



XXIX.

TUESDAY,

JULY 20, 1813.

No. 1450.

Administration.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of **WILLIAM ROSS**, late a Soldier and Captain of Madras, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to **SAVAH UMMALL**, as Sole and residuary Legatee of the said deceased, with the Will annexed, the said Legatee, being in possession of the said Estate, has requested forthwith to state their Claims, pay their Debts, and deliver up the property to the said Legatee, **WILLIAM LIGHT**, Executor.

Madras, 16th July, 1813.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of **J. S. ROBIN**, a Lieutenant in the second Battalion Regiment Native Infantry, in the service of the Honorable the East India Company, at Madras, M. Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to **THOMAS ALEXANDER EGLAN**, of Madras Merchant, as simple contract Creditor of the said deceased.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to the said **THOMAS ALEXANDER EGLAN**, at Madras, without delay.

Madras, 16th July, 1813.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of **R. J. BARNARD**, late a Lieutenant in the Second Battalion Eighteenth Regiment Native Infantry, in the service of the Honorable East India Company, at Madras, Military Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to **THOMAS ALEXANDER EGLAN**, of Madras Merchant, as simple contract Creditor of the said deceased.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to the said **THOMAS ALEXANDER EGLAN**, at Madras, without delay.

Madras, 16th July, 1813.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of **G. FRANKLIN**, late a Conductor in the Ordnance Department, in the service of the Honorable East India Company, on the Madras Military Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to **THOMAS ALEXANDER EGLAN**, of Madras Merchant, as simple contract Creditor of the said deceased.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to the said **THOMAS ALEXANDER EGLAN**, at Madras, without delay.

Madras, 16th July, 1813.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By **JOHN BRANSON**,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow Wednesday, the 21st Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

WITHOUT LIEGE,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

LANDED FROM THE SHIPS

Now in the Roads,

SEVENTY Europe Hams,

Sixty-four Pine Cheeses,

Seventeen Berkley Ditto,

Ten double Gloucester Ditto,

Forty-three bottles of Tart Fruit,

Twenty-two jars of Pickled Herrings,

Three boxes of Vermacilli and Maccaroni,

And Sundry other Articles.

On Tuesday, the 3d of August,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

IN THE FORENOON,

ASHTON and MEPPEN,

WILL SELL,

BY ORDER OF

**THE EXECUTORS,
A HOUSE**

AND

GARDEN,

SITUATED AT

QUIBBLE ISLAND,

THE PROPERTY

OF THE LATE

WALTER GRANT, ESQ.

The House is terraced, there also

is an exceeding good Bungalow,

with capital Out Houses.

Every Particular respecting the

House & dimensions of the Ground

may be known on enquiry of A.

and M. who have the Company's

Grant in their possession.

Terms of Sale,

Twenty per cent of the purchase

money to be paid so soon as the

Premises are Sold, and the remain-

der in fifteen days from that date.

The Purchaser not to be put in pos-

session till the whole amount is

paid. The Expence of Conveyance

to be borne by the Purchaser.

N. B. The Sale will take place,

at A. and M.'s Rooms.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS,

IN EUROPE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By **GODFREY & COSMO.**

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On Thursday, the 31st Instant,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

IN THE FORENOON,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

THAT SUBSTANTIAL

AND WELL BUILT

HOUSE,

AND

GARDEN,

WITH SUITABLE

OUT HOUSES,

GODOWNS,

&c. &c.

SITUATED on the Sea Beach to

the Southward of the River at St.

Thome, formerly occupied by COL

JAMES BRUNTON and lately by

SIR FRANCIS M'NAGHTEN,

consisting of a Hall and six Rooms.—

The Garden measures upwards of five

Cawntes, and is surrounded by a Sub-

stantial Brick Wall.

A Person attends to shew the Pre-

misses, and for further particulars ap-

ply to **GODFREY and COSMO** at

their Auction Room.

Conditions of Sale,

Ten per Cent of the Purchase Mo-

ney to be paid down immediately af-

ter the Sale, and the remainder in 15

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By **GODFREY & COSMO.**

On Wednesday next, the 21st Instant,

AT FIVE O'CLOCK,

IN THE AFTERNOON,

ON THE PREMISES,

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

By Private Contract,

A PIECE OF GROUND and

A GARDEN, with a TANK,

situated at Royapuram, bounded

on the North by the Garden of Mr.

D'Souza, on the East by the Garden

of Soobaroy Moolchiar, on the

South by the Garden of Mr. P. Vel-

lorod, and on the West by a Public

Road, containing one Cawntie, two

Grounds and one thousand three

hundred and fifty square feet or

thereabouts, and stocked with a

number of Coconut, Mangoe, Ta-

marin, and a variety of other Trees

and Plants.

Terms of Sale,

Twenty per Cent of the Purchase

money to be paid immediately after

the Sale, and the remainder in ten

days after, in default of which the

said Premises will be resold at the

risk and expence of the first purcha-

ser with every advantage forfeited.

The Bill of Sale, &c. to be deli-

vered when the amount of the pur-

chase is paid.

The expence of the conveyance

to be borne by the purchaser.

PUBLIC SALE.

ANTHONY CALDEIRA,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday, the 26th Instant,

AT TEN O'CLOCK

IN THE FORENOON,

AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

UNTIL THE WHOLE IS SOLD,

THE UNDERMENTIONED

ARTICLES,

BY LOTS,

BEING THE PROPERTY OF

HIS HIGHNESS

Rajusool Omrah Bahadar,

AT THE

GARDEN HOUSE,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED,

By **COLONEL BRUNTON,**

AT ROYAPETTA,

VARIOUS Gold Trinkets, Silver

Plates of sizes, Kittluts Embos-

sed Gowns, 1 pair of Lustre, Bro-

cade Europe and China, Several

Embroidered Woolen and Cotton

Carpets of sizes, a great quantity of

Glass and China Ware, Globes of

sizes and Wall Shades, Mirrors of

5—4—and 2½ feet high, 2 Book

Cases, a quantity of valuable Persian

Books, several Embroidered Mus-

lins, Chairs, Boxes, Curtain and

plain Cots, Tents with spare walls,

Large Velvet Curtains, Sungg Pa-

rash, Phauzdar, or Stone weighters,

Mortar & Pestle of Saumuck Stone,

Tables, Benches, Doots, Phurces of

Advertisement.

A GENERAL MEETING of

the **CREDITORS** of the late Firm

of **Messrs. HARRINGTON AND**

CO. will be held at the **TRUST**

OFFICE, on Monday the 2d Au-

gust next, at 11 o'clock.

MADRAS, 1st July, 1813.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By **GODFREY & COSMO,**

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

IN DAVIDSON'S STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO

MR. THOMAS BLYTH,

This day, Tuesday, the 20th Inst.

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

TWO dozen lbs. of Smyth's Hair Powder,

two dozen bottles Eau de Luce, twelve

boxes Tooth Powder, four bottles Honey Wa-

ter, three dozen and 3 Gill Wine and Water

Glasses, one Gold Watch Chain, one Silver

Watch, one Iron Cash Chest, forty Rams of

China Footsack Paper, twelve Gold new Watch

Keys, one corgie of broad Brown Nankeen, two

corgies of Cambric, forty yards of Europe Gown

Clintz, two pair brass mounted Globe Lamps,

one Table Clock, by McCabe, two Canras Sea

Cats, a few tubs of Preserved Oranges, two jars

of Ginger Sweetmeats, a few pieces of Bengal

Dooras, Charcoons, Nyansook & Table Cloths,

and sundry other Articles.

At Twelve o'Clock,

Fourteen dozen of French Liqueurs, ten

dozen of Brandy, and five Casks of Bengal

Prime Beef.

For Sale on Commission,

By **GODFREY & COSMO,**

ONE Large set of **MAHOGA-**

NY TABLES, consisting of

2 Centre and 2 round Tables, Price

90 Pagodas.

For Sale on Commission,

By **GODFREY & COSMO,**

FRENCH LIQUERES, consist-

ing of Coriander, Orange,

mint, Mangoe, Coffee, and vari-

ous, price 6 Pagodas per dozen.

GODFREY AND COSMO,

HAVE RECEIVED,

For Sale on Commission,

ONE DOZEN OF STRONG

TEAK

ARM CHAIRS,

WITH BRASS CLAMPS,

PRICE 30 PAGODAS.

GODFREY AND COSMO.

Have for Sale,

ON COMMISSION,

ONE New half Pannel'd Bod-

ied **BANDY,** on Horizontal

Springs.

One ditto ditto, on Epletic

Springs; which they are desired to

Sell at a moderate Price.

CARBONELL'S

CLARET.

ORDERS for the above **WINE,**

will be received by **MR.**

MORCKELL.—To be supplied

on the arrival of the ensuing Fleet.

15th July, 1813.

The EARL of MOIRA,

F.R.S. F.S.A. M.R.I.A.

[FROM THE MILITARY STANDARD FOR JAN. 1813.]

FRANCIS RAWDON HASTINGS, Lord Hastings, Baron Rawdon, and Earl of Moira in Ireland, was born the 7th of December, 1754. Having received all the advantages of a very liberal education, and acquired those accomplishments which grace both the scholar and the gentleman, the subject of this sketch made a tour on the Continent, and visited the courts of France, Germany, and Italy; but the American war breaking out, had his ardent desire of becoming a member of the military profession induced his Lordship to return to England.—Immediately after his return, he entered the army, and embarked for America early in 1775.

The first engagement of any importance in which the Earl of Moira, then Lord Rawdon, had an opportunity of particularly distinguishing himself, was at the bloody fight of Banker's Hill, where the intrepidity of his Lordship obtained the particular notice of General Burgoyne, who was pleased to express in the most flattering terms to the British government, the admiration he entertained of this young officer, and the conviction with which he was impressed, that his Lordship would become one of the brightest ornaments of the military profession. Notwithstanding the loss of British officers at the battle of Banker's Hill was so excessive, nineteen being killed, and seventy wounded, Lord Moira was one of the fortunate few who escaped unhurt, although he received two shots through his cap. Indeed he was said to have been the second person who entered the enemy's works, having been preceded by a serjeant, who experienced his Lordship's liberality on that occasion. The next operation of the army, the storming of Fort Clinton, afforded another opportunity for the display of Lord Moira's judgment and courage.

In 1778, Lord Moira was nominated Adjutant General to the British army in America, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in that distinguished and honorable situation the energies of his Lordship's mind were called into action, and advantageously exercised, both on the retreat of the British army through the Jersey, from Philadelphia to New York, in the action at Monmouth which followed, and at the siege of Charlestown.

As the American line was chiefly composed of the very lowest order of Irishmen, his Lordship undertook to raise a corps at Philadelphia, called the Volunteers of Ireland, which was soon recruited from the enemy's ranks, and became eminently distinguished for its services in the field. In the first battle of Camden, under the command of his Lordship, exactly one half of the regiment was killed or wounded, and in that of Hobkirk Hill a still greater proportion. The officers who were selected from the regular regiments, could not, however, with all their zeal and abilities, extirpate that desire of change which impelled their men to desert, until his Lordship adopted an extraordinary expedient, which discovered a complete knowledge of the human heart. A man caught in the act of going over to the enemy was brought on the parade before the whole regiment, to whom he was delivered up by his Lordship in a most impressive way to be judged, punished or acquitted. The officers were ordered to withdraw, and leave every thing to the private officiating committee on a tree, and the example was most effectual. Such repeated spirit could not pass unnoticed by the Commanding-in-Chief, and consequently, his gallant officer was specially appointed to the command of a distinct corps of the army in South Carolina, which province was invaded by the American General Gates, and his Lordship had so arranged his plans, as with a very considerable force to maintain his principal positions. Notwithstanding the superiority which the enemy possessed in point of number, some favorable opportunities were not wanting to have induced him to risk a battle, if his own glory had been consulted instead of the public good; but he adhered to the measure concerted with Lord Cornwallis, who, on reaching the army, found all the forces collected and disposed in his utmost satisfaction. At the memorable battle of Camden, which succeeded on the 16th of Aug. 1780, Lord Moira commanded one wing of the army, and greatly contributed to the glorious result of that day. When Lord Cornwallis

pursued, soon afterwards, the American army towards Virginia, Lord Moira with a very small force was left to defend the extensive frontiers of South Carolina against the provincial generals, Marion and Cumnor; but Gen. Green having contrived after the battle of Guilford to turn Lord Cornwallis's left, fell suddenly on Lord Moira, who had only a few redoubts to defend his sick and magazines, at Camden. The intention of Gen. Green was evidently to carry these by assault, and as this was likely to be attempted during the night, the troops were withdrawn from them at dusk, and prepared to surprise the enemy on the open ground at the moment when they commenced their attack on the works.—Gen. Green, however, was induced to act more cautiously, and wait for the arrival of his artillery; and Lord Moira, who saw all the difficulty of effecting a retreat, resolved to become the assailant.—Accordingly, on the 29th of April, 1781, he chose the hour of midnight to make his attempt, when it was least expected, and his march was concealed by a circuitous route through thick woods; having by this sudden and rapid manoeuvre reached Hobkirk Hill, even before the American General, Green, was aware of his Lordship's movements, and who not only supposed himself secure from any attack, on account of the vast superiority of his force, but also from a very extensive swamp which protected him on the weak, and perhaps only assailable point of Hobkirk's Hill. Lord Moira approached the hill with a narrow line of front, and the enemy's pickets being driven in, an alarm was immediately spread through the American camp, General Green who possessed a greatness of mind far superior to any of the American generals, perceived the danger of his situation, and with the utmost promptitude decided upon the measure most likely to repel the British. Finding that Lord Moira advanced in a narrow front, he immediately commanded a heavy fire of grape-shot from his batteries, and under their protection charged down Hobkirk Hill. The British leader discerning Green's design, immediately extended the whole of his line, and thus completely disconcerted the enemy's plan. The foresight of Lord Moira gained him a complete victory. Having pursued the Americans to the summit of the hill, after allowing their batteries, he charged them, and put the whole to the rout. General Green rallied his troops several times, but the continual charges of the British, and the ardour with which they advanced on the enemy, were irresistible, and they were put to flight on all sides. This success enabled Lord Moira to concentrate his army, and being joined by some reinforcements from the coast, he succeeded in driving the enemy to a considerable distance; but the capture of Lord Cornwallis, which soon followed, and the declining state of our American affairs, rendered it necessary that the troops should be withdrawn towards Charlestown, where both armies remained inactive from the excessive heat, and perhaps a mutual conviction, that the contest was nearly at an end.

At Charlestown, an American prisoner, named Isaac Haynes, who had been allowed to take the oath of allegiance, and received his liberty on that account, contrived in the most artful manner to corrupt a numerous body of newly-attested militia-men, having first secured for himself the rank of Colonel in the American army. The detection of his villainy did not take place till the moment the enemy were advancing on Charlestown, and when he was marching the militia-men to join them. A Court of inquiry immediately sat, entirely by the direction of the Commandant of Charlestown, to whom this duty appertained independently of Lord Moira, and Haynes was publicly executed, but not before his Lordship had endeavoured to procure the man's pardon by a private communication with some loyalists, whom his Lordship requested to petition in his behalf. The execution of Haynes being misrepresented in England, it was conceived by many to have been an act of military despotism, which was not satisfactorily removed until his Lordship's return to this country.

Notwithstanding Lord Moira experienced a severe and dangerous attack from the heat which obliged him to be conveyed in a cart, his Lordship gave directions for the commencement of the march, and determined on remaining with the army as long as practicable. In this situation he continued issuing his orders, and directing the route and disposition of his forces, till his malady arrived at so alarming a state as to render his Lordship's return to England absolutely necessary; but the vessel in which he embarked was unfortunately captured and carried into Brest. Lord Moira was almost immediately released, and on his arrival in England was honored with repeated

marks of distinction and kindness by his illustrious sovereign, who amongst other favors, was graciously pleased to create this gallant officer a British peer, and to appoint him his Aid-de-Camp.

In the latter part of the year 1793, Lord Moira was appointed Commander-in-Chief of an army intended to co-operate with the Royalists in Brittany, and all the ancient nobility of France were to serve with him. It is remarkable too, that the late General Sir Charles Stuart, who was one of the highest characters and best officers of the age, offered to ~~accept~~ ^{offer} his ~~services~~ ^{seniority of rank}, and to ~~take~~ ^{under the command} of Lord Moira on this occasion.—But before any operation could be undertaken, the republicans had triumphed completely. Some of the troops, however, were encamped at Southampton during the campaign of His Royal Highness the present illustrious Commander-in-Chief in Flanders, when the situation of the British army and that of the allies was rendered extremely critical, and the former were compelled to retreat through Brabant to Antwerp. Lord Moira was dispatched with a reinforcement of 10,000 men to aid His Royal Highness, with whom, though nearly surrounded by much superior armies in point of number, Lord Moira by a well directed movement, effected a junction at Malines, near Antwerp, and thus relieved the British army from the difficulties of its situation, to the mortification of the French General Pichegru. The dispatch which his Lordship had employed in embarking his troops without either tents or heavy baggage from Southampton, and in debarking them at Ostend, the 30th of June 1794, prevented the enemy's ascertaining the actual strength under his Lordship's command, which was an object of serious importance, and to maintain it, Lord Moira directed his Quarter-Master-General, the late General Doyle, to issue orders that quarters should be provided at Bruges for 25,000 troops, although the force under his Lordship did not exceed 10,000. The delusion was admirably maintained, and general Pichegru, who was in the vicinity of Bruges, with a force much greater than that of the British general, completely deceived. Notwithstanding the orders which his Lordship had directed Gen. Doyle to issue, & although the army were labouring under excessive fatigue, from the heat of the weather and the greatest privations, he did not deem it prudent to halt at Bruges, the enemy hanging upon his flanks, and proceeded therefore to Ghent, where general Clairfait was stationed, and immediately on his arrival proposed to that officer an attack on the enemy, but which was objected to. Lord Moira, therefore, continued his march with the utmost rapidity to Alost. At this place, where his Lordship remained three days, the British army was nearly cut off. Some German cavalry posted on the outskirts of the town, as an advanced picket, were moved, contrary to the orders of the British general, and a body of the enemy's cavalry entered Alost and surprised our troops: they were, however, immediately attacked with the greatest gallantry, by a small detachment, and repulsed. Thus the numbers of this little, but gallant band were still concealed from the enemy, which had they ascertained, a junction with His Royal Highness the Duke of York would most certainly have been prevented. Lord Moira having joined the Commander-in-Chief, was entrusted with an important command, which his military talents particularly suited him to.

Since the above expedition the gallant Earl of Moira has been employed in a military capacity against the enemies of his country. In the year 1803, his Lordship was appointed Commander of the forces in North-Britain. The parliamentary conduct of Lord Moira has displayed a continued series of patriotism and ability, and his domestic life an enviable pattern to English noblemen. It may with justice be observed, in delineating the character of this officer, and with every sentiment of impartiality, that Great-Britain does not contain a veteran more patriotic and liberal, to whom the social virtues, the ornaments of polished manners and general talents have more conspicuously appeared; temperate, yet liberal and hospitable to an excess; possessing the qualifications of a mind so honorable as even to escape the detractions of slander. Lord Moira stands on a proud eminence, respected, honored, and revered by all who have the happiness of his acquaintance or a knowledge of his merits.

From the preceding sketch of his Lordship's character it will not appear extraordinary that he should have been long honored with the confidence and friendship of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. The illustrious and accomplished Earl's Appointment is fully worthy of the many excellent qualities which adorn the Earl of Moira, and, as a reward of his faithful services, His Royal Highness has recently been pleased to appoint him to the high and distinguished office of Governor-General of Bengal, and Commander-in-Chief of the army in the East Indies.

During the short administration of Mr. Fox Lord Moira filled the important situation of Master-General of the Ordnance. His Lordship is Constable of the Tower of London, one of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Council in Cornwall, a General in the Army and Colonel of the 27th, or Inniskillen Regiment of Foot.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1813.

LIEUT. GENERAL ABERCROMBY requests the honor of the Company of the GENTLEMEN His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval, and Military Services, at a BALL & SUPPER, past nine o'clock on 12th of August, to Anniversary of His Majesty the PRINCE REGENT.

H. ST. 15th July, 1813.

A DECLARATION from the Government in answer to American President's Speech, was in our Supplement of the 9th inst.

A document to clear and explicit in fact and yet to moderate in its feelings, that cannot be denied, and with arguments that cannot be refuted, needs few comments.—It is a double-edged weapon, for which it makes our cause good as against America; it exposes the conduct of France towards this country and towards the United States. It is clear that America, either by secret Treaty, or by an understanding with Buonaparte, has committed herself to his system, and that she is at war with Great Britain on purpose to enforce the Corlican principles of maritime law. In proportion as we have shown moderation she has relied on our weakness, and our weakness has only produced an additional accession on hers.—Whilst the Orders in Council were in existence, they were her chief ground of complaint. The Opposition, as usual, took her part against their own country, and poor America was hardly dealt with by a country who ought to meet out to a nation that spoke the same language and had the same love of liberty, a kindred and more liberal treatment.—Give her but the repeal of the Orders in Council and she will be satisfied, because she ought to be satisfied.—So said Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Whitebread, Mr. Baring.—The Orders in Council are repealed, and we are infinitely laughed at by her as supposing that that would fairly her. A fresh demand, ten times more gigantic, issues from the American Cabinet, and we are required at "one fell swoop" to concede to this modest free Republic our fillum of blockades, and our right of search and impressment. Mr. Madison had pledged himself to Buonaparte to make war, and this must be inferred from the haste and intemperance with which he plunged into it.

The universal sentiment in England and America was, that if the Orders in Council and blockades should be withdrawn, the cause of war would cease—at least, it was supposed that hostilities might cease, and the other subject be matter of negotiation for a definitive peace. The American Cabinet knew well that this state of things would take place. They knew that the French Decrees in France, Brest, &c. of the 28th of April, 1812, had been repealed in America before the declaration of war. They knew equally well that Great Britain according to her pledge, would (as the afterwards did) repeal the Orders in Council. To prevent the effects which this would produce, war was precipitated. But the repeal of the Orders in Council might create clamours for peace in the United States. Here too they had their plaiter for the wound.—A proposal must be made for an armistice, and to the astonished Cabinet of Great Britain, fondly anticipating the return of peace by the repeal of the Orders in Council, the old subject of her claiming her own seamen, so long and often discussed, and never before presented even as a sine qua non of a treaty, makes a splendid figure in the foreground, as a preliminary even to a cessation of the shedding of human blood.

Mark the difference between the two Cabinets.—We repealed our obnoxious measure, and proposed an armistice also, a firm



REFLECTIONS OF A SPANISH OFFICER, ON THE CONDUCT OF GENERAL BALLASTEROS,

Which led to his Dismission from the Command of the 4th Army.

The first duty of man in society, is obedience to the legitimate constituted authorities...

Let us now see what has been the conduct of General Ballasteros, successively and finally elected by Government...

When in the month of March this year, the powerful attention of the enemy towards Estremadura and Grenada...

Government then found a reason, and afterwards many others, to proceed against this General...

But posterior events have clearly demonstrated how useless it was to expect he should vary his conduct...

By collecting these dispersed, who ought to have proceeded to another destination as had

been determined, and frustrating, by all possible means, the best combined operations.

What then will this General obey? To what nation do the troops he commands belong?

But what has exceeded all expectation is the last step he has just taken, of which neither the nation nor Government can for a moment feign themselves ignorant.

The situation in which the Peninsula is at present placed demands, that in order to reap the fruits of the late victories, ensure and extend their effects...

Thus says Government in an official dispatch addressed to the minister at war.

This seditious denial was printed and dispersed in different places. In it, under the apparent veil of patriotism and honour, he provokes to rebellion...

We ought not to conceal from this General, that in our history we have repeatedly had such generals at the head of our armies...

When we scarcely begin to breathe, arising from the painful situation in which we were when the provinces began to see the so-much-desired day of their liberty down...

Yes, for the advantages he has obtained in some actions of trifling consideration, he thinks he has a right to place himself above the laws.

What could not the conqueror of Baylen say? What the heroic defenders of Saragossa, Gerona, and other places...

No soldier can demand, as the reward of his valour, the slavery of his fellow-citizens. The nation must not admit a bold soldier, under pretence of his honour...

What we see—Ballasteros! the celebrated Ballasteros has fallen! At length have his rivals triumphed. What grief!

extremely great, is, in our conception, the evil he has been the cause of. In his misfortune he may boast his extravagance does not present him in the light of an odious delinquent...

importance than confidence in a General. In these circumstances, only army or the want of mortal, he who has the fewest defects appears the best, as in every thing we judge by comparison. Lord Wellington arrived, and his fame increased with his victories...

LORD WELLINGTON'S ARMY.

We regret to find, by the following letter to the Commanding Officer of Battalions in the army under his Lordship's command...

LETTER FROM THE MARQUIS WELLINGTON.

Sir—I have ordered the army into encampments, in which I hope that circumstances will enable me to keep them for some time...

But besides these objects, I must draw your attention, in a very particular manner, to the state of the discipline of the troops. The discipline of every army, after a long and active campaign, becomes in some degree relaxed...

gies of the weather at a moment when they were most severe.

It must be obvious, however, to every Officer, that from the moment the troops commenced their retreat from the neighbourhood of Burgos...

Yet the necessity for retreat existing, none was ever made in which the troops made such short marches; none on which they made such long and repeated halts...

I have no hesitation in attributing these evils to the habitual inattention of the Officers of the regiments to their duty...

I am far from questioning the zeal, still less the gallantry and spirit of the Officers of the army; and I am quite certain that their minds can be convinced of the necessity of minute and constant attention...

Unfortunately the inexperience of the Officers of the army has induced many to conceive, that the period during which an army is on service is one of the relaxation from all rule...

These are the points, then, to which I most earnestly intreat you to turn your attention, and the attention of the Officers of the regiments under your command, Portuguese as well as English...

The Commanding Officers of regiments must likewise enforce the Order of the Army regarding the constant real inspection of the soldiers' arms, ammunition, accoutrements, and necessities...

In regard to the food of the soldiers, I have frequently observed and lamented in the late campaigning, the facility and clericality with which the French soldiers cooked, in comparison with those of our army.

The cause of this disadvantage is the same with that of every other description, the want of attention of the Officers and Officers of the Army, and the conduct of the men and their consequent want of authority over their conduct...

128

longer require the interventional length of time which it has lately been found to take, and that the soldiers would not be exposed to the privation of their food at the moment at which the army may be engaged in operations with the enemy.

You will of course give your attention to the field exercise and discipline of the troops. It is very desirable that the soldiers should not lose the habits of marching; and the division should march 10 or 12 miles twice in each week if the weather should permit, and the roads in the neighbourhood be dry. I repeat that the great object of the attention of the General and Subalterns must be to get the Captains and Subalterns of the regiments to understand and to perform the duties required from them, as the only mode by which the discipline and efficiency of the army can be restored, and maintained during the next campaign.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
FRENCH, 24th 1812. WELLINGTON,
To the Officer commanding the

CROWN AND ANCHOR MEETING.

Yesterday, in consequence of an intimation that a Meeting would be held at the Crown and Anchor, at which one of the Royal Dukes would take the Chair, several persons that in a room adjoining the large room, for the purpose of taking into consideration a plan to be proposed by Mr. M. Phillips, for procuring excellent diet for the poor at half the common expense.

The room was very thinly attended, and no member of the Royal Family made his appearance. After waiting till about half past one,

Mr. Phillips stated, that he had been informed that his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, whose presence in the chair he had expected, was indisposed, and that he had declined to attend; that he had had to read, to hear a correspondence which he had to read. This might lead him to at least some amusement. He left it to them to determine whether the Meeting should be conducted in the form usual on similar occasions, whether a chair should be called or not, and whether they should attempt to carry the object of the Meeting into effect, or abandon the plan altogether.

He then proceeded to read a letter from Mr. Mortlock, a Member of the Committee for ameliorating the condition of the Poor, with it, in consequence of an address he had formerly published, to call a Meeting at the Free-masons Tavern, had been written by that gentleman. In this he stated that he had been invited to attend his Meeting at the Free-masons Tavern, and he had not been engaged to attend a Meeting of the Bible Society on the day for which it was called, at Willis's Rooms. In consequence of this intimation, he had put off his Meeting to the following day. Sufficient notice, however, not having been given, he was placed in a very awkward situation. Some persons, who were friendly to his plan, attended on the wrong day; and the day following, not more than 15 or 20 persons met at the Free-masons Tavern, and the result was, no decided measures were taken.

Mr. Phillips next read two letters from the Duke of Kent, written to Sir Seely, in one of these his Royal Highness stated, that he had heard of the Meeting at the Free-masons Tavern, and he was to be a participator in it; but expressed a disposition to come forward at any future period, to promote that which was the object of his plan. In the second letter, his Royal Highness intimated, that he was ready to take the Chair at any Meeting he might call, in order to further the plan set forth by Mr. P. in his advertisements.

A letter was now brought to Mr. Phillips which proved to be from the Duke of Kent, and was dated Kensington Palace. In this it was stated, that his Royal Highness was in a disposition, incapable of attending the Meeting called by Mr. Phillips, and in addition to this barrier, it was added, that but this had not existed, the circumstance of Mr. Phillips having made use of the name of his Royal Highness in the pamphlet he had published without his sanction; and a knowledge of the fact that the Committee for bettering the condition of the Poor, of which his Royal Highness was a Member, did not think themselves warranted in giving the plan their support, would, at themselves, have been deemed sufficient grounds for his non-attendance.

This letter distressed Mr. Phillips very much. The whole company expressed sorrow that any error on the part of Mr. Phillips, or misapprehension on that of the Duke of Kent, should be the means of depriving the proposed institution of the co-operation of his Royal Highness. It was suggested that it might be well for the Meeting to adjourn to a future day, to give Mr. Phillips an opportunity of endeavouring to explain to his Royal Highness that part of his conduct which had unintentionally given offence. Mr. Phillips was willing to agree to this; and it was observed that if a second Meeting broke up without taking any decided step towards giving effect to his plan, it might be injurious to the cause. It was therefore proposed that some one should be

called to the chair, and that one or two resolutions should become to in order to let the public see the project had not died away.

Several Resolutions were read; but none of them decided upon. A person, who stated himself to be a clergyman, proposed that they should adjourn, first giving their names to Mr. Phillips as recommendations to further his plan, and willing to come forward at a future period for that purpose.

Mr. Phillips began shortly to describe his plan, which he stated to be, to take meat and dress it in such a way that none of the nourishment it contained should be lost in the cooking; and to mix with every pound of meat, three or four pounds of vegetables.—Here an interruption prevented his finishing his statement, and he was unwilling to further his plan, unless he could make out the data on which his plan would proceed, submit it to the Society for bettering the condition of the Poor, invite them to support it, and call a new Meeting in a few weeks, when Parliament had again assembled.

CAPTURE OF THE LAURA by the DILIGENT.

Minutes Made on Board his Majesty's schooner Laura, Lieutenant Charles N. Hunter, Commander.

Sept. 6, 1812, at 5h. 30m. p. m. saw the French brig Diligent, Capt. Grassin, of which we had received previous information by one of three American vessels we had captured, the last of which had been spoken by by the Diligent, a short time previous to her capture off the Delaware, at this moment we were in the act of bringing to an American ship and sloop, and preparing to take possession—but being already reduced to forty in our total number, out of which but thirty-five could stand at quarters, and having already thirty American prisoners on board, it was determined that in bringing the Diligent to action (who had now hoisted French colours), we therefore spiked the ship and sloop, and bore down on the Diligent, she being not more than three miles to leeward, the weather thick and hazy. Having sent the prisoners aboard, prepared for action, and within pistol-shot to windward of her, at 5h. 55m. we hauled up on the starboard tack, and the action commenced at 4h. 10m from the superior sailing of the Diligent, we were obliged to set the courses to keep abreast of her, 13m she tacked, and we from missing shots, were obliged to wear, which brought us almost alongside, and the action continued; at 4h. 30m the Diligent tacked to windward, and we were obliged to tuck astern, and as he had now gained the wind of us, we put our helm up, to bring our broadside to bear again, but her very superior sailing prevented it, and at 4h. 40m she ran her bowsprit over our stern and through the main-sail, (which held her there) and made several attempts to board under a heavy fire of musquetry and the howitzer, but was repeatedly driven back. Getting now still more reduced in our numbers, and obliged to repel hand to hand the enemy's boarders, we had but five to oppose their numerous musketry. At 4h. 55m. no enemy's boat was, or had been seen, sent on board the Laura; at which time Lieut. Hunter was shot in the head, he fell from excess of blood, was incapable of further effort and unfortunately, no officer was left to take command. In this situation, their great superiority of numbers overpowered the van-guard, they effected a boarding, & subdued further resistance.

The Laura mounted ten 18-pound carronades, and two 9-pound guns; had forty men officers and boys, at the commencement, out of which five were incapable of standing to quarters; thirteen were killed and wounded in the action, and there were thirty prisoners of war to guard.

The Diligent carries eighteen, but had only fifteen guns of different calibre mounted, had seventy-eight men after the action, unhurt and nineteen killed and wounded in it.

NAVAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The following interesting Case is cordially recommended to the attention of the Governors of Christ's Hospital.

Among the many interesting cases which were not long since laid before the Committee of the Naval Charitable Society, the following is well deserving being made known to the public not less on account of the poor little orphan of a maritimer's Officer being left destitute, than for the credit which it reflects upon Mr. J. Seeger, purveyor, at Harwich, by whose human and above all, appears to have been snatched from present misery, if not ultimate destruction. The case is briefly as follows:—

The late Lieutenant Simmons was stationed at the signal post at Harwich. His wife dying, after a long and lingering illness, was soon followed by her husband, whose death was considered as the immediate consequence of the loss of his wife; and the anxiety of mind he had long suffered, and the miserable state of his finances. The latter event had no sooner taken place, than Mr. Seeger, though not in any way connected with either of the deceased, im-

mediately took charge of the above mentioned unfortunate child, now four years of age, and has ever since cherished him as his own. That which adds highly to the merit of Mr. Seeger upon this occasion, is, that the knowledge of this interesting little history did not reach the Committee thro' any measures taken by him for the purpose, but solely from the mere accident of Capt. Hewick putting into Harwich with a convoy, where hearing the circumstance most humanely lost not a moment in making it known to the Society.

The Committee, in consequence of Capt. R's representation, directed a letter of thanks to be written to Mr. Seeger, adding a remittance of ten guineas, and an assurance that the child should be taken off his hands as soon as any charity could be found for his reception. Now as the children of Lieutenants in the Navy are eligible to the school of Christ's Hospital at the age of seven years, it is highly recommended to the Governors of that noble charity to take the above case into consideration in the years 1815 and 1816, when the said child will (if alive) be eligible to nomination.

OVERTURES TO THE RUSSIANS.

The following has been given as the substance of what passed between Lauriston, who was sent by Bonaparte from Moscow, to Prince Kutusoff, in order to ensure the latter into a cessation of arms, and to lead, if possible, to such a pacification as would have tended to the subversion of the Imperial throne of Russia.

Lauriston was received by Prince Kutusoff, in the midst of all his Generals. He opened the conference by saying, that he had been sent to demand an armistice, and to beg the Prince to transmit to his Majesty a letter from Bonaparte, which would contain proposals for peace, in order to cease the cessation of that horrible effusion of blood, which had been shed with so much desperation and barbarity.

The Prince replied, that he was not authorized to receive any proposal either for peace or armistice, and that unquestionably he would not receive any letter addressed to his Majesty; that besides, it was his duty to declare, that the Russian army was in possession of too many advantages, to throw them away by an armistice, of which it had no need.

Lauriston observed, that the war must one day terminate in a termination, for it could not last forever, especially in the barbarous manner in which it was conducted.

Prince Kutusoff replied, that barbarism had been introduced into hostilities by the French armies, and that he was not disposed to extend by Bonaparte's intrigues, the progress of the war, could not be eternal, but peace could never be taken off till the French were beyond the Vistula. That Russia had not provoked the war; for the Emperor, by falling with all his forces on the magazines and troops in Poland, might have annihilated all the preparations of Bonaparte on the other side of the Vistula, before he was in readiness to commence it; but his Majesty wished neither to disturb the existing tranquillity, nor to be the aggressor, and to the last hoped to preserve peace; that Bonaparte had entered Russia even without a declaration of war, and devastated a great part of the empire; that he had nothing to do but to get out of Moscow how he could, since he came thither without being invited; while, on our side, it became our duty to do him as much mischief as possible; that when he proclaimed the suspension of arms at Moscow, the Russians thought it as only commencing; if he did not know this already, he should soon be taught it by experience.

Lauriston.—Since then, there is no hope of peace, it will doubtless be necessary to march; but in departing, it will again be necessary to shed the blood of men who are always brave, since your armies are marching on all sides.

"I again repeat to you," replied the Prince "you, of course, will adopt such measures as you can, in order to get off,—and we, to prevent you. For the rest the time will come, perhaps, when we may arrange matters for your departure, should that be the only subject of discussion."

Lauriston still uttered complaints with regard to the little loss and fury which had been excited in the minds of the people, in order to bring his hope of accommodation; by attributing to the French the conflagration and ruin of Moscow, while the inhabitants themselves were the authors of that calamity.

The Prince replied, that it was the first time he had ever heard of complaints being made against the enthusiasm and devotion to their country, of a whole people who defended their homes against an enemy by whom they were attacked, and who, by so doing, had excited that animosity and fury now complained of, but which, on the contrary, could not be too highly appreciated and extolled. "With regard to the burning of Moscow," said the Prince, "I am not obliged to have by too much excited in war, and possessed too much of the confidence of the Russian people, not to be daily and hourly informed of what was passing in Moscow. I myself ordered the destruction of some magazines; but from the arrival of the French at Moscow, the Russians destroyed no-

thing but the stores of the camp you adopted the resolution of distributing the carriages at your pleasure, which caused very few complaints. You proceeded systematically in the details of that capital, bringing the particular date on marking out the quarters, which were to be set fire at different periods. I have had an account of the whole; it has been told me with precision; and one proof that it was the inhabitants who ruined Moscow, is, that you destroyed with cannon-balls the houses, other edifices, built with too much soft building, built against them amidst the flames. Undoubtedly we shall endeavour to recover ourselves. Our conference is closed."

Certainly Lauriston had no reason to be satisfied with his issue. The French had been accustomed to arrange matters of this sort in a little time, or by an amicable interview; it here more than 30 persons were witnesses, the one hand, of the officers of the Russian Marshal, and on the other, of the cries and reproaches of a low fellow commissioned by a desperate Brigand.

THE QUESTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN and the EAST INDIA COMPANY Stated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.
Sir—In the present unhappy state of our world, when the fury and duration of our wars threaten, to leave us in a long forgetfulness of the arts of peace and negotiation, I was pleased to find, from the reports in the newspapers, the proceedings at the India House, on Tuesday, that the Public are invited to witness, or even to participate in the diplomatic discussion of two mighty and independent Sovereigns, the *Hogen Mogen*, their High Mightinesses the India House, have, with laudable diligence, and with the superior alacrity of nascent States, got the start of their more ancient and sedate competitors, and have secured the advantage of the first appeal to their Parliament, and to the people. They congratulate themselves on the happy termination of the negotiation in which their enemy is put in the wrong (a triumph most envied by diplomatists, than to be right themselves), and trusting to the justice of their cause, to the loyal affection of their subjects, the power and fidelity of their allies, they confidently appeal to the law of the strongest, and have declared war against the restless usurpations and insatiable ambition of the British Government.

This declaration of war is conducted in regular course, and with all solemnity. No resolutions were passed in Parliament, and I believe the Admiralty have not yet received any credit for having so long, and so perfectly, acquired the tone and style of independent states, and the whole formality of public law. Till Wednesday last, indeed, I had not been authentically informed that the East India Company had any claim to be ranked among European Powers, or to be treated, at least by the British Government, on that footing of fair equality which obtains between states, and which it is so much the interest of independent nations inflexibly to maintain. I had ignorantly imagined, that the negotiation (as it is now termed) between the Government and the Company, was nothing more than a liberal condescension on the part of his Majesty's Ministers, in the mode of discussing and conciliating various and conflicting interests of the same community, affecting a very great public question, which it was their duty to submit to the consideration of Parliament; and that it was nothing like a treaty, in substance or in form, the arrangement of two parties of equal rank, of independent rights, and of rival authority. It was not aware of the revival of an Eastern Empire in such effulgent glory after the sleep of ages. But the new course of the political season, has taught us to expect and to submit to every species of novelty. This would have been a paradox once, but the times give it proof. We live in an age teeming with new principles, powers, and dominions; and the almanack-makers have accidentally omitted to class the East India Company in their new and varying catalogues of the Sovereigns of Europe.

But as it is not the purpose of the present letter to enter into the validity of these new pretensions of the East India Company, I shall take liberty to object to their claim of recognition, at least as a preliminary, and proceed to consider what is the point at issue between Government and the East India Company, without further regarding the form the discussion has hitherto assumed.

From the correspondence which has been made public, it appears that Government has announced that the only change in our relations with India is, that trade shall be opened to London generally, and also to certain of the Out-posts, confining the trade to the company of 400 tons. The Government of India, in the China trade, it is proposed to reserve to the Company, as at present, which leaves them also the India trade, subject to the competition of individual enterprise and capital in the great ports.

Such is the proposal which has induced the Directors of the East India Company to shut the door on further discussion, and to manage

the Government (with an abdication of all their functions, should any alteration in the present system be attempted. We are invited, however, by the Company themselves, to consider the grounds of the appeal they make to the Country and to Parliament.

In the first place then, it is to be considered, that in point of right, the Company have no claim to the continuance of an exclusive trade, either to the termination of their Charter. It is not granted by law as an exclusive trade only for ever, but the period of their legal term never exceeds the duration of their right. They have no pledge, promise, or contract of renewal. They obtained their last Charter after considerable discussion as to the fitness of a more open trade; and the policy of that extension has never ceased to be a subject of controversy. They have neither the plea of right, nor of acquiescence nor of indirect assistance, in favour of their exclusive trade; nor of any other privilege which does not belong to them as a corporate body, independently of parliamentary sanction.

It cannot be denied, therefore, that every question relating to the new arrangement, is a question of expediency, not of right, by contract, promise, or pledge, in favour of the Company. Then what is the nature of the proposed alteration, which has excited so much indignation at the India House? Does it forcibly take from the Company what belongs to them? Or rather, does it encroach on the Public that which for a limited term, and for a supposed equivalent, they had alienated? It is at least a plausible opinion, that the Company are not well constituted to afford to the country the full benefit of the commerce, with a territory, exclusive of the islands of the Eastern seas, of 60 millions of inhabitants of various climates and tribes. But if they are fitted for this as well as the other ends of their institution, they are not precluded from the attempt. On the other hand, in the present state of commerce, it is unwise, it is unfair, under proper regulation, to make the experiment of uniting the enterprise and skill of individuals in the phlegmatic and sober regularity of the Company? Is it unfair that, in a mercantile nation, such a field should be opened to the individual genius and exertion of Englishmen, when to those of so many other countries it is already free?

Whether, under the circumstances of an overflowing capital and diversified mercantile population, in a commercial country, the limitation of any branch of trade to an exclusive Company, whose affairs are carried on, not by the individuals interested, but by the servants of the corporation, can be defended, may be fit subject to be considered. It may likewise be fit subject of discussion why the trade should be opened only to a London, to which the Company agree. I am at a loss to conceive why the commerce of a great nation should, by regulation, be compelled unnaturally to any particular place, and that place the capital, already so opulent, so vast, perhaps so disproportionate. If it be politic and wise, why not station each particular trade at its legal and assigned port? Would such a preference be peculiarly just? It is consistent with any principle, or any example? In Holland, the East India Trade was not confined to a single port, but was enjoyed by several. In matters of commerce it will not be denied that where parsimonious considerations do not interfere, it is most beneficial to suffer the commerce and wealth of the body politic to be circulated freely through the system, and to encourage the enterprise of individuals by leaving every field open to their industry. Preference and exclusion seem to have no foundation but private interest.

It is not necessary to enquire how far the expectations of the public as to the benefits of Indian commerce would be disappointed. It may be sufficient to remark, that should peace ever return, our Indian commerce must sustain the competition of free trading nations, and that the danger of smuggling will be not that of our own Indian traders, but that of the Bazar and Philadelphia, of Amsterdam, Ostend, or Copenhagen. Every convenient port in Europe will be a depot.

Smuggling never can be carried on to a serious extent on board *enclaude* ships, liable to the penalties of confiscation. As to the danger of a multiplication of agents, and of emigrants, it is difficult to conceive that the mere opening of the trade to our ports should have that effect. The agents in India, to supply other nations who shall trade there, (and other nations neither are nor can be excluded) may transact the business of the merchants of Liverpool and Bristol; and how is it possible for any ship to convey unlicensed passengers, if adequate penalties are provided for an offence which cannot be committed with secrecy, and which it might be rendered the interest of every common sailor to reveal? But if the interference of the authorities in India be not sufficient check on unlicensed emigration, what can hinder an Englishman finding a passage to India, on board an American, a Portuguese, or a Danish vessel?

But it is not my intention to argue the general merits of the question, as to the trade with India, nor to answer all the objections made to the present proposal. It is very obvious, that the Directors, in their correspondence

with Government, think proper to confound and misrepresent the extent of the proposed alteration. Allowing the fullest effect to the change, it is not easy to discover in it, merely as a commercial question, the ruin of the port of London, or of the Company. The most favourable view is that of those who anticipate a general extension and improvement of our trade, in which the out ports will participate, without diminishing what London already enjoys; the most gloomy prospect (dismissing chimerical dangers) is that of those who predict that the part of the trade now forced to London, will be shared by the out-ports, until equivalent to London for the most part will be difficult, however, to prove, that even such a fair partition involves any act of injustice, or any considerable mischief, though, in fair argument, the evil consequence might be wholly denied, and the benefit confidently anticipated.

On such a view of things, is there room for those melancholy forebodings, those egotistic effusions, in which the Company and their orators have indulged? We are told of the thousands that are to be thrown destitute, and the ruin and downfall that are to ensue from permitting any British merchants out of London, to transact a branch of national commerce which God and nature (and the laws of their country in every other instance) leave free. The hyperboles of poetry cheer and enliven the fancy, but there is something nauseous and disgusting in the dull arithmetical exaggerations of the desk, the counting-house, and the counter. Setting aside the complex question of Trade and Government, which so few of the frequenters of the General Courts are competent to decide, the danger of the opening of the Trade to his Majesty's Colonies, seems pregnant with all those frightful consequences which disturb the imaginations of the Directors; and when they apply their extravagant estimate of calamity to this single measure, they must choose whether they shall preserve the credit of their sincerity or of their understanding.

It is to be lamented that the grave and respectable characters, who, either in or out of office, compose the Administration of the India House, should have felt it their duty to excite and encourage so much clamour against Ministers for a steady and disinterested attention to the interests of the country at large in a great public measure. The interests of the Company and even of the city of London form only parts of the whole which it was the duty of Ministers to consider and to reconcile. They could have no sinister motive in the course they have pursued. It promised no job, it secured no patronage; it only promoted interests which might have been opposed, as they are now threatened by conspiracy and combination.

Of the result of the appeal which the Company have so boldly announced, there can be no doubt. The Country, who have long viewed the Company's monopoly with disapprobation, if not with hostility, must now perceive that the spirit of monopoly appears in its worst features of jealous rage and hostility. They will give due credit to those Ministers, who, from motives which it is impossible to misinterpret, have adhered to a system which they believed to be advantageous to the State, in opposition to the temptations in favour of the beaten track, which actually presented themselves to their ease, their indolence, and their security. The clamours of Leadenhall-street will subside in shame and submission, when the Country shall have expressed their approbation, as I trust they will, in public resolutions, of firmness and integrity with which Ministers have, in spite of intimidation and seduction, maintained the cause of the nation.

I shall take my leave for the present, with recommending to the Congress to consider their situation, and to review their conduct. Their menace of abdication is an empty threat. They would be mortified to be taken at their word. They have appealed to the public, and they must prepare for a solemn and serious trial. Let them impartially examine their cause, and freely probe their conscience, before they finally determine to walk through the burning plough-shares.

I am no enemy of the Company; if I were, I should rejoice at the impudence of their Managers. For a very diminutive interest, they compare what they are in hazard to lose, with what they are compelled to forego. They are acting on mistaken views, and false calculations. They cannot intimidate Ministers, and they cannot mislead the country. The little intrigues that ferment in certain giddy heads are known and despised. But the Company have one other resource. They may call with the Opposition, to whom it is indifferent with what men they coalesce, and what principles they espouse, provided they see a chance of distressing a Minister. Having doomed themselves to the damnation of *Sisyphus*, they will be reluctant to give those Gentlemen, who receive with pleasure any new confederate in their hopeless and endless task. But let the Company pass before they form such an association. They are not yet desperate, and are not driven to embark in that fated vessel which carries the opposition and their fortices.

Yours, &c. AGRICOLA.

TO VETUS.

Sir—Since you no longer appear before the public, I take leave to conclude that the conviction that all your prophecies have been falsified, has silenced you for ever. But before you finally withdraw from the public eye, let me intreat you to consider how deceitful have been your promises, and how vain your threats. Let me remind you of your assertions that a change had taken place in the sentiments of the Prince Regent, and that the Ministry were disposed to rescind the old single handed chivalry in favour of you. That the retiring system which she had adopted was nugatory. Let me bring to your recollection the manner in which you spoke of the occupation of Zealand. You reasoned on that occasion with the simplicity of a child, who views only the end, without considering the means necessary to attain it.

Imagine not, Sir, that either the prophecies or the Pseudo Prophet are forgotten, and as they cannot instruct, they may serve as a beacon to warn others from imitating your example.

Your letter to Lord Liverpool has lost you the good opinion of many, even of your own party; his character is too generally appreciated, to be injured by such a random shot; but the intention was the same, and by the intention you are judged.

It is possible that you can still be the dupe of your own arguments, or have you discovered that you are in error, though ashamed to acknowledge it? If this be the case, come forward and confess yourself deceived. Own that you have traduced men who merit well of their country; that you have falsified a candid Minister whose talents command universal respect, and whose conscientious discharge of his duty might have claimed even from an enemy language less offensive.

ASTR-VETUS.

AMERICAN LINE OF BATTLE FRIGATES.

Mr. Editor—I confess I was a little down in the mouth when I heard that a Yankee frigate had captured one of ours; but on reading Captain Macensory's account, I might as well have known it was—It was no match at all—two gunboats to a sailing at night. Suppose I was to bring one of our little gunboats, of nine stone, and match him against Minerva, of fourteen stone, would any body be surprised that the little cock, after a hard tussle, was obliged to give in at last? Why, is it not the same with our right little frigates against these heavy metalled Americans? Never let our brave Captain seek such odds in future—gun to gun, and man to man, we are afraid of no nation: But let us be pot-smoking, and let us be aware of victory, when even matched, we are sure of victory, when even matched, we are sure we can give double our own weight. If I were at the head of Naval Affairs, which, thank God, I am not, for I fancy I'm but a troublesome kind of place, I would attack these Yankees in their ports, and take their double-sized frigates; for, it seems to me, that we have been sparing with our nuffles on, while they have been mist away in right earnest. But thither you know best, Mr. Editor; I only hope we shall have fair play at last, and then I'm sure we shall not disgrace the name of—

BRITISH BULL DOGS

POLITICAL PRETENSIONS.

Before controversy had ceased to be regarded as the mere open declaration of mutual difference of opinion, when the interchange of discordant sentiments was not necessarily productive of the most rancorous animosity, or considered as authorising personal abuse without limit; to such times we recur with pleasure, when party was looked upon only as the dignified warfare of the conflicting minds which the world at large hailed as the worthy ally of dispute, and when adulation, however venal, had not approached to the defilement of any individual, however illustrious. But these times have fled; a new era of literary contest is commenced, and the language of our free country is converted into the tool of slavish flattery, at one time masked in all the unmeaning pomp of Eastern imagery; at another, fallen from these silks of eloquence, it is administered as the medium of personal satire, tainted by the admission of the violence and licentiousness of the conflicting minds which it would seem I can no far enter into the conceptions of Vetus, as to believe with him, that it was easier to say to Lord Liverpool "you lie" (as in his last letter) than to give any plausible reasons for his censure, and although in this light such language may appear to be more justifiable, yet I cannot bring myself at once to cast off all my cherished prejudices in favour of the more noble, and perhaps more convincing weapon of argument: although staggered therefore by the novelty, and possibly inclined to admire the profound subtlety of this method yet I shall feel myself justified in withholding my entire approbation, and abstaining from imitation, till a long succession of writers, of more tangible responsibility than an anonymous libeller, shall have enlisted themselves as disciples of the phraseology of Vetus.

From his last publication we learn that Lord Liverpool has in Parliament expressed his despair of the cause in Spain; and that therefore more this declaration had produced incalcula-

ble mischief in a certain part of the country, caused the peasants to strike their foreheads in anguish, and the recesses of the mountains, among which Vetus gives out his dwells, to thrill with dismay and the reverberating echoes of despair. These mighty convulsions, which, of astonished nature, appear to proceed ever, and exist in the erroneous conceptions of Vetus alone. Whenever a Minister shall be found of sufficient audacity to come forward, and in the face of his country check a war of continued triumphs and unexampled effort in its full tide of glory and success, by a confession of failure and hopelessness, I trust that not Vetus only, but the whole nation, would raise its awful voice, and overwhelm the betrayer of its deluded expectations with disgrace, abhorrence, and impeachment. But it is not the fact; the fruitful indignation of Vetus is wholly unauthorised by any document, declaration, or even prophecy.—But Vetus has not only exhibits to view a distorted sense of the present; he is equally ignorant of the past, as being founded, I presume, in one of those magnificent speculations which emanate continuously from "the Great Statesman of Europe." Lord L. (says Vetus) has originated the exertions of our gallant army in Spain, by the scantiness of his supplies. The State has then arrived at such a situation of security, and our resources are so inexhaustible, according to Vetus, that the force of 127,000 men and the yearly expenditure of 11 millions could with justice be ruled at, as a nugatory insufficient aid. We may surely afford to spare in this vigorous health of the body politic; away with all limitation, let us at once plunge into the stupendous schemes of that miraculous politician, whom it is the confessed object of Vetus to adulate. But alas! it would be cruel to indulge such hopes: in a moment of unanticipated triumph, why should we delude ourselves into a disregard of anticipated perils? Because our arms are victorious in every quarter of the globe, would it be prudent or politic to relax our exertions in all the distant spheres of glory in order to make a great effort for the speedy liberation of Spain, and to give up all the extremities of our own extended empire, in order to strike a more nervous blow at one of the extremities of our gigantic enemy? I trust that all the ridicule of Vetus on this point will be considered only as the effusion of ill-judged spleen, and that all his reasoning will appear only as sophistry and delirious speculation. But should Lord L. feel himself disposed to regard, as cause for self reproach, the entrance of so clamorous a member of the community as Vetus, perhaps the consolatory reflection, that he has been setting up the same ridiculous policy and forecasts, that have been sanctioned by the currency of ages, will be sufficient. We are told, that when Lycourus was reproached by some short-sighted politician with his scanty offerings to the Gods, this practical statesman answered these cavils thus: "I do it, that I may always have something left me to offer them." I apprehend, that a similar justification might be applied in behalf of Lord Liverpool, in answer to those who would wish to waste all our strength in one blow.

If, however, this writer is in good sooth a Patriot, let us leave to the man who could, for party motives, sneer at the gallant Kutusov, as the author of the calamities of Austria, the consolation for the fallacy of his prophecies, that this reviled General has acquired a claim to the title of the Saviour of Europe, is enthroned in every loyal heart, and is now placed on that pith of eminence, from whence he may look down on the censure or applause of Vetus with equal complacency.

But enough.—To reason with a man who would answer arguments by abuse, and elude conviction by sophistry, would be worse than useless. Let him then proceed unrebuked in his sallies; let him burnish yet more brightly the tinsel of flattery, with which he smears the exalted puppet for whom he claims the applause of a gazing crowd; let his Patron continue to be dragged with such worthless adulation, till the vanity of the sublimest conception shall occupy every cranny of the capacious depths of his understanding; let Vetus persist in declaring that this demi-god of India, this Vishnoo of Empires, appears as a stranger in Europe, because the people of England hear only of his indolence in his official capacity, and his extravagance in private; all such artifices are harmless, the veil is too thin to cloak the fraud, the people of England regard them not, they pass before us as the idle visions, which we respect not, and still readiness in public life shall cease to be the virtues of the masses; and till the virtues of domestic life shall be the rivals of licentiousness, so long will England be cautious of placing any confidence in a Lord of Vetus.

JUVEN.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the *Northern Army*, dated *Plattsburgh*, Nov. 6.

"Our camp is about 23 miles from the enemy's country, where every thing remains perfectly tranquil. We have at this place been twice four, and 5,000 regular troops, and two or 3,000 militia; a great proportion of the latter are from Vermont, and have volunteered.—The United States troops are divided into two brigades, the first commanded by General Bloomfield, which consists of

the vessel part with the linen and charts covered with blood; and I observed Captain Stewart and the others were gone. I remained silent, petrified with horror. The seven seamstries had murdered the Captain, Officers, and Dr. Bean. How this shocking act had been perpetrated, I learned afterwards from the Captain's Cook, and two lascars, who were nearest during the murder. These people saw Lorenzo (the villain who afterwards assumed the command) come aft and sit down by the helm. The officers and Dr. Bean were asleep; after sitting some time, he drew a knife and whistled, the seamstries with three Malays, came at the signal. Lorenzo stabbed the Captain, and the rest joined in murdering the others, wounded the gunner and his mate, and threw the bodies over-board as fast as possible; they began to drink the liquor and the water in the cask immediately, until all were intoxicated, sitting with the knives in their hands. The serang leaped over-board, and held by the rigging the lascars remained trembling in the middle and fore-part of the boat. In this state I found them when I came on board about ten minutes after the murder.

Lorenzo seceded me, he held a knife in his hand, he began with assuring me of my safety, and that I might rely on his protection; he informed me that the serang with the Hindi had joined them in a remonstrance on the preceding day—they complained to the Captain that their allowance of water was small, while the Capt. & the rest drank what they chose, he had replied and threatened them, on which for their own safety, he and the other seamstries, with the Malays, resolved on murdering the Captain and taking the command.

They offered me no injury, I laid down in the bottom of the boat, in the constant expectation of being assassinated. The wretches during the first four days continued to drink, till they had consumed all the spirits and wine of which there were about four bottles, apparently regardless of the course. They told me there were ten many on board, and I was necessary to diminish the number, consequently they sought for every pretence to throw over-board the miserable lascars who demanded water or complained—the Captain had expected to have made the land about the 13th. The boat was then steering W. by S. On the 15th they altered it to N. E. and ran before the wind. They did not consult me, but I heard that they expected to have landed to the Southward of Tranquarua. They continued to disregard me, and refused to take my advice to steer E. N. E. The Cutter was taken to tow on the night of the murder, and slipped her tow-ropes on the following evening—we never saw her again, they had only a little rice on board, and were in no mood to starve; Captain Stewart had exchanged fifteen of the strongest men to those who were most weak in the Launch. In conversation with the assassins I did all in my power to persuade them, that they would not be betrayed by me if we fell in with any vessel; accordingly I drew up an account to exhort them, which they all signed, "that the Captain and Officers, after the wreck, had been lost in the large and small Cutter."

On the 18th they consulted about throwing me over-board, but were prevented by the three Malays who had assisted them in the murder, and perhaps the fear of falling in with some vessel to whose commander they might not give a plausible account, had some influence in deterring them from destroying me. The consultation was closed by their determination to throw overboard the gunner and his mate, whom they had severely wounded on the night of the 13th. The men begged hard for mercy, but the seamstries reproached them with their severity while at the side of Penang, and declared their revenge would now be gratified.—I interceded, but had I spoken much I should have shared their fate. The gunner sank immediately, the other man swam nearly quarter of an hour, and implored mercy of these savage monsters, who sat silent and desired no one to look towards him.

On the 19th, we fell in with a *Cholera* brig, bound to Penang; she approached within forty yards, but at this time a cask of water was im- prudently opened to allow the people to drink their fill, as the men crowded and fell over the cask, the crew of the brig were alarmed, and made sail away. They contained a S. E. course, not choosing to follow the brig—the water was now reduced to about seven gallons, and the seamstries would have thrown over the whole of the lascars, but that they needed their assistance to bail the boat. On the morning of the 24th, we discovered the Nicolar Islands which they concluded must be Ceylon or the Southern Coast.

When we saw the brig, they threw over board the chest of 5000 dollars, also two bags of rice which were stowed with blood. I begged them to let me have charge of the treasure, but this refused, alleging the danger if they fell in with any European; they allowed me to retain

2000 dollars, part of my own money which I had brought from the Cutter.

On coming near the shore of the Nicolar Islands, several boats came out to us, they informed us of our situation, of which we had been ignorant. The Seamstries exchanged some civilities for fish and fruit, of which we got a small quantity. They conversed with us in Portuguese, asked our intention in coming there, and told us there was no house or shelter; seeing them armed with Swords, Arrows, and Spears, we resolved not to land and stood out to sea.—The Seamstries now delivered charge of the boat to me, desiring I should steer for Junk Ceylon. I determined to deceive them and steer for Penang. On the 1st of May we reached Pulo Bontou, which I persuaded them was Pulo Seyer, and within a day's sail of Junk Ceylon; we landed in a creek and procured shell fish and water and caulked the Launch. On the 2d we put to sea, leaving one man who was very ill on the island. The Pirates now began to be alarmed, as one of the Seamstries suspected the deception and judged from the course that we were going to Penang. I had great difficulty in persuading them they were safe and would land the next day; on this occasion I was again in great danger. The next day there was a calm when we were within 15 miles of Penang, and discovered seven Prows and two Junks standing towards us. One of the Prows came near, and we made a signal to her; she came alongside and we purchased rice, fruit and tobacco, informing them of our situation; when the Seamstries learnt from the Malays that Penang was in sight they curst^d me, but were fearful of destroying me, as the other Prows were approaching fast. They desired me when the Prows hoisted, us to tell the story formerly determined on, which I of course promised to do. We were boarded and plundered by the crews to whom every thing was surrendered. The Malays got 375 Dollars, the chronometers, charts, fifty silver spoons, clothes, &c. The lascars had a great deal of money, having been two years in the ship, and the Tinoli and Serang had large sums. We reached Quedah on the 13th and on the following day were carried before the Raja, to whom the story agreed on was told.—I bring still in fear for my life. I complained of my having been plundered by his people and he promised after taking an account of the property to let it restored. We were accordingly detained.

On the 18th, I wrote by a boat bound to Penang to a person in the Custom House, desiring him to inform the Raffles of our situation, and send over a Guard to secure the Tinoli. The next day I went to the Raja, who had behaved kindly and fed the people; I now related to him the whole of our extraordinary adventures, and informed his Majesty that I had applied for assistance to Penang. He also dispatched a letter to that place, and ordered the men-ferriers to be taken into custody. The three Malays who had assisted me were not apprehended; the five Seamstries were put in irons, and the remainder of the crew consisting of 22 Lascars arrived at Penang with me on the 21st of May. The Raja restored to us 222 dollars and some clothes, with the charts, time-pieces, and a sextant. I recovered from all my fatigues in a few days, and the Tinoli are now in the custody of the Magistrate at Calcutta.

Account of the Officers and Crew of the *Asia*.

Lost in the Ship	23
Lost in the Cutter	31
Subbed, the Captain, Chief and second Officer, Dr. Bean, a Passenger, his Servant, the Steward and one Lascar	7
Taken on board, between the 13th and 24th of April	30
Abandoned at Pulo Bontou	3
Landed at Quedah, one Officer, five Seamstries and twenty-four Lascars	36
Total of the Crew, 127	

Mr. Patten is a young man, a native of Malacca, and from childhood till the year 1814, had been constantly at sea, was wrecked on the coast of Spain, some time prisoner in France, having been also a prisoner at the Magistrate for thirteen months, engaged in an American Ship, was driven into a man of war, where (in the *Defiance*) he had the honour to be a partner in the glorious battle of Trafalgar, served at Genoa, Leghorn, since returned to India, was at the capture of Java, after which employed in the Custom House at Samarang. Escaping in various hazardous adventures, he had hoped to reach Bengal in safety, intending with small capital to engage in commerce, by which he expected to derive great advantage from his knowledge of the Java markets, relying on the excellent condition of *Asia*, he had neglected to insure his property, and was now to commence again his struggles through Life.

* Including two of the Pirates, Seamstries, who had become weak, and deemed useless by their companions.

GENERAL ORDERS, June 11, 1815.

In consequence of the departure of Dr. Atwell, and there being no Surgeon disposable to take charge of the office of Superintending Surgeon, the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a Medical Officer be appointed provisionally to act in the stead of Dr. Atwell, to conduct the Hospital Duty, and to furnish the returns and reports required for the Medical Board and for Government, with the salary of 800 Ropias per month while on duty, and the Establishment liberally allowed to the Superintending Surgeon. Mr. Hodgson, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to this duty from the date of Dr. Atwell's departure. By order of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following account of the entertainment on His Majesty's Birthday, which was celebrated at Batavia, and especially at a distance from his Native Land.

Friday the 4th instant, being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth Day, was celebrated with the honours and festivities usually to the occasion. The usual Government state of the weather prevented the usual Military display, which was taken place in the morning. At 12 o'clock the Commander of the Forces attended by the Staff and Officers of the Western Division of the Army, waited on the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, where they were met by the British and Dutch Staff. It was intended that a Review of the Troops should have taken place in the evening at 6 o'clock, but the state of the weather rendered this tribute of Military honour impracticable. The rain which had poured in torrents all the evening, fortunately abated about 8 o'clock, when the beauty and isolation of Batavia were again visible. The weather rendered this tribute of Military honour impracticable. The rain which had poured in torrents all the evening, fortunately abated about 8 o'clock, when the beauty and isolation of Batavia were again visible. The weather rendered this tribute of Military honour impracticable. The rain which had poured in torrents all the evening, fortunately abated about 8 o'clock, when the beauty and isolation of Batavia were again visible.

The Ball was opened at 9 o'clock, by the gallant Colonel and our amiable Adjutant General, who, we are happy to say, seemed to have recovered his usual health.—The sprightly dance was kept up with uncommon animation till half past 12 when the party were summoned to the upper Tables, which were decorated with the utmost taste, and covered with every delicacy and luxury Batavia could furnish, while the whole was conducted in a superior style of elegance.—The following Toasts were given and drank with enthusiasm.

- King—Tune, God save the King.
- Prince Regent—Tune, Prince of Wales' March.
- Lord Minto—Tune, My Country, God save the King.
- Duke of York and Albany—Tune, Duke of York's March.
- Navy—Tune, Rule Britannia.
- Mary Queen of Scots and the Army in Spain—Tune, See the Conquering Hero Comes.
- Lord Minto—Tune, Within a Mile of Edinburgh.
- General Nugent, and the Army in India—March, General Gillespie, (proposed by the Hon. the Lieut. Governor)—Tune, British Goodwill.
- Mr. Raffles, the Lieut. Governor of Java, and prospective to his Government, proposed by General Gillespie—Tune, God bless the King.
- Mr. N. P. and the Ladies of Java—Tune, I would make you rain to follow me.
- The land we live in—St. Patrick's Day.
- Some of our efforts in Russia—March.
- Mr. Van der Ploeg, and the Ladies of Batavia—Tune, Off to go.
- The gardens were beautifully illuminated, and we understand a grand display of Fireworks was projected, but this interesting spectacle was prevented by the heavy rain.—The company retired from the Supper Tables to the Ball room, where the dance was again resumed, opened as before by the Commander of the Forces and the Lady Governor.—At 4 o'clock the party broke up, when the Company separated highly gratified with the entertainment of the evening.

At a late meeting of the Batavia Literary Society, the Honourable Archibald Blair, late Governor of Penang and a Member of the Sultana's Government at Calcutta, and William Marsden, Esq. R. S. were elected honorary Members of the Society.

We hear from Sonobah that a *Yenoi* had arrived from Amoy direct. The *Alceste* reports that she was called the Honourable Company's Ship *Apello* was was gone to Banda, but that she was expected to return to Amoy, in about a week from that date, & would be dispatched on her homeward-bound voyage without delay.—It does not appear that she was at all a subject of conversation when the *Apello* sailed from Batavia, a circumstance which we apprehend renders her arrival at this port the more probable.—The vessel above mentioned further reports to support, that she was at all a subject of conversation when the *Apello* sailed from Batavia, a circumstance which we apprehend renders her arrival at this port the more probable.—The vessel above mentioned further reports to support, that she was at all a subject of conversation when the *Apello* sailed from Batavia, a circumstance which we apprehend renders her arrival at this port the more probable.

BATAVIA, JUNE 19, 1815.

The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to receive the following reports made by Lieut. Col. Watson, His Majesty's 14th Regiment on the Detachment proceeding under his command on foreign service.

Captain Dixon, H. M. 14th Regiment, to be Major of Brigade, and Lieutenant Gunnis, Lieut Infantry 14th Battalion, to be Quarter-master to the Detachment.

Mr. Mousharn, Assistant Surgeon, to proceed in Medical charge of the Artillery Detachment on board the Honourable Company's ship of war *Malabar*.

By order of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

The *Gottenburgh* mail which came due on 9th day arrived yesterday, in five days from Sweden. The official intelligence which it supplies is not of later date than that which we before possessed. For the last three or four days before the arrival of the *Gottenburgh*, the contrary winds had prevented the arrivals from the Prussian coast, and consequently precluded the possibility of recent advices from the west of war. Rumour, however, continued to prevail, the reports of Macdonald's corps, 15,000 strong, and of his own escape under a fictitious character. These accounts were by the bye, not confirmed, and also testimony may be entitled to some attention, though we confess we are rather inclined to be sceptical, if they are founded on some imperfect knowledge of the convention of General D'York. That Officer may have had him about the number of soldiers specified, but it is altogether incredible, that so many should have taken up arms, after the departure of General Mackintosh. Still it is not improbable, that Macdonald himself, or some of his followers, may be intercepted, before they reach a place of safety. The French papers confirm, that the Garrison was withdrawn from Koningsberg, before Macdonald had arrived there; and we have only their word, that he came the day following. If he did come, he must have found himself ready to proclaim.

"There is no lying here, nor larrying here." The Garrison, the artillery, the engineers, or at least some of the names of these departments, are withdrawn, and the French troops, who are with them, being portable, and all means of transport, Macdonald, himself a fugitive, could not dream of defending a fortress of this magnitude, abandoned by Murat, and the Russians were seen pressing close behind him, otherwise Murat would have decamped so precipitately, without staying to give and receive assistance from the Marshal. Our Private Correspondence furnishes us with a further solution of this hasty flight. When the *Grand Officer* set away, he gave positive orders to the "brave" to be left behind, to defend themselves at every possible point, at Wilna, at Kovno, &c. in the hope of affording time to the corps of Regnier, Schwartzenberg, Macdonald, and Angereau, to join them. As to Regnier, in this business, he seems to be reported *in situ*. Nobody knows any thing of him, or his corps. They were 9 days before found next spring, like swallows frozen—murdered, or else the last of them, because they are only savages, and had they lived a few months longer, they might, perhaps, have fought against him. Schwartzenberg, with his *Jedynas*, instead of running his head into Moscow, by moving northward, has very prudently faced about to the south, and, probably by this time, has reached comfortable winter quarters in Galicia. We have seen how miserably Macdonald was disappointed in his *Prussians*; and the only remaining hope of support to the Grand Army was in the hands of the Emperor, under the command of Angereau. One of these under General Rotund, it seems, was at Wilna; from whence it was dispatched, to meet the beaten Emperor, and conduct him homeward. We learn from Admiral Tschitcheff's dispatch, that Buonaparte led on horseback from Dschinnia, in disguise, and with only a few followers. We are now informed, that at the next small town, on the road to Wilna, called Szyszak, he was seized, and never being allowed to return, he fled, and entered a miserable little town, fresh from a party of Cossacks turned in after him. Never was *Mis Plafus* an near malpropre! Had not the Emperor, been very alert at vaulting, and leapt through the window, with the airiness of an *Arlecchino*, while his faithful followers were fighting for his life, there would, probably, have been an end at once to that Grand Bubble, the French Empire.—Bonaparte's Discomfiture, covered himself with glory, in covering the mighty monarch's retreat; and the 10 guards, who fought at the school-house, may every one look to cut a figure on the sign-posts of France, in honourable competition with our own Royal Oak. It should seem, that there were three other divisions of the 11th corps vizt. Loison's, at Tilsit; Clapereau's, on the Przegel, and Hensel's, at Danzig.

The French Papers lately informed us, that all these were collected at Koningsberg; and it appears probable, that by leaving Danzig, Gumbinnen, and other posts almost altogether without defence, Murat was enabled to assemble at least two corps (Hensel's and Clapereau's) in as tolerable condition as the season would permit. Of Loison's, our Correspondence furnishes a more particular account. This being (whose name does not appear to be mentioned without execration, for his infamous attack on Portugal) found it advisable to march on the 11th ultimo from Tilsit, for the purpose of securing the position of Labiau, between that place and Koningsberg. To this step he was probably compelled, by the advance of Tschitcheff and Wittgenstein towards Tilsit; and it would seem, that he had been harassed by the (whose name does not appear to be mentioned) merely looked at Labiau, and found it unviable, he marched on to Koningsberg, and arrived there on the 20th, with a corps weak in numbers, and partly unarmed. Macdonald's melancholy letter from Tilsit, ten days afterwards, seems to have annihilated the last lingering hope of maintaining Koningsberg. Murat, however, waited for him, as long as prudence would permit, and the circumstances of Macdonald's not having immediately fallen back upon Koningsberg, where the only French troops then were, affords some probability that he was prevented from so doing by the interposition of a Russian force, upon his route. If, therefore, he really reached that fortress by the 30th instant, at the French were more than ready to be compelled to make a long and difficult march, in a way to be in order to avoid being entirely cut off.