



Vol. XXIX.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PANTHEON.

THE FAVOURITE COMEDY

OF THE

HEIR AT LAW.

(BY COLMAN THE YOUNGER)

WILL BE PERFORMED AT THE

PANTHEON,

On Monday, the 24th Inst.

BY

A Party of Gentlemen,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE

OF

LADY BARLOW.

LADY STRANGE, Mrs. TRAPAUD, &

LADY M'NAGHTEN, Mrs. CONWAY.

THE profits of the play will be ap-

propriated to the benefit of the

Funds of the

Moneyer Choultry.

An address will be spoken before,

and the original epilogue (by the

whole of the "Dramatis Personae")

at the conclusion of the performance.

The Curtain will draw up precisely

at nine o'clock.

TICKETS are now ready for deli-

very, and may be had at the PAN-

THEON, between the hours of 10

and 1—by Letters addressed "The

Committee of Managers for the per-

formance of the Heir at Law"

at the conclusion of the performance.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are in

circulation and those LADIES and

GENTLEMEN who propose honour-

ing the THEATRE by their presence,

are requested to send for such Tickets

as they may want, to prevent the possi-

PUBLIC SALES.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JOHN BRANSON,

Tomorrow Wednesday, 19th Instant,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

A NEAT light Europe built Crane

perked CHARIOT, in good

repair, with a spare set of Wheels.

—The Chariot may be seen any

Day previous to the day of Sale on

Application to J. BRANSON.

REMAINS

OF AN

Europe Investment,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JOHN BRANSON,

AT HIS ROOMS,

On Wednesday, the 26th Instant,

TO BE SOLD FOREVERLY

WITHOUT RESERVE,

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK

IN THE FORENOON,

THE FOLLOWING

REMAINS

OF AN

EUROPE

INVESTMENT,

THREE pair of very elegant

Pier Glasses, 36 inches by 19

inches, in gold burnished frames,

The upset price 10 Pagodas per pair.

About 1200 yards of Silks for

Dresses, upset price half Pagoda per

yard.

AND

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

UNCONDITIONALLY.

3 toilette glasses solid mahogany frames,

25 yards of superfine white corderoy,

44 yards of ditto buff ditto,

39 yards of superfine corded dimity,

37 pieces of Nottingham lace,

4 pieces of black Nottingham lace,

23 dozen of silk net sleeves,

No money will be taken at the door.

BOX TICKETS, 3 STAR PAGODAS

UPPER BOX TICKETS, TWO

STAR PAGODAS.

PANTHEON, MONDAY,

17th May, 1813

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JOHN BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow Wednesday, 19th Inst.

THIRTEEN dozen 1-lb. bottle

Mustard,

Nine dozen and eight pints of

Olive,

AND

Ten and a half dozen of Capers.

After Which,

One Field Officer's Sword with

Gilt Scabbard.

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

A neat Sea Couch with Bed.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JOHN BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow Wednesday, 19th Instant.

ABOUT two hundred pieces and Rem-

nants of Ribband,

Silk Handkerchiefs and Chip Bonnets,

A variety of Gimp and other Trimmings,

PUBLIC SALES.

STATIONARY.

96 ream of superfine cut foolscap,

19 boxes of waters,

8 dozen of black ink powder,

5,600 quills,

6 dozen of red tape,

6 dozen of black lead pencils,

14 India rubbers,

2 dozen of blotting paper,

20 shoving travelling trunks of sizes fitted

complete,

7 murecco travelling cases do. do.

2 murecco writing desks,

9 very handsome leather backgammon

boards,

1 mahogany medicine chest,

2 ebony ink stands,

AND

74 black silk handkerchiefs.

J. BRANSON can with confidence re-

commended the above Goods, and he has

received positive orders from the owner, to

sell them outright.

The whole will be put up in small lots

for the convenience of Purchasers, and may

be viewed three days previous to the Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JOHN BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow Wednesday, 19th Inst.

AN INVOICE OF

FURNITURE CHINTZ,

OF

HANDSOME PATTERNS.

BY ORDER OF

LIEUT. COL. SEWELL,

Of H. M. 89th Regt.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JOHN BRANSON,

BLANKS.

4	58	930	706	219	173	616	343
108	778	985	575	551	841	583	79
983	834	682	636	895	443	933	896
927	892	57	970	835	402	932	936
995	819	631	306	544	403	355	316
356	972	958	603	1492	1834	1619	1881
1780	1091	1581	1514	1805	1449	1658	1872
1576	1312	1876	1744	1477	1075	1380	1685
1481	1880	1159	1992	1370	1558	1307	1058
1354	1490	1943	1644	1721	1474	1775	1795
1301	1477	1035	1182	2050	2729	2111	2905
2256	2256	2522	2527	2320	2506	2303	2812
3674	3577	2075	3634	4707	3970	2998	2905
4247	3774	2658	3865	5542	4058	3901	2383
3628	3007	3041	2346	3399	3549	3212	4292
2593	2882	2470	2884	3581	2293	2622	4010
3444	3579	3594	3334	3175	3075	3704	3559
3101	3094	3558	3937	3558	3107	3929	3307
3096	3673	3001	4851	3308	3478	3674	3105
3141	2952	3005	3968	2682	2688	3971	3392
3707	3914	3240	3316	3902	3502	2318	3545
3375	3479	3273	3726	3204	4139	3991	3110
3129	3038	3667	3013	4890	4434	4014	4658
4610	4892	4068	4204	4554	4180	4513	4605
4405	4908	4276	4980	4298	4271	4948	4223
4139	4318	4796	4762	4976	4327	4748	4406
4390	4337	4738	4352	4939	4096	4985	3177
4555	4473	4031	4441	4051	4814	4102	4755
4426	4129	4135	4346	4733	4317	4598	4012
4083	4324	4260	3710	5110	5101	5520	6367
5695	6057	5829	5914	6140	5996	5332	5376
5123	6471	5845	5427	5978	5668	5028	5687
5357	5274	5598	5026	5395	5315	5808	6925
5917	5555	5740	5220	5329	5017	5946	5409
5719	5011	5208	5279	5785	5637	5788	5388
5667	5505	5366	6052	6140	6332	6074	8954
6308	6737	6380	6334	6608	6943	6342	6435
6008	6466	6015	6805	6383	6155	6007	6221
6883	6049	6886	6132	6939	6013	6789	6752
6866	6338	6843	6243	6171	6042	6432	6565
6180	6388	5903	6630	6353	5637	6553	6399
5932	6789	6185	6114	6062	4975	6129	6597
6182	6263	6063	7806	7488	7581	7545	7820
7957	7940	7340	7606	7114	7336	7454	7033
7682	7305	7417	7683	7664	7375	7073	7095
7874	7680	7324	7639	7295	7686	7339	7724
7895	7380	7389	7602	7867	7893	7090	7015
7678	7406	7392	7222	7114	7819	7695	7702

HEEKE AND SON,

AGENTS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application was this

day made to the Honorable the Supreme Court

of Judicature Madras for Letters of Administration

of the Goods and Chattels which were of HOUSANE

DEE, Deceased, a Moorwoman, late of Madras Inhabitant,

to be granted to SETHIA NALLU, also of Madras,

as Simple Contract Creditor of the said De-

ceased.

WM. LIGHT,

Proctor.

Madras, 2nd April, 1813.

From the Government Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1813.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, April 26, 1813.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Ensign Robert Dean O'Dell (late promotion), is

posted to the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, and to

the 1st Battalion, in which Regiment Ensign O'Dell

will rank next after Ensign Cunningham.

For St. George, April 27, 1813.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to

direct, that the following appointments shall take

place.

Lieutenant William Kelso of the 13th Regiment

Native Infantry, to be Quarter Master of Brigade to

the Southern Division of the Army, the 5th Decast.

Lieutenant J. Dalgaard of the 7th Regiment Native

Infantry, to be Assistant in the Quarter Master Gen-

eral's Department, Surrey Branch, 24 Class, viz. No

Page deputed.

The following corrections of rank and promotions

are ordered to take place.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant N. H. Baberly, to be Captain

of a company, Lieutenant John Keenan to be Captain

Lieutenant, and Ensign A. Tweedie to be Lieutenant,

in succession to Townsend deceased, date of commis-

sion the 2d of October 1812.

Captain Lieutenant John Krannet to be Captain of a

company, Lieutenant Penford King to be Captain

Lieutenant, and Ensign Joseph Anthony to be Lieuten-

First Madras Government Lottery.

FOR THE YEAR 1813.

FIRST DAYS DRAWING,

IN THE SECOND CLASS,

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1813.

No. 3292 a Prize of 300 Star Pagodas,

No. 3283 4568 4399 6516 Prizes of 100 Star

A singular circumstance is mentioned in Lord Cathcart's official despatches, that Bonaparte, in his retreat from Moscow to Smolensko travelled in a Coach, accompanied by his wounded brother-in-law Murat, and his right hand man Berthier. Surely the man who passed the glaciers of Mount St. Bernard, at the head of his Army, ought not to shrink from the cold on the 14th of November, even in Russia—nay even on such an occasion, to be on horse back, sharing with the Army the hardships and dangers of that arduous and destructive retreat—leaving them by his example, and animating them by his presence—instead of his travelling like a sick or wounded soldier in a coach. We do not doubt the activity, the endurance of fatigue, or the contempt of danger of the Corsican; but we are led to imagine, that his proceeding in a Coach in a coach proceeds from apprehensiveness of his being seen to be he did in Egypt, and leaving them in the lurch, to make the best terms they can with the overwhelming foe—though it is difficult to conceive how he can escape, even with a large body of horse, surrounded as he is by a very superior cavalry, yet it would not be an unwise step, in the great day of the troops, to watch his motions, and prevent his escape—And certainly nothing can be more effectual than putting him on foot in a coach. Bonaparte's being with him, increases the probability of the conjecture we have advanced.

The more we have examined the late papers, the less anxiety or apprehension we feel for our cause in Spain—Lord Wellington's raising the siege of Burgos, was certainly in consequence of the concentration of the French armies, whilst his own was divided. The evacuation of Madrid was perhaps to facilitate the junction of our armies—it is clear Lord Wellington was not afraid of the enemy, he offered him battle. The re-occupation of Madrid, by the French, we think, will be short. Matters will soon come to a crisis—either the French united Army must fight us, or retreat beyond the Ebro and abandon Madrid once more. If they guard an action, we have little doubt of the result—it is the best thing they could do for us; but we fear he will again retreat to his fast-holds in Catalonia; and as the rainy season was at hand, our operations will be delayed until February—The unfavourable season will be passed in winter quarters, and our rest and giving repose to our brave Army. But long before we are able to draw great numbers will take place in Europe from the desperate state of the Corsican's affairs in the north. It may perhaps be regretted, that ever Lord Wellington could seize on Burgos—that he did not push after the defeated Army of Marmont, and complete its rout, then attack the French South and Joseph. But placed as we are, at such distance from any views of action, we cannot presume to give an opinion on the subject. This we may be assured of, that one of the first of Generals must have acted for the best, as far as circumstances would allow.

We are happy to hear that Parliament had voted Lord Wellington 100,000 £, and that the Spanish Government had appointed him Generalissimo. It is what we have long hoped to see, to give full effect to our exertions in the Peninsula.

The conduct of Sweden, or rather of Bernadotte, seems involved in inexplicable mystery—he is a man polished, and is perhaps waiting to see how it will fare with his old comrade Bonaparte in the North, before he takes an active part—however, one circumstance seems clear, by the late English papers—that his conduct has not given umbrage to our Ministers. And we have another consideration, which is, that even if Bernadotte was inclined to play a double part, and endeavour to expiate his Jordan flight from his present difficulties, he would not assist in the present difficulties of the late Emperor.

In perusing the late English papers, we perceive with extreme regret the great and unpreceded increase of Robberies and Murders, not only in the metropolis, but in various parts of England—some of these atrocities appear, and have appeared, in our paper—it is a melancholy proof of the numbers that have been thrown out of employ, and considering the arms and navy which our Majesty has great cause to be fatigued in the other modes of employing the population of the land.

[Ben. Thr.]

On the 10th instant, arrived the *Grab up Anna*, Captain F. Gregory, from Valencia the 19th March. On Saturday last, arrived the *Brig Covey*, Captain John Adam Shultz, from Java the 16th March. Passenger—Mrs. Shultz.

ARRIVALS.—May 13th, Prussburg, from Sent the 4th April; 15th, Ship *Seisy*, Captain J. Kilpatrick, from Trincomalee the 1st May; 16th *Brig Genesee*, Almeida, from the Mauritius the 26th February;

Schooner *Maria*, Captain C. P. Runner, from Colombo 9th May; *Brig Amelia*, Captain Brown, from Bombay 12th March; *Ship Mohorah*, from Bengal. DEPARTURES.—8th, H. M. Ship *Ernest*, Lieutenant H. Hardy, for Bengal; 15th, *Brig Wilhelmia*, for Pondicherry; 15th, *Ship Madras Merchant*, Captain Charles Eaton, for Bengal.

A COMET has lately been visible from the *Madras Observatory*; when first seen it was at no great distance from the bright Star in the Scorpion; on the 29th of April, its right ascension on the meridian was 224 degrees 51 1/2 minutes and its declination 39 degrees 51 minutes South; it has since that time to the 21st instant, moved to the westward at a medium rate of about 7 degrees and to the southward of about 1 degree, in 24 hours; it has since moved northerly; when first seen, the Moon was below the horizon and the Nucleus appeared nearly the size of a Star of the second magnitude, and surrounded by a considerable Coma; owing to the brightness of the Moon, it has become very indistinct; and it is not likely to be long visible; it passes the meridian this evening Sun-set, at an altitude of about 31 degrees to the South.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY. Lieutenant Colonel R. Fletcher, 2d Bat. 7th N. Regt. Lieutenant H. Jacob, H. M. 86th Regt. Lieut. Payne, 2d Bat. 6th N. Regt. Lieutenant G. Norman, 1st Bat. 9th N. Regt. Colonel D. M'Queen, 2d Regt. N. C.

BENGAL HURKARU. SATURDAY MAY 1, 1813.

In consequence of the official proclamation, announcing the declaration of war between England and America, Mr. Chardon, the Captain of the *Frigate*, the only American vessel in the river, and the crew were made prisoners of war—Captain Chardon was released on his parole, and the crew sent prisoners to the Fort.

On Wednesday last, His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot received their new Colours in Fort William—they had thrown their former Colours over board, when the Commanding Officer of the Corps was taken prisoner by the French, on the Regiment's passage from the Cape to Bengal.

Major Lushier, of the 5th N. C. Infantry, is appointed to command the Volunteers proceeding to Java—they began to embark on Monday last, and will shortly proceed to their destination.

A Gentleman is just arrived in town who was in Paris during the late disturbances—He says they lasted two entire days, and that, had it not been for the treachery of one of the Generals engaged in the undertaking, it would have succeeded, notwithstanding the Police and the troops under their immediate control amount to 25,000 men. From the account he gives of the transaction, it should seem, that a General Phillipon, younger brother of the late Governor of *Batavia*, was to have headed one of the party of National Guards, while the other three Generals were to march each on a particular object; but instead of this, he discovered the whole to the Police, who had sufficient time to guard against the enterprise. He further states, that the arrests were very numerous, and that he is certain all those of any note taken up will never be heard of any more.

Another account says, that all intercourse between Paris and the Coast has been interrupted for several days; that on the 9th and 10th of October the batteries of Paris were shut, and that late in the evening on the 20th, the three disabled Generals were carried to the Bois de Boulogne, and shot. None but military were present, and the execution was conducted with the greatest privacy. Mallet is said to have exclaimed before he was shot, "We are not the last of the Romans!"

Mallet, a General of Brigade, a staunch Jacobin, was employed in the Army of Italy, under Bonaparte, before the latter went to Egypt, about four years since when the French General Mollis was appointed Military Comptroller of Rome, Mallet was his *Chef de Bataillon*, but in consequence of some violent expressions made use of by him, concerning the manner the Pope was treated, he was sent to Paris as a prisoner, and was obliged to retire on half-pay.

Guzler is likewise a General of Brigade, and formerly employed under Hoche in the Vendee; he has been in the Army ever since, and being likewise of the Jacobinical School, he got himself into trouble with his friend Mallet, for being so public in his sentiments four years since, in company with the Senators Tracey, Gen. A. Canaris, and the Deputy Attorney General of the Council of Prizes in Paris, Florent Guyot, (formerly a Member of the Convention, and a great Jacobin,) made use of strong expressions against Bonaparte. It was even reported in Paris at that time, that there were sufficient grounds to try them. The sentence was only remanded for their inter-

perate conduct, but the Generals Mallet, Guille, and Florent Guyot, were sent to the Temple, and afterwards to the Chateau de Vincennes, but the latter is still in confinement, but the two former were, we have heard, restored to their rank about four months since. Lanorais (and not Lahour) was a General of Brigade, and one of General Moreau's great favourites, having formerly belonged to his Staff. When this General was arrested, in 1804, Lashore, in company with Fresieres, Moreau's Secretary, fled to Germany, having been accused of being implicated in the conspiracy of Pichegru, Georges, &c. He returned to France about three years ago, but was not restored to his rank. All these men were the friends of Bonaparte, and as that Ex-minister is now in Paris, who knows what his fate will be?

BOMBAY GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1813.

The new Ship *Cornwallis* was hoisted out of Dock on Sunday, about a quarter before eleven, having first received her name "clarmet et venerabile nomen" from the Right Honourable the Governor, under a Royal Salute from the battery, and three cheers from the admiring multitude. She is considerably larger than the *Minden*, was built upon the lines of the *Ajax*, and when we call to mind the fair auspices under which her building was commenced, and the benediction bestowed on her, and the confidence of the great "Pilot who weathered the storm" we cannot be otherwise than sure that enough of virtue has been impressed to enable her to support with credit to herself, the honour of our country, and to bear the British flag triumphant o'er the main. Her exact dimensions are as follows:—

Length of Keel for Ponnage - 144
Main Deck - 178-11 1/2
Tonnage Breadth - 45-11
Tonnage Measurement - 1767 1/2

Another Keel of a seventy four is immediately to be laid down in the Dock where the *Cornwallis* was built; and here, we feel should not only be wanting in taste, but common gratitude and justice, were we not to pay our tribute of respect to, and assure the venerable James that we have looked, with the eyes of admiration and delight on this the noblest of his works. After a life of incessant and virtuous industry his family have now, assuredly, a right to claim him as their own, — nay to force him to the shades of retirement and peace, exclaiming, as they hang around him, "Sit Patrie Præmorsus Idem est" but this, if made, we should admit the appeal were irretrievable, we should not permit it, and that he will yet be spared we some short period longer to his Country!

JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 20.

On Monday evening, the *Batavia Society* held a Meeting at the Government House, where the Officers of the Society for the current year were elected, and various arrangements made to secure its revival and efficiency. We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following list of Officers of the Society:

- President. THE HONOURABLE Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esquire. Vice President Herman Warner Muntinghe, Esquire. Secretaries. Professor Ross, Dr. Ainslie. Committee of Papers. Reverend Mr. Schill, Mr. Van Lintrow, Mr. Van Serevenhoven, Colonel Mackenzie, Mr. Weddell. Committee for Superintending of the Museum. Mr. Van Zaenen, Mr. Kerst, Mr. Assay, Mr. Van Hetschen. High Hope, Lieut. Capt. Flint, William Robinson, Esq. and Thomas McQuoid, Esq. were elected Members of the Society, with several other English and Dutch Gentlemen; and our Correspondent informs us that it is an object to make public some valuable Papers and Statistic Enquiries which are in hand. Every well wisher to Literature in general, and to an enquiry into the manners, resources, and value of the Eastern Islands, which are hitherto almost unknown, will join with us in rejoicing that the Society has been brought forward, and in expressing a sincere wish that the success of their labours and enquiries may be as great as their object is valuable and important.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES. Feb. 13.—Ship *Volunteer*, T. Waterman, for Palembang—Company's Freight—Passengers, Major Robinson, and Mr. J. DeNes. Same day—*Brig Minerva*, M. Holmes, for do. Do.—*Mary Ann*, Bredius, for do. Do. 13.—*Grab Ship* *Wagenaar*, Smidmore, for Madras—Cargo, Sugar. Same day—*Brig Hope*, for Mascot—Cargo, Sugar. Do.—*Brig Emilia*, Sugar. Do.—*Brig Activita*.

Ship *Ceres*, do. *Asia*, do. *Perseverance*, do. *Bridgewater*, *Brig Margaret*, do. *Jane*, *Ara*, *Ship Jamaloe*, do. *Fluty Kar*.

FEBRUARY 27.

On Monday arrived His Majesty's Sloop of War *Hecla*, from a cruise.—At North Island she fell in with H. M. Ship *Leda*, Captain Syer, from Madras the 17th July.

On Wednesday arrived the H. C. ship *Apollonia* bound to Amboyna, from Calcutta the 12th Jan.—By this opportunity have arrived Mrs. Ramsay, Miss Behr, Miss Emerson, Capt. H. H. C. Marine, Lieutenants McCromie, Spodin and Phillips.

The H. C. ship *Apollonia* sailed to Amboyna, a few days ago and is proceed from the Malacca to England with a cargo of Spices.

DEPARTURE.—February 23, *Ship Bridgewater*, W. Smith, for Sourabaya.

MARCH 6.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS. W. B. an Yessidys, Esq. late Director General, to be Director of the Land Bank under the Regulation of the 31st March, 1798. Mr. Prediger, Commissioner of the Land Bank. Do. Veys, Do. Jong, Heynenan, Mr. J. P. Barends, Cashier. Mr. Decker, Accountant, Secretary and Guardian of Prizes. Mr. Lehman, Appraiser. By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. G. BIAGRAVE, Act. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, MARCH 3, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS. By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. BATAVIA, FEBRUARY 26, 1813.

The following proportions at which European Commissioners Officers serving on the Island, are allowed to receive Bills on India, are published for general information.

To Officers in the receipt of Regimental Pay and Allowances only, Bills will be granted on the Presidencies to which they belong, to the extent of one half of their Pay and Allowances. To Officers in the receipt of Staff and Allowances, or in the receipt of Pay and Staff Allowances only, Bills will be granted to the extent of two thirds of the aggregate amount of their Pay and Allowances.

Mr. Schap, is appointed Malay Interpreter to the Commander of the Forces, vice Lochner.—This appointment to take effect from the 28th July 1813.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. ASSEY, Act. Assit. Sec. to Govt. M. Dept.

On Monday evening, the *Batavia Society* held their Monthly Meeting at the Government House. We have been happy to learn that the 7th Volume of the Transactions is prepared for the Press, and that other interesting papers are under consideration.

On Wednesday called His Majesty's sloop *Hecla*, on a cruise to the Eastern Islands. By this opportunity Lieutenant Hanson embarked, charged with a Mission to the Malay States, to promulgate the Provisions of the late British Acts of Parliament on the subject of the Slave Trade, and to introduce the complete abolition of that traffic, as much as possible among those States.

On Thursday, called the Honorable Company's ship *Apollonia*, from whence she is expected to return within two months, and to touch at *Batavia* in her homeward bound voyage.

Accounts have been received from *Mintora* via *Sourabaya*, communicating the welcome intelligence that considerable benefit has been experienced by the removal of the sick to Kangan. The Garrison here in consequence become much more healthy since the last accounts, and the recent arrival of a number of Chinese soldiers from China must tend to remove the distress which they experienced from the want of workmen. These settlers arrived in the Portuguese ship the *Bellarina* from Macao, and others were expected to follow.

MARCH 13.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS. Mr. Charles Assay, to be Secretary to Government. Mr. J. Da Pay, to be Deputy Secretary to Government. Mr. William Barrett, to be Civil Auditor. Mr. Van der Zee, to be sworn Appraiser at Singapore.

English Extracts.

FROM THE COURIER. OCTOBER 17, 1812.

We are sorry to see in one or two of the papers, a tone of rather too much dependence in speaking of the capture of the Guerriere. We give all due praise to the feeling that induces us to give all due praise over our naval arms; but what an anxious cause for triumph have the Americans? Compare the force on each side.

THE CONSTITUTION.

56 32 pounders 24 pounders 2 13 pounders

THE GUERRIERE.

raw. 244 ans. according to Steele's List not half of them 38 madders, and the rest 13 pounders which were 9 pounders

Yet against nearly double her numbers in men, (and part of these numbers said to have been the result of desertion) against much seen involved from over service) against the superiority of guns and weight of metal, she was able to get the best of her, and to have soon after all the rest of her masts go overboard—against all these things, she fought the Constitution till she was nearly ready to founder. And the Americans, think God had not the triumph of carrying her into port—she was set on fire immediately after the action.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, Nov. 2.

A great quantity of condemned English merchandise which had been seized in attempting to be smuggled, taken in prize, or found on board vessels that had been driven on the French coast, were publicly burnt on the 16th, 17th, and 17th Sept. at Dunkirk. Among the goods were 167,841 pieces of muskets and muskets, and 9278 silk ribbons, handkerchiefs, &c. A part of this contraband was seized in one 181, on board the Nancy, an English smuggler, Captain Thomas Partridge, and was confiscated by the French authorities on the 10th of the same month. The Captain was imprisoned some days, and it is to be under the cognizance of the police three years.

The Diet of Poland issued on the 6th of October, an order for raising a new levy of 40,000 men, to be completed in six weeks. The official document inserted in the Warsaw Gazette, states it to be at the request of Bonaparte.

It is said in the French Journals, that the Theatre Francaise has performed the ravages of the French army, and the female performers having been carried off by the Russians, a company was raising from the metropolitan and provincial theatres in France, and which would, when completed, be transported to Moscow.

Count Lodov presented last month to the University of Parma, a collection of 900 opals, valued at 50,000 livres.

Lieut. Gen. Wm Wemyss has been returned for the county of Fife.

Admiral Bentinck is gone to Petersburg, to tender his professional services to the Emperor of Russia.

The friends of Mr. Harvey have subscribed upwards of £1000, for the purpose of prosecuting a petition against Mr. R. Thornton, the returned Member for Colchester.

David, the painter, has been created a Baron of France.

A neat marble drapery tablet, executed by Mr. King, of Bath, has just been erected in the N. W. aisle of the Abbey church (at the expense of Madame Storaac and Mr. Brahmi) to the memory of Kauffman, with a few notes from his own Requiem, and the following inscription—

"Near this place rest the remains of Venanzio Rauffini, a native of Rome, distinguished as a vocal performer on the Continent and in England, who distinguished himself by his talents in conducting the vocal Department of the Grand Opera, and whose ever-gracious disposition, and whose ever-gracious disposition, conciliated their zealous affection. This tributary memorial was erected by his affectionate pupils, Anna Selton Storaac and John Brahmi, prompted by their friendship and grateful respect for professional merit and liberality of sentiment."

Two captures of East India goods have been made by the Officers of the Customs at Portsmouth, which are valued at 1100l.

THE REPORT COURAGEOUS: A ROBERT ASSOCIATION.—Last spring Mr. Skelton called at a friend's house, and was conversing by himself he heard his voice within, was informed by the servant that his master was out. On the following day, this Gentleman went to pay a visit to Mr. Skelton, who, when the door was opened, cried out himself, that he was not at home. "What," said his friend, "do you think I don't know your voice?" "You see," replied Mr. Skelton, "I am in the habit of calling on you in correct business," replied Mr. Skelton, "for with your servant, I was not at home." "I will not believe me."

It is reported that Mr. Abbot will be in the forthcoming List of Members, and that Lord Sidmouth's friends, Mr. Bathurst, is to be proposed as the New Speaker.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed American Commissioners for the care of property captured under the flag of the United States, prior to the commencement of the War with the Republic—Beeston Long, Esq. Andrew Wellington, Esq. — Row, Esq. — Hancock, Esq. and Doct. Burney.

Fifteen Licences have been obtained from France, allowing the importation of cotton into Italy.

An Officer lately returned from off Flushing, reports that the enemy's fleet consists of 24 ships of the line, besides frigates and sloops, and is manned with one-third French, one-third Dutch, and one-third British, who by no means agree together. A boat, with a Dutch quartermaster (formerly master of a merchant-ship), and 81 men, was lately picked up in the North Sea, who had escaped from the Chatham, three-decker. They say the Dutch are determined not to fight against the English, and take every opportunity of deserting.

List of American Privateers taken and destroyed by the Majesty's ships and vessels on the Halifax Station, from the 1st of July, and 25th of August, 1812, transmitted by Vice Admiral Sauege, to J. W. Croker, Esq. in a letter dated the 25th of August, 1812.

Active schooner, of 2 guns and 20 men, captured by the Spartan, Captain Brienon, 16th July 1812, off Cape Sable.

Active schooner, of 1 gun and 20 men, captured by the Indian, Captain Jones and Plummer, Lieut. Bray, 16th July 1812, Bay of Fundy.

Active schooner, of 1 gun and 21 men, captured by the Spartan, Captain Brienon, 16th July 1812, off Cape Sable.

Active schooner, of 1 gun, 3 swivels, and 20 men, captured by the Spartan, Captain Brienon, 16th July 1812, off Cape Sable.

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FROM A LATE NUMBER OF THE TIMES.

Of the Swedish expedition, the most contradictory accounts are still given. Some of the troops which had been actually embarked at Gothenburg, were not long since landed; but this is explained to be an account of the lateness of the season, which rendered it desirable that they should march onward to Carlshamn, and from thence proceed to Carlskrona. It is confidently urged, that Sweden is fully committed. It is even asserted, that the most tempting bait which Russia had to offer her has been paid as the price of the neutral co-operation, and that Finland is given to become subject to the Court of Stockholm. Some go so far as to assert, that the Swedish Government has already entered upon the exercise of sovereignty, by collecting the duties in the name of an assembly; the scene of action for the Swedish troops; we cannot conceive a more surprising incident to the honourable ambition of the Crown Prince. Opposed to the fair prospects which this open themselves to Sweden, we have to contemplate, with sentiments of mixed joy and disgust, the state of Denmark, as it will be found described in another part of our paper. What base, abject souls must those Sovereign possess, who allow the Kings of Denmark and Prussia, and so many others on the Continent, to be deceived by the smiles of a State of the Constantinople! How shameless, in them, to demand loyalty and obedience from subjects whom they have betrayed, and delivered up to conscription and slaughter, in promoting a scheme of universal subjugation to the blood-thirsty tyrant which has ever existed.

PRIVATE ACCOUNTS.

LISBON AND CADIZ MAILS.

(From the Lisbon Diary of October 10.)

Head-quarters Cadiz, Sept. 29, 1812.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

With the greatest pleasure his Excellency Marshal Beresford, Conte de Trancosa, orders to be transcribed in this Order, for the information of the Army, a royal letter, which he has had the honor of receiving from his Serene Highness the Prince Regent, our Lord. It is always pleasing to his Excellency to be acquainted with the approbation of his conduct, and still more agreeable at being able to shew his satisfaction, and giving it the thanks of his Prince, who never ceases watching over the conduct of his army, and taking the most lively interest in every thing which concerns it. His Serene Highness is desirous of recompensing it for the services it has performed, as well as each individual of whom it is composed, in proportion to his merit. The Portuguese officers and soldiers will remain satisfied at being informed, that their services are known and appreciated by their excellent Prince, who is greatly pleased at seeing that his Portuguese are what their countrymen call them for their defence.

COPY OF THE ROYAL LETTER.

"DONDE DE TRANCOSA, OF MY COUNCIL, MARSHAL Commandant of my Royal Army.

"FRIEND,—I, the Prince Regent, send to you greeting, as one whom I love.

"Learning, to my particular satisfaction, of the interesting intelligence of the glorious & important conquest of the Forts of Balazoz, which does such honor to the valorous arms of my Army, and has before me, as an official Dispatch from the Generals of the Kingdom, a copy of that which on the occasion you addressed to the Secretary of Government, which I have read with the most lively interest and satisfaction, I cannot refrain from congratulating you on the brilliant success which my troops have acquired in this brilliant action. Their valour, discipline, and firmness, which so greatly distinguished them, and merited your praise from me at the same time, the courage of the worthy General who organized & taught them how to gain the laurels with which they are covered.

"I therefore congratulate you, and on this occasion renew my thanks, & especially charge you to thank in my name the General Officers, Officers, and Soldiers of my Army, for their worthy and very excellent conduct which they evinced on this dangerous and brilliant undertaking, assuring them, at the same time, of my particular consideration, and of the attention I will pay to reward such signal services. Thus you will understand and fulfil.

"PRINCE.

Written in the palace of Rio Janeiro, July 4, 1812.

"TO COMDE DE TRANCOSA."

INVEST. Aug. 29. The Superior Junta of the Province of Mancha, highly gratified by the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, whose brilliant victories have accelerated the conclusion of our oppression, is resolved to address to him the following letter:—

"Excellent Senor, Gratitude being one of the first virtues of the Spanish Nation, it cannot but be due from this Superior Junta of the Province, in terms of the most sincere gratitude to offer to your Excellency the tribute of their admiration and respect. Owing to receive most cordial felicitations upon your triumphs and victories, which attest the glory of your Excellency with the innumerable benefits of our liberty, pursued entirely with the ideas of pleasure which these date offer us, viewing with horror the captivity from which your Excellency freed this generous province, no thing would appear impossible to the wishes of its inhabitants to shew to the Hero the great gratitude of their hearts.

"The blessings of Heaven cover and protect the undertakings of your Excellency, and the arms of the generous and illustrious Nation who sent you to us, to redress our grievances."

Lisbon, Oct. 13.—The Telegraph Portuguese of the 10th October, after taking a rapid view of the events which have occurred in the Peninsula during the present year, thus concludes:—"Scout, Sacket, and Jourdan's united corps will at most consist of 65,000 men; the Anglo-Sicilian expedition, the army of Balazoz, with the parties which are from Andalusia, from Grenada, and Murcia, are going to unite at Elia; with the army which is in Murcia, Villa Campa, Empeyador, Meduza, Albad, and many others; General Hill, who is now in Aranjuez, with the troops which were in Seville, an English division of those under the command of the Great Lord, with the division of General Espana, augmented by 4000 men, as Madrid is free, will at least form 65,000 men, who are sufficient to cover Madrid. On the other hand this Great Lord, after taking the Castle of Burgos, and driving the French to the other side of the Ebro, all the French in the North will do what we are accustomed to see.

Finally, in order to know how much we have to fear from the French, to destroy the fear from the French, to destroy the fear of some, and overwhelm and shame, it is possible, the terror of our arms will be sufficient to that we look at the account, which is officially known, the enemy have suffered, between the 18th July and 30th September, in prisoners, killed, wounded, and deserters.

Table with 2 columns: Location/Item and Value. Includes entries for Lisbon, Cadiz, Madrid, Guadalaxara, Astorga, Valladolid, Manno, Catalonia, Gen. Cruz, Gen. Mina, Gen. Mendezabel, Merino, Gen. Ballesteros, Villa Campa, Duyen, and the garrison of Conategra.

Total... 23,459.

PRIVATE ACCOUNTS.

DEPART OF THE AUSTRIAN BY TOMARZOW.

Private letters from Riga had reached Sweden, which stated, that the Austrian corps opposed to Tomarzew had been defeated by that general, with the loss of 5000 men. No time or place was specified in this account; but it may probably refer to the forces mentioned in the French papers, under the head of Nuremberg intelligence, in which the Polish General Dombrowski, was asserted to have obtained advantages over the Russians, Dour and Baranow, and obliged them to fall back on the town of Mozayr. This town is on the Pripet river, about 100 miles below its junction with the Dnieper; on which latter river Gen. Tomarzew was posted, at the beginning of Sept. waiting for reinforcements from Moldavia. It is to be presumed that when strengthened by them, he would move to the westward, in the direction of Mozayr; whether his object were to ascend the Dnieper, and join Wittgenstein near Witepsk, or to cross that river, and march toward Kalouga, for the purpose of co-operating with Kutusow.— Courier, No. 3.

PUBLICATION OF ROSTOFFSKIN'S BULLETIN.

PRINTED BULLETIN OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF MOSCOW.—(Without date.)

Our advanced guard is near Giat; the post occupied by our troops is very strong; and his Highness the Prince intends giving the enemy battle. Our army is equal to his in number, and will receive, in the course of a few days, a reinforcement of 30,000 men; our troops are all Russian, all of the same religion, all under the same Sovereign. They fight for the Church of God, their home, their wives, their children, and the tombs of their fathers; the enemy fights for bread; should he lose a battle, he will be obliged to fly.

Some wounded soldiers have been brought in. They are lodged in the Palace Colonne. I have been to see them, have prepared their food, and given orders with respect to their accommodation.

They have fought for you, you shall not abandon them, but assuage their sufferings, by your visits and conversation.

Administer to the support even of the convicts, they are our friends, and the faithful subjects of our Sovereign. How is it possible to refuse them assistance?

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF MOSCOW.

PUBLISHED THE 11TH OF SEPTEMBER, ON THE EVENING PREVIOUS TO THE ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR.

BETHREH!

Our numerous army will defend their country at the risk of their lives.

Let us prevent our perfidious enemy entering Moscow, not to second the efforts of our people with all our power would be a crime.

I call upon you in the name of the Mother of our Saviour, to defend the temples of the Lord, the City of Moscow, and all Russia.

LONDON, October 12.

CANTERBURY ELECTION.

The Election of Members, for the Representation of this City, commenced yesterday morning. Mr. Baker and Mr. Lushington, (two of the Candidates), and their friends, (also the friends of Mr. Taylor, breakfasted with the Mayor: from whose residence we proceeded to the Guildhall, about ten o'clock.

Mr. Fox (of Dover) then presented himself to the meeting and said:—After what has fallen from Mr. Kingsford, I cannot suffer it to pass over without making a few observations. He puts a question to a candidate, who, unfortunately, is not present, and therefore it is impossible for him to give you a satisfactory answer; but I can take upon me to say, and that I believe with the general truth, that this candidate has never tasted that sweet liquor of which my worthy friend has been speaking. If he has not tasted that delicious stuff, it is because he has your interest sincerely at heart. I am come here to support, they tell me, an honest man. I have known many an honest man to have had a slight purse, but I hope you will do your duty, by electing this worthy character, &c. &c.

Mr. R. H. Clarendon nominated Mr. Lushington, and said:—I again come forward in behalf of my friend, S. R. Lushington, Esq. When I had the honour of offering him to your notice before, he was almost a stranger to you: since that period you have become better acquainted with him, and the more you know of him, the more you will approve of him. He is a gentleman, a man of ability, and in every respect qualified for the important situation of your Representative to the House of Commons. He has, said over will exert himself for the prosperity of Canterbury; and I beg to recommend him as a fit and proper person to represent in Parliament this honourable and ancient city.

The above motion was seconded by Mr. George Lloyd, who said:—In offering myself to your notice, I support the nomination of my friend Mr. Gresham, I feel a considerable degree of embarrassment in doing justice to the gentleman whose cause I have the honour to espouse; but, trust, as I shall abstain entirely from entering into any political discussion, that I shall have the liberal bearing you have always afforded me—Gentlemen, we are met here to exercise one of the prominent features of the constitution, it behoves us at times like the present to make our choice with temper and discretion, and duly to appreciate the merits of gentlemen who will attend their duty with fidelity and diligence.—He then entered into the principles and public conduct of Mr. Lushington, particularly as to the interest he had taken in the concerns of the city of Canterbury, and strongly recommended him for their support at the ensuing Election.

Mr. Lushington then addressed the meeting in a most eloquent speech, replete with constitutional doctrine and candid professions, in a style which would have done credit to the first orators. He said, Brother Freeman—it is impossible that any language of mine, can do justice to the deep sense which I feel of the confidence with which you are disposed to favour me—the flattering assurances of support which are heaped upon me, I cannot justify the hope that I may attain the object of my ambition, and the peculiar kindness of many who has accompanied their assurances, has greatly enhanced the value of his obligation. Even from those whose political sentiments do not, in many respects, coincide with my own, I have received such numerous expressions of personal regard, that they have given a very strong impression on my heart. It is fit on this occasion, notwithstanding that my public political principles are well known, that I should restate them for your consideration, that the principles which I hope never to be abandoned, and therefore I shall never, at any time, hesitate to avow them. It will be known to every one who has studied the nature of the constitution of this country, that upon the due enjoyment of the three Estates, depend the preservation of our liberties—that if the Crown should by usurpation encroach on the rights of the subject, the freedom of the land must be lost. On the other hand, if the people are led by wild or mistaken advisers, to encroach upon the lawful authority of the Crown, and so destroy the legitimate sources of its power, the constitution of the country must be extinguished in a wild and ungenerous anarchy. To the preservation, therefore, of the due powers both of the crown and of the people, I will at all times devote my attention according to the best judgment that I can form of the constitution, and there is no earthly consideration, there is no honour which the crown can bestow on me, which shall ever induce me to do an act that I think prejudicial to the liberty of the country. As to the Established Religion of these realms, I am sincerely and zealously devoted, and while the conduct of those who profess this Religion may differ from my own, shall not endanger the political safety of the country. I cannot but be disposed to extend to the greatest degree of religious toleration. I appeal to the conduct which I have pursued amongst you, on one or two professions upon this subject, that one or two years, it is known to many of you, that I have supported of useful seminaries of instruction; I have supported of useful seminaries of religious knowledge; I have supported of useful seminaries of religious knowledge, and I am particularly, it is to be preferred to, that there are some men infatuated with a contrary opinion, I have felt it to be the extent of my limited means to do my duty to you, it is my sincere

desire that every man should worship his Maker in his own way; that he should himself find the way to Heaven from the light of Revelation, and the dictates of his own conscience. In regard to the Roman Catholics, I feel myself bound to say a few words, because the question has agitated this Kingdom, on several occasions, and it has been my duty to give to it the most attentive consideration. Indeed I have been repeatedly called upon to express my opinion by my vote; and the great principles which have hitherto guided my conduct has been—that what the Catholics shall continue to demand that the right of the Crown in the approval of the Bishop, shall be reserved to the Pope under the influence of France, it would be unequal and ungatory to grant further concession. So long as the Roman Catholics persist in this extravagant demand so long will I refuse to prostrate the Protestant Sceptre of Great Britain at their feet. These Gentlemen, are generally, the great political principles which have influenced my conduct in Parliament, and they will continue to govern my conduct both in public & in private life, it is proper on this occasion, that I should say something of the manner in which I have conducted myself in that House, as far as your interests are concerned; and here, I think, I may appeal to many of those who are now arrayed, out, I hope, in very due hostility against me, and ask them whether they do not think that the prosperity of this ancient city has been my zealous pursuit in Parliament, and to all of you, I may truly declare that your confidence will be my great reward.

I beg pardon for trespassing so long on your patience, but in explaining the great political questions upon which I have touched, I could not say less, in gratitude for your kindness, I ought to say much more. I shall now proceed to the poll table, with the greatest confidence in those warm assurances of support which I have received. Perhaps, however, there is another topic on which I ought to say something, because it has been particularly mentioned by one of the gentlemen who has spoken this day. I mean what is called Radical Reform Government, I am free to confess, after reading nearly all that has been recently published upon this intricate subject, I have seen no speculations upon the theory of representation, which has promised to my judgment, any practical amendment of the Constitution, as now carried into execution, from one of the wisest advocates of general freedom, we have had a plan for taking the poll throughout the country in a single day, and thus conducting the choice of a Member of the House of Commons, with as much tranquillity as an Overseer of a parish—Such a practice would, I think, be fatal to the liberty of the country. It would take from you the power of meeting as you do now in this Hall, for the purpose of discussing what has been the conduct of your representative—of ascertaining whether it has been worthy of the trust reposed in them, before you again commit it to their hands. By such popular meetings, the spirit of liberty is kept alive. Gentlemen, I beg to return you my thanks, for giving me so much of your attention. If there be any one question that you desire to ask, I shall answer cheerfully and respectfully, for there is nothing I can be ashamed to disclose; and if you desire me, I shall continue alike at all times devoted to your service in candour, honesty, and truth.

At the conclusion of the speeches, the Sheriff took the show of hands, which he declared to be in favour of Mr. Lushington and Mr. Taylor.—A poll was then demanded, and at the close of last night, the numbers were: For Mr. LUSHINGTON, 357; Mr. BAKER, 134; Mr. TAYLOR, 90.

CANTERBURY ELECTION.—The contest (if such it may be termed) for this city continued till between one and two in the afternoon of Friday last, when from a deficiency of voters the books were closed, and on casting up the names, the numbers for each candidate were ascertained to be as follows:— Lushington 1024—Baker 519—Taylor 331. Upon which the Sheriff declared Stephen Randolph Lushington and John Baker, Esquires, to be duly elected. The successful candidates then addressed the Freeman, thanking them for the high honour conferred on them; and Mr. Taylor's friends also paid their tributes of thanks to those who had supported him. The candidates were then despatched through the principal streets of the city, attended by their friends, with their banners and music; Mr. Lushington in a box carefully decorated with laurels and streamers, and Mr. Baker in an open broughie.

The numbers of Freeman who polled on this occasion were 1265, of which the following is, we believe, a correct analysis: SINGLE VOTES. 69 Lushington... 469 | Baker... 188 | Taylor... 30. CROSS VOTES. Lushington and Baker... 307. Lushington and Taylor... 57. Baker and Taylor... 24.

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The Year has elapsed since I had the honour to address you last, as a Candidate for your Representation; and we are still at War. The calamity of War is more widely extended, and has reached the great American Continent.

In the interval, Austria has again been in conflict with France, and is now her ally, in a War in which she is justly engaged against Russia. Upon the Peninsula, events have taken place which have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. By the consummate genius of our Commander and the irresistible valour of our troops, feats have been performed which shrink not from any historical comparison whatever. They have exceeded the name of England, great as it was, in arms; and if used with wisdom, whilst in their bloom, may establish the real independence of Spain, and procure repose to the world.

If the victory of Salamanca has raised a belief in the minds of those by whose Councils we are governed, that the French will be forcibly expelled from Spain, such belief I cannot but consider as without solid ground. America is added to the list of our enemies, and is making open war against us, which I deem the gravest of the evils that have befallen this country. This new war has been produced by a system of commercial policy to which the late House of Commons lent its full approval in its commencement; upheld in its progress; and abandoned when, as it has unhappily proved, it was too late for such a step to produce its effect.

That system was opposed by myself, and others much more powerful than I—its effects were lamented and foretold. Our efforts were thwarted, and our speculations were treated with scorn, by the late House of Commons, which yielded, when too late, to the irresistible evidence of that dreadful scene of internal distress, which it would not contemplate or believe, till it was said bare to the whole world, and had produced a tardy and reluctant conviction upon its souls, and abettors.

The Parliament which preceded the last was dissolved, because a disposition had been manifested in the House of Commons of that day to do partial justice to those of our fellow-subjects professing the Roman Catholic Religion, who devote their lives for their country, in our fleets and armies.

You remember the hideous outcry that was raised during the elections of the new Members; equally disgraceful to those who excited it, and to the Church, of which it professed the guardianship.

The House of Commons, immediately upon the presentation of the Roman Catholics, had disdain but it has not been dissolved without abating its pernicious error, by resolving, early in the next Session, to take into consideration the Claims of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. It did more, by passing the Act, chap. 155 of the last Session, entitled, An Act to repeal certain Acts and amend others relating to the Religion, Worship, and Assemblies, and Persons, of the Roman Catholics, and to give remedial power of the rapid strides it had taken in a space inconceivably short for such an effort to be produced, and gave happy omen of the blessedness to be expected from the termination of all religious disability and persecution.

It relies with the Electors of the United Kingdom to take what care they can, that the design, the resolution, and manifest intention of the late House of Commons, on these points, shall not be disappointed.

The subject of the currency of the Realm forced itself upon the attention of the House. It was fully and ably discussed; and after the discussion it was resolved, upon the motion of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, "That Bank Notes are in public estimation equal in value to gold."

It was the Chancellor of the Exchequer was justified in proposing, or the House in adopting such a Resolution, every one of the public is fully capable of deciding. But it is remarkable that in the same Session the same House of Commons concurred in a law, making it highly penal to act in contradiction to that opinion, and to fight with Paper for Gold at a price lower than its nominal value. A man at present to arrest the flight of gold from a country inundated with Paper; a repetition of the folly so often exposed and explored in the conduct of all the weak and despotic Governments of Europe. That law was continued is now in force; others have been superadded, which will exterminate the only remaining medium of metallic circulation in most parts of the country, by making Local Tokens illegal after the 31st day of March next.

That the late House did not condemn the universally reprobated Convention of Cintra; that it visited and applauded that atrocious and impolitic attack upon Copenhagen, with the robbery of its fleets and armaments; and that it commanded the Expedition in Walcheren, are matters of history not to be forgotten; but in this age of the world great events press with such rapidity upon us that they cannot be dwelt upon beyond the term of their own operation, although in their consequences they are deeply felt.

I have thought it expedient to make this statement of my view of the general situation of the country at a period when it is morally impossible, things should rest in their present state.

The effects of enormous foreign expenditure, accompanied by a depreciation of the Paper Currency of a kingdom, added to the stoppage of its manufactures, and a stagnation of its trade, are too well known.

My wish then is, that an earnest endeavour should now be made to accomplish a general pacification.

The time appears to me to be very favourable to a direct, manly, open proceeding of that nature, I deplore the sad effects of long protracted war. I see nothing formidable in peace. Its accomplishment may be beyond our reach. It shall not believe it, and I am sure it would be prudent and proper to make the attempt. I cannot make up my mind to that state of national desperation, the consequence of war carried on without the hope or prospect of its termination without full proof of its indisputable necessity.

He who attempts to give the slightest abatement to the late Parliament, cannot omit the mention of that extraordinary and atrocious crime, which in a moment closed the career of the first Minister of the crown, deprived his family of its dearest treasure, and society of one of its most amiable and valuable members.

I was present in attendance upon my duty in the House of Commons when that foul murder was perpetrated upon Mr. Perceval. I had been constantly opposed to him. I had always condemned the mode by which he had acquired power, and his use of it when assumed. But the sensations I then experienced proved to me that I had not deceived myself in supposing it was sense of public duty, not animosity or envy towards any man which had actuated my public conduct. I deeply regret his untimely end. My opinion of the impolicy of the measures of his Administration remains unchanged.

It has afforded one of the most striking examples upon record of the instability of human affairs, and the insensibility of human life in the midst of the greatest apparent safety, to persons the best formed to attach friends and to confute the regard of opponents.

If you believe I have been faithful, diligent, and disinterested; and if, in a season of such complicated difficulty, my past conduct entitles me to your confidence for the future, I shall indeed derive the greatest gratification from my Re-election, and will endeavour to do every thing in my power to serve my country.

You have it again in your power to bestow upon me the profound distinction I shall ever prize.

I have the honour to be, with affectionate respect and attachment, Gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful Servant,
SAMUEL WHITBREAD.
Southill Sept. 29, 1814.

WIMBORNE, Oct. 14.—The Election for the county of Hants came on here this day. Will Ham Cole, Esq. was proposed by Sir John Pallen, and seconded by Sir Thomas Rich; Thomas F. Heathcote, Esq. was proposed by Mr. Simpson, and seconded by Mr. Blackburne Mr. P.; and Mr. William Lobbett was proposed by Mr. Jones, and seconded by Mr. Peter Finertry.

There was the most respectable and numerous assembly of Freeholders ever known here. Mr. Finertry, after declaring he was a Freeholder, made a long speech, which was received with applause, and cries of "Off! Off!" &c.—Mr. Cobbett also held forth for a long time, and was received in the same manner. After which the Sheriff desired a show of hands for Mr. Cole, which was nearly universal. There was a like demonstration in favour of Mr. Heathcote. For Cobbett very few hands were held up indeed.

Mr. Heathcote is confined to his bed by indigestion. His nephew, a Captain in the Royal Navy, was shared in the room with Mr. Cole, and shouts of applause.

INDIA GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1815.

It is stated, that, previous to the departure of Lord Wellington from Madrid, his Lordship had adopted measures for raising a loan of two millions of dollars in that city, for the service of the armies.

The island of Sicily enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity, and the entire direction of affairs at Palermo appeared to have passed into the hands of the British Minister. A body of seven thousand men, was to be taken into the pay of Great Britain, and officers to be selected to discipline and command them, by Lord Willoughby, who was to retain the quartering and command of the force in the island. The following account of the proceedings of the Sicilian Parliament in the formation of their new constitution, may be interesting to our readers.

PALERMO, July 21.—Yesterday the three branches of Parliament, the Ecclesiastical, Military, and Territorial, met in the usual manner, pursuant to the instructions received from his Royal Highness the Vicar General. They set about the great work, and adopted the British Constitution, as the basis of the new Constitution of Sicily. They next fixed the limits of the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Powers. The first is lodged in Parliament, the second in the King, whose person is declared to be sacred and inviolable; and the third in the Judges, who are empowered to try and pass sentence upon them, whenever they are found guilty in the exercise of their functions. The Judges are declared independent of any other authority; but if a Judge commits an offence, he is to be impeached by the House of Commons, and tried by the House of Lords. The Parliament will no longer be composed of three branches, but of two Houses, viz. the House of Commons, consisting of the Representatives of the Cities and Burghs, and the House of Lords, formed by the votes of the Barons, Ecclesiastical Branches, The Peers cannot be tried but by the House of Lords. No individual can be arrested, imprisoned, transported or condemned, but by the Judges of the Law, according to the Laws. In the setting of the Laws the two Houses must agree, but they are not to be enforced as such, until they have been sanctioned by the King, who is at liberty to give or refuse his sanction. Parliament alone has the right of raising taxes. The Barons of the kingdom have not generally given up those feudal privileges which they had enjoyed for several centuries, by the unqualified loss of the right of birth, and the fundamental laws of the kingdom. They have, however, given up those numerous feudal rights which could not be abolished, in any of the countries where they were established, but by force of arms, nor be extinguished but in torrents of blood. The Barons of the kingdom have, of their own accord, waived those many prerogatives which gave them a decided pre-eminence above the other classes, and rest satisfied with those rights which they enjoy in common with all their fellow-citizens, thus making of the whole kingdom of Sicily but one family under one head, which is governed by those just and liberal laws which the herself has made.

The enemy's fleet in the Scheldt had been lately increased to the number of 90 ships of the line, 4 frigates, and 3 brigs of war. These vessels, however, were very imperfectly manned, and a large proportion of the crews was

It is stated in the Halifax newspapers, that an American privateer, of the largest class, carrying 30 guns, and a complement of 500 men, had proceeded to cruise off the Cape of Good Hope.

The Bombay Courier of the 25th ultimo, announces the arrival at that port of the ship *Rahimshah* from Busheer and Muscat. The *Rahimshah* had not delivered her cargo at Busheer. The unfortunate Mahomed Nubhee Khan, of whose disgrace and seizure our readers are already informed, was it seems, the principal owner of this vessel. She arrived at Busheer on the evening of the 21st of March. A pilot came on board; and, on Captain Heathorn (the Commander) enquiring what news, informed him that Mahomed Nubhee Khan, and others, had been seized by an order from the Prince, and taken to Sheraz; that he had there been deprived of his eyes, and turned out to beg, and that an edict had been published, directing the confiscation of all his property. On learning this information, Captain Heathorn requested the pilot to go on shore again, and to return on the following morning, as it was too late to take the ship into the harbour. The pilot was landed accordingly; and the *Rahimshah* immediately put about, and stood for Bombay.

On her way thither, she touched at Muscat, where she found the ship *Alexander*, Captain Harris, also on her voyage from hence to Busheer, and communicated to her the above account of the state of affairs in that quarter. The *Alexander* is one of three ships, which were taken up by the Arab Merchants here, for the purpose of effecting a remittance to Mahomed Ishmael Khan, (the surviving son and representative of the unfortunate Persian envoy who was shot at Bombay some years ago), to the extent of about 1,200,000 Rupees, being the accumulated arrears of a pension of 2000 Rupees per month, settled on him by the British Government. In the meanwhile, however, Mahomed Ishmael Khan had, it seems, been included in the general proscription of the principal men of property at Busheer. He had been sent to Sheraz, and his goods confiscated. The *Alexander*, therefore, could not attempt to proceed to Busheer. The ship *Esra*, which sailed from Calcutta, by the same voyage with the *Alexander*, and the same day, had, she is reported, been taken up by Mahomed Ishmael Khan from the same source, likewise to be touched at Muscat, and of the danger to receive there a timely way.

which awaited them at the port of their nation.

ARRIVAL.—April 23, Ship *Mary Ann*, Glass, from Amboina and Manilla, March

The commercial accounts from Manilla the *Mary Ann*, represent the markets there greatly overstocked with Bengal piece and trade in general as unusually dull and unproductive.

It is stated, that a Royal decree had been received from Cadix, and that the local government, by prohibiting all force from sailing in the colony, British ships were included within the operation of an edict, which bore particularly hard on importers, who had considerable cargo on hand, for which there was no sale, but were nevertheless peremptorily required to quit the place on the vessels which brought them.

The scarcity of specie at Manilla, was most unprecedented. And the arrival of Acapulco galleons had been so late, that all hopes of her safety were abandoned.

English Extracts.

The letters brought by the *Reliance* in stating, as mentioned by a division of the Russian army had entered Poland. The retreat of an army under Prince Schwartzensberg, the Moldavian army and that under Torosmann, at liberty to set against

A letter from Plymouth, November 11.—Come in effect a passage from the 9th of November, with a view to a mercantile house in London, to a house in this town a large brig, of which, for particular reasons ought to be kept secret. By her is meant that the conspiracy in Paris is considered throughout that of France as a scheme to push on the revolution and other measures of rapacity, which is thought, is on his road home from Moscow to rejoin his good people at Paris.

Among the speculations which Mr. Bartlow's extraordinary trip to Moscow have given rise, one is, that he has gone to see Bonaparte twelve sail of the line, and frigates, to be manned by Americans, and played in annihilating the British navy!

The following is the statement circulated by the *Moriches*, of the friends of the cause, the nature, extent, and termination of the conspiracy.—

"The three Ex-Generals, Mallet, Gu and Lohrie, already sentenced and executed, endeavoured to bring about a new Revolution in Paris.

"They made use of fictitious *Senatus Consultum*, by means of which they succeeded in ceasing the garrison of Paris. Having gone the 23d of October, at four o'clock in the morning, to the barracks occupied by the first division, and the dragons of Paris, they read them a Proclamation, in which they informed them of the death of the Emperor, and ordered them, in the name of the Regent, to follow them.

"The troops believing what was told them obeyed their orders, and offered themselves to be led to different posts, where they relieved the Guards; and at seven in the morning, presented themselves at the Minister's of the Gen Police, and at the Prefect's of the Police, of whom they arrested, and carried them to prison at Laforce, under an escort of 300 men.

Meanwhile, another division proceeded to the house of the commandant of Paris, General Hallin (not Savary). Mallet informed him, he was no longer commandant; and on his hesitating to resign his command, a pistol discharged at him by Mallet, which mortally wounded him in the head.

"Mallet next proceeded to the Chief of the Staff of Paris to arrest him; but this officer (who appears to have been apprized of the danger) had several Officers in his apart who, proving too powerful for Mallet, arrested him; they then harangued the troops, followed him, and having succeeded in persuading them that Mallet was a conspirator, that the Emperor was not dead, the whole down the streets. The troops sent out at Versailles and Savary Bois were now sent for the barriers having been shut, the conspirators were arrested.

"At two o'clock the Minister of the Police and the Prefect were liberated, the 1000 men of the 1st division were arrested, and troops sent out of Paris.

"On the first report of the Emperor's death while the conspirators spent all over Paris, Bank was surrounded by a multitude, who deavored to exchange their note for specie in a short time order and tranquillity were restored and every thing quiet."

"At Paris on the 10th of the celebrated ROSSAU of a disease which terminated by the meretricious of her charms,