved, while New England is inhabited by freemen.

State Government.—Ample establishments for all local interests and concerns, and powerful correctives of the national policy.

An Independent Judiciary—May it be as permanent, as Justice understands.

The Press—May the arm raised against its liberty be palsied and the tongue that advocates its licentiousness, cleave to the roof of the mouth.

MERCANTILE GENERAL ADVERTISER,
JULY 23.

Instructions for the private Armed Vessels of the United States.

To Captain ————, commander of the private armed ————, called the ————.

1. The tenor of your commission under the act of Congress, entitled "An act concerning Letters of Marque, Prizes and Prize Goods," a copy of which is hereunto annexed, will be kept constantly in view. The high seas referred to in your commission, you will understand generally, to extend to low water mark; but with the exception of the space within one league, or three miles, from the shore of countries at peace both with G. Britain and the U. States. You may nevertheless execute your commission within that distance of the shore of a nation at War with G. Britain, or on the waters within the jurisdiction of such nation, if permitted so to do.

2. You are to pay the strictest regard to the rights of neutral powers, and the usages of civilized nations; and in all your proceedings towards neutral vessels, you are to give them as little molestation or interruption as will consist with the right of ascertaining their neutral character, and of detaining and bringing them for regular adjudication, in the proper cases. You are particularly to avoid even the appearance of using force or coercion with a view to deprive such vessels of their crews, or of their passengers, other than persons in the military service of the enemy.

3. Towards enemy's vessels and their crews, you are to proceed in exercising the rights of war, with all the justice and humanity which characterise the nation of which you are members.

4. The Master and one or more of the principal persons belonging to captured vessels, are to be sent as soon after the capture as may be, to the Judge or Judges of the proper Courts of the United States, to be examined upon oath, touching the interest or property of the captured vessel and her lading; and at the same time are to be delivered to the Judge or Judges, all papers, charter-parties, bills of lading, invoices, letters, and other documents, and writings found on board: the said papers to be proved by the affidavit of the Commander of the captured vessel, or some other person present at the capture, to be produced as they were received without fraud, addition, seduction or embezzlement.

By command of the President of the United States.
JAMES MONROE,
Sec. of State.

BOSTON.—JULY 10, 1812.

GRAND CONVENTION.

Voice of the "Friends of Union, Independence and Liberty of the United States."

All the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, answering to the above description, were called upon by the Patriot of Saturday and the Chronicle of Monday last, to assemble in the United States Court Room, in the Exchange Coffee House, on Monday evening, the 13th inst. at half past seven o'clock, for purposes set forth in the notification. The United States Court Room consists of what were formerly two lodging chambers in the Exchange Coffee House, part of the partition having been removed. The class of the citizens "in Boston and its vicinity," comprised within the scope of the invitation, and which obeyed its call, being more numerous than was probably anticipated by those who requested their attendance, the United States Court Room was found much too small for their accommodation. After the organization of the meeting by the choice of the Hon. Wm. Brown, Chairman, and H. D. Sedgwick, Secretary, Geo. Blake, Esq. District Attorney, moved an adjournment to some more spacious and convenient place, expressing a hope that an opportunity might be afforded for a full and free investigation and debate upon the subjects which now interest and agitate the public opinion. The meeting was accordingly adjourned to Faneuil Hall on Wednesday the 15th inst. at seven o'clock P. M. At that time the Friends of Union, of Liberty and Independence again convened. It was an immense assembly. If the Majesty of the People was every displayed, it was then made manifest. At least 4000 persons assembled in the Hall of Liberty. The great body of our citizens, the mercantile, mechanical and professional men came together to inquire of the causes which have produced the evils under which they suffer, and to discern and apply the remedy.—Freedom of remark was assured and all were invited to a liberal, unrestrained discussion. But the abettors of war could not be induced to stand forth in the face of the community.

The chairman opened the meeting by briefly stating the manner in which it was called; the reason for the adjournment, and the subjects for discussion; after which, Benjamin Weld, Esq. with a short, but pertinent speech, introduced the resolutions, which at the request of the Secretary were distinctly read by Mr. Pollard.

The debate was opened by Mr. Adams, in opposition to the resolutions; the scope of whose observation, as far as they could be understood, seemed to be intended to shew, that it was criminal to oppose the measures of government, and that war being declared, its justice and expediency could not be lawfully inquired into. He was succeeded by Benj. Whitman, Esq. who took an affecting view of the state of the country; advocated the right of free discussion, and pointed out the only remedy for the evils already felt, and security against those yet to come, viz. a thorough change in our rulers.

Hon. Daniel Sargent, then rose, and in his usual style of sound sense, and manly spirit, described the effects of the war upon the commerce of the country; gave his reasons for believing it to be the result of French influence in our National Councils, and asserted the right of withholding any support to the measures or requisitions of the constitution and of the laws made pursuant to it.

The Hon. Mr. Quincy, who then rose, was hailed with affectionate acclamations by his constituents, who evinced their admiration of his steadfast and able, though unsuccessful vindication of the rights and interests in Congress, by long continued gratulations. He made a most solemn and striking appeal to the judgments and feelings of the audience, pourtrayed the calamities of war, and the fatal alliance with which it must be accompanied.

He most eloquently invoked the spirits of those patriotic sages, who, in former times had promulgated the sentiments of liberty, in that Hall—and in a bold and able manner shewed the right and necessity of opposing, by opinion and argument, the destructive course which had been pursued by the government.

The debate was closed by the "man of the people," the Hon. Mr. Otis. It is unnecessary to say more than that he renewed, by his glowing and pathetic eloquence the enthusiasm which has been so often excited in the breasts of his fellow-citizens, by his patriotic and masterly speeches and orations. They seemed to call to our like Demosthenes, rousing the Athenians to watchfulness against Philip, his addresses have awakened the citizens of Boston to a virtuous jealousy of the intrigues of France, and of those who are co-operating with her ruler to destroy the liberties and happiness of mankind.

After Mr. Otis sat down, the question was taken upon the Resolutions, and they were Unanimously adopted. Mr. Adams, having been convinced by the reasoning which he heard, or silenced by arguments which could not be answered, did not vote in the negative, nor did any other person.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas the Inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity, here assembled, cherish with solicitude the union and independence of the United States, and the liberties of the people—and whereas it is their most settled conviction, that the course of measures adopted by the administration of the general government, for several years past, has a tendency to dissolve that union, to impair that independence, and to endanger those liberties—and whereas in a more especial manner, we consider the late rash, unnecessary and ruinous declaration of war against Great Britain, and the consequent connexion with France, if indeed, such connexion do not already exist, as we have great reason to apprehend, which must inevitably grow out of such a war, as fatal to our union, independence and liberty—a war undertaken without due notice to our citizens, without adequate naval preparations, without permitting the return of the vast property now in the possession and power of the nation against which war is declared—a war whose fatal effects, future and certain effects will be to impoverish the eastern and navigating states, who will be compelled to bear its principal burdens, and a great majority of whose representatives voted against it—and whereas the inhabitants of this town and vicinity, from a reference to the causes of a belief that they are officiously disposed unduly to influence their fellow citizens, and promote any of the incalculable consequences which often result from the indignation of a free and injured people, whose interests are betrayed by their pretended servants; a belief which has been studiously and wickedly inculcated by men high in office in the national and state governments, have since the declaration of war, abstained from any public declaration of their sentiments, under the conviction that a sense of interest and duty would lead the good people of other towns and counties to afford them an example which they might with propriety follow—but the friends of administration and of war not satisfied with their forbearance have endeavored to produce an expression of approbation from their deluded followers in this and other states, which is calculated to establish a false and deceptive standard of public opinion, and encourage a perseverance in their destructive measures, and thus have made it our duty, as far as in us lies, to counteract the tendency of such gross deception—Therefore,

Resolved, as the opinion of the citizens assembled in this place, that while we acknowledge the constitutional power of Congress to declare war, and the duty of the citizen to abstain from forcible resistance to such a measure; yet we do not surrender, but on the contrary will maintain at every hazard, the right secured to us by our State Constitution, of peaceably expressing our opinions either as individuals or as a collective body, on that series of disastrous measures, which for years past, has been tending towards, and has at last terminated in the most distressing of national evils, War; a war waged against a people nobly struggling for the maintenance of their own freedom and that of other nations, endangered by the fraudulent, sanguinary and impious assault of the greatest military tyrant, by whom the world has ever been scourged.

Resolved, That we assert the right, and that we will exercise it, to deprecate the war, to explain its causes and consequences, so that the minds of the great people may rise up against its authors, in a tone which shall convince all who abuse the trust committed to them, by the people, that their day of account is at hand, and that they must expiate the offence of destroying the public prosperity, jeopardizing the government and union of these States, by the wasteful contempt and indignation of that portion of the people which has fallen victims to their mis-placed confidence.

Resolved, That the declaration of war, under existing circumstances, is unsecretly to be deprecated, as it tends to impair the attachment of the people to the union of these States, and thus to endanger its existence by sacrificing the interests and prosperity of one portion of them, to gratify the pride, resentment and mistaken policy of another.

Resolved, That in a free government, it is at all times the right, and in seasons of public calamity, it is the solemn duty of every citizen freely to communicate his opinions upon the measures of the government, and upon the motives of the men who administer it, to the end that those measures and motives may be universally known, and may be duly weighed and considered when the people are called upon to exercise the right of suffrage; and that we will therefore discountenance all attempts to check the freedom of speech and of the press, and that we will with heart and hand fully rally round and support all those who may (by any combination of men whatever) be menaced with injury to their persons or property, for the independent exercise of their natural and constitutional rights, and that we will preserve the peace and tranquility of this town, and prevent every riotous or unlawful assembly which may by night or by day, be collected for the purpose of restraining any man from the expression, or injuring him for the promulgation, of sentiments and opinions which he may lawfully declare and publish.

Resolved—That the appearance of armed men in the peaceable, orderly and usual civil assemblies in the citizens, whether the said armed persons are of the pay of the government of the United States, or merely armed for the occasion, is a measure highly indecorous and alarming—inasmuch as its first tendency is to overawe the freedom of deliberation, and its final effect to destroy the privilege of discussion, or to produce the wanton effusion of the blood of our citizens—and that for these reasons, such intermingling of persons so armed ought to be discouraged and reprobated.

Resolved—Further, that the Honorable, the Senators of the Country of Suffolk, and the Representatives of this Commonwealth, in the town of Boston, in the General Court of this Commonwealth, be and are hereby appointed a Committee, [illegible] requested to meet and digest such a system of measures, and resolutions, as in their opinion, the exigency of the times, as well and alarming as they are, upon the State of the country may require; and they are requested to call a meeting of the citizens of this town for a regular and constitutional Town Meeting when the said system may be discussed, and such other vigorous and effectual measures may be adopted as may suit the circumstances of the country, and as may be worthy the character of this ancient and patriotic Metropolis.

A true Copy—Attest.
H. D. SEDGWICK, SECRETARY.

EUROPE DEATHS.

(From the English Papers for July.)

At Edinburgh, James Goldie, Esq. [illegible] several times a Magistrate of that city.

At Edinburgh, John Reinnedy, Esq. late factor of Lord Brendalbane.

At the Manse of Tealing, Mrs. Tait, wife of the Rev Walter Tait.

At Boisdale, the Rev. Edmund M'Lean, Minister of Barra.

The Rev. W. B. Portal, B. D. Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford.

In Parliand-place, the infant son of Peter Free, Esq aged five months.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Donald Gordon, of the Ware Office, third son of the late John Gordon, Esq. of Carrol.

At Leyton, Essex, Miss Tillstone, niece of T. F. Renlow, Esq. of the same place.

At his house, Hemesdall, Dulwich, Thos. Goulding, Esq. in the 63d year of his age.

At his apartments, in Lombard-street, John Deane, Esq. aged 73.

At Brompton, Mrs. Williams, wife of Capt. W. Williams, of His Majesty's 86th regiment of foot.

At Islington, in the 83d year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Bays.

On board the ship John, on his passage to Jamaica, James Hance, Esq. of that island.

At Orange Valley, in St. Ann's, Jamaica, Peter Blagrove, Esq. third son of John Blagrove, Esq. of that island, and of Aukerykes-house, Bucks.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. M. Warrender, daughter of the late Sir J. Warrender, Bart of Lochend.

Same place, in Charlotte Street, Mrs. Currie, wife of George Currie, Esq. advocate.

At Musselburgh, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Scott, of the 2d Ceylon regiment.

At Stowridge, Berwickshire, Elizabeth, the second daughter of Lieut. J. Born, royal navy.

At the Manse of Maybole, the Rev. Dr. J. Wright, minister of that parish.

On the 3d inst. at his house, Fenchurch-street, in the 46th year of her age, Anne, wife of W. Borradaile, of Streatham, Surrey, Esq.

On Monday evening, at his house, in Edgware-row, the wife of Edward Langley, Esq.

At Rosenau, in Datchett, Lieut.-Gen. [illegible] Hompesch.