MADRAS COURIER.

VOL. XXIX. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1813. No. 1429.

CHANK FISHERY, CEYLON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Farm of the exclusive right of Fishing for Chanks off the Coasts of Ceylon, from the Northern extremity of Calpentyn round by Jaffna to Mullativee on the East side of the Island, will be put up for Sale to the highest bidder at the Cutcherry of Jaffna, and at the Office of the Commissioner of Revenue at Colombo, on the 10th March next.

The Farm to be Sold for two years commencing the 1st of May 1813 and ending 30th April 1815.—The decision of Government on the respective offers will be made known to the Bidders on or before the 1st of April next.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Secr. to Govt.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE, COLOMBO, 6th February, 1813.

TRUE COPY
JAMES GAY,
Deputy Sec. to Govt.

From the Government Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1813.

Fort St George, February 2, 1813.

ORDERED BY GOVERNMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following extract of a General Letter from the Court of Directors, dated the 9th Honorable the Pleve 1810.

"We have permitted Captain Chs. Ferror of your establishment, to remain in England till the departure of the first ships of next season."

"We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel Henry Nash of your establishment, to remain in England till the departure of the first ships of next season."

The Governor in Council is also pleased to publish the following information received in a letter from the Secretary at the East India House, dated the 29th July last:—

"Lieutenant George Drew of your establishment, has our permission to remain in England till the departure of the first ships of next season."

"We have appointed Mr. Peter Crawford an Assistant Surgeon for your Presidency."

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Captain Cleghern of the Corps of Engineers, and Lieutenant Rule of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

FEBRUARY 5, 1813.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders, the following copy of a Report from the Committee, appointed for the examination of Military Students in the Hindoostanee Language and to direct, that the established honorary reward be presented to Cornet J[illegible]es Morison of the 2d Regiment of Native Cavalry [illegible]

To the Hon. SIR C. H. BARLOW, *Bart. and K. B. Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.*

HONORABLE SIR,

Agreeably to the instructions contained in Mr. Secretary Strachey's letter of the 19th ultimo,—We have proceeded to the examination of Cornet Morison 2d Regiment Native Cavalry, in the Hindoostanee Language, and are enabled to declare, that the proficiency of that Gentleman in such, as to render him entitled, in our opinion, to the usual reward. Cornet Morison having been as yet little more than two years in the country, deserves considerable credit for his translations, which indicate a very competent knowledge of the vocables and general idiom of the Hindoostanee language.

We have the honor to be,
Honorable Sir,
With great respect,
Your very obedient humble Servants
(Signed) J. LEITH,
" W. OLIVER,
" R. B. OTTO.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 2d February 1813.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Captain T. A. S. Ahmuty of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Paymaster in Mysoor.

Lieutenant Duncan Stewart of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, having returned to the Coast, the Commander in Chief is requested to relieve that Officer from Artillery duty and to direct him to join his Corps.

FEBRUARY 9, 1813.

Lieutenant Newell of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieutenant Bannatyne of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Bombay on leave of absence for three months, from the 15th instant.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
SEC. TO GOVT.

Commercial Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable Company's Import Warehouse will be open every day, from 11 to 4 o'clock, (Saturdays and Sundays and Native Festivals excepted), for the Sale of the undermentioned Goods by retail, for ready Cash.

Quality and Colours.	*Retail Price.*
BROAD CLOTH SUPERFINE.	P. F. C.
Thick Scarlet.....at	5 22 40 per yard.
Thick Blue.....at	5 0 0 do.
Thick Green.....at	4 0 0 do.
Cavalry Grey.....at	4 0 0 do.
Scarlet thin, Crimson & Pumpadore.....at	3 0 0 do.
Emerald Green, Yellow, Blue, White, Buff, Saxon Green, Gold Colour, Deep Green, French Green, Pea Green, Willow Green, Deep Yellow, Deep Buff, Pale Buff, Saxon Blue, Pale Yellow, Gosling Green, Bright Yellow, Filemot Yellow, Black, Bottle Green, and Grass Green.....at	2 22 40 per yard
DOUBLE COLOURED.	
Red and Blue, Red and Green, Red and Crimson, Red & Orange, at	5 0 0 per yard
Seraglio Ratteens of different colours.....at	3 22 40 per yard
LADIES CLOTH Green, Blue, Bottle Green, Mixture.....at	3 22 40 per yard
and Scarlet,.....at	4 0 0 per yard
BROAD CLOTH Fine Scarlet,.....[illegible] very French Grey, at	1 39 0 per y...
Emerald Green, Blue, White, Yellow, Pale Yellow, Black, Buff, Popenjoy, Deep Buff, Pale Buff, Bright Yellow, Willow Green, Saxon Blue, Filemot Yellow, Deep Green, Saxon Green, Deep Yellow, Orange, and Gosling Green.....at	1 22 40 per yard
BROAD CLOTH Aurora at	1 22 40 per yard
" Ordinary Scarlet and Crimson.....at	1 33 60 do.
" Ordinary Cavalry Grey.....at	1 22 40 do.
" Ordinary Red. Yellow, Emerald Green, Deep Yellow, Blue, Pale Yellow, White, Black, Bright Yellow, Buff, Deep Buff, Gold Colour, Grass Green, French Green, Pale Buff, Saxon Blue, Saxon Green, Pea Green, Dark Brown, Willow Green, Filemot Yellow, Deep Green, Popenjoy, and Gosling Green.....at	1 9 0 per yard
BROAD CLOTH. FINE MEDLEYS OR WORSTERS.	
Crimson,.....at	1 33 60 per yard
Emerald Green, Pea Green, French Green, Dark Brown, & Grass Green,.....at	1 11 20 per yard
VELVET Blue and Grass Green,.....at	5 33 60 do.
Black,.....at	5 0 0 do.
Scarlet,.....at	4 22 40 do.
Blankets Brown.....at	1 25 0 per piece
do. White.....at	1 15 0 do.
Casimeres, Blue, White and Ash Colours...at	1 33 60 per yard
ROYAL EMBOSSED FLANNEL.	
Scarlet.....at	1 5 50 per yard
Brown.....at	1 0 0 do.
Embossed Flannel....at	0 33 60 do.
Welch Flannel.....at	0 33 60 do.
White Flannel.....at	0 12 60 do.
Serge Flannel.....at	0 12 60 do.
Cuffud Flannel.....at	0 25 0 do.
Embossed Cloth of different patterns.....at	1 33 60 do.
do. Long Ells do....at	0 22 40 do.
Camblet Scarlet, Blue, and Purple,.....at	0 28 10 do.
BAYS GREEN	
Broad.....at	0 40 0 per yard
Narrow.....at	0 33 60 do.
Do. second sort...at	0 24 0 do.
Worleys Blue and Black at	0 22 40 do.
Shalloons Scarlet.....at	0 25 40 do.
Perpetuanoes or Serge Fine Scarlet, " Crimson, " Pumpadore, at	0 22 40 do.
" Ordinary Green, Popenjoy, Blue, Yellow, Red, Black, Brown, French Yellow, Grass Green, and French Green.....at	0 14 0 per yard
" Ordinary second sort Green and Yellow...at	0 11 0 do.
Templars Black.....at	0 15 0 do.
Dentons Scarlet.....at	0 14 0 do.
WOOLLEN CAPS.	
Scarlet Double.....at	0 14 0 per yard
Red Single.....at	0 7 0 do.
Lead Pigs.....at	25 0 0 per Cy.
Sheet Lead.....at	25 0 0 do.
Tin Ingots.....at	62 22 40 do.
Steel.....at	37 22 40 per Cy.
Copper Sheets Thick, Thin, and Bottoms..at	125 0 0 do.
Copper Bolts...at	121 22 40 do.
Copper Nails of sizes..at	111 5 0 do.
IRON OF SORTS.	
Flat and Square.....at	20 0 0 per Candy
Rod.....at	22 0 0 do.
Bolt.....at	22 0 0 do.
Hoops.....at	26 0 0 do.
WINDOW GLASS.	
14 by 10 inches containing 200 feet in each Chest at	25 0 0 per Chest
12 by 10 do. do...at	23 0 0 do.
10 by 8 do. do...at	23 22 40 do.

[illegible] above articles will be issued from the Warehouse at the aforementioned prices until further orders, and all Parties requiring them must depute trusty persons to select and pay for the same on delivery, to prevent inconvenience and delay.

FORT ST. GEORGE, IMPORT WAREHOUSE, 15th February 1813.
E. E. PR.
J. TAYLOR,
SUPT.

SALE POSTPONED.

C. APPASAWMY,
HAS BEEN
REQUESTED
TO POSTPONE
THE SALE
OF
MUSLINS,
&c. &c.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF HAVING RECEIVED
A QUANTITY
OF
MILLINERY,
THE WHOLE OF WHICH,
WITH THE
ARTICLES
ADVERTISED FOR SALE
TO-DAY,
WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 26th INSTANT.
SALE TO COMMENCE
PRECISELY AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK
TUESDAY, 23d FEBRUARY, 1813.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PETER THOMSON,
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
AT HIS SALE ROOM,
On Thursday, the 25th Instant,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

TWO Pier Glasses very slightly damaged.

Two valuable prints, in gold burnished Frames, one of them glazed, viz.

The Departure of Cain, and Adam bearing the murdered body of Abel.

A view of Tivoli—framed and glazed.

Charity, do.

Paul preaching before Felix, do.

On Tuesday, the 2d March next,
BY ORDER OF
THE EXECUTORS,
ASHTON AND MEPPEN,
ARE DESIRED TO SELL,
WITHOUT LIMIT,
THE HOUSE,
AND
GARDEN,
SITUATED AT KILPAUK,
THE PROPERTY
OF THE LATE
Thomas Sydenham, Esq.

The extent of the Grounds and further particulars respecting the House will be mentioned in the next Circulator.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY THE BRIG
CAROLINE,
WHICH ARRIVED
IN THE ROADS
ON
SUNDAY MORNING,
Ashton and Meppen,
HAVE RECEIVED,
A CONSIGNMENT
OF
PEGUE HORSES,
AMONG THEM
ARE THREE
OUT SIZED,
AND
MASTERS
OF A CONSIDERABLE WEIGHT,
ASHTON & MEPPEN,
HAVE PERMISION,
TO SELL THEM
VERY MODERATELY,

MADRAS COURIER.

To the EDITOR of the MADRAS COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,

Perhaps you yourself, or some of your various readers, will be so good as to satisfy the minds of two ingenious disputants, neither of which seems inclined to yield without a previous appeal to the public.

LETTER 530.

FROM THE REV. MR. HORN TO JUNIUS.

SIR,

"You have disappointed me. When I told "you that surmise and general abuse, in however *elegant* language, ought not to pass for "proofs, I evidently hinted at the reply which "I expected: but you have dropped your usual elegance, and seem willing to try what "will be the effect of surmise and general "abuse, in very *coarse* language.

"Your answer to my letter, (which I hope "was cool and temperate and modest) has convinced me that my idea of a Man, is much "superior to your's of a Gentleman.

"Of your former letters I have always said "Materiem superabat opus:" I do not think "so of the present; *the principles are (not) more detestable than the expressions are mean "and illiberal.*—I am contented that all those "who adopt the one, should for ever load me "with the other."

Now, Mr Editor, the question is whether the word "not" which is introduced in a parenthesis, ought to have been introduced in the various editions.

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
PERCONTATOR.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 23 1813.

Sailed from the Roads, on Sunday evening, the Honorable Company's Ships *City of London*, Captain Thomas Jenkins, and *Broxbornebury*, Captain Thomas Pitcher, for Point de Galle and England.

Passengers per City of London.

Mrs. Ravenshaw,
Mrs. Anstey,
Mrs. Elizabeth Anne,
Mrs. Mary Porter,
Mrs. Skipp,
Mrs. Jackson,
J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq. Senior Merchant,
Thomas Anstey, Esq. Senior Merchant,
J. James, Esq. Surgeon,
Captain J. B. Cleghorn, Engineers,
Captain G. J. Pepper, 2d Regt. N. I.
Captain John Lee, 21st Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant Moore, H. M. 22d Dragoons,
Lieutenant Robertson, Royal Artillery,
Lieutenant Wilson, H. M. 56th Regt.
Lieutenant Newell, 11th Regt. N. I.
Ensign Richard Ternon, 16th Regt. N. I.
Ensign G. W. S. Skipp, 17th Regt. N. I.
Ensign John Wright, 20th Regt. N. I.
Mr. Edward Jones,

CHILDREN!

Miss Nancy Powell,
——— Anstey,
——— Helen Keating,
——— Harriet Keating,
——— Emma Ravenshaw,
——— Elizabeth Ravenshaw,
——— Mary Porter,
——— Maria Brice,
——— Rebecca Jackson,
——— Miranda Jackson,
Master Charles Irving,
——— Michael Smith,
——— William Brunton,
——— George Jackson,
——— James Jackson,
——— Henry Ravenshaw,
——— George Ravenshaw.

Passengers per Broxbornebury.

Lieutenant Wakefield, 18th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant Charles Bowen, 23d Regt. N. I.
Master William Thomas Rutter.

On Friday last, arrived the Honorable Company's Ship *Indus*, Captain G. Weltden, from Calcutta the 3d Instant.

Passengers per Indus!

Mrs. Bagrave.
Mrs. Deacon,
Mr. Cazalet and Family.

On the same day, arrived the Ship *Pomone*, Captain Thomas Hunt, from Point de Galle the 23d ultimo.

Arrived on Monday the 15th inst. the Brig *Mary*, Captain George Mann, from the Isle of France the 24th December.

On Friday evening the 12th inst. His Excellency SIR SAMUEL AUCHMUTY gave an elegant splendid hit and Supper at the Pantheon, to a very numerous party of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Captain John Chthorn of Engineers.
Captain A. Roelt, 1st Bat. 6th N. Regt.
Mr. H. Hooper.

BENGAL HURKARU.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1813.

The following Ships are now under dispatch; viz.
Warren Hastings, Captain C. Jones, Commodore.
Castle Huntly.
Lord Castlereagh.
Lord Keith.
Lady Carrington.
Sir Geoffrey Webster, and Ann.

The packets for these ships will leave town on Sunday evening. George Saunders, Esq. will dispatch them.

The above six Indiamen now at Saugor will be accompanied by the following vessels, (or as many as are in readiness,) viz.

REMAINDER FROM BUTANY BAY.
Mary.
Clarkson, and
Indian.

VESSELS BELONGED TO THIS PORT.
Hindostan, } Freighted
Swallow, and } with Grain
Severn. }

The last ship will touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

Major General Wilson embarks from hence on board the *Warren Hastings.*

PASSENGERS on the *Warren Hastings:*
Mrs. Alexander and two Children,
Major Anthony Greene, Secretary to the Military Board.
Major Fuller, Bengal Artillery,
Captain Wildey,
Mrs. Hathway,
Master Ewart,
Master Birch,
Miss Birch,
Master Templeton,
Master Arrow,

Per Castle Huntly:
Mrs. Tytler,
Mrs. Roxburgh,
Mrs. Grant,
William Dorin, and A. F. Tytler, Esqrs. of the Civil Service on this Establishment.
Dr. Roxburgh, M. D.
Captain Henry Shurbrick, and Lieut. William Baillie, of the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry
Lieutenant Phillip Hay, of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Per H. C. Ship Ann:
Mrs. E. Nice,
Mrs. M. Nicholson,
Col. William McCulloch, 14th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. Plumer, 2d ditto ditto,
Lieut. C. N. Davies, H. M. 53d Regt. of Foot.
Lieut. Baldwin, H. M. 3d Ceylon Regt.

Children:
Miss G. W. Mylne.
——Ann Fraser,
——Susan Lee,
——Eveline O'Neil,
Master A. L. M. Lee,
——Hard Fraser,
——Charles Dick,
——Lytler.

Per Lady Carrington:
FOR MADRAS.
Captain Parlby, Madras establishment,
Captain Clark, ditto ditto,
Lieut. Waters, ditto ditto,

Per Hindostan.
Mrs. Horsburgh and Family,
Mr. Horsburgh,
Mr. Bonner,
Mr. W. Brown,
Dr. James Anderson, officiating Surgeon,
Capt. R. Elliot,
Mr. Coles,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1812.

SIR,

Lest more important names should have consigned my signature to oblivion, I will observe that in the course of my preceding letters to which *The Times* has given circulation, I ventured to pronounce, so long ago as the 15th of March, that the Ministry of Mr. Perceval could not stand. In so many words I added, that Lord Wellesley would be named his successor. Let it not be supposed that the verification of this prophecy rested on the disastrous death of Mr. Perceval. His existence in some degree might have retarded the change, but it would not have rendered it less sure. The activity and enthusiasm of his political character would serve to animate the poison, not to mend the nature, of his councils; and progressively to exasperate that crisis which must end in a Ministerial dissolution.

So much has been said upon the late negociations, that the subject may appear to be exhausted. Friends and enemies have so variously handled the conduct of every party, that it may appear impracticable to shew it under any new light. The *surface* of the Government has assumed a settled aspect, which it may not appear wise to disturb; and the re-opening of a question, so full of irritation, may be construed into a feeling hostile to the public tranquility.

To these unpromising suggestions I oppose in substance, that the whole plot of the drama is *not* before the country,—that the characters are *not* understood,—that the supposed catastrophe *cannot* be final—that the subject is dangerous, *only if laid asleep*—and now calls aloud for a strict examination, whether from regard to historical truth, to constitutional policy, or to practical example. The only difficulty inherent in this discussion is, that many important facts are not of a nature to be asserted, though few are of a character not to be easily inferred.

The House of Commons, speaking the true language of their constituents, addressed the Prince Regent to appoint a better Ministry. Lords Eldon, Liverpool, Castlereagh, Bathurst, Westmoreland, all arrived at full manhood—all, as they still are, in office—were voted *incompetent* by the Commons of Great Britain. That this was the fair construction of Mr. Wortley's resolution, we have the authority, first, of the Gentleman who moved it: secondly, of the House, which could have passed it on no other conceivable ground: thirdly, of the Ministers themselves, who declared that they held their places only until successors should be appointed: fourthly, of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who professing to act on the spirit of the resolution, forthwith resorted to Lord Wellesley.

From the progress and result of this and the following negociations, we may be enabled to form a tolerable judgment, as to the motives with which they were authorised and undertaken.

I believe it to be an invariable rule, that when his Majesty or his Representative commits the formation of a Ministry to any political character, the individual so selected is looked upon as the chief of the infant Government, unless he should spontaneously wave this prescriptive honour.

The Prince Regent indeed was advised to address Lord Wellesley without conveying to his Lordship any written command, or any tangible authority, farther than to present a plan for his Royal Highness's approbation, and to ascertain the sentiments of all parties. Lord Wellesley's entrance on such a task, coupled with his avowed renunciation of all desire for office in his own person, under the new arrangement is an undoubted proof of zeal and of sincerity, assuredly not exhibited in an equal degree by those who advised the communication of such a proposal to his Lordship, abridged of those powers which ought naturally to attend it, because they must obviously facilitate the measures consequent on its acceptance.

The entertainment of his Lordship's overture by Lords Grey and Grenville, confessedly imperfect as it was, must fairly be held a piece of gratuitous and conciliatory candour on the part of these Noble Lords; who might and must have been acquitted of any blame or incorrectness, had they at once declined the reception of a subject, presented to them by Lord Wellesley without the usual authority, and therefore without a direct responsibility, even in the character of a mediator.

This initiatory overture of Marquis Wellesley led simply to an explanation of the sentiments of the Noble Lords, relative to certain principles of national policy, proposed as the basis of a strong and comprehensive Administration. In one of these the Noble Lords expressed their re[illegible]rence, whilst an opposability of the other to the present state of our finances, they declared their doubts in manly and becoming language.

Contemporaneous with Lord Wellesley's offer to the Representatives of the Aristocracy, Mr. Canning conveyed a similar message to those, of whom it may be said, that they represent nothing but the dross, the dregs, the baser fragments, of half a dozen former Administrations. On the prospective basis of the proposed arrangement, they made not a single comment. To the query respecting his Catholic fellow subjects, Lord Liverpool answered, precisely, nothing. To the momentous proposition on the Spanish war, Lord Liverpool answered, literally, nothing. These, it seems, were subjects above the comprehension of Lord Liverpool. But, slipping past the point *how* they were to act, and seizing on the question *with whom* they were to act, the reply was peevish and natural enough. "We all decline becoming Members of an Administration to be formed by Lord Wellesley." There was the rub. The personal animosity nothing could subdue; because the personal inferiority was too galling to be forgiven. Now it did most curiously happen, that as if Lord Wellesley's charge against these persons had been foreseen, one of the parties, by name Lord Melville, was pleased not only to confirm, but to illustrate, ascertain, and define, the answer of Lord Liverpool to the first communication from Mr. Canning. Lord Melville begins with stating his "strong "repugnance, or rather his decided objections, to join an Administration of which Lord "Wellesley was to be the head;" adding, "It "might be sufficient for me to refer to Lord "Liverpool's reply; especially as I do not wish "to enter into any detailed reasoning on a "question relating to a matter of *personal* feeling."—"Bravo Milor,"—this is a pretty fair backing of your friend—this is write me down "an ass" in exceedingly wellspelt and Lord like English. But the exquisite part of this candid epistle is the following short declaration:—"I have no objection to act with an Ad"ministration, formed, on the two principles "mentioned in your memorandum." So then, we are not left even a guess in favour of the Cabinet,—not, as the lawyers say, "a peg to hang a doubt upon!" When Lord Liverpool announces,—when Lord Melville repeats,—that they will not act in any Ministry to be formed by Lord Wellesley, or of which Lord Wellesley is to be the head, it is just, possible, —barely possible,—to believe, that at least one branch of an objection so peremptory may rest on the known political doctrines of Lord Wellesley being hostile to those of the existing Cabinet; that is to say, that public grounds *may* really constitute a part of those on which "the recusant Lords have thought fit to erect their refusal. But here Lord Melville accedes to the measures, and pins his aversion on the man. With what ingenious, therefore,—with what magnanimous impudence, does the Noble Viscount divest the Ministerial carcase of the only rag which disguised its deformity, and left its indecency doubtful? What perfidious clerk, in Lord Wellesley's pay, indited for the son of the first Lord Melville, those lines irrevocable and fatal, which, not satisfied with *admitting* the influence of *personal* feelings *pointedly excluded all public principle* from amongst the motives by which he and his Brethren were actuated? We have never heard that Mr. Horne Tooke was famous for moderation towards his political opponents, or that he could be charged with ascribing an undue limitation to the range of party-bitterness: yet in the memorable letter of Mr. Horne to Junius, Lord Liverpool and his associates will find it laid down, that personal "enmity is a motive *fit only for the Devil!*" The monopoly of that potentate is now we see invaded by his subjects. The journeymen have entered into close competition with their master; and truly the race is not against them. But hatred is not the solitary attribute transferred of late from the crown of Satan; treachery, a contiguous jewel, has formed a portion of the spoil. The Ministers, though declared unworthy by Parliament, still retained the official seat—were still the Counsellors of his Royal Highness the Regent,—still his Confidential Counsellors. By them was he advised to bid Lord Wellesley exert his judgment in the formation of a Ministry;—by them, at the same moment, was the plot matured, that should render his exertions vain. Keeper of the Royal Conscience—do I assert a falsehood? Learned Lord—are these black proceedings unknown to you? The triumphant but most indiscreet retort of Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Whitbread, wherein his Lordship, with a Sardonic smile, hinted at the *difficulties* which would arrest Lord Wellesley's progress,—this indiscretion did not pass by unnoticed. What difficulties had then occurred within the knowledge of Lord Castlereagh? What insuperable difficulties, except those of which he and his confederates were the authors? The new plenipotentiary the Earl of Yarmouth, *infamous* proceed of having spurned the use of the cap-pheries, in every gaming [illegible] in this way of rat; and of having utter[illegible] Lord Wellesprediction, as to the issue [illegible] in the way of ley's efforts, more truth [illegible] fair to expect narrative his friends think [illegible] from him. Can it be credible, [illegible] that on the answer of Lords Grey and Grenville, to the very first overture from Lord Wellesley the Noble Marquis's court, "Oh, this will never do —all is at an end—we knew it would not "succeed—and that no change could be effected!" Pray what was there in the reply of the Opposition Lords, to preclude the hope of even the happiest issue to a negociation—if instituted by the Court with the same integrity, with which it was undertaken by Lord Wellesley? His Lordship's proposal was preliminary: so was the reply: it was not even formally authenticated by the Regent: any discussion at all, therefore, of the principles propounded by Lord Wellesley was, I contend for it, gratuitous, and (setting aside a little coldness of phrase) in the genuine spirit of conciliation.

Following the dates of the printed correspondence, however, we are at no loss for the true disposition of the Court, or for a key to the prophecies of Lord Yarmouth. Lord Wellesley having on the 24th of May reported his proceedings to the Regent, *it was not until the 27th*—and then through what channel!—*through his very Cabinet which his commission professed to supersede*—it was not until the 27th Lord Wellesley learned—by means of Mr. Canning's [illegible]tories to Lord Melville—What? That the Ministers had *bona fide* resigned their places? No! but that Lord Wellesley's commission was at an end!! No access, so far as appears, to the Prince! no direct communication of the sentiments of his Royal Highness, on the exercise and progress of a power which he had directly granted! The old Cabinet sitting perpetually—perpetually advising the Sovereign, from whose service they announced that they had substantially retired! declaring that they held the official seats *only* until their successors should be appointed, but in person securityarranging those measures which, without convicting them of a *verbal* falshood, would make the tenure eternal. Lord Wellesley having received the Commands of the Prince, ought to have been considered by him as Minister *de jure*. Had the real object been the success of his exertions, his advice, and his alone, would have been taken. Was it not clear to the meanest Intellect that if the old Ministers were invited or permitted to meddle, they would so shape their measures as instead of facilitating to defeat the creation of a ministry, whose establishment must be the ruin of their own power?

After this unworthy proceeding of the Court the next step to which we find the Regent's advisers on record as parties, is the renewal of Lord Wellesley's commission, in a written and authentic form. What became of the Cabinet, from the 27th to the 1st of June? we have no information in these letters. Were then, the Couriers ashamed of Lord Wellesley's injuries or afraid of their exposure? was his Lordship again resorted to, only as being a character less mischievous—less odious—and more pardonable than Lord Grey? The latter Noble Lord, we know having sinned beyond forgiveness, was the second reluctant nomination of

Lord Wellesley so long and shamefully retarded, by attempts at negociation in other quarters? —or from an obstinate and vindictive rejection of the prayer of the noble Marquis, to be authorised to address himself to Lord Grey? That much difficulty did occur from the latter cause, we are, in the absence of information, at liberty to conjecture, from those extraordinary letters between Lords Grey and Moira, which close the printed correspondence. Here then, we have another dose of "personal enmity"—Here another, a superior "*Devil*" Lord Grey, it seems, speaking in Parliament of the Catholics, had felt it his duty, as the advocate of their cause, to excuse their irritation, on the score of their disappointments—certain pledges and promises recurred to his Lordship's memory, which he was too honest, and too little of a courtier, to forget. A great Personage, *it said*, under the advice of his Ministers no doubt, to have censured deeply this recollection—Lord Wellesley *is said* to have condemned the Royal resentment, as unbecoming the mind of a Sovereign—and to have at length removed, at least *apparently*, the obstacles to a favourable reception of Lord Grey. The issue was, that Lord Moira acting subsequently on behalf of the Sovereign, he sought from Lord Grey an explanation of the language he had used in Parliament—the Noble Earl, unfortunately was not a man to retract impressions deliberately uttered. The language was repeated—the pledges a second time recorded—the offence unretracted? The Noble Lord appeared at Lever and the anger was prudently forgotten.

The second overture of Lord Wellesley to Lords Grey and Grenville is with its consequences, the most important part of these transactions. The Opposition Lords were offered four places in the Cabinet—five, if the Cabinet were to consist of 13. Now, let us look at the composition of this Cabinet: the basis of it was, concession to the Catholics—a vigorous prosecution of a war, in which, let it be remembered, we were already engaged—and a freedom of discussing all minor points in the spirit of liberality, and mutual conciliation. Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning were pledged to these measures—Lords Moira and Erskine had on all great questions of policy, supported the opposition to such an extent, as to be indentified with them in public opinion —the declared basis of the arrangement were assurance enough, that those would any members of the former Cabinet be called by Lord Wellesley to a participation in the new one, they must, as a preface to such admission, avow their concurrence in the fundamental doctrines of the Ministry;—so that, on all those points of policy which Lord Grey has held forth as essential to the public welfare, he must have been satisfied either of such firm co-operation, or of such liberal discussion as would leave a man who acted on other than party motives, without an apology to his own mind, for declining his share in the Government. Now, though I am persuaded that the answer of these Noble Lords to the proposal of Lord Wellesley, on the 23d of May, was, notwithstanding the generality of the occasion, calculated rather to encourage negociation than to suspend it; yet the grounds on which they rejected this second overture, and subsequently the proposition advanced by Lord Moira, leave scarcely a doubt on any impartial mind, that the pretext only was, in either case, brought forward, and that the real motive was suppressed. The Noble Lords had objections stated to all sorts of predicaments;—to Lord Wellesley they started the limitation of his powers—to Lord Moira their imperfect exercise. Lord Wellesley proposed to them such an influence in the Cabinet, as would either carry their measures into absolute execution, or secure to them a candid consideration. What, then, was there in the substance of his offer, to awaken any rational fear—what reserve or negligence in the form of it, to rouse their Lordship's jealousy? Why did they forbear to stipulate with Lord Wellesley a disturbance of the Royal Household?—Why? because the Noble Marquis was prepared with that species of temperate answer, which must have precluded altercation; namely, that so long as the Household officers abstained from Court intrigue against the Ministers, and from Parliamentary opposition to their measures, there was no solid or decent ground for pressing their removal on the Regent. Lord Moira's unqualified impetuosity gave them an advantage, which they were instructed to look for, and resolute to keep. But does all this amount to a *crimination* of these Noblemen? Is there a moral or constitutional obligation that binds us to accept a public office, when tendered, or how tendered by the Prince? Is an arduous duty, is a terrible responsibility that description of yoke, which every man in a free country must be forced to bear, at the risk of being denounced as a State offender? I admit that their second [illegible] to Lord Wellesley was cold, ungracious, & unreasoning,—that the demand upon Lord Moira was captious and unnecessary,—that and unimpeachable, but still is remote from crime. there is no guilt in the determination to rule alone, or to decline all share in the Government. Lords Grey and Grenville might well believe that they could not carry their measures soothly, or provide for their followers liberally without possessing in their own hands the divided powers and emoluments of office—placed alike to their measures and their friends, they have chosen in my opinion most unmanly rallied at [illegible] the effort to discharge their promises to both.

When Mr. Pitt, yet a beardless boy, declared [illegible] he would not serve but in the office of Prime Minister, pride, ambition and genuine patriotism were severally assigned as the motives of youth—but never was his resolution impeached, as [illegible] guilty. When Lord Liverpool proposed to Marquis Wellesley, that he and Mr. Canning should serve under his Lordship—struck like two [illegible] hatches on his thread bare Cabinet—ludicrous & despicable as was the vanity of this proposal, yet whoever talked of it as a crime? Acquitting these parties, therefore, of all serious guilt, in the single instance of their desire to govern, we can neither forgive, nor cease to wonder at, Lord Wellesley for offering, to either, a partnership in his power. Still more joy should we indulge at the failure of these attempts, than we have suffered surprize at their existence. The objection no one set is, that the [illegible] would have undermined him; to the other, that they would ultimately have expelled him —for weak as the nation might find *their* policy, the Noble Marquis would feel that their party was strong.

But insincere and obscure (though by no means criminal) as this answer of Lord Grey, was it in its nature so final or so peremptory, as to *preclude* all subsequent explanation? Lord Wellesley thought and avowed, that every branch of the arrangement was still fairly open to explanation. He proclaimed his conviction that, *if permitted*, he would be able to form, a united, respected, and efficient Ministry. Well, then—did he proceed in this undertaking? Was the Prince advised to congratulate himself and his subjects on the prospect which dawned upon both? When his Royal Highness contrasted with the appearances of disappointment, the hopes and revived expectations of his Minister elect, did he listen to the voice of policy, if not of virtue, and suffer that explanatory intercourse to continue, which, if it did not promote the harmony of the parties, would at least have developed their views? Not—a protracted negociation might have been too decisive—and Lord Wellesley's authority, which must have proved effectual—was to be averted into another, which could not! Again, standforth my Lord Keeper of the Royal Conscience—and spreading your hand upon their breast whose simplicity even a Jesuit would disown, a answer to the interrogatories of your countrymen. No one can prize more highly than your Lordship, the advantage you possess [illegible] all your suitors, in appealing to a Court, [illegible] costs you nothing. By that tribunal, therefore, I adjure you—by the wodsack within your bosom—by the conscience of which you boast—nay, by that which you hold in trust—whom Lord Castlereagh, to ridicule the vote of the House of Commons, moved a deputation of *two Members* to go up with the Address—was it your Lordship who advised the Prince's answer? Was it not you Lordship who advised the verbal commission to Lord Wellesley, aware of the difficulties with which he must unavoidably contend—besides those which a Cabinet conspiracy might create for him? and did or did not your Lordship, reckless of hypocrisy, exult aloud in the end which you anticipated? When your Lordship knew that Earl Grey was in disgrace, and personally obnoxious to his Royal Highness, was not your Cabinet combination formed in the confidence, that your monopoly of office was then secure, whilst Lord Grey was excluded by the feelings of the Prince—and Lord Wellesley by those of his Ministers? When, on the death of [illegible] Mr. Perceval, application is made to Marquis Wellesley that he and Mr. Canning should serve as subalterns amongst you,—was it not foreseen by the best instructed of the Cabinet that his Lordship and his friend would laugh in Lord Liverpool's face, at the bare intimation of such a proposal? Was not, but me add, the offer communicated only that the people of England might know it had been made? Who advised the Regent to that most unnatural inconsistency, by which a defunct Administration became the channel of conveying to the ears of a confidential agent, that the confidence under which he acted was withdrawn? Why were the second powers of Lord Wellesley *so restricted*? Was it not that you feared he would exercise them with success? Why were the powers of Lord Moira *unrestricted*? Was it not that he stood pledged against their legitimate exercise? By whose advice did the Prince refuse the authority for explanation repeatedly solicited by Lord Wellesley? Was it not by his, whose sophisticated understanding could wrest and adopt to any knavish purpose, words once characteristic of honesty and spirit—"the quarrel is a mighty pretty quarrel as it stands"—so don't let us spoil it by explanation!"

My questions, I fear, may prove tiresome to your Lordship; yet a few remain behind, worth all the rest, which the fear of being suspected as your former confident or accomplice deters me from asking in public. Your Lordship is considered an undisputed party to Lord Castlereagh's ingenious defence,—that, indeed, "he and his colleagues were the best of all Ministers—*because*, (what logic!) they had never left the Crown without servants!" In truth, my Lords, if this be excellence, you are the most perfect Statesman on record. On this tenacious and immoveable sort of merit, we find more evidence in the present Cabinet, than in the whole history of England, from the Conquest down. But deeply and feelingly as we lament the general truth, still was it propounded at a most unlucky moment,—for whilst Lord Castlereagh was making in the House of Commons, this boast of generous and prescriptive loyalty—at the very hour was he the associate of a Ministerial combination, pledged against becoming "*servants*" on any terms—with him to whom "the Crown" had confided the formation of a Government. The alleged grounds, it seems, of this conspiracy, were twofold. 1st. The publication of a certain "statement," by Lord Wellesley. 2dly. The publication of a correspondence with Lord Liverpool. —To the first charge the Noble Marquis pleaded, not guilty,—denying, disowning, and abjuring the offence. To the second, he pleaded a justification,—a justification founded on the example of Lord Liverpool—himself a *participes criminis*,—if crime it was. Why then, was not the confederacy broken up?—Why were not the denunciations against Lord Wellesley retracted? and his powers as a negociator revivified? No; the tone was changed at once, and a resolution of the Cabinet manfully taken—"*no good could result* from the accession of Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning." In pity to human nature we must have mercy on these Ministers. The publication of Lord Wellesley's statement," was, to be sure, a saucy kind of freedom,—it was a paper which called the Cabinet "blockheads," I think, or words to that effect. To publish the letters of Lord Liverpool was worse—ten times worse,—for they proved, what Lord Wellesley had no more than asserted. But last, and most [illegible] injurious was the defence of Lord Wellesley in the course of his victorious Parliamentary [illegible] in the indefensible justification, as, and, the [illegible], unparalleled through the sides of [illegible] he gave the whole pack, *to overthrow*, as would poor Lord Harrowby, such of those amongst them [illegible] had broken the heart —had they not been [illegible] who had hearts to break, consequence to which their [illegible] consoled by the consequence in the Closet, and degradation promoted them in the Chief. [illegible] the sympathies of their

Thus has been suspended [illegible] far from being terminated) at for a moment, but [illegible] rous juggle,—defrauding the profligate & disastrous hopes & of their rights,—and the people of their [illegible] se the love and admiration of the Princes formed to natural birth-right, and his no [illegible] hat people, of his [illegible] infinitely worse; to the eye of [illegible] ablest character. Englishman, are the scenes we [illegible] an enlightened Englishman, are the scenes which have now *first* dishonoured an English Court [illegible] which have now course [illegible] stalling [illegible], than those pe[illegible]ce, and unhinge the order of society. Now, for the first time since the reign of Charles II. has England fallen to the humiliating level of the vilest and most abandoned province of the East, where peurile dispotism sinks beneath the horror of vice, depressing with it the moral sense of mankind—the spirit and vitality of nations.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—My patience is worn out; but I reckon on your forgiveness for so abruptly concluding this letter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

VETUS.

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1812.

"That the subjects which are Protestants, may have arms for their defence, suitable to their conditions, and as allowed by law."—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

THE LUDDITES,

OR

HISTORY OF THE SEALED BAG.

No. III.

In the former Numbers I brought down this curious history to the appointment of the Committee of the House of Commons, to examine and report upon the contents of the SEALED BAG. I am now about to put upon record what has been the result of that examination; and, when I have so done, I shall offer such remarks upon the subject as appear to me likely to assist in causing the thing to be seen in its true light, and also to be *remembered* for what it has been. The people of this country have been led on by degrees to their present state. No people were ever so much changed all at once. If, twenty years ago, the people of England, who were then shouting for war, had been told what their state would be in twenty years from that time, they would have been ready, like Richard, to stab the prophet in the midst of his prophecy. If they had been told, that, before that war should end, they would be compelled to pay an income tax of ten per centum; that they would be subjected to laws of taxation such as those now in existence; that they would see German Troops brought into the heart of the country; that they would see the arms of a Local Militia put under the guard of regular soldiers; that they would see barracks erected in, or on the side of every considerable town; that they would see districts of England put under the command of German Officers; that they would see the Judges attending the assizes under the protection of regular soldiers; that they would see soldiers attending to protect the Sheriff and his officers at the execution of criminals; that they would see soldiers called in at an election for members to serve in parliament; and, finally, that they would see a law pass for DISARMING THE PEOPLE, or any considerable part of the people; if they had been told this, what would they have said? Would they not have regarded the man, telling them so, as either a madman or one disposed to excite hatred against the government? Would not such a man have been prosecuted as a *seditious libeller*? Nay; how many Gentlemen, how many real friends of England and of English liberty, were prosecuted, and some of them utterly destroyed, for endeavouring to prevent the war, and to produce that reform, without which, as they, then stated, it was impossible for England to avoid ruin? But, even their foreboding; even their notions of ruin fell far short of what we now have in the reality before our eyes.—Let the reader, therefore, prepare his mind for much more than he has yet seen. What is to be the end of the progress, in which we now are, no man can say, and I shall not pretend to conjecture; but, I beseech the reader to be prepared; and with this caution to him, I enter upon the continuation of the history of the sealed bag.—We before saw how the Secret Committee was *appointed*; and we have now to see its *report*. This report was laid before the House of Commons on the 8th instant, and in substance, it is given as stating, "that "alarming disturbances, destructive to pro- "perty, prevailed in the counties of Lancaster, "York, &c. and had continued from the "month of March down to the latest accounts "on the 23d of June;—that the rioters as- "sembled in the night-time, with their faces "blackened, armed with various instruments of "their trades, and other offensive instruments, "by which they destroyed the property of "those who were obnoxious to them. That "they had in many instances written threaten- "ing letters, had proceeded the length of set- "ting fire to the houses of individuals, and even "that an atrocious murder had been committed on a person of the name of Horsefall, by "four persons, who there was every reason "to believe were accomplices in these disturbances. That great dread and alarm was occasioned in consequence of these proceedings; and that, in some instances, sums of money were demanded and extorted. The Committee, without entering into details, thought it necessary to state, that the first object of these rioters seemed to be the breaking of machinery; but they had in many instances resorted to measures infinitely more alarming, namely, administering oaths; and had even [illegible] them off, in many instances they allowed every other species of property to remain untouched. These seemed not to be the effect of any sudden impulse, but of an organized system of lawless violence. Sometimes the rioters were under the control of leaders; and were distinguished not by names but by numbers; were known to each other by signs and countersigns; and carried on all with the utmost caution. They also took an oath, that while they existed under the canopy of Heaven they would not reveal any thing connected with the present disturbances, under the penalty of being put out of existence by the first brother from they should meet, &c. It did not appear to the Committee that any sums of money were distributed among the rioters. It was extremely difficult to discover them. It was held out to them that they might expect to be joined by other discontented persons from London, and that there were *persons in the higher ranks* who would also lend them support; but of these insinuations the Committee were able to find no *evidence*. Whatever was their object, however, and whoever were the *secret movers* of these disturbances, yet the secrecy with which they were carried on, the attempts at assassination that had been made, the oaths that had been administered, and the system of terror that prevailed, had not "failed to impress the Committee *deeply*."—Deeply enough, no doubt; but there was, it seems, no evidence to prove a *setting on*; no evidence to prove a *plot*. And, this is the circumstance that will most puzzle the ministry. They can find no *agitators*. It is a movement of the *people's own*, as far as it goes; and, if the ministry say, that it does not arise from the dearness of Provisions and from other causes of distress; if it does not arise from that source, it follows, that it must arise from *some dislike of what the government itself is doing or has done*; it follows, that the people are displeased with something in their rulers; and this is what is called *disaffection*.—There is a sad dilemma here for the eulogists of the system. For, either it is a good system, or it is not: either it is calculated to make the people happy, or it is not: if the latter, *the system ought to be changed*; if the former, *the people are hostile to the government for hostility's sake*; they, in this case, must hate the system under which they live.—I shall not undertake to say which is the case. It is not necessary. But, one or the other is the case; that I will say, and, in the assertion, I am warranted by irresistible argument. The conclusion, either way, is mortifying enough to the pride of those, who began the war for the purpose of keeping demonstrated principles out of England, and who, at a later period, *extolled*, with Arthur Young, that nothing short of an *iron despotism* would be sufficient to keep order in France; and that, thus, the people of England would be *terrified from all thoughts of reform*. This malignant, this diabolical idea is clearly and unreservedly expressed by Arthur Young, in his "Warning". Yes; after having seen all France; after having witnessed, described,

MADRAS COURIER.

and inveighed against the oppressions and miseries under the old government of France, he exults at the prospect of seeing the people of France punished with an iron and everlasting despotism ; and *why* ? Because they had put down for ever that old government, under which he had before said they were so grievously oppressed.—But, what have these sentiments to do with the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture to do with the subject before us ? A great deal : for, we now see, that though the people of France were so far foiled by the English government and its allies as not to be able to establish freedom in France ; though they have been, after all, compelled, for the sake of tranquillity and safety, to submit to what they call monarchy, and what our hired writers call a military despotism ; though the wish, the abominable, the fiendlike wish of Arthur Young and the Anti-Jacobins has been thus far, according to their own account, accomplished ; though they assert that France labours under the most terrible of despotisms ; still are they now compelled to confess, that there are a part, at least, of the people of England who have not taken the "Warning". These people have seen all that has passed in France. They have seen it all, and yet they are, it seems, not afraid of *change* ! Mr Young must be greatly surprised at this. He must be greatly mortified to see his most charitable wish disappointed !—Returning now more immediately to [illegible] upon the above-mentioned *report* [illegible] is now before

a *remedy* for the [illegible]
chief feature is a power given to the [illegible] (who are all appointed *by the Crown*) to DISARM THE PEOPLE at their discretion, or, at least, so nearly at discretion, as to leave no room for a clearly defined exception ——There are other provisions in the Bill, which would be calculated to attract attention, if unaccompanied with that which I have put stated ; but *this* is such a thumper, that it leaves no room for surprise or any other feeling at the rest. DISARM THE PEOPLE ! Disarm the people of England ! And FOR WHAT ? No matter what. The fact is quite enough. The simple sentence stating this one fact will save foreign statesmen the trouble of making any inquiries relative to the internal state of England. It speaks whole volumes. A law is [illegible] taking the arms a[illegible]

[illegible] this ; that LORD CAST[illegible] is the man to propose the measure !——The whole of the act will be inserted by me hereafter, in order that it may be read in every country in the world ; and, in the meanwhile, I shall content myself with a few remarks upon the debates, which took place, in the House of Commons, during the progress of the Bill ; but, these I must postpone to my next, for subjects now present themselves, which, in point of *time*, demand a preference. None can equal it in point of intrinsic importance ; because the *disarming of the people* is decisive of the character, not only of our present, but of our future situation ; but, in point of *time*, there are subjects which are still more pressing.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

AMERICAN STATES.——A second American War seemed to be all that was wanted to complete the round of adventures in this jubilee reign ; and this, it seems, we have now got. It was very hard to persuade people, that America would declare war. I begged of the Regent not to listen to those who affected to laugh at American hostility. I told him, in so many words, that we should have war, unless we redressed the grievances that America complained of. Scarcely any body could be prevailed upon to believe this ; but it is come true, it seems, after all. The Anti-Jacobins will not believe me ; they despise my warnings ; and they pay for it in the end. Not only the public, but the government, in England, wholly disbelieved that the Americans would go to war. The truth is, that there are so many news-papers in England, whose sole purpose is to deceive the public, that the wonder is, that any truth at all ever gains general belief.——There has, however, been an extraordinary degree of obstinacy as to the real intention of America with regard to war. Nothing could induce people to believe that she would go to war. I asserted and proved, as I thought, that it was naturally to be expected that she would go to war, unless we did away the Orders in Council and also the Impressment of American Seamen ; but, scarcely a soul would believe. Perhaps, it may be good for the cause of freedom that I was not believed !——But, let us now quit the past, and look a little to the future.——What will take place now ? The letter, or pretended letter, from Liverpool, under the date of the 18th instant, would make this cheated nation believe, that, the moment the news arrives of the repeal of the Orders in Council, *the quarrel with America will be at an end*——it will be best, however, to let the letter speak for itself.——" I have " to advise you, that a pilot-boat is arrived " here to-day from New York, which she left " on the 23d ult., bringing an account that " the Senate, after deliberating seven days, " had come to the resolution of declaring war " against Great Britain, 19 to 13. An ex" press had arrived at New York to Major " Bloomfield, which he read at the head of his " army, formally announcing that the United " States had declared war against Great Bri" tain.—I think it proper to add, however, " that the houses in New York which dis" patched the pilot with this information, for " the purpose of making speculations in pro" duce, expressly ordered that, should the " Orders in Council be revoked, their friends " here were on no account to make any pur" chases for them.—This is a *convincing proof* " that this Declaration of War will be *short* " *lived*, and on the arrival of the *Gazette*, con" taining the revocation of the Orders in " Council, all matters in dispute between the " two countries will be amicably settled. The " Mackarel schooner had been dispatched " from New York by Mr. Foster, direct to " Falmouth the day before the pilot-boat sail" ed. When the Senate came to the resolu" tion of declaring war, *the account of* " *Perceval's death had not reached Washington*" but was known at New York."——This new falsehood is to be set on foot. We now to believe, that the declaration is *to have no effect*. Till now it has been ed, distinctly asserted, that the Se[illegible] *rejected* the proposition for war. [illegible] dispatch, as the reader well knows, has been [illegible] distinctly, with all the circu[illegible] the fact. It was not only [illegible] given to this deceiven, [illegible] suited nation. In the [illegible] the 17th instant was [illegible] paragraph :——" We [illegible] that we " have just [illegible] made in the Hou[illegible] claring war against [illegible] tion was carried [illegible] being brough[illegible] " JESTED *by a majority of Two*."——This was published on the 20th, a letter from Liverpool.—— 20th, the above *authority* was the first state[illegible] Now, upon what [illegible] upon no authority at all. ment made ? Clearly [illegible] a falsehood intended to It was a falsehood [illegible] of England ; a falsehood intended to deceive the people [illegible] them ; a falsehood intended to [illegible] by sheer force. I have heard a gentleman say [illegible] that he verily believed, that, if the French were at Dover, half a million strong, these same news-papers would represent Napoleon as at the last gasp. I hardly believe that ; for, by the time he was safely landed, they would be considering of the means of going over to his side, and would, in their own minds, be settling as to their price. But, short of a crisis like that, there is nothing that will induce them to desist from perseveting in falsehood to *the very moment of detection*. To the very moment. They know well, that a few weeks, days, or hours, must expose their falsehoods to the public ; but, they know also, that, for the few weeks, days, or hours, the falsehoods answer their purpose. And, when one falsehood is worn out, they have another. Thus it is, that the nation is deceived ; it is thus that it is more deceived than any other nation upon earth ; and that, at last, when a calamity comes upon it, it seems to be thunderstruck at what all the rest of the world clearly foresaw. It is thus, too, more than by any other means, that the country has been brought into its present humbled and distressed state. The people have always been believing pretty nearly the contrary of truth while the event was coming. The result has, in almost every case, been precisely the opposite of what was expected ; and the world have thought the people of England mad for their silly expectations ; but if the world knew the means that are used to make the people of England believe falsehoods instead of truth ; if the world knew, that the people of England, *during the progress* of any expedition or other warlike undertaking, for instance, hear nothing but falsehoods respecting it, the world would not be surprised at the disappointment of the people of England at the result.——These observations apply with peculiar force to the dispute with America, who has been represented to the people of England as being, even *now*, wholly incapable of going to war, and whose government has been represented as acting contrary to the sense of the people in all its acts of resistance against England. Now, however, we are at war, if the above news be true ; and even now new falsehoods are attempted to be palmed upon us.——But, does the reader not perceive, that if America has *declared war*, she is *at war* ? And that, if she is at *war*, there must be a *treaty* before there can be a *peace* ? To make a treaty of peace will require some months, at any rate ; and, does the reader suppose, that the Americans, after the expense of arming has been encountered, will disarm, till she has obtained satisfaction upon *all* the points at issue ? The acts of aggression (as she considers them) on our part are many ; and does the reader suppose, that the mere news of the repeal of the Orders in Council will satisfy her ? ——Besides if there were no subject [illegible] agreement but that of the Orders in [illegible] does not the reader perceive, that [illegible] has not been *full* and *complete*, and [illegible] *fied* ; and that, if it were so, America [illegible] be expected to dis[illegible] compensation ? What! arm without some[illegible] mmit upon the Americ[illegible] aggression it pleases ; America arms & declares and, after that [illegible] suppose, that, to effect an war, are we [illegible] have nothing to do but to *put* instant peace [illegible] essions ? I do not take upon me *to stop* to our [illegible] they are *aggressions* ; but supto assert [illegible] be such, as I really *think* they posing the reader suppose, that our govern[illegible] are, dur[illegible] a license to commit acts of ag[illegible] and to put forward its mere *cessation* great[illegible] a ground for peace with the offend[illegible] ? This is not the way with our go[illegible] nt, either abroad or at home. It is al[illegible] talking of *"indemnity for the past and* [illegible] *ity for the future*," and, why are we to [illegible] pose that the American Government will [illegible] talk in the same way ? If a man offend our [illegible] government, does it say, " cease to offend us, and there is an end of the matter, no ; this is not the language it is now making use of to the people in the Luddite counties. It punishes them, when it can catch them ; and shall it lay it down as a maxim, that it is never to be made responsible for what it does ? —The reader may be assured, that the Americans do not consider it as exempted from the usual laws and principles by which nations regulate their conduct towards each other ; and, he may be further assured, that the inquiries relative to the state of our manufacturers will not, when read in America, tend to lower her tone.—She is now armed ; she has got over her great reluctance to enlist soldiers and to fit [illegible] Mounted vessels ; and, she will, in my opinion, [illegible] lay down her arms, that is to say, she will never make peace with us, until we agree to make her ample compensation for her losses and injuries under the Orders in Council, and also agree to desist from impressing any persons on board her ships at sea —Are we prepared for this ? Are the associates of Perceval ready to give up these points ? Are they ready to pay for what has been captured under regulations, which the Americans regard as a violation of their rights ; and are they ready to make it a crime in any English officer to seize seamen on board American ships at sea ? If they are, we shall certainly soon be at peace with America ; if they are not, my opinion is, that we shall have war with her, till these points are given up.—The close of the pretended Letter from Liverpool is curious. It observes that " when the Senate came to the resolution of " declaring war, *the account of Mr. Perceval's* " *death had not reached Washington*"—As much as to say, that if the news of his death *had* reached Washington, war might *not* have been declared ! And this is the way in which the *friends* of the little dead lawyer speak of him, is it ? They leave us clearly to infer, that the news of his death, the bare news of his death, might have *prevented a war with America* ! And yet have these same writers the impudence to call the people of Nottingham, & other places, *monsters* because they expressed their joy upon receiving that same news !—In conclusion, I beg the reader to bear in mind, that I have been nearly two years endeavouring to prevent a war with America ; that, very soon after I was sentenced to be imprisoned two years in Newgate and to pay a thousand pounds to the King, for writing about the flogging of English Local Militia-men at the town of Ely and about the employing of German Troops upon that occasion ; I beg the reader to bear in mind, that very soon after that imprisonment commenced, I began my most earnest endeavours to prevent this war, the most fatal, I fear, of the many wars in which we have been engaged, since the present King mounted the throne. I was enabled to tell pretty exactly how it would come to pass, unless we redressed the grievances of America without delay. I had letters from America, written by persons of a little more understanding than appears to be possessed by those from whom our lawyers get their information. I did not know to what extent the merchants of America might submit, to have their property seized ; but I was well assured, that the American people would no longer suffer their seamen to be impressed upon the open sea. This I was positively told nearly two years ago ; and, I am now particularly anxious to impress it upon the minds of the ministers ; for they may be *assured*, that the American Government, if it has actually declared war, will never make peace till that point is settled to the satisfaction of the American people ; till, in short, we agree to desist wholly from taking any person whatever out of an American ship *at sea*.—I am aware how stinging it will be to *some persons* in England to yield one jot to America. I am aware how much more they hate her government than they hate that of France. I am aware how glad they would be to hear of the United States being swallowed up by an earthquake. Not so, however, the *people* of England generally, who do not grudge any thing that is yielded to America so much as they do what is yielded to other powers. They do not, besides, see very clearly the *advantages* they are to derive from the *keeping down of the Americans by the means of the English navy*. They do not see the benefit that is likely to accrue to them from any thing, the tendency of which is to press upon a free people in another country. Nothing, I am convinced, will ever make an American war popular in England.

FRENCH OVERTURES FOR PEACE.—This is a subject of great importance. Not so great as that of disarming the people of English counties, but, certainly, of very great importance. *Peace and Reform* are necessary to England ; they are now become necessary to her happiness and even to her safety. When, therefore, another offer of peace has been made to us, it behoves us to inquire what were the *terms* proposed.—The proposition has been represented as unfair, insidious, and I know not what besides ; but, in my opinion, a proposition more fair, more frank, and, the circumstances considered, more *moderate*, never was made by one nation to another at the opening of a negociation. The basis is, each party shall keep in peace the territories of which the other has not been able to deprive him by war. This is the proposed basis ; or, at least, it is the main stone of it. And, what can be more fair ; what more explicit or comprehensive ; what more reasonable ? To reject a basis like this is to proclaim a disposition to continue war, without end and without object.—But, it is, it may be said to other parts of the overture, that Lord

(To be continued in the Supplement.)

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 18th instant, at Saint Mary's Church, Fort St. George, by the Reverend Mr. Mousley, Captain NICHOLAS BINSAY, to ELIZABETH KATHARINE, eldest Daughter of Major General DENYSON.

BIRTHS.—At the Gardens, on the evening of the 19th instant, the Lady of William Mackenzie, Esq. of the Honorable the Governor's Body Guards, of a Son.

At Jaulnah, on the 9th instant, the Lady of Captain John Briggs, Persian Interpreter to the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst. the Lady of L. H. Stirling, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—In Camp, near Hurryhur, on the 2d instant, Captain Francis James, of the 1st Bat. 15th Regt. N. I. after a short but severe illness, which he bore with those Christian virtues that adorned his character through life ; a man whose [illegible] anxiety of manners and mildness of disposition, had endeared him to his Brother Officers by the strongest ties of friendship and affection.

At Bangalore, on the 5th instant, after a short but severe illness, Lieutenant Thomas Warmore Scounes, of the 2d Bat. 17th [illegible] Piccoise Light Infantry, aged 23 years. In him the [illegible] upon the family of murdered young Officer, the friend [illegible] and valuable relative, and while remembrance [illegible] as in the minds of those who knew him, he will [illegible] be lamented.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On Friday, the 5th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Lieut. J. B. Seely, of the Bombay establishment, to Miss Maria Dundessell, daughter of G. Dundessell, Esq. [illegible] Secretary to Government.

On Thursday, at the [illegible] by the Rev. Dr. J. Ward, Mr. John Lis[illegible] to Miss Mary Borrah.

On Tuesday, the 2d inst. [illegible] St. John's Church, by the Revd. Dr. J. Ward, [illegible] Christian Ehlenfeld Keeler, Indigo Planter, to Miss Maria Kiesumgaard.

Same day, at the Portuguese Church, Mr. Andrew Hoberlet, Assistant in the Military Department, to Miss Sarah Smith.

At Chandernagore, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. Jean Louis Francois Godart Verpleegh, to Miss Jeanne Rose.

BIRTHS.—On the 31st ult. at Chinnurah, the Lady of John Ferrao, Esq. of a Son.

On Monday last, the 1st instant, at Chowringhee, the Lady of Major James Mouat, of Engineers, of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 10th ultimo, the Lady of Robert Keith Dick, Esq. of a Daughter.

In Camp, at Sirbund, on the 5th ultimo, the Lady of Major Maxwell, commanding 2d Batt. 13th Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Serampore, on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo, the Lady of L. Pan, Esq. of a Son.

On the 28th ultimo, the Lady of Claud Russell, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On Tuesday, the 2d instant, Lieutenant Charles Scott Waring, of the Seventh Regiment of Native Cavalry, and Aid-de-camp to the Right Honorable the Governor General's Body Guard.

On Monday the 1st instant, Mrs. Anna Martyn.

At Dinapore, on the 3d October last, the Infant Daughter of Mr. Tomlin, aged 14 months.

Same place, on the 21st ultimo, Mrs. E. Tomlin, the wife of Mr. T. Tomlin, aged 18 years.

BOMBAY

BIRTH.—On the 23d ultimo, the Lady of Captain R. Morgan, of the Marine, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On Tuesday, the 2d instant, Lieutenant Roderick Alexander Mackenzie, H. M. 86th Regiment.

On Saturday the 6th instant, the Infant daughter of J. Elphinstone, Esq.

JAVA.

MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday evening the 13th Nov. at the house of Mr. Paschen, in Batavia, by the Revd. Mr. Schill, Pastor of the Lutheran Church, Lieut. Colonel Colin Mackenzie, of the Madras Engineers, to Miss Petronella Jacomina Bartels, of Ceylon.

BIRTH.—At Batavia, on the 4th November, the Lady of P. Couperus, Esq.

DEATHS.—At Onarang, on the evening of the 11th Nov. Mr. J. Kock, cut off in the prime of life.—His steady character gained him the esteem and respect of all who knew him, while his amiable and generous temper, his unassuming manners, and the numerous good qualities of his heart, endeared him to many friends, by whom his loss is sincerely regretted, and his memory affectionately cherished. Yet they mingle trust, that his immortal soul has been rescued from this to a happier state, and may exclaim in the tender lines of a favorite author.

" Farewell, pure spirit ! vain the praise we give,
" The praise you sought, from lips and life flows ;
" Farewell ! the virtues, which deserve to live,
" Deserve an ampler bliss than life bestows."

Lately at Boitenzorg, Miss Overy

MADRAS,—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY JOHN FREIZE, SECOND LINE, POPHAM'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 PAPERS may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same, in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Tuesday, February 23, 1813.

(Continued from the last Page)

Castlereagh objects. He objects to the leaving of Spain in the hands of King Joseph. This point has already cost us four years of war at the rate of about 20,000,000 of pounds a year, and how many *men* it has cost I cannot even venture to guess. Eighty millions of money is, however, something; and, it would seem that we are very far indeed from being at the end of the account.—The overture of Napoleon is, by Lord Castlereagh, understood to mean, that, as to Spain, the present king, Joseph is to reign there; and, this being the case, the Prince Regent cannot consent to treat, because he "owes it "to his honour," because he is bound by treaty to Ferdinand and his Cortes. But, I do not see how he can be so bound Ferdinand has lived in France ever since the war began in Spain. I am at a loss to imagine how he can be said to have any treaty at all with us. If we look upon his abdication in favour of Napoleon as nothing at all, still we must know that the man is in France; we must know that he has never received any Embassador from England; that he has signed no treaty, and that he has, in fact, no power whatever as a king. Besides, *who made him a king?* How came he to be the rightful king of Spain? 'Tis father is alive; and, when [illegible] lives, how [illegible] king? Why, they tell us, that the king, his father, abdicated the throne in favour of his son. But, the father has since declared, in the most public and solemn manner, that, in abdicating, he yielded to fear; that the abdication was extorted from him at the peril of his life, and, upon that ground, he resumed his crown.—Besides, if the right of Ferdinand will stand upon the ground of an abdication in his favour, why will not the right of Napoleon stand upon the same ground, since we know well, that Ferdinand abdicated the throne in favour of Napoleon; if abdication is to hold good "on the one hand, why not in the other? If Ferdinand can acquire a crown by the abdication of its possessor, why can he not dispose of it in the same way? It has been said, that the abdication was *extorted* from him; but, we have not heard that *he* has made any such complaint. It is the complaint for *him* that makes it was but extorting from him. But, even any case, it father had accused him of having [illegible] his own Ferdinand, in the face of his father's orted. If had a right to possess the crown, sure[illegible] one to whom he might make it over so any put talk in his right of possession.—So much for the *legitimacy* of Ferdinand's rights. This, however, is a trifle compared with the design now clearly developed, of continuing the war, *though Portugal is offered to be guaranteed to the House of Braganza.* What could we expect more than this? This seemed, at one time, to be an object beyond our hopes; and now, when the enemy offers it to us, and offers now sides to leave [illegible] possession of all the Fr[illegible] and Dutch and Danish Islands, containing about 35 millions of inhabitants, nearly twice the number th[illegible] France has added to her subjects; when [illegible] independence of Sicily is offered [illegible] aranteed; and when the Emperor [illegible] to leave us in quiet possession of Malta; [illegible] the cause, and the sole professed cause, of this war of [illegible] Trojan duration; when even Ma[illegible] is to be left to us, our government declines to treat, it rejects the overture, *for the sake of Ferdinand and his Cortes!*—Well, then, are we to have peace? We have now in our power to see Portugal independent of the French, to see Sicily in a state to dispense with the aid of an English army and an English subsidy; and, at the same time, may retain possession of all the immense [illegible] we have made during the war, and Dutch settlements in all world. In short, Napoleon gives quarters of the globe, *excepting* [illegible] *States*, which are not his to [illegible] I shall be told, perhaps, that the *guarantees* of the independence of Portugal and of Sicily would be of no use; for, that the enemy would seize on them in peace, or declare war again for the purpose, as soon as our troops were withdrawn. This is possible; but, then, he who tells me this, must recollect that his argument goes to establish the necessity of eternal war, or, at least, war to the extermination of Napoleon, and of all those who shall possess his power and act upon his policy; for, the same possibility will exist next year as well as this year, and every year as long as the power and territories of the French empire shall remain what they now are.—The truth is, that the terms offered as a basis of peace are fair and reasonable, and, for a first offer, very moderate; but, our government appears to be *afraid of peace.* It is obviously afraid that guarantees would be useless in Sicily and Portugal; it is afraid that Napoleon would seize on them the moment our troops should be withdrawn, and it feels *that we have no power to punish him for so doing!* There's the rub! The great, the giant power of France; the intrinsic strength of that empire; this it is that frightens our government, and makes those who have the management of it alarmed at the idea of peace; and this giant power has been created by those coalitions against republicanism, of which England was the soul.—Were not this the case it would be impossible for any set of ministers to think for one moment of rejecting an offer like that contained in the letter of the Duke of Bassano, which offer, as I observed before, gives up all that we have ever contended for, except Spain; and, if it be said, that Spain in family alliance with France would be dangerous to us, let it be borne in mind, that Spain has been in that state for more than a century, and that, even at the *last peace*, the peace of Amiens, Spain was so completely in alliance with France, that the latter *negociated for her*—self *sat*, then, with an offer such as is now made us; if we have now no chance of peace, when are we to hope for it? If we are not to have peace till the giant power of France is *reduced*, who amongst us can reasonably hope to see peace again?

BRISTOL ELECTION.—This contest is, for the present, at an end. It has been decided against Mr. Hunt by a large majority; but, let it be borne in mind, that the election has been carried on under the "*protection*" of *soldiers*. This is perfect novelty, even in this age of novelties.—That there will be another election is certain; for, unless there be, there is an end, at once, to even the slightest show of the elective franchise.—The nation is indebted to the people of Bristol for the [illegible] that they have made against corrupt influence; and the people of Bristol are indebted to Mr. Hunt for having been enabled to make that stand; they are indebted to him, and to him alone, for having had AN ELECTION, or any thing in the shape of an election.—I shall, in my next, when in full possession of all the facts relating to this glorious struggle against corruption, put those facts upon record in a way that I think most likely to give them the best chance of producing effect.

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER,
AUGUST 1, 1812.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

FRENCH OVERTURES FOR PEACE. *(continued from page 110.)*—Since I wrote the article here referred to, there has taken place a debate in the House of Commons, upon the subject of the French overtures. Mr. Sheridan made, on the 21st of July, a motion for the production of the correspondence, relating to that subject, which motion seems to have been made for the purpose of attacking Napoleon's offers in the form that of answering them, as of importance in many respects, and especially as having pretty clearly developed what are the notions of the *court*, upon the subject of peace with France. Mr. Sheridan, being well known to be now merely a courtier, a courtier and nothing else, —I said, in my last, that the proposition of France was *fair* and *frank*, and, the circumstances considered, *moderate*. Mr. Sheridan has described it as *perfidious, insidious*, and *insulting*. We see with very different eyes, then; and, therefore, let the reader judge between us.—To enable him to judge rightly, he must first have the proposition distinctly before him. It was this "that the crown of Spain should be "guaranteed to Joseph, and Spain governed "by a national constitution of her Cortes, the "French armies being withdrawn; that Portugal should be guaranteed to the House of "Braganza, our troops being withdrawn; that "Sicily should be guaranteed to the king, and "evacuated by us; and that, with respect to "other objects of discussion, they should be "negociated upon this basis, that each power "should retain that of which the other had not "been able to deprive it by war."—Such, reader, was the overture made by France, and do you see in it any thing perfidious, insidious, or insulting? It is as plain in its meaning as words can make it. There is no possibility of misunderstanding it; and therefore, it cannot with propriety be called *perfidious*. Mr. Sheridan says it is perfidious, because it invites us to do that which would be a breach of faith towards our ally; but, if it really does this, it cannot for that be called *perfidious*; to make it out as being perfidious, it must be shown that its object was to accomplish something treacherous *against us*. If I make a proposition to a rebel to desert his associates, I am not guilty of perfidy; my proposition is not perfidious, though I am certainly calling upon him to do that which would be perfidious towards those associates.—However, the proposition of Napoleon is free even from the imputation of tempting England to do a perfidious act. Mr. Sheridan says, that we could not agree to leave Joseph in possession of Spain without the "grossest perfidy to our allies, and the most "treacherous violation of all our most solemn "engagements." Now, in the first place, supposing this to be true, was it a reason for our refusing to negociate without demanding the giving up of this point as *a preliminary*? We might have negotiated, and yet not have yielded this point. We might have offered to give up some of our own immense acquisitions to Asia, Africa, or America, in order to get Joseph out of Spain. But, really, we seem to have formed the design of taking all and giving up nothing.—However, this is nothing to the question; for what solemn engagements have we, what engagements can we have, with *Ferdinand?* It is for him, observe, and not for the *people* of Spain, that we are contending in this instance; for *Ferdinand and his heirs*; again I ask, what treaty, what compact, what engagement of any sort, we have, or can have, *with him?* Can our government show his name signed to any document? Have they ever had any communication with him? Is not his father alive; and does not his father protest against his claim to the throne of Spain? In fine, has not he, in as solemn a manner as he was able, made over to Napoleon all his claims to that throne? And, with all this before us, and seeing this same Ferdinand living as a subject in France, shall we continue this war, which is daily sinking hundreds to the poor-house on account of engagements with Ferdinand? Shall we call a proposition to treat for peace perfidious, because it contemplates the exclusion of this man from the throne of Spain?—We are told by Mr Sheridan that it was *insidious* as well as perfidious, because it wanted to ensnare us into the appearance of doing what it never meant we should do. It was as easy to assert this as it was to assert any thing else; and as easy to assert any thing else as this. When Cardinal Wolsey fell into disgrace, his enemies, not content with charges for which there were grounds, invented others for which there were none; and, ridiculous as was the charge of the Cardinal's having endangered the life of the king by whispering in his ear when he former had the venereal disease, it was not more ridiculous than is this charge against the Emperor Napoleon. Where is Mr Sheridan's proof, where are his arguments, to show, that the French wished us to speak to do that which they never meant we should do? He observes, that Napoleon is engaged in a negociation with Russia, unbinding her unbending, he sends his proposition to us, *at the same time* to communicate "to *the Russian government*, before he could get our answer, which "government, before he could get our answer, which "we did not send to the Russian government, "and which he "did not intend to send. Hence Mr. Sheridan concludes, that the proposition to England was a mere trick to induce Russia to give way by making her believe, that England would even amply accept of the proposed terms, and leave Russia to shift for herself.—This, in part, might be the object as to the *time* of making the offer to us; but, it could hardly be the sole object of the proposition; because, if it had, the proposition would have been such as it would have been impossible for even our ministers to reject.—Mark, however the contradiction here: it is on the one hand, asserted, that the proposition was a mere trick for the purpose of frightening Russia; that it was solely intended for the purpose of making her believe, that France was upon the eve of peace with England; that, in sending a copy of the proposition to the Russian minister, to give him "a list of all the *great and many* "*sacrifices* France was willing to make to induce England to a peace," the object was to induce him to come to the terms of France. This is possible; but, it is strange indeed, and almost impossible, that the proposition to us should, at the same time, be *insulting*; for, if it were insulting, how can any man believe that it was sent to the Russian minister with a view of terrifying him at the prospect of a separate peace between France and England? Both qualities the proposition could not contain: it could not be, at one and the same time, *grossly insulting to England*, and calculated for the purpose of making Russia believe that Napoleon was ready to make "*great and many sacrifices*" *to obtain peace with England*. Either by itself might be true; but both could not. The proposition, says Mr. Sheridan, was really addressed to Russia and not to us; it was not, he says, meant for us at all. It was a mere sham overture. It was a proposition to England nominally for the purpose of having something to show to the Czar, in order to induce him to believe that France was ready, if he did not come to her terms, to make "*great and many sacrifices to England*;" and yet, this same proposition is, almost the same breath, called too *grossly insulting* to be entertained for a single moment!—Mr. Sheridan, who is what is called on Old Stager, ought to have perceived the dilemma which he was framing for himself in his eagerness to accumulate accusations on the head of Napoleon. Either the proposition was insulting to us, or it was not; if it was not, it has not been truly described; if it was, then it was not calculated to make the Russians believe that France was ready to make sacrifices to us. In one of the two respects Mr. Sheridan's assertions *cannot* be true.—If it really was the intention of France to use the proposition merely as the means of scaring the Russian Czar into her terms, she would, as I before observed, have set no bounds to her liberality towards us, it being as easy to retract much as little; but, indeed, the whole of the proposition seems to me to carry in it an air of *sincerity*; and, I am very sure, that nothing has been advanced by Mr Sheridan, or by any one else, in this debate, to prove the contrary. I can see powerful reasons for a desire for peace on the part of Napoleon. He has established his empire; he can wish little in the way of territory and nothing in the way of glory as a soldier. He has now to complete his re[illegible] by giving peace, and plenty, and happi[illegible] his vast dominions. There are divers circumstances that must now incline him to peace; and all his acts show, that he has set his heart upon doing for his empire that which he cannot do for it in war.—*He* is not, and need not be, *afraid* of peace. *He* is not afraid of a depopulation of his empire on account of the pressure of taxation: *he* is not afraid of any sudden attack on the part of any enemy; *he* would not, in peace, be compelled to support immense establishments. Indeed, I can see many solid reasons for his now wishing for peace, and very few, if any, for his wishing to continue the war; and not one word was said, during the debate, in the way of *proof* of the contrary.—The reasons for his having made his overture at this time have, as Mr Sheridan told the House, been stated by himself in these words: "Seeing "himself thus constrained to abandon every "hope from Russia, his Majesty, before he "should commence this contest in which so "much blood was to be shed, felt it to be his "duty to address himself to the English Go"vernment; the distress felt by England, the "agitations to which she is a prey, and the "changes which have taken place in her Go"vernment, decided his Majesty to take this "course."—[illegible] said he—was natural? What could be more reasonable? What more frank than this statement of reasons? Really men must have their minds most monstrously perverted before they look upon language like this as insidious. What is the answer of Mr. Sheridan to this? What does he say to prove that this is false and hypocritical? Nothing at all. He comes out with a set of clap-trap phrases such as he has often made use of, but such as are, I am persuaded, not so likely to succeed as formerly. "So," says he, "the Buonaparte's imperial sympathies for the distress of "his *beloved* England, his contrite pity for the "agitations to which she was a prey, were "the moving impulses that finally swayed his "gentle spirit to solicit peace. *(A laugh!)*— "But this was too much—too much even for "the charitable credulity of his Hon. Friend. "And so far was he (Mr. Sheridan) from ad"mitting those agitations to exist in this coun"try, either to the extent or in the spirit so "insidiously implied in the passage just read, "that he believed that if ever there was a "period since the commencement of the war, "in which we might and ought to make one "bold struggle, it was the present; because, "however severe the pressure of the times "might have been felt, the people of this "country were well aware of the *wild ambition* "*to which they were to be traced*, and the im"placable hostility by which that ambition "was infuriated.—*(Hear hear!)*—Put to them "the alternative of *privation* or *conquest*, and "would a second thought stay the indignant "decision of one freeman throughout the em"pire?—*(Hear hear!)*—Indeed, were it pos"sible for him to regret the repeal that had "lately taken place, he would regret it if it "had the effect of so libelling the national "character, as to induce a belief that that re"peal had in [illegible] to resist a tyrant, and [illegible] "if temporary privations were to [illegible] the "[illegible]erent to *conquest*, or *independence*, we "were ripe for slavery; but it was *impossible*!" He elected to his Honourable Friend, who had spoke but the language of every man in the country, when he said that he should, rather, see the empire fall in the contest, perish in honourable ruins—*than sink into a miserable existence*, after having survived her honour by signing a degrading peace."—Now, reader, is this a answer to the reasons of Napoleon? Do you find any thing here to convince you that the proposition was insidious? Do you find Napoleon supposing the words to be his? talk about be "*beloved* England?" And, is it [illegible] very true, that we are suffering very greatly from the war? Napoleon does not talk of his *sympathy* for us; he does not pretend that he is animated by any feeling of that sort towards us; but, he says, and very reasonably says, that he was in hopes, that our sufferings would

induce our government to listen to the voice of peace; and, did Mr. Sheridan imagine, that this was to be *answered* by a poor dull jest?—As to the people of this country being well aware of the wild ambition to which the war and their sufferings on account of it are to be traced, I believe that the far greater part of the people of England think that they are to be traced to the want of a disposition in our own government to treat for peace; and, if this be their opinion, I am quite sure, that Mr. Sheridan has said nothing to remove it "Put them," says he, "to the alternative of "*privation or being conquered*." No, but put to them the alternative of *privation or a peace on moderate terms*; or, at least, a peace on the basis now offered by France. Why put to the people the other alternative? What reason is there for it? Does Napoleon propose to *conquer* England; or does he propose the surrender of its independence? Does he talk of any such thing? No: but, on the contrary, he proposes to treat upon the basis, that all that we have conquered we shall consider as our own for ever, and, the reader well knows how great have been our boastings as to those conquests. He says, "keep all that you have conquered;" and Mr. Sheridan construes him to say to us, "give up England itself to me." And then he tells us, that we are ripe for *slavery* if we can balance between *temporary privations* and *loss of independence*.—This is the sort of statement and of reasoning (if it be worthy of the name), by which England has been led on, step, by step, to her present state. The people were told, in 1793, that they had to choose between temporary privations and *ablution* and *bloodshed*. They were made to believe, that they would *all kill one another*, if they did not go to war with the French infidels and republicans. George Rose told them, a few years later, that they were a *sensible people*; for that they had preferred giving up a part of their property rather than be deprived of the "*blessed comforts of religion*," and, now, when the French are become royalists again, and to mass as regularly as ever, we are told that we have to choose between *want of food* and the *loss of independence*, though, at the very same time, the Emperor of France, so far from proposing to encroach upon our independence, is willing to leave us in full possession of all the many extensive and populous islands and colonies that we have conquered during the war, over and above all these, that island of Malta, for the possession of which this war was undertaken! He is ready even the *plains* even the *poles of Africa* is ready to give up that for which the war began; he, with all the charges of madness and pride and haughtiness and insolence and [illegible] ministers and their adherents, constantly preferring against him: mad, [illegible]ious, proud, haughty, and insolent as he is, he is ready to yield up the prize for which he has been so long contending rather than not have peace. And, in answer to such a proposition, what do we hear? Why, new charges of ambition and of insolence; and, we are asked, whether we prefer *being conquered* to "*temporary privation*." No. Mr. Sheridan, we do not prefer being conquered to temporary privation: no, we do not prefer this; but, we do prefer, or, at least, prefer, a peace that would leave England in possession of all she holds, and put Portugal and Sicily into the hands of their Sovereigns; I prefer a peace like this, with the usual accompaniments of peace, to the continuation of a war which has produced that state of things, which is now in existence in England. I prefer a peace that would leave us in possession of all our conquests and that would make no stipulations about our maritime rights, to a war that may yet reduce hundreds of thousands to beggary and despair, and may, eventually, leave us neither conquests nor security. This Mr. Sheridan, is the way to state the alternative, and not the way in which you have stated it; and, you may be assured, that there are now left very few persons indeed, who will not laugh at your rant about "rather seeing "ing the empire perish *in honourable ruin*, "than *sink into a miserable existence*." Sir, those who, by such Rolla like rant, were induced to burn Tom Paine in effigy [illegible] subscribed their sons [illegible]

England was [illegible] Messrs. Took and [illegible] and their associates were not hanged, [illegible] threatening to destroy rotten boroughs [illegible] those persons, Sir, are not now of [illegible] believe, that the country is to be saved [illegible] *miserable existence*" by peace, on a [illegible] leave her in possession of [illegible] of the war, together with all the conquests [illegible] has made during that war, and the [illegible] of the thunderations and of the [illegible] the Park and Tower guns, on account [illegible] which conquests and [illegible] go no small way [illegible] family's manufacturers. No, Sir, [illegible] persons are not to be made to believe [illegible] peace would sink their country [illegible] *miserable existence*." ——Equally [illegible] he to the occasion, was all Mr. Sheridan's bombast about our *maritime rights*. "By war," said he, "Buonaparte never, that soul, can "deprive us of those rights; and trust in "God, that he never will by negociation. (*I hear, I hear!*) He complains of our zeal in behalf "of those rights; of our zeal to preserve inviolable the *inheritance left us by our brave ancestors*, and to transmit it unimpaired to "our posterity. Let him show to us any other "country possessed of the same rights and "privileges as England, and entrusted them "with the same moderation, (*I hear*,) I should "be glad to see, (not that it could be matter "of much gratification either) but if this "temperate conqueror were to be invested "with similar rights and privileges, I should "be curious to see the practical rebuke inflicted on English rapacity, by the characteristic "self-denial, and moderation of the French "ruler. (*I hear! hear! hear!*) England might "challenge him to say, he could have done "what she had on similar circumstances. He "could be what she was *Bene Quatis esum*. But rather than concede what it would be "dishonour to yield; rather than stoop that "flag that had *waved high for England* in every "quarter of the world, I would *scuttle the "island*, and let in the ocean to overwhelm "them and it, sooner then consent to a surrender of that charter to which *nature had "set her seal* and which seemed to have been "secured by the guarantee of PROVIDENCE "itself!"——"*Pious to the last!*" This is such a fustian as might extort cheers from a dozen or two half-drunken sailors in a booth at Portsdown fair, where there are hundreds of them at this moment under the diverting influence of showmen and mountebanks of all degrees of skill and of all prices; but, I must regard it as a pretended and not a real speech of Mr. Sheridan, as far as relates to this passage. If we could regard it in any other light, what must we think of all this talk about the flag "*waving high for England*, and about *scuttling the island*?" what must we think of this Jack Tar-like slang; what must we think of all this in the way of answer to a proposition, which said not one single word about our flag, or our navy, or our maritime rights! ——Not only did the Emperor of France propose nothing hostile to our maritime rights, but he expressly proposed to leave us in possession of all those conquests, which our navy had enabled us to gain, and the continued possession of which necessarily implied a naval superiority in every part of the world. Why then does this hireling news-writer (for the thing must be his) attempt to make the people believe, that Napoleon has proposed to deprive us of our maritime rights? The reason is, that he sees the government has rejected the overture of France; and it is his *business to justify* that rejection.——I shall return to the subject in my next: in the mean while, I think, I can rest satisfied, that the people of England do, or will, by soon, see the matter in its true light; a will not be long at a loss to discover the reasons of the rejection of an overture so manifestly fair, and honourable and advantageous.

WM. COBBETT.

Botley, July 2, 1812.

FRENCH PAPERS.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT of the KINGDOM of POLAND.

POLISH DIET.

ACT of the GENERAL CONFEDERATION of POLAND.

We, the Undersigned, composing the General Diet assembled at Warsaw, feel the moment that in which every thing around excites our admiration, and pervades our hearts with ardent patriotism. We feel our Nation called upon to make the most energetic exertion, that the eyes of the world are fixed upon us, and that posterity, in judging of our conduct, will either bless or execrate our memories. Being desirous of seriously contemplating our actual relations, we have appointed a Committee to consider of, and report to us those relations: thus wishing to profit by all those circumstances which are favourable to, or militate at the object of our desires. Our effort is completed: in the Report of our Committee are penetrated those sentiments which animate us, and at the same time, the line of conduct is pointed out which we should follow. And according to those most important representations, we have resolved to unite and form a general Confederation. In order to evince the purity of our motives and our objects, we declare, in the face of Heaven and Earth, and of the [illegible] nations, that we have no other view than [illegible] of our country, its [illegible] pled Violence, and to [illegible] and independence, [illegible] ration, with the consent [illegible] the most worthy of our Gracious Sovereign, Frederic Augustus, Grand Duke of Warsaw, and King of Saxony, having at our head, the Prince Adam Czartoryski, Starostie, General of Podolia, Nuncio, (Nuncio) of Warsaw, a citizen respectable by his age and virtues, that we continue faithful to the religion of our fathers, the Catholic and Apostolic, at the same time we dispense perfect tolerance to all other faiths, following thus the examples of our ancestors in times when all Europe was afflicted with sanguinary religious wars —that we respect the authorities of the throne, the laws of the nation, and that we cherish in all its purity the constitutions which for ages has been the distinguishing characteristic of the Polonese.

Guided by similar considerations, we are unwilling to arrive by any but the most legal means, at our glorious object. And well recollecting the disastrous events which have passed, we solemnly declare that the general confederation will never aberrate from the path it has prescribed, nor tolerate abuses, which must end but in the ruin of the country. In consequence the administration of justice will rest in the legal authorities; while the confederation shall exercise in full plenitude those powers which appertain to a general assembly of the nation labouring to the grand work of restoring the country, and propagating with all its energies, a national enthusiasm.

In order to confer on the Confederation, composed of the Members of the Diet, the whole Public National Authorities, &c. the means of proceeding with activity, we delegate the power with which it is invested, to a Council General, which shall be assisted by the Marshal, and shall hold its sittings at Warsaw, and as an enterprise originating in motives so virtuous justly merits it, we have sent a deputation to his Majesty, the King of Saxony, to honour it with his formal approbation.

The cause of suffering innocence cannot be regarded but as that of God; so brilliant a procedure must extend its influence throughout Europe. This renovation which will afford to the world an example of what should be done for oppressed humanity—which will restore Poland to its ancient prosperity, will merit the gratitude first of Europe, and of all ages equally faithful and worthy. An ally which, from its geographical situation and national character, it will have nothing to apprehend from, but every thing to hope; and therefore we must fondly conclude that such an empire will not refuse to our virtuous undertaking its powerful assistance. We shall lay at the feet of that throne the assurance of our confidence and devotion, and implore that its creating word may complete to that existence which we have incipiently received from it.

But in order to render ourselves worthy of this glorious protection, we must solemnly aver, that no possible event shall chill that patriotic ardour which unites us, that we shall persevere in our glorious career until we have re-united to our bosoms all those members of our common family, those brothers of our love, which the hand of tyranny has separated from us.

Polanders! You whom we thus call again to our bosom, judge of our feelings by your own. We implore you in the name of our common mother to unite mutually all your powers and to fly to her support. Let her again press you to her heart: she will lead you on to victory, to renown and to glory. Let passion in brotherly union, and the Divine Justice will not withhold our deserved recompense. We shall again see the arms of Lithuania grace our escutcheons; and hear the fertile fields of Volhinia, as well as the vast plains of Podolia and the Ukraine resound with the joyous shouts of—Live Poland! live our Country!

A Decree then follows, consisting of a number of articles, for the purpose of reducing the principles and system contemplated in the above declaration into practice and detail.

The Articles of Confederation are signed by M. M Stanislaus, Count Zamoyski, Senateur Palatin, and by several other Officers holding employments in the State.

The prominent article in the Decree is that "A deputation shall be sent to his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon [illegible] of Italy, in order to present to him [illegible] Confederation, and to implore him to cover [illegible] powerful protection, the Cradle of Polish Regeneration."

REPORT OF THE DIET.

WHICH PRECEDED THE ABOVE DECREE.

WARSAW, JULY 1.—Our country begins at last to emerge from its ruins. Poland is re-established. A General Diet has been assembled at Warsaw, and in the Sitting of the 23d of June, a Committee made the following Report:—

GENTLEMEN,—If there ever existed among men an important combination, or if ever there was an honourable task assigned them, it is, without doubt, that which we have received from you. Never a work directed to the mind and to the heart all that is calculated to rouse the one or influence the other, it is certainly that to which you have directed our attention.

Placed, by a concourse of prodigies, at the close of the [illegible] in which our country perished, between the yet resent cradle of one part of that same country, and the tomb still open of the other—the picture which we have [illegible] present to you, the accents in which we should address you, to be faithful, ought to participate in the awful mixture of Life and Death. They ought, at the same time, to convey hope and consolation to the hearts of the victims, and terror to those of their oppressors. But that is not enough; it is fit that there should be placed in your hand, the thread which is to conduct you towards the issue of the labyrinth of misfortune, into which you have been made to wander during half a century.—Your footsteps must be finally placed in the new path, which circumstances lay open for you.

your Comm[illegible] the extent of the relations, under which [illegible]mitted to its charge," [illegible]red the labour you have completed, [illegible] to appear before Europe, [illegible]s [illegible] about you; before ages to come, as well as before the present generation; before nations, as well as before those existing [illegible] have said to themselves, above all, that they spoke before the greatest of Sovereigns, and before their own great Nation. They have felt all the sanctity of your cause, the magnitude of its results; and more sustained than terrified by those powerful motives, they come to lay at the feet of this Senate, a work which they wish to make an offering to the Country, in the persons of those, in whom it has placed its confidence and its hope.

"For a long time there had existed in the centre of Europe, a celebrated nation, mistress of an extensive and fruitful country, rendered illustrious by the [illegible] of war, and of the arts, protecting for ages, with indefatigable arm, the barriers of Europe against the barbarians who surrounded its confines; and by a character as singular, having never made its valour subservient to employ against the existence of its neighbours. Those weapons which force has too often enlivened under the [illegible] of justice. A numerous population prospered in its soil, nature liberally rewarded their labours, its Kings had often received a place in history by the side of those who have done most honour to sovereignty. On all sides was eagerly coveted the honour of sitting on its throne, if at any time dissensions broke forth in its bosom, these storms obscured only its own horizon, and never carried their ravages to a distance.

"Gentlemen, this country was Poland; you were this people, and what now are they become? In vain we look for them in those regions, the union of which formerly constituted their glory. And those whom we now see only too much united to our minds those who might have been, and the blessing, though small, we are now permitted to enjoy, only too much reminds of that which we have lost.

"Oh! how has this dismemberment of our country been effected? how has this great family, who even amid its intestine divisions did not separate, which remained united amid ages of dissension, how has this powerful family been so dismembered? What have been its crimes, and who have been its judges? By what right has it been attacked, invaded, and wrested from the hands of its fathers?

"Whence have proceeded its oppressors and its fetters? The indignant universe might answer you for us! Every State, every Nation, might say to you, that it has seen its own tomb opened beside that of Poland. In the audacious profanation of those laws, on which all communities equally rely—in the insulting contempt that has been shewn of those laws, in order to destroy us—the world has imagined that it has been delivered up to the empire alone of convenience, and that soon it should have no other master. Europe, terrified and menaced, might point out above all to your just resentment, that empire, which in crushing you, was preparing to bear it down by a new weight. We do not doubt, Gentlemen, that it is Russia that is the author of all our misfortunes. Not contented with the enjoyment of a great portion of the globe, the world itself would scarcely satiate her ambition. During an age past she has advanced with gigantic steps upon nations that were even [illegible] behind her name. With Peter the First she [illegible] every thing tempted the inhabitants to renew upon [illegible] the inroads which their fathers had made. This appearance ought to have filled Europe with alarm and made her seek in a prudent foresight the means of repelling this new danger. She ought to have shut her ears against the ambitious Prince, who came to be instructed in all the secrets of the arts, in order to arm against her the hands of his ferocious and servile subjects, and though the battle of Pultowa seemed only to decide between Charles and Sweden, Europe was [illegible] almost at the same moment as Sweden.—Poland experienced immediately the effects of this increase of the Russian power. Placed in its immediate vicinity, she received its first as well as last attempts. Who can enumerate those attempts, ever since Russia, in 1717, tried her influence, by licensing the Polish army? Since that period, what moment has there been exempt from her influence, or her outrages?

"At first she prescribed an alternative to that free election which had always decided the throne of our country. By this she assails those rights of which the nation had always shewn itself most jealous. Very soon our finest provinces became the rewards of the favourites of her sovereign, children, dragged by force into the ranks of her armies, were compelled to purchase with their blood, what the Russians alone ought to have fought for. If our fields are [illegible] with harvests, it is to find her soldiers. Every new war shews the Russian standards covering Poland, and her colours flying on all sides. Thus by continually treading the Polish soil, that the Russian power approaches gradually the body of Europe, which she aspires to govern.

"If, by assuming other forms, this crafty power united itself to Poland, so as to impose upon her, as in 1764, that fatal guarantee, which attached the integrity of our frontiers to the perpetuity of anarchy, for the purpose of making this anarchy the means of accomplishing her ambitious views. The world knows what they have [illegible] piece to piece Poland perished. It is since this [illegible] that the Poles have [illegible]quently heard the insulting language of the Russian lord of the Steers, whom they have seen holding, with daring hand, the reins of their own Government. It is since that period that the Russian soldier has a hundred times bathed his hands in the blood of his fellow citizens, preparing the way for that day for ever execrable [illegible] recollected) on which, in the midst of it [illegible] our conqueror Warsaw heard the cries [illegible] Prague, which was totally destroyed. Poles, for it is time to make this by fire and [illegible] ars, which is your's, and which name resound [illegible] lost; these are the odious you ought never [illegible] en enabled to appropriate means by which [illegible] to herself your fin[illegible] your forces has the only rights she [illegible] and force enchained you, and [illegible] semplole fetters which it alone has forged. [illegible] the what! How can you doubt it, when you [illegible] ing which passing around you [illegible] lution has been your [illegible] still exists. And why would you [illegible] else which im[illegible] world. Why would you [illegible] your country? Recall to the [illegible] ancient de[illegible] Europe an asylum which kept alive [illegible] your own bosom, one lamp of [illegible] which [illegible] the whole. Your plains spirit [illegible] h standards, astonished at their new [illegible] dread of neighbours avaricious of your [illegible] are co[illegible] complices in your destruction, all have frate[illegible] us with tears. Instead of those phantoms spoi[illegible] which the whole of your ancient territ[illegible] difficulty furnished, numerous legions issued [illegible] enchainment, from a small portion only [illegible] soil, covered with the glory of recent victories in the school of the greatest Captains, [illegible] the example of the greatest of armies, your spoilers with their swords, forged of [illegible] produced in the same country as themselves, and [illegible] the desire of hearing the hour of vengeance, [illegible] which France lent [illegible] full [illegible] enemies. [illegible] friend of Poland, Pola[illegible] [illegible], always returned [illegible] rous relations to[illegible] assistance or to de[illegible] Poland made o[illegible] her right of choosing h[illegible] to call to th[illegible] throne a Prince of F[illegible] It was [illegible] hardship [illegible] that Casimir went to [illegible] and. It was [illegible] he had experienced on [illegible] to realize the b[illegible] a part of France that [illegible] Poland. [illegible] nevolent designs he co[illegible] als. Sympathize [illegible] "It is with nations [illegible] [illegible] them the indissolu[illegible] interest strengthen [illegible] bonds of union.

"All these are found to subsist between France and Poland, but other formerly were held by that [illegible] number of men whose the [illegible] ntest relations of the [illegible] terest of States cannot escape, is become the politic [illegible] axiom of Poland. Poland is necessary to [illegible] as France is to Poland. What do I say? It is [illegible] all Europe. Europe has to repose from [illegible] years of great agitations. [illegible] complete, the price of her labours [illegible] nature of which we must no longer [illegible] They are no longer those men who [illegible] from their savage shades, and impelled [illegible] the routes which could lead them to countries [illegible] mixed enjoyments not to be found in their [illegible] climates.

"Among such men, a blind instinct holds the place of those arts which polish or defend our Nations. But here, the arts which civilize and kind are found associated even with the barbarism. The Russian has sought instruction from the Europeans;—he has learned from them every thing that could serve for attack or defence, that could enable him to injure or destroy. The Russian has been corrupted—he has not reached the equal of the European, in order that he might become his master, but that subtleties, superstitions and docile slaves place at their faculties under the control of a Government [illegible] instructed with all kinds of atrocities. At its voice [illegible] unfathomable arms have, during a century, hovered to propel the [illegible] against this torrent [illegible] always directed to overwhelm them. How often has not the Russians already overstepped those bounds, repelled either by their own interest, or by the [illegible] dent murmurs of Princes, to whom they be[illegible] come [illegible] chains under their perfidious succour. In [illegible] of fifty years, Russia has twenty times [illegible] south of Europe with her arms. The Em[illegible] stantinople has been thrown back upon [illegible] half destroyed.

"Frederic himself could not protect [illegible] gainst her. In these latter times Italy [illegible] them with honour in her smiling plains, [illegible] vain a new Marius to rise to her aid. Who believed it? The cries of barbarous Sc[illegible] been heard in the tomb of the Mantuan [illegible]gil). In their headstrong boldness millions [illegible] slaves, cut down by the Gallic sword, have

free country of the Swiss. The arm of a hero was requi
site at Austerlitz to arrest their career. At a period stil
more recent, the same arm was necessary to drive thes
back to their forests. Numerous examples have mad
Europe sensible of her danger, and of the remedy wh
is required. These dangers and these remedies
not escaped the observation of a Prince, who, f
calculations, embraces the future with the same fo
the present, and who having founded a vast Em
not fail to impart to it all the solidity necessary
a structure reared by such a succession of toilsome,

"He is aware, that a perpetual and imposing
bulwark is indispensable against the inroads of
ranks and barbarism. He is aware, that the fixable
which separates civilized from barbarous nations ignor
be fortified with brass and with steel. He
that the nation, formidable

as it w
are is aware,
ple, must be possessed of power su the vanguard of
expense. If in other periods ufficient to ensure
alone for our destruction, at present thing so needed
for our restoration. Poland then will they all unite
say? she exists already, or rather exh—What do
ceased to exist. How could the perfid she has never
violence under which she has sunk, by, the plots, the
Yes; we are Poland; we are to by re her rights?
desire from victory, from which society little which
ancestors; those sacred ties which from our an
those sacrifices for which are m universe recogn
ages, and the unanimous applause Nor only are we so, who already enjoy kind at large.
of our country, but likewise all those wh regeneration
vast territories, that still wait for the ex unborn hour
deliverance.

"Those boundaries traced by the of violence,
those barriers reared by suspicion, hand
which she has blocked up every more guards with
gloomy forebodings, which were Cavemde, all tome
population, have not been able the attendants on
to, nor to break those ties of a other a common
faith love and mutual confidence consanguinity which
others. Yet, not withstanding among a nation
the inhabitants of Poland, living a long a separate
Ukraine, of Podolia, and as, of White Russia, of
Like Poles, Wollynia, are our bro
Oand have the same right
such to appea for roomers, like a tender
mother throws upon her arms to all her sons and
member has a right to reunite himself to that
ally from which he was torn by violence.
Poles! for by what other name can I now address
I will no longer avert those wishes and feelings
which are bursting from my heart. Let them
proclaimed aloud; let your lips repeat them
that energy which spring from wishes long sup
, and let the existence of the Kingdom of Po
solemnly proclaimed within this circle, be re
over all Poland, and as there, amidst the same
ments of emotion, and the same shouts of joy.
But to give to those emotions an irresistible force,
more assured of the result which they ought to
let us consult the history of our ancestors,
ask what was suggested to them, by the ar
of their love for their country; keeping clear of
dangers which too frequently deprived them of
vants they ought to have acquired.
er experience be lost upon us. Let us
confederation which was the character of the
et us make it the central point, where
always be united, and round which
w without difficulty, and without
ys want a central point to which
, what human power can stay
ment of a great nation, can arrest
people who resume their ancient
, to establish it more securely, are
illing to forget their former sufferings, and to double
former sacrifices?
O, happy day! Day of gladness and of triumph,
ire thee disappear all those days, which ought to
effaced from our history, and from the recollection
unkind. This day shall be celebrated among all
days. Our posterity will inherit the homage and
ect we pay to it. For it was reserved the proclaim
of the dead and sacred name of Poland, which lived
our hearts, and which a cruel destiny had condemn
s to bury there.
ereforth the descendants of Prest and Jagellon
orn themselves with that name, of which their
were proud; that name before which those
and whom for actions, fraud and crime had
your masters. Doubt not but this land,
fertile in heroes, is about to resume all her
lustre. She will again give birth to a Sigis
, and a Sobieski, and her glory will raise forth
renewed splendour. The nations pertinacious
pect to us, sentiments of justice, will acknowledge
at nothing was wanting to make every virtue blossom
pon Polish ground, but that it should be cultivated by
the hands of freemen, by the hands of her own sons
released from their chains.

"And you, venerable citizen, whom a century almost
virtue has pointed out to the eyes of your fellow
citizens, to preside over the most wonderful event of
their history, and to guide the first steps of your
generated country, what an affecting moment is decided
the prize of virtue which you receive to-day. Those
s fixed upon you, those tears which your presence
ses to flow, tell the youthful hearts of your fellow
trious. Citizens, at the two extremities of the
ne life of your Country, you will have assisted at the
twilight of her fall, and the dawn of her second life;
you will have seen rise and her fall. What a destiny
or a citizen [illegible]! That destiny decreed, that
fty years back, he would fill in that Diet which made
he first step towards the regeneration of your government, the same
la which you now fill in the Diet which made a step
oned to insure our existence and happiness
o.

"Nation of Polish Patriots!—When you vanished
rom their eyes, you carried along with you the gods
saved from the conflagration of your country. They
return to it to-day, to receive perpetual adoration. To
dwell in it as in a temple—beyond which the whole
nation, made wise by its misfortunes, trained to cross
lanes, by the recollection of the sufferings they have
undergone, will never cease to keep a watchful guard,
and will adorn it with all those virtues, which at all
periods have belonged to the Polish name, and which
they swear to defend with all their exercise, even at
the expence of the blood of their sons. To accomplish
those generous resolutions, and to render their effect
permanent and perpetual, your Committee has the
honour of presenting to you the act of Confederati
on.—[*This act is given in a preceding column.*]

LONDON—August 3.

THE LOAN

erday the Contractors waited on the
d Liverpool and Mr. Vansittart, when
of the Loan were finally settled. As
expected, an understanding between
tors appears to have taken place,
s being exactly the same.
BES OF THE DIFFERENT LISTS.
Baring, J. J. Angerstein, Battye,
Dawes, and Ellis
race, Steuart, and Ricardo,

Robarts, Curtis, and Co.

£ 50—3 PER CENT. CONS.

The Loan has thus been taken on the following terms:—

£ 120 Reduced 3. per cents } for every 100l. Sterl-
58 three per cent. consols } ing subscribed.

The Dividend upon the 3 per Cent. Consols to commence from January, and upon the Reduced 3 per Cents. from April last; and the first half-yearly payments becoming due July 5th, and October 10th, to be exempt from the Property Duty.

Discount after the rate of 4 per Cent. per Ann. for Payments made in full.

The Rev. Dr. Law, a brother of Lord Ellenborough's is the new Bishop of Chester, vice Dr. Shark, translated to Ely.

Some mischievous robber has recently stolen the iron ladle from the Treasury pump.

The following is a correct statement, we believe, of the force in Nova Scotia and Canada:—

Detachments of the 21 battalion of the 8th, of the 98th, and 99th regiments, and the 104th, with a sencible corps, are at present stationed in Nova Scotia.

The 1st battalion of the 8th, the 41st, 49th, and 100th regiments, the 10th Veteran Battalion, with the Newfoundland Fencibles, constitute the present force in Canada; a battalion of the Royal Scots, and the 103d regiment are on their passage.

MADRAS GAZETTE.—FEBRUARY 20.

Extract of a Letter from Bangoloe, dated the 28th ultimo.

"On the morning the 17th instant, a sma was seen in Achetuse bay, on the east coast c lon, drifting towards the land, which when thrown ashore by the surf, proved to contain t Bengal lascars reduced to the last degree of huma wretchedness.—the miserable sufferers who are now in a fair way of recovery give the following account of themselves:—They are all that survive of the crew of the brig Sutton, Hume, Commander, of Calcutta which vessel it would appear left Acheen with eight teen souls on board, and taken with Bettlenut, some time about the 2d or 3d instant.

"Only twenty-four hours after they put to sea, when off Acheen head, at midnight, the brig Sutto ered in a squall, when the Captain and all on board perished, except six of the crew, who at the moment the vessel was sinking threw themselves into the boat without the least or provision of any kind. They found in the boat, by chance, the rudder and four oars, but they had neither mast nor sail. In the morning when daylight appeared no land was to be seen—and being without the means and even not possessed of knowledge sufficient to enable them to direct their course to the nearest shore, they put up one of the oars as a mast, substituting the few cloth they had on board for a sail, & with this they committed themselves to the will of fate.—On the fourth day after the ship foundered, one of their companions died—and it is worthy of remark that they represent this man has not having been less rigorous than any of the others when he first got into the boat, but they attribute his early debility and death to the want of Opium, in the use of which he had been accustomed to indulge regularly and to excess.—On the 8th day another of the unfortunate sufferers expired, and after being tossed about at the mercy of the wind and the waves for nine days longer according to their account, the four survivors, on the morning of the 17th instant found themselves close in with the land, but by this time they were so weak as to be unable to make any exertion to reach it—fortunately for them the wind was blowing in the direction to throw them right upon the shore.—In the course of this dreadful voyage, although they experienced frequent showers of rain, not for several days successively, at different times, not a drop fell upon them; during these distressing intervals the only means they had recourse to for mitigating their burning thirst was by wringing the moisture from their hair and sucking their clothes which moistened by the dews of the night.

"The first idea that will strike every one perusing this statement must be the extreme improbability, nay, almost impossibility, of any human beings under such circumstances, supporting hunger for so long a time—but this will perhaps appear less extraordinary in ascertaining people than that they should have exceeded this short period of ten head in 18 or 19 days—on both these facts will be put beyond all manner of doubt, if it is only established that the Sutton was lost in the way they mention—on the night after they left the port of Acheen—& in the first instance the suddenness of the accident must have put it out of their power to provide themselves with either food or water—& the general character of the natives of India completely excludes the supposition, that they may have regaled upon their deficient companions—With regard to the most material points to be ascertained, viz. that they must have left Acheen about the 1st or 2d instant, and that the fatal accident must have happened very soon after this spontaneous information has supplied very strong proof. For they say they first sailed about seven days after the great day of festivity held by the English (supposed to be Christmas) and they saw the new moon for the first time on the fourth evening, after the ship foundered—these two last mentioned circumstances being perfectly coincident they must be admitted as decisive proof—of two most extraordinary facts, viz. that the sufferers were drifted in a small boat from Acheen head to the east coast of Ceylon in from 15 to 18 days, and that during the whole time they suffered absolute want of food.

"After very long fasting it is said that the greatest precaution is necessary to be observed in the quality and in the quantity of the food that is first to be administered, but this was far from being the case with these miserable sufferers, for the first thing prescribed to them by the ignorant natives who rescued them from the surf was a slice of raw pumpkin, which they all eat of. And on being carried to a government store house a few miles from the place where they were cast ashore, they had rice and milk inulcatannee was given to them without measure. However, notwithstanding all they suffered, they are now in a fair way of recovering though still very weak and much emaciated."

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FEBRUARY 1, 1813.

Mr. W. R. B. Bennett, Commercial Resident at Santpore.

Mr. John Trotter, Head Assistant to the Import Warehouse Keeper.

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

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 23, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Adjustment of rank, in the Infantry and Medical Establishment, viz.

Infantry.

Brevet Colonel and Senior Lieutenant Colonel George Sackville Pierce, to be Colonel of a Regiment, from the 4th May 1812, vice Clerk, deceased, in Europe.

Senior Major John Munro, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the same date, vice Browne, promoted.

Major John Burnet, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Young, retired in Europe, with rank from the 12th October 1812, vice Hunter, deceased.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Captain James Rutherford Lumley, to be Major, from the 12th October 1812, vice Burnet, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant George Brookstane Martin, to be Captain of a Company, from the same date, vice Lumley, promoted.

Senior Lieutenant John Scott, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Martin, promoted.

Senior Ensign John Robison, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Scott, promoted.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Captain William Croxton, to be Major, from the 4th May 1812, vice Munro, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Samuel Moody, to be Captain of a Company, vice Croxton, promoted, with rank from the 18th October 1812, vice Brodie, deceased.

Senior Lieutenant Thomas Gough, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Moody, promoted.

Senior Ensign Thomas Williams, to be Lieutenant, vice Gough, promoted with rank from the 23d October 1812, vice Maunsell, deceased.

Medical Establishment.

Assistant Surgeon William Tutin, to be Surgeon, from the 28th April 1812, vice Johns, retired in Europe.

Adjustment of Rank.

The dates of rank which have been assigned to the undermentioned Officers are cancelled, they are now ordered to take rank, as follows, and Commissions to be prepared for them accordingly:—

Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Broughton, to rank from the 28th April 1812, vice Young, retired in Europe.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Benjamin Roope, to rank from the 4th May 1812, vice Croxton, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Samuel Moody, to rank from the same date, vice Roope, promoted.

Lieutenant Thomas Frye Lewis, to rank from the same date, vice Moody, promoted.

Lieutenant Thomas Richard Macqueen, to rank from the 30th July 1812, vice Shepley, deceased.

Lieutenant Hope Dick, to rank from the 18th October 1812, vice Gough, promoted.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major Martin White, to rank from 28th April 1812, vice Broughton, promoted.

Captain W. McPherson, to rank from same date, vice White, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant W. H. Jackson, to rank from same date, vice McPherson, promoted.

Lieutenant James Johnston, to rank from same date, vice Jackson, promoted.

Lieutenant A. MacMahon, to rank from the 1st October 1812, vice James, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Mr. James Anderson, Assistant Surgeon, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

The leave of absence granted to General Orders of the 9th of May 1812, to Lieutenant T. Dowdy, Assistant to the Secretary to the Military Board in the Department of Accounts, is extended until the 10th ultimo.

EIGHTH CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

NINTH OR LAST DAY'S DRAWING,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1813.

No. 2387, a Prize of 50,000 Rupees.
No. [illegible] Blank, but being the 50th drawn Ticket.
Nos. 14 and 3179, a Prize of 50,000 Rupees, each.
No. 1310, a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
Nos. 1278, 5194, 3485, and 5327, Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

ASIATIC MIRROR.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1813.

ENTERTAINMENT

BY THE

JAVA LIGHT CAVALRY.

Major Lucius O'Brien, commanding, and the other Officers of the Corps of Java Light Cavalry Volunteers, gave a grand Entertainment last Friday evening, at the Calcutta Assembly Rooms, in commemoration of the approaching departure of the Corps for service on the Island of Java. The entertainment consisted of a ball and supper, to which were invited a select company; and the rooms presented a full display of beauty, rank, and fashion.

The exterior front of the building was brilliantly illuminated by a profusion of lamps, which diffused a full blaze of light thro' the principal avenue to the rooms. A deputation of the Officers of the Corps, all of whom were unremitting in attention to their guests, were in waiting in front of the portico, to receive the ladies as they descended from their carriages and palankeens.

On the western end of the ball-room, was placed a transparency designed and painted by an *Amateur*, expressly for this occasion.—On the top, were represented the Colours of the Java Light Cavalry; beneath them, the motto "CHIVALROUS AND HONOUR." The lower and principal part of the Painting, gave a sea view, with ships preparing to sail, while MARS seated on the adjoining shore, his right arm extended pointed to the eastward—on a scroll were the words—"*Go, and deserve the Fair.*" Below, the foot of the God, were pieces of ordnance and other martial attributes, with a view to certain Eastern countries. A flag unfurled from the muzzle of a cannon, bore the inscription, "*We are ready,*" with some other appropriate legends.—On the left side of the picture sat CUPID; his bow unstrung, and exclaiming, "*I'll keep my darts till their return.*" At the bottom of the transparency was a distich complimentary to the lovely Fair, who graced the rooms with their presence: and, immediately above, on a rock, was inscribed,

"FAREWELL"

The Right Honorable the Governor General entered the rooms at 11 o'clock His Lordship was received with "*God Save the King*," by the Band of His Majesty's 24th Regiment. The greater part of the company having assembled about 11 o'clock, the country dances began, the first of which was led off by Mrs. STRACHEY, and Major O'BRIEN. The Dancers present being sufficiently numerous, two sets were upon the floor at the same time; and we have rarely seen this fascinating exercise maintained with more vivacity than on last Friday evening. Three country dances were performed before Supper, which was announced at about half past 12 o'clock, A company of about two hundred sat down to the tables, which, under the superintendence of Mr. Moore, were laid out with admirable taste, presenting a varied profusion of every delicacy that art or liberality could supply. In a word, the arrangement of the tables corresponded with every other part of the entertainment, and afforded universal satisfaction.

Immediately after supper, Major O'BRIEN gave as a bumper toast, (LORD MINTO having previously left the rooms) "*Our late Noble Visitor.*"—It was intended that several other toasts should follow; but the attractions of the merry dance hastened the return of the Fair to the ball-room; and after a short refreshment the tables were deserted. Country dances were resumed and continued in full spirit and activity till four o'clock, when a second supper being served, a party of jolly Souls returned to table, where the spirit of conviviality, the chorus of the circling glass, crowned with a few excellent songs, sweetly beguiled the time till sun rise, which some of the party considered as a peremptory signal to withdraw; but it was not till between 8 and 9 o'clock that the loyal remains of these votaries of pleasure retired from their devotions to the [illegible]

TO THE MEMORY
OF
CAPTAIN WAGH,
[illegible] WHO DIED [illegible]
[illegible] SOUTH BEHAR
[illegible] CORPS OF CAVALRY,
[illegible] 48.

WAGH! would each [illegible] honour pay
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH JAN. 1813.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council:

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Ensign Dawkins of the 7th Regt. N. I. to proceed to Java on his private concerns, and to be absent from his Corps and duty till the end of June next.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1ST FEBRUARY 1813.

Junior Assistant Surgeon Gilder, having relinquished claim to the rank of Surgeon in succession to Surgeon Keir, who has resigned the service, and tended permission to be allowed to remain in his present situation of Assistant Surgeon of the Zilla of Surat, The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to comply with his request, it being clearly understood that, by his declining to avail himself of promotion on the present vacancy, he has totally relinquished all pretensions to promotion hereafter in virtue of his profession, to the charge of a General Hospital, or a seat at the Medical Board, and all title to the benefit of furlough, or retiring from the service.

Assistant Surgeon John Hine, the next senior on the list is promoted to the rank of Surgeon in succession to Surgeon G. Keir, who resigned the service under the 4th of March 1812.

Lieut G. T. Hughes of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. is permitted to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health for a period of two months.

BOMBAY.

January 27th sailed Ship Kicka, Nacqudah Hillman to Zzzibar.

Do. Arrived Portuguese Ship Planeta de Azia, Nacqudah Mannian Dowjee from Bussaun.

29th Sailed Ship Hedroosy, Nacqudah, Hussoonty to Calcutta.

Do. Arrived Arab Ship Ale Kurim, Nacqudah Ebrahim from Bengal.

Do. Sailed Ship Charlotte, Capt. P. Brown, Cove.

February 2d, Sailed Ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain J. W. B. Laing, to Calcutta.

Do. Do. Schooner Jane, Syrang Sumsoodeen, Calcutta.

Do. Do. Ship Sultana, Captain John Kemp, Madras.

Do. Arrived Zephyr Schooner, Syrang Daverbhoy, from Surat.

Do. Do. Ship Friendship, from Canton.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1813.

I have to correct an error which appeared in the regular Paper, in communicating the Death of Lieutenant McLean of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, in place of Lieutenant McCleod.

ARRIVED.—January 5th, Ship Shaw Byram, Captain Wm Robb, from China.—Ditto Ship Ast Felix, Capt George Hamm, from China.—Ditto 8th, Ship Duncan, Captain Sheild [illegible] Mocha.—Ditto Ship Mocoosarah, Captain [illegible] from Mocoosarah.

SAILED.—January 4th, Brig Sariel, Lieutenant David Jon[illegible] to Port Cornwallis.—Ditto Ship Rahimsaw, Captain J. L. Heatham, to Vizagapatam.—Ditto Ship Kawdry, Captain T. Williamson, to Nagpatam.

CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE

Columbo, — February, 1813.

Meeting of the Subscribers for the relief of the [illegible] poor held on the 25th January 1812.

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Governor, [illegible] Esq. Honourable Chief Justice, Sir [illegible] Esq. Honourable [illegible] Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel Molesworth, [illegible] Esq.—Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] Esq.—William [illegible] Esq.—James Sutherland[illegible] Kerr,—Wm. [illegible] Esq. Rev. G. Bisset, [illegible]—A. Berteloccei, Esq. [illegible] having resolved that it being understood that the Government [illegible] continue as long as the intention of the well disposed, the liberal distribution of the present season to the poor, this subscription of Rice lately collected to the poor may be [illegible] farther unnecessary application for the indigent poor of all denominations who are capable of earning their own bread, by the erection of other manifest comes [illegible] from the Fund that the following Gentlemen [illegible] a Committee to superintend the [illegible] money subscribed, and to correspond [illegible] Original Directors, and with Committees [illegible] the other parts of the Establishment, viz. [illegible] Esq.—Hon. Mr. Justice [illegible] Esq.—Lieutenant Colonel Kerr, Esq.—Lieutenant Colonel Molesworth, [illegible] Esq.—Major [illegible] Esq.—Captain Arnaud, Esq.—John Deane, Esq.—A. Berteloccei, Esq.—Rev. G. Bisset, Esq.—Rev. [illegible] Esq. and that the Committee do empower the Secretary to [illegible] the names subscribed, according to the [illegible] and the Secretary of the Committee at the [illegible] Meeting, and that the Committee do meet at [illegible] House every Sunday immediately [illegible] any three Members be sufficient to [illegible] of the Committee.—Alexander Cadell, Esq. be appointed Secretary to the Committee.

G. Bisset, be appointed Secretary to the Committee.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rds.		Rds.
Robert Brownrigg,	500	A. Berteloccei,	75
Sophia Brownrigg,	500	W. Montgomery,	100
John Rodney,	100	W. Arnott,	200
Robert Boyd,	250	T. W. Kerr,	100
T. J. Twistleton,	200	G. Bisset,	200
James Sutherland,	200	W. Willerman,	50
James Gay,	150	J. Deane,	200
Chs. E. Layard,	150	C. Blettermann,	50
J. D'Oyly,	200	G. Laughton,	50
W. Tolfrey,	100	Silvr. D. Wilson,	100
Francis Dickson,	150	David Stark,	50
A. Gordon,	100	E. W. Mead,	50
A. Cadell,	200	H. Pennell,	25
W. J. Molesworth,	100	T. R. Buckhouse,	25
Burghers, Headmen and Native Inhabitants of Caltura,			532 6

COLOMBO.

Arrived January the 28th, Brig *Fate Subsay*, Sarrang Shah Allie from Bombay.

Sailed, January the 27th, Schooner *Columbo*, Tindal Manuel Pulle, for Tuticoreen.

28th, Cutter *Tartar*, Capt. J. Matheys, for do.

Cutter *Gertruda*, Captain D. Sutherland, for Cochin.

30th, Brig *Cader Isaa*, Nacoda Allie, for Maldivo.

February the 1st, Grab *Aldroos*, Nacoda Mamo Allie for Tellicherry.

Brig *Minerva*, Captain Jan Grabo, for Bombay.—Passenger Lieutenant Frank.

POINTE DE GALLE.

Arrived January the 26th, Brig *Cadey*, Nacoda Seyed Abdul Omar, from Calcutta.

Snow *Rahamany*, Nacoda Coongy, from Penang.

ISLE OF FRANCE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DEC 23, 1812.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Mr. R. E. Jones, Colonial Chaplain for this Island from this date.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Duchemin, to be assistant to Mr. Gouillard Curate of Port Louis, on a salary of 50 Dollars per mensem, from the 1st November, 1812.

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE

SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1812.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Van Hoorn, to be Deputy Collector at Sourabaya.

Mr. A. Couperus, jun. to be Deputy Collector at Batavia.

Mr. W. Young, to be President and first Commissioner of the Court of Requests at Batavia.

Mr. De Sallis, to be Magistrate at Samarang.

Mr. Blommestein, to be Bailliew at Samarang.

Mr. A. H. Somsaert, to be Magistrate of the environs of Batavia.

Mr. W. Young, to be Adjunct Fiscal to the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia.

Mr. Van Naarsen, to be Resident at Grissee.

Mr. Hartsill[illegible]

Lieut. Bekker[illegible]

missioner, and [illegible]

settlement of [illegible]

Lieut. Hart[illegible] ...red Districts.

...sistant to the Resident at Solo.

...ERAL ORDERS.

...orable the Lieutenant Governor in Council

BATAVIA, NOVEMBER 7, 1812.

Major General Gillespie having intimated his intention [illegible] nominate Lieut. George Hunter, 4th Bengal Veteran Battalion to be his Aid-de-Camp, that Officer is pested to resign the command of the Body Guard of Highness the Sesoohanaan, and his Civil Appointment, and he is directed to proceed to head quarters without delay.

G. O. by the Lieutenant Governor in Council

BATAVIA, NOV. 12, 1812.

The Honable the Lieut. Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Colonel M'Leod, H. M. 59th Regt. to be Lieut. Colonel Eales in the command of the Batavian Division of the Army.

This appointment to take effect from the 23d ultimo the date of re appointment of Col Eales, to be Resident and Commandant at Palembang and Minto.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Van Teylingin, to be Commissioner of the Court of Requests at Samarang, vice Rock deceased.

DECEMBER 15.

By a friend at Banca, we have been informed of the following desperate attempt on the lives of two of the Officers stationed at Palembang, an imperfect account of which reached this place some days ago.

[illegible] ...ant Pearson and [illegible] ...ilitia, who are on duty at Palembang [illegible] ...ese Gentlemen were walking together in the middle of the day, and close to one of the guards, when a Malay very well dressed, walked up to Mr. Pearson, and immediately made a stab at his breast; fortunately for Mr. P. the point of the Kreese struck upon the key of his writing desk, which was suspended round his neck by a riband, and he fell back from the blow, when this desperate wretch made an attack on Mr. P.—the first blow he gave, that Gentleman fell, and the assassin made four other stabs at him—at this time the guard came up, & immediately dispatched the Malay.—I am happy to say, however, that Mr. F. is perfectly recovered from his wounds.

DECEMBER 19.

The last Post from the Eastward brings us the most favorable accounts of the state of the country.

The rains in the neighbourhood of Samarang had set in without much violence, and afforded peculiar advantages to the cultivators.—The Revenue Farms at Samarang had been rented for the ensuing year with additional advantages to Government and the Individual, and the intended sale of lands had occasioned general satisfaction and speculation.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS FOR JULY 1812.

EUROPE BIRTHS.

At Wm. Young's Esq. Harley Capt. Latour, of the 1st regiment son.

In New Norfolk-street, Park-lane, the lady of A. W. Robarts, Esq. of a daughter.

In Wimpole-street, the lady of Spurgeon Farrar, Esq. of a son, which died in the course of the night.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Cork, Mrs. Bolton, wife of Dr. Bolton, of Youghal, and daughter of Sir Edward Hoare, Bart.

On Sunday, the 7th June, at Weymouth, aged 64 years, Colonel Nicholas Bayly, brother to the late Earl of Uxbridge; he leaves a wife and ten children to lament his loss. He quitted Parliament about 22 years ago, and, from that period, lived quite retired. Shortly after he was out of Parliament he had an unpleasant misunderstanding with his brother, chiefly, we believe, respecting the possession of no estate he thought his right, but which the latter enjoyed. This left his income so limited, that nearly the whole was inadequately required for the education of his numerous family. A reconciliation, so very desirable for such near relations, was, however, happily effected, about three years since, and the brothers replaced on a friendly footing; soon after which, Lord Uxbridge, knowing the embarrassment of his brother's circumstances, and that he had no property whatever, to leave behind him, made a settlement, in the event of his death, on his wife, and such part of the family as he conceived unprovided for. He was a considerable time in the 1st regiment of [illegible] which he exited when Lieutenant-Colonel, soon [illegible] with them from America. He after [illegible] ...rel of the Royal West Middlesex militia. [illegible] ...onduct and humane character made him [illegible] ...and deservedly respected by both Officers and Men. His remains, being brought from Weymouth, ...day, were, on Tuesday last, interred in [illegible] ...n church-yard, in the same vault with those of [illegible] ...er-in-law and most intimate friend, the late [illegible] ...iver, Esq.

On the 26th of January, at Rio Janeiro, his Excellency Don Rodrigo de Souza Cautinho, Conde De [illegible] ...arce, and Minister for foreign Affairs to the Prince Regent of Portugal. While assiduously employed in the labours of his office, and making up dispatches for England and Portugal, during the ardent heats of the season, he was suddenly seized with a vertigo, succeeded by [illegible] ...most violent fever, which in three days put a period to his life. The death of this distinguished servant of the State, and ornament of Portugal, may justly be considered as a national calamity. It was lamented by all good patriots, and will be felt wherever the Lusitanian name and Throne are respected. It might be said of him, that he was not only equal, but superior to the weighty affairs entrusted to this charge, by the unlimited and deserved confidence of his Prince; and though he died in the 56th year of his age, he had lived long enough to merit the grateful recollections of his country, and to have his name honourably transmitted to [illegible] ...s in the annals of its literature and policy. [illegible] ...narrow limits prescribed to us on all occasion [illegible] ...sent, we can only find room for remarking, that this deceased Statesman may justly be said to have been the saviour of a military monarchy, and of public credit, in Portugal. Amidst all the embarrassments occasioned to the regular Governments of Europe by the tremendous footing of the French Revolution, he maintained the commerce of Portugal, the stability of the public revenue, and the dignity of the Crown. His comprehensive mind surveyed with accuracy the situation of Europe; his sagacity anticipated the calamities which hung over Portugal; and he was the author of that advice which saved the house and dynasty of Braganza, by conveying the Royal Family to their Transatlantic possessions. Now to Brazils he concluded the commercial treaty with Great Britain, which may be considered as unique in its kind. It has perpetuated a system of the purest and philanthropine, by which the free commerce with that Continent is secured to all friendly and pacific States; and the free theories which men of genius have projected for the prosperity of nations, have, in this instance, been reduced to practice. These formerly unknown parts of the world will henceforward contribute to the reciprocal benefit and prosperity of every part of the human race. In short, by opening that new world to the intercourse of those powers who respect the law of nations, this distinguished Statesman has not only laid the foundations of new establishments, but increased the national resources both of revenue and defence.

At Great-hall, Marsayshire, N. B. on the 20th June, James Peterkin, of Gravesend, Esq.

At South Sea, near Portsmouth, of a decline, in her 19th year, Georgiana, second daughter of the late Col. Dacre.

At Filley, Herts, Mrs. Sowerby, wife of John Sowerby, Esq. and Hatton-garden.

At his house, Elliot-place, Blackheath, John Brent, Esq. aged 23; he had retired about twenty years from the business of ship-building.

At Sowsby, late on Saturday night, at his house, [illegible] ...most sincerely lamented, Robert Williams, Esq. a Director of the East India Company.

At Wyefield-cottage, the infant daughter of [illegible] Schroder, Esq.

Lately at Enniskillen, the Rev. Stephen Keenan, the Roman Catholic chaplain appointed to the gaol of Enniskillen, by the Grand Jury of the county Fermanagh.

On Monday last, at Patinburgh, Warwickshire, in his 64th year, William Holtech, Esq.

At his residence, in Upper Brook-street, Francis Longe, Esq. of Spixworth-park, Norfolk.

Lieut. John Montgomery, of the 8th royal veteran batt. and assistant quarter master of detachments at Ilfracombe. He was a very old Officer, formerly was a Captain in the 84th regiment of foot, and many years adjutant in it. On his retiring from that regiment, the Officers presented him with a very valuable silver cup, as a token of their sincere regard for his many virtues.

Lately, the Count Theodore Batthyany, the late Privy Counsellor and Magnat of Hungary, at the age of 84 years. He was a zealous protector of the mechanical arts, and he spared no expence to further their advancement. He distinguished himself at the last Diet at Presburgh, by the wisdom of his propositions.

At his house in Pimlico, George Rawlinson, Esq. Master Cook to the King, who had served faithfully in the Royal service near half a century.

George Rose, Esq. of Llanerchydol, in the county of Montgomery.

John Jones, Esq. of Black Hall, near Kerry, Montgomeryshire.

At White Lady Aston, Worcestershire, Mrs Elizabeth [illegible] ...ope, at the very advanced age of 106! She retained her faculties till she was 103.

Bon Limerick, Mrs. Margaret Howson, aged 72 years, relict of the Rev. Francis, Hewson, of Woodford, co. [illegible]

At [illegible] ...erry, relict [illegible] ...at his vicarage in Ormskirk, the Rev. Jo[illegible] ...ty of R. aged 43.

Lately, on, near Bristol, where he went for the b[illegible] Stanley, ...ealth, Walter H. M'Swiney, Esq. of C[illegible]

At Chest, Church-hill, Kerry, the Rev. Mayn[illegible] fit of his uncle of Sir Edw. Denny, Bart.

At his [illegible] ...Stanier, Esq. of the Abbey Foregate, Shre[illegible]

[illegible] ...relict of Sir Jas[illegible] ...Bt.

Harrington, [illegible] ...

Harrington, the pre[illegible] ...

was the daughter of [illegible] ...John M'Kenzie, aged 70 years.

Hall, Staffordshire.

At Glasgow, Mr. [illegible] ...ddenly, by a fall over the [illegible] ...ale, of the Forfarshire militia.

At Tynemouth, [illegible] ...ge, Lieutenant James Baird, Esq. in the 78th year of his age.

At Ayr, William [illegible] ...Major Turnbull, in his 78th year.

At Montrose, [illegible] ...a warm bath, when he fell down. He had just entered [illegible] ...and was suffocated.

Lately at Brighton, [illegible] ...aged 94, Mr. R. Hum[illegible] ...ey. At the oldest inhabitant [illegible] ...accident which he met with, about [illegible] ...occasioned by an [illegible] ...t of treading on the iron teeth of a rake in his garden, [illegible] ...ike and bruise his face, which caused the handle to [illegible] ...it proved fatal to him.

[illegible] ...genesis a cancer, in the breast, after a long illness.

On Wednesday, the [illegible] ...ghter of Sir Edmund Cradock Matilda, youngest dau[illegible] ...aks Hall, in the county of Hartopp, Bart. of Four [illegible] ...last, C. Nailer, Esq. Comptroller of His M[illegible] ...Court of an apoplexy. Abroad [illegible] ...Good[illegible]

On Thursday [illegible] ...ham Goldsmid, [illegible] ...man's Fields, parish [illegible] ...and D'Eluacon, in the 42d year [illegible] ...

On his passage from Madeira to Barbadoes, after a long illness, Thomas Lawson, Esq. of Brayton-house, in the county of Cumberland, in his 24th year.

Friday, Mary Anne, the eldest daughter of James Perry, Esq. Proprietor and Editor of The Morning Chronicle.

At Feversham, on the 3d inst. Dr. Buffa, late a eminent Physician in the army, being suddenly attacked with a spasm at the heart, in the 44th year of age. He was detained there on his way to Broadstairs by an accident in being thrown out of a gig, by which he broke his leg.

Thursday se'nnight, after a long and painful affliction, at his seat at Ashfield, in Suffolk, where he had retired from the fatigues of public life, Mingay, Esq. aged 63. He was many years distinguished as King's Counsel: he was also [illegible] ...Aldeburgh; and one of the capital burgesses [illegible] ...borough of Thetford.

The Rev. William Osborn, Ministe[illegible] ...parish of Sanquhar.

At Whitchurch, Oxon, the Rev. [illegible] ...Lichfield, M. A. Fellow of the [illegible] ...bridge.

In New-street, Spring-gardens, in [illegible] ...his age, Mr. W. H. Manning, eldest s[illegible] ...ning, Esq. M. P. Governor of the Bank.

Lately, at Bath, the Rev. Francis Bel[illegible] ...and deservedly regretted.

At Henley-on-Thames, Peter Beuzeville, [illegible] ...70th year of his age.

At Shooter's-hill, Mrs. Dinah Loggan, aged [illegible]

At his house, in Little Scotland-yard, John [illegible] ...esq. in his 69th year.

On Saturday, the 4th inst. Donald Malcolm, [illegible]

At his house, Dulwich, T. Griffith, esq. in his [illegible] ...year.

At her son's house, Tavistock-street, Bedford-[illegible] Mrs. Dive, aged 70.

At her house at Woodford, in the 80th year of [illegible] age, Mrs. Pearse, widow of the late Nicholas [illegible] Esq.

At Chiswick, John Harwood, Esq. in the 82d [illegible] his age.

Charles Stedman, Esq. Comptroller of the [illegible] Office.

At Finlayston-house, Ann, daughter of the late Alexander Campell, Esq. Surveyor-General of the Customs [illegible] Greenock.

In the 21st year of his age, J. Wornhwell, Esq. the 44th regiment of foot.

Lately, Mrs. Skelton, relict of the late Arnold Jones Skelton, Esq. of Papcastle, Cumberland.

At his Chambers, in the Temple, Mr. James C[illegible] Higgins, aged 72.

At Glasgow, aged 75, Mr. Robert Williamson; [illegible] Surveyor of the Customs, Ayrshire.

At Portsoy, William Gordon Duff, Esq. in the 87th year of his age.

At Halstead, near Settle, Yorkshire, in the 9[illegible] ...year of her age, Mrs. Foxcroft, relict of the late [illegible] ...ward Foxcroft, Esq. of Halstead.

Lately, in the prime of life, at Saltwood, the [illegible] ...Brook John Bridges, brother to Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart and Rector of Saltwood cum Hythe, Kent.

In April last, on board the Mackerel, schooner, her way to New York, Lieut. Parker, [illegible] ...command of the schooner; he was killed by a [illegible] ...ng of a [illegible] ...upon him from the masthead. He falling [illegible]

At Bath, [illegible] ...consequence [illegible] ...apoplexy, [illegible] ...years, [illegible] ...ence of an [illegible] ...as Sir T. Fletcher, Bart. [illegible] ...Majesty's Justices of the [illegible] ...for the County [illegible] ...afford. He is succeeded in [illegible] ...title and estates by his only son, John Fenton Bent[illegible] Esq. of Aqualate Hall, now Sir John Fletcher [illegible] Boughey, Bart.

At Glasgow, on the 30th ult. John M'Kenzie, [illegible] ...in the 70th year of his age. His country is much [illegible] ...debted to him, for the judicious example he [illegible] ...early life, at Carnoyle, as a cultivator, by introducing [illegible] ...modes of improvement in agriculture, which [illegible] ...since been followed up, and are now brought [illegible] ...general use. His treatises upon that (and many [illegible] ...important subjects) have been much admired, [illegible] ...have procured him, upon several occasions, the approbation and thanks of the Hon. Board of Agriculture. He carried on at the same place, an extensive [illegible] ...field, and was the original inventor of that most useful [illegible] ...and important discovery, the joining copper [illegible] ...press, which has since proved so invaluable [illegible] ...branch of business. He was also the first [illegible] ...who had the humanity to continue the wages [illegible] ...people, during nonattendance from sickness.

At Coventry, while visiting a patient, Dan[illegible] ...M. D. in the 75th year of his age.

Dr. O'Connor, rector of Castlenock, [illegible] ...was formerly fellow of Trinity college.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, in his 41st [illegible] ...Birch Brimley, Esq.

COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

Tuesday, February 23, 1813.

1813

we have re-
apers from
tember

-martin,
act.

RIGA, AUGUST 10, 1812

letter to you of the 5th instant, I men-
that the division of gun-boats under
in Stuart, associated with another divisi-
der a Russian Captain, had proceeded up
dero river, to co-operate with a body of
om this place and the garrison of Du-
; the object of the expedition being,
rst place, to take the enemy by sur-
nd, failing in that, to force them back
block, and, if possible, to penetrate to

service chiefly assigned to the British
keep in advance, and, if practicable,
oy the bridges which were convenient
retreat of the enemy; and the only
Kalnezeen) was speedily and
ed unserviceable.

who commanded the troops,
ise to Captain Stuart, and
ats employed upon that service.

LTY OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1812.

a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir James
Saumarez, Bart. K. B to John Wilson Cro-
er, Esq. dated on board the Victory, in Hawke
Road, August 20, 1812.

SIR,

I enclose, for the information of the Lords
sioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a
ave this morning received from Rear-
Martin, dated the 11th instant, en-
e (a copy of which is also transmit-
ith) from General Essen, Governor
communicating intelligence of the
success of the Russian arms, and the
of Prince Bagration with the main
Smolensko, which you will please to
ore their Lordships.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JAS. SAUMAREZ

SIR, RIGA, JULY 30, 1812.

ose not a moment in communicating to
Excellency a most agreeable piece of in-
gence, which I have just received.
the Commander in Chief of the third army
neral Tormasson), has obtained a victory
r the enemy near Cobrin. Four stand of
ours, eight pieces of artillery, with one Ge-
al, in the service of Saxony, seventy officers,
three thousand troops, have fallen into the
ds of the conquerors.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ESSEN, Governor of Riga.

Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart.
and K. B. &c. &c. &c.

S. In addition to the foregoing intelli-
ce, I have acquaint your Excellency, that
united forces of General Barclay and Prince
in the neighbourhood of Smolen-
atoff commands the combined

RIGA, AUGUST 11, 1812.

nour to enclose, for your in-
ter which I have this instant
eneral Essen, communicating
ntelligence of the continued
ussian arms, and the junction
ion's corps with the main army

ion is from the Commander in
arclay de Tolli, who dates his
tant, at Smolensko.
what is mentioned in the Ge-
earn that General Tormassoff
position which he had occupi-
s at Gitomirz or Zitomirz, in
a corps of Saxons, stationed
wenty-four miles from Bryex
out one hundred and thirty
saw, where he defeated the
d towards Minsk.

James Saumarez, Bart K. B.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,—SEPTEMBER 1, 1812.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES SAUMAREZ, Bart. K. B. has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a Letter from Lieutenant J. C. Crawford, commanding His Majesty's gun-brig Wranger, of which the inclosed is a copy.

His Majesty's Gun-Brig Wranger, off Seyer Island, August 1812.

SIR,

In pursuance of your orders of the 14th in-
proceeded off Randers with your boats,
utter of the Locust, but not finding
ch lugger there, I proceeded further
utward off Mariager Fiord, to recon-
t port; a small Danish cruizer was
d coming out, gave chase to her, when
e up, and ran into Alborg; at night
Petley, myself, and Mr Curtis (Second
ster of the Locust), thought that she might
be carried by the boats, which was agreed upon. Lieut. Petley then proceeded in shore, with the barge and cutter, in company with the Locust's boats, under charge of Mr. Curtis, her Second Master.

About two o'clock this morning they got alongside of her, and carried her from under a very heavy fire from the battery and musketry from Halle Fort, in the entrance of that river, without the loss of a single man. She is one of those cruizers that have been of great annoyance to our convoys off the Scaw; she mounts two brass six-pounders, one long two-pounder, and small arms, and commanded by Lieut. Tetens, of the Danish Navy, and Commodore of a division of gun-boats off Flanstrand, with a complement of twenty-two men, who made their escape into the battery of Halle. They found her moored close under the muzzle of the guns of the battery, and could not prevent the Lieutenant and Men from making their escape, except one man, whom we have a prisoner. I stood in shore, as far as I could with safety, to cover the boats.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. C. CRAWFORD, Lieut. Com.

GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ST. PETERSBURGH GAZETTE, OF FRIDAY, JULY 26 (AUGUST 7), 1812.

Official news from the Army, of the 14th July (26th), received by a Courier, who set out with the Dispatches to his Imperial Majesty at Moscow:—

The first army has taken up an important position at Witepsk; and during its march, even from Polotsk, the enemy did not venture to attack one of the corps of which it is composed. The small skirmishes of the rear guard along the Dwina, which river our cavalry often crossed by swimming, to cut off the enemy's piquets, constantly terminated to the advantage of our troops. After the arrival at Witepsk, strong reconnoissances must enable us to decide on farther movements, in relation to the junction of the second army with the first.

In the night of the 13th (25th), the Commander in Chief having been informed that the enemy's patrules shewed themselves on the roads to Beschenkovitschi, ordered Count Ostermann Tolstoi, with his corps, to take a direction to that place. Scarcely had Count Tolstoi marched three wersts, when he fell in with the enemy's videttes. Two videttes were cut off, but the third succeeded in giving the alarm to the French advanced guard; who immediately sent forward to oppose us, a regiment of two squadrons of hussar guards, who happened to be at the head of their column. Our troops sprung upon the foe, and immediately overthrew him; but engaging too eagerly in the pursuit, they fell in with the whole of the enemy's cavalry, by which they were, in their turn, driven back upon our infantry. Count Ostermann then continued his movement, and found the enemy drawn up in order of battle, at a short distance from Ostrowno. The action began by a cannonade which lasted some hours. Both sides fought with the greatest obstinacy. The superiority in numbers was on the side of the French, but the valour of our troops bore down all before it. We not only retained the field of battle, but drove back the enemy four wersts from his position. So hot a fight could not be without loss; according to the report of the prisoners, that of the enemy was considerable. They assure us, that on this day the King of Naples commanded in person, and that the Viceroy of Italy was wounded.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ST. PETERSBURGH GAZETTE, OF FRIDAY, 26TH JULY (AUG. 7), 1812.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE WAR.

Head-quarters, July 18, (Aug. 30), 1812.

The corps of General Doctorow, which had been charged to watch the movements of the enemy in the neighbourhood of Beschenkovitschi, when it saw a part of their troops marching off, began, on its side, to enter upon movements which delayed its march. It thence became necessary to enable General Doctorow to cross the Dwina, for the purpose of forming a junction with the army at Witepsk, on the left bank of that river. In order to accomplish this, the Commander in Chief considered it as highly necessary that the enemy should be more kept in check at that place, whither Count Ostermann, on the 13th (25th), with a force inferior to that of the enemy, had repelled him; and Lieut.-General Konownitzin received orders for this purpose. He reinforced the corps of Ostermann, and his division was engaged in battle the whole of the 14th (26th). Our troops displayed as much valour as steadiness. The enemy did not gain upon them a single foot of ground.—Lieut.-General Konownitzin repelled all their attacks, and did not retire from the place till night, when he received orders to take up the position chosen by the General in Chief for a general battle, General Doctorow, in the mean time, crossed the Dwina, and arrived at the same spot. The whole rear guard arrived, under the command of Major-General Count Von Pahlen. They were drawn up 10 wersts in advance of the principal position, and the enemy must have been compelled to retreat. During this, however, the Commander in Chief received accounts, by a courier, from Prince Bagration, who informed him, that while advancing to approximate the first army, he had found Mohilow already in the possession of the enemy; and that for the safety of his troops, he had changed the direction of his march upon Orscha, and had taken the route to Mislslow and Smolensk. The day before, his advanced guard had had a battle, in which Lieutenant-General Rajewskji defeated the advanced troops of Marshal Davoust, and compelled them to retreat 12 wersts. These accounts changed the original plan of the Commander in Chief; and instead of giving battle in the vicinity of Witepsk, he determined to march upon Smolensk, and the rather because Marshal Davoust, with his whole force, could now take that direction. He commenced this bold movement while the rear-guard was still engaged in the hottest fight. He manœuvred in the face of the enemy, and marched off in three columns. The Commander in Chief particularly ascribes the success of this undertaking to the able arrangements of Count Von Pahlen, who, while he covered the whole of the army, displayed on this occasion, as on every other, the most brilliant talents and military knowledge. Our troops displayed astonishing valour; they made the most of every position; the bank of the little river Lutschessa was defended with so much obstinacy, that the enemy lost there an immense number of men. Count Von Pahlen destroyed, during the march on the 16th, seven French squadrons, which had advanced out of some small defiles, and fell into an ambush in the neighbourhood of Tupnowschina.

This day the second and third columns have joined at Poretschie; the first column, which marches upon Lesna and Kudrey, covers their march.

General Platow, who is not more than two days' march from us, has received orders to place himself in advance of Smolensk, to cover the movements of the first army. Prince Bagration, on his side, is in rapid march to Smolensk.

According to the accounts received from Lieutenant-General Count Wittgenstein, he continued to remain at Drissa. He reports that Major-General Kulnew, who had been dispatched to the other side of the Dwina, had attacked the French, and made 700 of them prisoners.

The Commander of the first separate corps, Lieutenant-General Count Wittgenstein, states, in a report of the 21st July (2d of August), as follows:—

In consequence of Imperial Orders, the corps entrusted to me was destined to act separately. I remained, therefore, on the bank of the Dwina, near the outworks of Polnjewze, to observe the enemy, who was opposite to me on the other side of the river; and having destroyed a bridge in the night, sent forward my cavalry to scour the country, which, in the course of eight days, made prisoners Brigadier-General St. Jenies, eight officers, and a thousand men; and nearly destroyed four regiments of the enemy's cavalry; viz. the 7th and 11th French Chasseurs, the 8th Hulans, and the 10th Chasseurs, both Polish regiments. At length, on the 17th (29th) of July, I was informed by my detachmeass from Disna, that Marshal Oudinot (the Duke of Reggio), who had there passed the Dwina with his corps, was marching on Sebesch; from Dunaberg, I received advices that Macdonald had crossed the river at Jacobstadt, and taken a direction towards Luzyn; and according to the intelligence afforded by a French officer of the Staff, who was a prisoner, both corps were directed to cut me off from the road to Pskowa.

Under these circumstances, I resolved to attack the nearest enemy at the village of Klastiza, on the road to Sebesch. I, therefore, moved on the before-mentioned village of Klastiza, and discovered about five wersts from the village of Jakoboff, the corps of Oudinot, which was marching against me directly from that village. I immediately took my resolution. Thanks be to all-bountiful God, and praised be the victorious Russian troops, after one of the most obstinate and bloody battles, which continued without intermission for three days, from morning till night, I succeeded in defeating the artful and powerful enemy of our native country. The corps of Marshal Oudinot, which consisted of three of the best divisions of French infantry, is completely beaten, brought into a situation of great danger, and has retired to confusion. It only saved itself by means of woody situations, and by the passage of small rivulets, the bridges of which were burned and destroyed; and by those means threw impediments in the way of every step we made, and opposed the celerity with which we followed them.

The Generals of Division Le Grand and Verdier are both wounded. I shall follow them on the Dwina toward Polotsk. This engagement of three days has crowned the Russian army with new laurels, and the corps entrusted to me has by its spirit and valour performed prodigies that I have not at present leisure to describe. Undismayed by the active and determined opposition of the enemy, it overthrew him entirely with the bayonet, and by the assistance of the artillery, every thing that was brought against it, consisting of batteries and cannon of large calibre. All the villages and fields through which we have marched are covered with dead bodies. We have taken three thousand prisoners, of whom five-and-twenty are officers; two field-pieces, several ammunition-chests, the royal and private baggage, including the camp equipage of the General. As soon as I have driven him over the Dwina, I am determined, while I leave him on the other side, to move against and attack the corps of Marshal Macdonald; and, as I hope, with God's help, and the spirits of our troops raised by the late success, to accomplish something equally fortunate. I shall also endeavour to disengage our preconceited line of operations from the enemy; by which means he must retreat towards Riga. The loss on our side is not small, particularly as we have to lament that of the brave Major-General Kulnew, whose legs were carried off by a cannon-ball. He is since dead. I myself received a spent ball in my cheek, but the wound is not dangerous.

REPORT TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY OF GENERAL TORMASSOW.

Kobryn, July (16) 28, 1812.

I have the honour most humbly to congratulate your Imperial Majesty on the entire defeat of the whole corps of Saxon troops on the 15th inst. which occupied this place, which was effected after an obstinate battle, which lasted nine hours. The trophies of this battle are four stand of colours, eight pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of various kinds of arms. We have taken prisoners the Commander of the Corps, Major-General Klinge, three Colonels, six Staff-Officers, 57 Officers and 2223 non-commissioned Officers and soldiers. We left upwards of 1000 dead on the field of battle. The loss on our side is not considerable.

The Saxon corps under the command of the French Field-Marshal Regnier, is coming up from Slonim to replace the Austrian corps which was here. Prince Schwartzenberg is gone through Slutzk to Mittsk.—My Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. Bibikoff, of the Guards, will lay at the feet of your Imperial Majesty, four of the enemy's stand of colours.

I shall have the happiness to transmit the particulars of this affair as soon as possible, as well as the further movements of the troops which your Majesty has been pleased to entrust to my command.

GOTTENBURGH, AUG 25.—The French are marching for Smolensk, where it is understood the Russians have determined to make a stand, and a general battle may therefore be daily expected. The Russian army that opposed the Turks have joined the main army.

Since the commencement of the campaign, the Russians have been successful in every engagement. A smart action has taken place near Kibryn, between General Tormasow and a part of General Regnier's Corps, according to Regnier's account, three Saxon Regiments of infantry and cavalry fought for ten hours, against eight times their number, and were at last compelled to surrender, the Russians having destroyed a bridge to prevent their retreat. Regnier has retired to within fifteen miles of Warsaw; he writes, that he hopes very soon to be able to act on the offensive.

Letters from Russia say, that the war is so very popular, that there is scarcely a person of any property throughout the Empire, who has not voluntarily contributed very largely to the army; a lady has raised a corps of 1800 cavalry, and completely equipped it.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden has left Stockholm, for the purpose of an interview with the Emperor of Russia at Orbo, where it is expected his Excellency Lord Cathcart will meet them.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the whole of the Swedish army to muster in their several districts for inspection, and they have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarking.

SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

On Saturday, all the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Spanish Nation in London, attended divine service in the Spanish Chapel, to consecrate, by the holy rites of Religion, and sanctify, by the fervour of a [illegible] devotion, their solemn acceptance of the Constitution of Spain. It will be a welcome collection of our readers, that some weeks since the ceremony of swearing to this Constitution, partially took place at the house of his Excellency the Spanish Ambassador, without deriving effect from the sacred solemnity of religious rites, or interest from the imposing and animating splendour of a general and public act of recognition of this great charter of Spanish rights and liberty. Many of the most eminent Spaniards now resident in this country, felt that this was an insufficient mode of doing homage to this noble monument of their political regeneration, and consequently suggested the expediency of making the ceremony public, and promiscuous uniting before the altar of God every Spaniard in this metropolis, and calling upon them, by prayer and thanksgiving, to prepare for the sacred duty of swearing to the Constitution. The day for this solemn proceeding was fixed upon, and in compliance with the [illegible] the Ambassador appointed Saturday last for the purpose.

About eleven o'clock the celebration of the Mass commenced, which was [illegible]d by a *Te Deum*, by Senor Le Desma, a [illegible]omposition, and the whole ended with [illegible]d patriotic march which had been com[illegible] for the occasion, and sung by Senor R[illegible]las, whose voice, soft, flexible, rich, [illegible]ellow, and whose style of singing, scien[illegible]e, and skill, has never been surpassed in [illegible]ountry. The Chapel was most numerous[illegible]nded, and the ceremony of swearing to t[illegible]stitution was most solemn and impre[illegible] The Duchesses of Vier and Infantado we[illegible]he gallery, and his Excellency the Spa[illegible]mbassador, the Marquis Apaztaxo, th[illegible]sh Consul-General, and Senor Tuto, F[illegible]t of the celebration, were in the lowe[illegible] of the Chapel. The principal singers w[illegible]s Hughes, Senora Ro[illegible]quellas, and Le[illegible]

In order to give [illegible]remony of the celebration all the ec[illegible] which such English constitutional ce[illegible]orations are attended, a sumptuous dine[illegible]rovided at the City of London Tavern[illegible]ich above one hundred persons parte[illegible]he company was almost exclusively o[illegible]d of Spaniards, and his Excellency [illegible]ernando Nunes was requested to take [illegible]t by the President and Committee, f[illegible] wish to pay every respect & attention [illegible]nt distinguished Nobleman, which [illegible]d with dignity, urbanity, and ease, pa[illegible]ing in the glow of enthusiasm and flow of spirits with which every individual around him was animated.

The distinguished personages whom we have before mentioned, sat at the President's table, together with General Massarado, and a number of Spanish and Portuguese Gentlemen. No[illegible] the rapturous elevation of [illegible] pervaded the whole of [illegible] single exception. Negative [illegible] more interesting and gratifying [illegible] than was presented by this patriotic ass[illegible]; reciprocally animating and animated b[illegible] consciousness of the value of that Constit[illegible] the establishment of which they had m[illegible] monumentize. Even an English[illegible]n how to enjoy the festival of his dearest r[illegible] by witnessing the spontaneous gaiety and [illegible]nt enthusiasm with which these interesting [illegible]ngers conducted themselves upon th[illegible]sion. The toasts were drank with the [illegible]ncere and unaffected demonstrations of [illegible]tion and applause; the following were an[illegible] the principal:—

"Ferdinand the [illegible]" which was followed by Rosquellas [illegible] grande grand march, universally encore[illegible]he Constitution"—"George III" (lon[illegible]nued applauses)—"The Cortes" (gene[illegible]lause)—"The Regency and its Presid[illegible]" "The Re[illegible] England" (applauses [illegible]d long ran[illegible]"The Emperor of R[illegible]" "The Regent of Sicily"—"The Regent [illegible]" "The [illegible] lies of Spain"—"The [illegible] (most thundering and [illegible]use).

[illegible]ued Rodrigo.

[illegible] drinking this toast conti[illegible] minutes, and the greater part of [illegible]ompany stood upon their chairs, waving their handkerchiefs.]

"Reconciliation with the Americas"—"The Guerillas"—(Loud applause.)

The Ambassador having retired for a short time, his health was given by Senor [illegible]utor, and drank with every mark of respect, [illegible]veration, and attachment; and, on his return, he thanked the company in a short speech.

"Castanos, the Conqueror of Baylen"—(loud and repeated applause)—"The Ladies of England and Portugal"—"The health of the Composers of the Music"—"The Stewards."

These toasts were all drank with the most lively enthusiasm, and the intervals between them were filled up most agreeably by songs, by Senors Rosquellas and Le Desma, and by patriotic airs played by the Prince Regent's band, which attended on the occasion.

About eleven o'clock his Excellency retired, and such was the extent to which the spirits of the company had been raised by the animating object of their festivity, that the whole concluded with the indulgence of an involuntary impulse in a country dance.

Whitehall, September 1, 1812.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire; the Right Honourable Robert Stuart (commonly called Viscount Castlereagh); the Right Honourable Henry Earl Bathurst, and the Right Honourable Henry Viscount Sidmouth, His Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Honourable Robert Banks Earl of Liverpool; the Right Honourable Nicholas Vansittart, Esq.; the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer; the Right Honourable John Baron Teignmouth; the Right Honourable Thomas Wallace; William Lowther, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Lowther, Esq. (commonly called John Sullivan, and ther); the Right Honourable John Sullivan, and Henry Bathurst, Esq. (commonly called Lord Henry Bathurst, Esq. (commonly called Lord Apsley), to be His Majesty's Commissioners for the Management of the Affairs of India.

The Hampshire Telegraph,

AUGUST 17, 1812.

[illegible]ATEST WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 13, 1813.

promotes.

ADMIRALS OF THE WHITE—Robert Man, Esq. and John [illegible]

ADMIRALS OF THE BLUE—Sir H. Knowles, Bart. Hon. Thomas Pakenham, R. Deane, and H. Whitshed—to be ADMIRALS OF THE WHITE.

VICE-ADMIRALS OF THE RED—E. T. Smith, Esq. Sir T. [illegible]Greene, K. B. M. Rennel, Esq. Sir H. Trollope, Knt. and Sir H. E. Stanhope, Bart.—to be ADMIRALS OF THE BLUE.

VICE ADMIRALS OF THE WHITE—Sir I. Coffin Greenly, Bart. J. Aylmer, S. Osborn, R. Roger, J. C. Purvis, and T. Jones, Esqrs.—to be VICE ADMIRALS OF THE RED.

VICE ADMIRALS OF THE BLUE—J. M'Dougal, J. Alms, E. Harvey, Esqrs. Sir E. Nagle, Knt. J. Wells, Rd. Grindall, R. Murray, Esqrs. Sir Rd. Strachan, Bart. & K. B. Sir W. S. Smith, and T. Sotheby, Esq.—to be VICE ADMIRALS OF THE WHITE.

REAR ADMIRALS OF THE RED—R. D. Fancourt, Esq. Sir E. Butler, Bart. Hon. R. Stopford, M. Robinson, T. E. Shown, F. Pickmore, J. S. Hall, J. Dalkes, W. Lechmere, and F. Foley, Esqrs.—to be VICE-ADMIRALS OF THE BLUE.

REAR ADMIRALS OF THE WHITE—R. Bulteel, W. Lake, J. G. Manley, J. Osborn, E. Crawley, J. Boyles, Esqrs. Sir T. Williams, Sir T. B. Thompson, Bart. T. Hamilton, J. Laugharne, W. Hargood, G. Gregory, John Ferrier, Rd. J. Bury, and R. Moorsom, Esqrs.—to be REAR-ADMIRALS OF THE RED.

REAR-ADMIRALS OF THE BLUE—W. Bligh, C. W. Halsted, Esqrs. Sir Isaac Coffin, Esqrs. Sir H. Neale, Bart. Sir J. Yorke, Knt. Hon. A. K. Legge, F. Faversham, Esq. Gen. Earl of Galloway, Sir F. Laforey, Bart. T. F. Fremantle, P. C. Durham, Israel Pellew, A. Fraser, B. Rowell, G. J. Hope, Esqrs. Lord Amelius Beauclerc, Wm. Taylor, J. M. Morris, Geo. Bordon, Wm. Brown, and T. B. Martin, Esqrs.—to be REAR-ADMIRALS OF THE WHITE.

ARE the undermentioned CAPTAINS were also appointed FLAG-OFFICERS of his Majesty's Fleets:

Wm. Johnstone Hope, Esq. Lord Henry Pawlet, C. W. Paterson, Geo. Cockburn, Thos. Surridge, S. Hood Linzee, Jos. Carpenter, Robt. Barton, Graham Moore, M. H. Scott, Joseph Hancock, H. W. Bayntun, Esquires, Hon. F. E. Gardner, Sir Rd. King, Bart. Edw. Griffin, E. J. Foote, Rd. Lee, Wm. Pierrepont, Peter Halkett, and Wm. Bedford, Esquires,—to be REAR-ADMIRALS OF THE BLUE.

The Gazette contains the creation of the following Peers:—Earl Northampton, to be Marquis of Northampton; and Earl Camden, to be Marquis of Camden and Earl of the county of Brecknock.

Baron Mulgrave, to be Earl Mulgrave of Normandy, in Yorkshire; & Baron Harewood, to be Earl of Harewood, and Viscount Lascelles, in the county of York.

Also the appointments to his Majesty's Household, of Viscount Jocelyn, to be Vice-Chamberlain; Lord Charles Bentinck, to be Treasurer; Lord George Beresford, Comptroller; Gen. Ridge, Master; the Hon. Major-Gen. Stuart; the Hon. A. Bradshaw; and Major-Gen. T. H. Turner, to be Grooms of the Bedchamber; and the appointment of the Earl of Yarmouth, to be Lord Warden of the Stanneries.

WHITEHALL, AUGUST 18.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to [illegible] dignity of Marquis of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the Earl [illegible] and the heirs male of his body [illegible] by the name, style, and title of [illegible]ington, of Wellington, in the County [illegible]

[illegible] *Regt. Foot.*—Major [illegible]; Capt. Lord Clinton, from [illegible]jor.

[illegible] *be Lieut.-Cols. in the Army*—Majors [illegible] German Artillery; R. Archdale, 40th Foot; [illegible]. Newman, 11th Foot; David Williamson, 4th Foot; Thos. Dalmer, 33d Foot; Wm. L. Clowes, 3d Drag.; John Piper, 4th Foot; Colin Campbell, 1st Foot; Thos. Lloyd, 93th Foot; Leonard Greenwell, 45th Foot; Geo. Scovell, 57th Foot; Wm. Goman, 9th Foot. *To be Majors in the Army*—Captains Thomas Evans, 38th Foot; Rob. Lawson, Royal Artillery; Fred. Symphen, German Artillery, Chas. Tryon, 80th Foot; Wm. Beresford, 51st Foot; Alex. Rouserea, Sicilian Regt.; Jos. Hawtyne, 23d Foot; John Crowder, 7th Foot; Richard Bishop, 5th Foot; L. Arnott, 56th Foot.

MEMORANDUM.—In consideration of the King's German Legion having so frequently distinguished themselves against the enemy, and particularly upon the occasion of the recent victory obtained near Salamanca, his R. H. the Prince Regent is pleased to command that the Officers who are now serving with temporary rank in the several Regiments of that Corps, shall have permanent rank in the British from the date of their respective commissions.

The London Gazette.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 1, 1812.

4th Regiment of [illegible]oon Guards, Lieutenant John King to be Captain [illegible] Troop, by purchase, vice Lally, who retires.

5th Ditto, Lieutenant John Brunskill to be Captain of a Troop, vice Osborne, killed in action.

Cornet John Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice Brunskill.

John Watson, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Clarke.

3d Regiment of Foot, William M'Minn, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase.

7th Ditto, Lieutenant Thomas Moses to be Captain of a Company, vice *Prescott*, killed in action.

10th Ditto, Brevet Major John Carr, from the [illegible]rison Battalion, to be Captain of a Company [illegible] Calthop, who exchanges.

Ensign George Birch to be Lieutenant, by purchase [illegible] Hicks, promoted.

12th Ditto, John Grover, Gent. to be Ensign, by p[illegible] chase, vice Ellis, who retires.

20th Ditto.

To be Ensigns, without purchase,

Ensign William Johnson, from the South Mayo Militia, [illegible] Dixon, Gent.

43d Ditto, Lieutenant John Ponsonby to be Captain [illegible] of a Company, vice Berwick, killed in action.

Ensign John James Fenton to be Lieutenant, vice Ponsonby.

Serjeant-Major James Smith to be Ensign, vice [illegible]ley, killed in action.

45th Ditto, Ensign F. Drew to be Lieutenant, [illegible] purchase, vice Rej[illegible]ett, promoted.

48th Ditto, Serjeant ——— Harford, from [illegible] giment of Foot Guards, to be Ensign, [illegible] chase, vice Warton, who resigns.

50th Ditto, Captain Sir Emanuel Felix [illegible] half-pay of the 100th Foot, to be Ca[illegible] pany, vice Lord Alvanley, who exchan[illegible]

54th Ditto.

To be Lieutenants, without pur[illegible]

Ensign Bertholomew Donellan, vice Be[illegible] ed in the 8th West India Regiment.

Ensign Robert Leacroft, vice Miles, sup[illegible]

58th Ditto, Lieutenant George Sparks [illegible] Surrey Militia, to be Ensign, without pur[illegible]

59th Ditto, Lieutenant Samuel M. Hobson to [illegible] tant, vice Shae, who resigns the Adjutancy a[illegible]

67th Ditto, Lieuteuant David Duff, from the Ar[illegible] Militia, to be Ensign without purchase.

73d Ditto, Lieutenant Whitford Bell to be Captain of [illegible] Company, vice Chisholm, deceased.

Ensign and Adjutant ——— Coventry to have the rank [illegible] be En[illegible]

[illegible] from the An[illegible]trim Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

103d Ditto, John Williams, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice W. Lyster, promoted.

5th Garrison Battalion, Captain Henry Calthrop, from the 10th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Carr, who exchanges.

10th Royal Veteran Battalion, Lieutenant John Everett, from the 3d Veteran Battalion, to be Lieutenant.

Nova Scotia Fencibles, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Haly to be Major, without purchase, vice Theiger, appointed Deputy Barrack-Master-General in Canada.

Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles, Colonel Edward Haynes, from the Nova Scotia Fencibles, to be Col. Major Francis Battersby, from the 8th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain George Macdonnell, from the 8th Foot, to be Major.

To be Captains of Companies,

Lieutenant Andrew Liddell, from the 8th Foot.

Lieutenant Ronald Macdonnell, from the Canadian Fencibles [illegible]

Lieutenant John Jenkins, from the 100th Foot.

Lieutenant John Shaw, from the 94th Foot.

Lieutenant Thomas FitzGerald, from the 41st Foot.

Lieutenant R. M. Cocnrane, from the Canadian Fencibles.

To be Lieutenants,

Lieutenant Alexander M'Milan, from the Canadian Fencibles.

Ensign James Stewart, from the 100th Foot.

Ensign Anthony Leslie, from the 8th Foot.

Ensign Henry F. Hughes, from the 35th Foot.

Ensign Walter Ker, from the 41st Foot.

Ensign Lucas Shaw, from the Nova Scotia Fencibles.

Ensign William Kemble, from the Newfoundland Fencibles.

Byland Smith, Gent. with temporary rank.

To be Ensigns,

Roderick Matheson, Gent.

Augus Macdonnell, Gent.

James Robins, Gent.

William Maclean, Gent.

To be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign.

Serjeant-Major John Mackay, from the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

To be Quarter-Master,

Serjeant John Watson, from the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The King's German Legion.

1st Dragoons, Cadet-Serjeant ——— Struensee, from the Duke of Brunswick Oels' Cavalry, to be Cornet, vice Munchhausen, who resigns.

2d Battalion of Light Infantry.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Peter Richard Andrew van Dyck, vice Schaumann, promoted.

Ensign John F. de Meuron, vice Egmont, who resigns.

5th Battalion of the Line, Paymaster-Serjeant L. Tuecke, from the Duke of Brunswick Oels' Cavalry, to be Ensign, vice Witte, promoted.

De Roll's Regiment.

Ensign Charles F. Graumann to be Lieutenant, vice Hinidheim, deceased.

John Baptiste Philip Stutzer, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Graumann.

STAFF.

Francis Seymour Larpent, Esq. to be Deputy Judge Advocate of His Majesty's Forces serving in Spain and Portugal.

MEMORANDUM.

Capt. R. M. Gibbons, of the 7th Light Dragoons, is [illegible]pressed, being absent without leave.

WAR OFFICE,—AUGUST 29.

1st Regiment of Dragoons, Cornet Corunthwaite Ommaney, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Knipe, promoted.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons, John Dawson Needham, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Madison, promoted.

14th Ditto, Cornet John Gourlay to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Clifton, who retires.

15th Ditto, Captain Thomas Dundas, from the 60th Foot, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Erskine, who exchanges.

16th Ditto, Anthony Bacon, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice G. Baker, promoted.

24th Ditto, Thomas Ramsay Wharton, Gent. to be Cornet, vice D. Stewart, deceased, Assistant-Surgeon R. L. Sandham, from the 24th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Salkeld deceased.

25th Ditto, Lieutenant Alexander Campbell to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Perring, who retires.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards, Gentleman Cadet Thomas Brown, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thornton, promoted.

1st Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant William Younge, from the Dublin County Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

9th Ditto, Ensign Edward Watkins to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Broughton, promoted in the 3d Foot. Gentleman Cadet Thomas Butler, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Watkins.

10th Ditto, Ensign Rutledge Phibbs to be Lieut. vice Darvill, who resigns.

27th Ditto, Christopher Stewart Betty, Gent to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Christopher Betty, who retires.

33d Ditto, Captain C. Knight, from the 56th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice J. Warren, who exchanges.

[illegible] be[illegible]
who r[illegible]
67th [illegible]
Foot, to [illegible]
exchanges.
without purch[illegible]
70th Ditto, [illegible]
Foot, to be Major.

To be Captains of [illegible]
Lieutenants John [illegible]
40th Foot; Morgan Cl[illegible]
William Wharton, from th[illegible]

To be Lieutenants.

Ensigns James Gregurson, [illegible]
worth; John H. Westcott, from [illegible]
talion; Joseph Dowling, from O[illegible]
nants Simon Heal, from the 3d [illegible]
and Bishop Straker, from the 4[illegible]

To be Ensigns, without

Robert Stewart, Gent. vice Cu[illegible]
Gent. vice Wentworth.

83d Ditto, Volunteer Willi[illegible]
sign, without purchase, vice W[illegible]
has not taken place.

84th Ditto, Lieutenant Al[illegible]
3d Garrison Battalion, to be [illegible]
water, who exchanges. Sa[illegible]
Ensign, by purchase, vice W[illegible]

95th Ditto, Ensign James [illegible]
without purchase, vice Wha[illegible]
Foot.

89th Ditto, Ensign A. R[illegible]
Foot, to be Lieutenant, by [illegible]

90th Ditto, Ensign Walk[illegible]
by purchase, vice Neill, p[illegible]

92th Ditto, John Burke, [illegible]
purchase, vice Daly, whos[illegible]
place.

100th Ditto, Ensign P[illegible]
without purchase, vice Li[illegible]

1st West India Regt. [illegible]
Fraser, from the 84th Foo[illegible]
purchase, vice Watts, wh[illegible]
Gent. to be Ensign, with[illegible]

3d Ditto, Brevet-Col[illegible]
the 4th Foot, to be [illegible]
purchase, vice Lord Peter[illegible]

5th Ditto, Lieutenant, R[illegible]
Foot, to be Captain of a C[illegible]
vice Spunner, appointed to [illegible]

2d Ceylon Regiment, Wil[illegible]
Second Lieutenant, without [illegible]
cash'red by the sentence of a [illegible]

3d Ditto, Second Lieuten[illegible]
be First Lieutenant, without p[illegible]
appointed to the 27th Light [illegible]
Gent. to be Second Lieutenant,

3d Garrison Battalion, Lieute[illegible]
from the 84th Foot, to be Lieuten[illegible]
exchanges. Robert Gleg, Gent.
Westcott, promoted in the 73d F[illegible]

4th Ditto, Ensign Matthew Hig[illegible]
Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Fras[illegible]

5th Royal Veteran Battalion.

5th Royal Veteran Battalion, [illegible]
Fraser, from the 8th Garrison Batta[illegible]
nant, vice Green appointed to the [illegible]
Battalion.

8th Ditto, Lieutenant Charles [illegible]
5th Royal Veteran Battalion, to [illegible]
Perry, appointed to the 6th Royal [illegible]

Canadian Fencibles, Lieutenan[illegible]
Captain of a Company, with te[illegible]
M'Lean, deceased.

The King's German [illegible]

2d Regiment of Dragoons, [illegible]
cock, Gent. to be Cornet, vice K[illegible]

2d Regiment of Light Dragoon[illegible]
Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Richa[illegible]

1st Battalion of [illegible]

To be Ensign

Cadet-Serjeant ——— Miche[illegible]
Brunswick Oels' Cavalry, vice [illegible]
Adolphus Arentschildt, vice B[illegible]
3d Ditto, Cadet-Serjeant F[illegible]
Battalion of the Line, to be [illegible]
nuted.

5th Ditto, Cadet-Serjeant [illegible]
the Duke of Brunswick Oe[illegible]
Ensign, vice Schaumann, pro[illegible]

Chasseurs Brit[illegible]

To be Ensigns, wi[illegible]

Serjeants Ferdinand Boin[illegible]
ed; John Juliand, vice Walk[illegible]
Regiment; and Cadet-Serjea[illegible]

STA[illegible]

Major E. J. Mac Gregor [illegible]
Dragoons to be Deputy Qu[illegible]
Majesty's Force serving in [illegible]
rank of Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible]
Johnson, who resigns.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ja[illegible]
Foot, to be Quarter-Mas[illegible]
Troops serving in the Eas[illegible]
Skinner.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter L[illegible]
to be Deputy Adjutant-Genera[illegible]
in Ireland, vice Lieutenant-Col[illegible]

MADRA[illegible]

PRINTED BY JOH[illegible]