MADRAS COURIER.

VOL. XXIX. TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1813. No. 1451.

Administration.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of J. S. ROBINSON, late Lieutenant in the Second Battalion Fifteenth Regiment Native Infantry, in the service of the Honorable the East India Company on the Madras Military Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to CAPTAIN CORNELIA, as Principal and Sole Attorney Executor of the said deceased, with the Will annexed, all persons having any demands upon or against the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property belonging to the said Estate, to the said Attorney Executor, or to their Agent, CAPTAIN UMBLEBY.

MADRAS, 19th July, 1813. WILLIAM LIGHT, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late Mr. THOMAS ALEXANDER EGLAN, of Madras Merchant, as single 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 the late Mr. THOMAS ALEXANDER EGLAN, of Madras Merchant, as single 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 the late Mr. BRAILLIN, 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 single 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.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, WHITEHALL, DECEMBER 10, 1812.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE REGENT has been pleased to direct and command that Letters PATENT shall pass under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, to give and grant unto JOHN MERCHANT SHIP, Captain of the *Glanmore*, and authorizing that Master, Mariners, and Passengers belonging to the said Ship, from grateful remembrance of the gallant conduct of the said Captain in the Action with the French Frigate *La* JAMES WALSH, Esquire, Commander of His Majesty's Ship the *Nymphe*, and WILLIAMS WRIGHT, and others being on board the said Ship, to assume and use the surname of WRIGHT, and to bear the Arms of the said WILLIAMS, pursuant to the Sign Manual, and that he may also be duly enrolled according to the laws of Arms, recorded in the *Heralds' Office*, and His MAJESTY's Royal Will and pleasure thereupon to be had and of none effect. And, lastly, that the said Royal consent also to the said declaration be registered in His Majesty's College of Arms.

Advertisement.

A GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS of the late Firm of MESSRS. HARINGTON and CO. will be held at the TRUST OFFICE, on Monday the 2d August next, at 11 o'clock.

MADRAS, 1st July, 1813.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By JOHN BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 28th Instant,

FOR READY MONEY,

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

The following Articles,

WITHOUT LIMIT,

AN Invoice of white and green Ivory handled Knives and Forks,

An Invoice of black horn handled and blackwood handled ditto,

An Invoice of Bandy Whips,

Six dozen of Europe Bottled Ale,

Twelve barrels of Herrings,

Nineteen kegs of ditto,

AND

An Ullage of Vinegar,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

Six corge of blue Candles, 5 pieces in a lot,

Three corge of St. Thome and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, one piece in a lot,

Three corge of Nicknahs, 5 pieces in a lot,

Three corge of Chintz, 5 do. do.

AND

Three do. of Manilla Ginghams, 5 do. do.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS,

IN EUROPE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By GODFREY & COSMO,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On Saturday, 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 COLONEL AGNEW, and lately by SIR FRANCIS M'NAGHTEN, consisting of a Hall and six Rooms.

The Garden measures upwards of five Cawnies, and is surrounded by a Substantial Brick Wall.

A Person attends to shew the Premises, and for further particulars apply to GODFREY and COSMO at their Auction Room.

Conditions of Sale,

Ten per Cent of the Purchase Money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the remainder in 15 days after, in default of which the said Premises will be resold at the risk and loss of the first Purchaser and every advantage forfeited.

The expence of the Conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser.

For Private Sale,

AT JOHN BRANSON'S,

A FINE

HAMPSHIRE FOREST

DEER DOG,

Just landed from one of the Ships now in the roads.

A few whole and half Tubs of fine Sugar Candy, the former at 8 Pags. and the latter at 4 Pagodas each, and

A FEW MAUNDS

OF

Fresh Bussorah Almonds,

WARRANTED,

At 5 Pagodas per Maund.

For Private Sale,

A HANDSOME BAY

ARAB

BANDY HORSE,

in excellent condition. He trots remarkably fast & will be warranted sound.

PRICE 150 PAGODAS.

To be seen at Mr. EDWARDS' Livery Stables, opposite the Government Gardens.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A CAPITAL

WELL TONED

FINGER ORGAN,

WITH FIVE STOPS,

IN COMPLETE REPAIR,

WOULD ANSWER WELL

FOR

A SMALL CHURCH

OR

CHAPEL,

TO BE SEEN

AT

MESSIEURS

Griffiths, Cook and Co.

PRICE 488 PAGODAS.

NAUTICAL REGISTER.

Tuesday, July 27, 1813.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July 22, Schooner Mora, Captain C. P. Kuhler, Colombo 1st July—July 24, Ship Claudius, Captain John Walsh, from England the 29th January, Madeira the 8th March, Simon's Bay the 13th May, and Mauritius the 26th June.—24, Corter Swallow, Captain W. Wood, from Tuticorin.

DEPARTURES.

July 22, Ship Fabius Maximus, Nicolo Abdelrahmad, for Bengal.—23, Ship Arundel, Captain P. H. Price, for Bengal.—26, Ship Swallow, Captain Charles Brodie, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July 3, brig Jane, Captain J. Cowan, from Batavia, 18th June.

Ship Sesostris, Nicolo Gelcich Michelizza, from Cyprus, 17th June.—Passengers: John Herbert, Esq. Secretary, and the party officers of the Honorable Company's late recruiting Hussars.

DEPARTURES.

July 1, ship Countess, Captain R. Arbuthnot, for Madras.

Ship Madras Merchant, Captain C. Eaton dies.

2, Ship Yadel Cawnen, (Arab) Captain Hildebrand, dies.

Ship Betsey, Captain A. Hogg, for Trincomalee.

4, Brig Dee, Captain Nicholls, for the West Coast of Sumatra.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

July 3, ship Marchioness Wellesley, Captain Charles Frost, from Calcutta.

4, Ship Sir Godfrey Bathurst Rentoul, Capt. John Boag, from Madras.

Ship Indian Eagle, Capt. John Hood, from Bengal.

5th Ship Margaret, Captain Henry Courtier, from Calcutta.

Ditto ship Cornwallis, Capt. Robert Graham, from do.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

The following is a Return of the Prisoners of War at present in Great Britain, distinguishing Soldiers from Sailors, so far as it is practicable:—

FRANCE.		
Officers, Army	1,011	1,011
Ditto, Navy	41	
Masters & Masters of merchant vessels	271	53
Captains, &c. of privateers	1,061	15
Passengers, and other persons of rank	121	8
Servants to Officers	189	—
Women and children	115	—
	3,334	87
IN CONFINEMENT —		
Soldiers	27,216	5
Seamen, taken in acts of war	11,159	705
Ditto, in merchant vessels	4,756	277
Ditto, in privateers	10,182	580
Servants	1,061	15
Women and children	37	—
	49,418	1,582
DISTRICT —		
Prisoners belonging to the army	24,227	5
Ditto, navy	11,159	1,265
Others	1,557	18
	37,043	1,283

N. B. There are not any prisoners in Ireland.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

The Persian Order of the Lion and Sun was first instituted by the Monarch of that country, to enable him to confer a distinguished mark of his regard on Sir John Malcolm, whom he found to have honoured with his notice and who, acting under the orders of the Marquess of Wellesley, had, in the year 1800, first established a friendly intercourse and alliance between the Governments of Persia and England. Since that period, on the invasion of the territory of Persia, in 1810, as Envoy Extraordinary from the Supreme Government of India to the King of Persia, he was the means of the relief of the Sun, which had been conferred on General Gardanne on the French Ambassador to Persia, and several of the Ministers of Napoleon; but he declined this offer, because Sir Harford Jones, the Ambassador from England, had refused to accept the Order of the Sun, on the score of its first having been conferred on the honour to the Minister of an hostile State. The King of Persia, however, would not allow Sir John Malcolm to be left without some mark of his favour that should perpetuate the regard; he therefore gave the Lion and Sun (which is the device of the arms of Persia) was instituted, and Sir John Malcolm was invested with the insignia of it, being in person and the same Royal Patent that conferred this Order, promoted him to be Knight of the empire of Persia, and a Sepah-Salar, or General in the army of that State.

LONDON—JANUARY 27, 1815.

The sloop *Willow*, of and for Kinsale, from Cadiz, was captured in lat. 48, 54 by *Le Breton* privateer, of 14 guns, from Brest, which, after plundering, gave her up, and she arrived at Plymouth on the 26th instant. The Privateer had captured, on the 27th ult. about ten miles North of Alderney, the Piget, from Gibraltar and Lisbon, and scuttled her. A brig Privateer joined the Armies on the 30th ult. which had that morning captured the Dorothea, from Cork to Lisbon, and sent her for St. Malos.

It was mentioned in the Monitress last evening, that the first Consul and Empress Maria, not as consuls, but as friends We now learn, that the first act of villainy that has been followed by exactitude, and these again accompanied by insult. Heavy contributions have been levied on Amsterdam, and the Royal Banners of Sweden have been placed beneath the Imperial Eagles of France, in the Netherlands of the fortress. The acts of aggression have not, we are told, terminated here, but several Russian cities, which were under the safest security in the harbour, have been seized in the interests, and the commercial prosperity of the Russian flag is yet to be ascertained.

The *Mary*, Baxter, from Prince Edward's Island to London; *Cape Breton*, Brain and Hamilton, from Quebec; *Cape Breton* to Jersey; and Sparkler, Brown, from Cork to London, were taken about the 25th instant, near Beachy Head, by the Malcom, Captain Wills. The Mary was given up, and has arrived at Cork. The Cape Breton escaped.

RIGHT HON. A FRASER TYTLER.

The Right Honorable Alexander Fraser Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee, one of the Judges of the Court of Session (Second Division), and one of the Judges of the High Court of Justiciary, died at Edinburgh on the 5th instant. His Lordship was author of several valuable publications, both in history and literature. He was distinguished as an able, virtuous, and upright Judge, and an honest writer.

MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL PICTON.

FROM THE MILITARY PANORAMA FOR DEC. 1815.

Lieut. General Picton entered the army, in the year 1771, as an Ensign in the 12th regiment of foot: he served in Gibraltar under General Sir Robert Boyd and Lord Heathfield, from the year 1773 to 1779, when he left his Company in the same regiment, and remained a Captain for the long period of sixteen years, before 1795, when in 1783 he commanded the 75th regiment, then quartered in Bristol, and, by an intrepidity of conduct, and a daring presence of mind, which, on every perilous emergency, mark the character and features of superior men, quelled a mutiny which had arisen in that regiment, and which, from the complexion that it had assumed, promised the most disastrous consequences: for this conduct, and for his military spirit, he received the royal approbation through the then Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Conway.

From the year 1783, when his regiment was reduced, he remained on half-pay until the year 1794, and resided chiefly at his seat in Brokenshire, where his ancestors, an ancient and most respectable family, had long lived in the esteem and affection of the most respectable circle of relations and friends.

In 1794, tired of inaction, and zealous for service, with all a half-pay Captain, he embarked for the West Indies, trusting to his fortune and his conduct for the attainment, to which a period of sixteen years, with the rank only of Captain, certainly entitled him. But he soon was distinguished by the great natural superiority of mind and information, and Sir John Vaughan, who then commanded, in chief in the West Indies, gave him a majority in the 68th regiment. He also made him his Aide-de-Camp, and having thus a closer opportunity of observing his activity of mind, and talents for public business, he appointed him Deputy Quarter-Master-General. At this period he was on the eminent rank of Lieutenant-Colonel) and in which department he acquitted himself with the greatest credit to his talents. On the appointment of General Knox to the head of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, he intended to return to England, but was requested by Sir Ralph Abercromby, who arrived in the West Indies in the year 1796, to remain, begging, as that distinguished officer very graciously expressed, "to give him an opportunity of showing me that I was more agreeable to him," if he would rather remain the campaign. This invitation was too flattering not to be accepted, and he embarked with him on the expedition against St. Lucia, where the General signified in public orders, that all orders from the General, without any solicitation whatever, recommended him for the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 68th regiment, from which Col. Picton sailed with Sir Ralph on the expedition of St. Vincents, which was taken by storm: and from the conclusion of this short but brilliant campaign, he went with Sir Ralph to Martinique, and from thence to England.

Sir Ralph Abercromby again sailed for the West Indies, attended by Colonel Picton, and arrived in Martinique in January 1797. The expedition against Trinidad being at this time determined on, the command was given for that island in the following month, and the conquest of the colony being completed, Colonel Picton was, without any solicitation, or even the least previous notification, appointed Governor: and when he waited on Sir Ralph to intreat the reasons of his lordship's handsome eulogium we most implicitly reconcile. "The conduct which Colonel Picton had manifested in obedience in the army, and exhibited an example of science and bravery which had been so conspicuous in every other officer in the army in the attack on the 6th could not fail to excite the most lively feelings of admiration."

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1813.

We are not without hopes that the Spanish Nation will yet rouse itself from the state of their due sense of the great and disinterested Services of Lord Wellington, by adopting the only effectual solution of the difficulty of nearly approaching to that of his Lordship, as the formidable of the Spanish Constitution. The Cortes, and the Spanish Government are at the head of the Spanish Government, and we cannot but express regret, that the whole population of Spain, a population of eleven millions in number, has been now for the course of two short months. They must feel that this has not arisen from a want of the most ardent patriotism in the Spanish people; that examples of bravery and self-devotion, equal to any in history, have been displayed at Saragossa, at Gerona, and in several other places in Spain. What, then, has occasioned a result so contrary to all rational expectation? How

conducted themselves with such consummate skill and bravery, that it would be highly presumptuous in a public writer, to make any distinction between them. But the readers of this Review will readily pardon us for indulging a feeling of self-gratulation, in contemplating the conduct of an officer, whom we, from a pure regard for justice and for truth, contributed to rescue from the impetuous current of public prejudice which was let loose against him; and from that feeling of indignation at false clamour, to which he had been most unjustly consigned. We opposed, (in the pulpit) the torrent which, like the rushing of the mighty waters, overwhelmed the ark of truth; we met the senseless but outrageous clamour, with the contemptuous silence, which it merited; and we had the pleasure of seeing the public mind in tardy reparation of his injuries, proclaim-ed the innocence, and vindicated the honor, of that officer, whom we had before, in part, had plainly doubted, and boldly defended. We had decried, even in the representation of a Committee of the House of Commons, the unjust and illiberal clamour, which had formed the ground of their charges against him, indisputable proofs of the most illiberal misconception and prejudice, which has since been unequivocally displayed, in the field of glory, to his own honor, and to the honor of his country.

In 1809, General Picton commanded a Brigade employed at the siege of Flushing, and on the reduction of that place he was afterwards appointed Governor; where, by every humane exertion of his character, he endeared himself to the soldiers, as much as possible, the miseries of the inhabitants. From that desolating scene he returned to his family, but was soon most alarmingly ill with fever and ague: and his health was scarcely re-established before he was appointed to the Staff of the army in the Peninsula. In this army he was soon appointed by the Marquis of Wellington, Governor of Badajoz, and afterwards to the command of the 3d division, which has been particularly selected upon every occasion of service, for "no, not one," of the meanest of a distinguished officer, because the troops of the 3d division are better, but because the 3d General is so good."

On the Colonelcy of the 12th regiment becoming vacant by the death of Lieut.-General Cuyler, (4th Oct. 1811,) His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, with that Royal gratification which he always feels on conferring the rewards of the army on public service, for which he is so distinguished and beloved, recommended Major General Picton to His Majesty, and the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston was gratified Colonel of the 77th Foot, vice Sir Charles Hastings, appointed to the 12th regiment.

We learn with infinite regret that General Picton has been obliged to return home for the re-establishment of his health, and we sincerely hope that he will soon be restored to the heroes of the 3d division, who, animated by their gallant leader, and proud of his eulogium in the ranks of fame, have taught the enemy the true characteristics of British valour, and established a character for superiority, and the talents of their General.

We shall now close our account of this Officer by quoting from the speech of Earl of Liverpool in the House of Lords, in moving the thanks of that House to the Army for their gallant conduct, as reported in the Courier, 28th of April last, immediately subsequent to the Battle of Toulouse. "In the instance of his Lordship's handsome eulogium we most implicitly reconcile." "The conduct which General Picton had manifested in obedience in the army, and exhibited an example of science and bravery which had been so conspicuous in every other officer in the army in the attack on the 6th could not fail to excite the most lively feelings of admiration."

capied by a despicable Corsican; that the capital of a British kingdom, and the ancient palaces of so many Kings, are tolled by his presence; that a single Province of his provinces bled beneath his sway, are exhausted by his foreign troops, and furnish the means of perpetuating their own oppression and that of their neighbours? No true Spaniard can ask himself these questions without a bitter feeling of agony at the sad truths which they involve. Yet the answer is plain, and it calculated to point out the remedy for all these evils. During the whole perfidic war, Spain has wanted neither means nor will to free herself; she has wanted a plan of military organization and operations.

For many years before their treacherous invasion, that country had systematically employed himself, through the medium of G-doy, and other traitors, in disorganizing, S-ain, and up the whole constitution of society in Spain, both civil and military, but especially in the latter. When a country has been subjected to this lamentable state, it is of all human labours the most difficult, to produce order out of chaos,—to create, in short, anew the very elements of national defence and security. Toward the reorganization of the civil part of the state, Spain has not ever truly done; by the Cortes and the Civil Government; but the very present state of such armies on the spot, sufficiently attests the deficiency of the military regulations.

There is one man who has shewn the most decided abilities in the conduct of war, —who has united theory with practice,—who has created armies always effective, has acquitted every one of the celebrated leaders of the French armies; who has twice delivered the Peninsula and Portugal by his talents, and has insured the permanent liberation of that country be a plan of military organization and operations, such as the rest of united Spain so obviously stands in need. This man, or rather this hero, has gained, with the most consummate skill, the victory of Badajoz, every considerable victory which has been obtained in Spain over the French arms. He has delivered Navarre and Catalonia,—he rescued Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo; he occasioned the liberation of the Andalusias, and Estremadura, and the whole of the South Government, Madrid, Salamanca, Valladolid, in short, the whole of the two Castiles. Finally, by those great and glorious services he enabled himself to the utmost gratitude of the Spanish Nation and Government, which he has rendered them the highest service of all, by dedicating his unequalled genius to the discovery of the only plan of defence and entire liberation of the Peninsula from invasion.

That unlimited as we are with the details of that plan which he submitted to the Regency, it is impossible for us to state how far it may or may not be reconcilable with any of the plans adopted by the Cortes. We take it for granted, that it is in some degree inconsistent with them; otherwise, no doubt, it would have been readily adopted by men only anxious to benefit their country. But we shall state a few of the principal features of Spain, whether the modification of the laws, or the absolute loss of the constitutional rights of the people, be in the greater evil; or whether, by some partial changes, the advantages on both sides may be reconciled? Above all things, it is to be observed, that the rejection of this plan, without the substitution of another equally effective, would be the opportunity for all parties and infidelities which Spain has so long suffered from her barbarous invaders. Turning to the Spanish people ought to be every way in every shape; but first and principally on that shape, which presents their most effective form, and with the most determining aspect. They ought first to expel the invaders, because it is disgraceful to any nation to be under the sight of such enemies. But it is intimated, that in so doing, they will create another tyranny. Can it, then, be possible that any evil that has been done or suffered by England in the Spanish cause, that we are not sincere in wishing the Spanish Nation every blessing? Every honorable mind would blush to entertain so base a suspicion. But the Spanish cause is ours, although we have identified ourselves, heart and soul, with the patriots of that country,—although we have taken a part in which we are backed is common to us both; yet in the immediate and direct operations of this part of the war, the danger more closely touches Spain. People are we should lament to see Spain enslaved by the tyrant of the Continent, or that country would not lead us to despair of our own freedom, one jot more than we did before the happy alliance of Spain.

If the tyranny, alluded to, as likely to result from Lord Wellington's military plan

by and civil in Spanish hands, we think the evil, at the worst, infinitely preferable to the domination of Buonaparte, who unites in himself the most formidable of the most tyrannical powers that can possibly be exercised in the case before us. Besides, the plan is temporary for a given object, and a precise time. Those laws must indeed, be extremely rigid and important, which cannot bear suspension for a limited period, when the occasion is in force, in the middle of the land, absolutely all law, and all legitimate authority witnesses. Even in our own country, the British Parliament would not listen to a proposition, in this instant, in a similar emergency. The Habeas Corpus Act, and Trial by Jury, have often been suspended, in circumstances far less critical than that of the declaration on the despotic combination of Europe, and the blessings in some of the Spanish papers, proclaiming the suspension of the Inexperienced politicians. This savours of the old English common enough among persons of seeing extremely little in the Constitution from the wisdom of practical statesmen, who know that no such abstract positions can be safely set down as infallible, but must necessarily yield to expediency. They have done so in the freest countries in the world,—certainly in the most enlightened, and in one of the most important periods in our history. We own it strikes us, that this revolutionary language of the Spanish papers, is the very language of Buonaparte. It is their principal aim to set up heart-burnings and suspicions between the Spanish and British Nations, which we trust will be so blind, as not to suspect most the artifices of a tyrant whose aim is universal ruin. Spain, by these disgraceful means, will let the Spanish writers direct all the energies and all their watchfulness. If they do not, the Russian Spain, and of Europe, can have lessens his glory by the military arrangements which he has proposed, is the most extraordinary delusion that ever an honest mind. We are confident, that ever that plan comes to be fairly and impartially discussed, upon disgraceful principles, it will obtain in their unbounded admiration. Much more than this, Lord Wellington should consider the adoption of his plan as indispensable, the English Government would not scatter a single gold with less patriotic, and would consider its rejection as a sufficient reason for withdrawing their subsidies and support from Spain. Such events have removed it probable, that there will shortly be other scenes, in which we must regret to see the Spanish Nation the cause; and where the great name of Lord Wellington will be duly appreciated, and his suggestion readily embraced.

A Packet is now open at the General Post Office for Malta, Gibraltar, and Cadiz, to be conveyed to England by the Honorable Company's Ship Rose, and which is expected to leave the port about the middle of next month.

On Saturday last arrived the Ship *Clan Alpine*, Captain John Welsh, from England the 29th January, Madeira the 9th March, and Rio Janeiro the 12th May, and Mauritius the 25th June.

PASSENGERS PER CLAUDINE.

FOR NEW-YORK, Mr. Wm. Kennedy, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Patterson. FOR PROVIDENCE, Messrs Awrey, and Bowen.

MADRAS THEATRICALS.

On Monday the 19th Instant, the Comedy of "The Poor Gentleman" was performed at the Pantheon, and afforded great amusement to a numerous audience, among which the beauty and fashion of this Settlement.

In commenting on the efforts of the Gentlemen who sustained the Characters in this play we cannot accord to all unqualified praise; but when we consider, that any defects, our object is to pave the way for a more perfect representation of the Drama, when they may again oblige the Settlement with any Theatrical performances.

These Gentlemen (with some exceptions) ever) have the fault common to all inexperienced actors, of not attending sufficiently to the unconcerned to walk the stage, and attitudes of the scene ing particularly to the speaking, but neglecting this by-play during the to keep up that reality which is necessary to the speeches of others, whose correctness would produce in rect which such performers should not be solicitated life. The have they upon the stage. We would also, as rehearsals, strongly recommend to all parties to settle heart, that every one would lead on each with each other the very spot on which everybody should stand, and every individual concerned in want speaking, should lend his aid, by action appropriate scene.

PPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1813.

FIELD MARSHAL
PRINCE KUTUSOFF.
OM "AS A BELLE ASSEMBLIE.")

y[1] ...d Prince Kutusoff, the saviour ...e conqueror of Bonaparte, and the ...eval of our own Wellington, is a Prince ...ussian Extraction, by hereditary ...nsentative of one of its most ancient ...honourable families. He earned ...ng the army, succeeding regularly ...the various gradations, in which he ...d opportunities of acting service ...e campaign in Poland, in 1789, and a ...afterwards in the Turkish war, under ...ow and Suwarrow. In those campaigns ...ad the advantages of forming his military ...cter under the Princes Repnin, Prince ...ky, and General Miluzowsky, whose ...o gallantly seconded him in the late ...ervin ...t then to the rank of Major-General, ...1796, the Grand Signior formed for ...dominions, publish'd a Manifesto ...calling on them to ...h which, too, Bonaparte ...ns and almost thr... ...as if to receive the ...tune, and Ambassador ...e her intention to ...ake Constantine, ...n.

Slow, negociations ...n Porte, which ...ered The Russian ...mencin in person, ...men, to attack the ...e near Rahoda, and ...mith, one of which ...mself. The first ...anded by Rehbinder, ...ermine the Hospodar ...ssor of Moldavia, ...instructed before ...in the approach of ...st prayer, and dis...ed to the Russian ...and 400 of their ...h the spoil. The first ...ther his escape col...g the night, and ...the next day, over...ery, but the barr...ns in their camp. ...which at the first ...ermed, indeed, as if the ...perior to disaster, and ...reinforcements, ...ties, when Major-Ge...ming up with his co...s place, and he gain...victory.

...habitations of the ...lity, together with ...reach, were plun...ers, and ...e in detailing ...thousand pouls of ...of barley, as the ...ed to Bucharest.

...Prince ...s force was act... ...ed trait ...ieces of artill... ...ured by an ...flotilla, under the command ...of Nassau.

In July, Prince Potemkin invested Oc...but as he heavy artillery was not arri...did not immediately commence active ...ions, but merely assailed the garrison at ...rent times, particularly in the night. ...ed attacks, in many of which Kutusoff ...personally engaged.

...gazine, ...ed of 30,000 cheon ...s, and ...ing actually commenc... ...every flourish of trumpets, and ...ir purchases in the neighbourhood, ...ringe leave ...ecember, during ...time Kutusoff had many opportunities of ...ishing himself; but the cautious being ...the sufferings of the Russians in the ...st, that they were on the point of retir... ...ith disgrace, when Potemkin on the ...ror that account, ...t with real horror and shame, when a red ...shot falling on the grand magazine, it ...stantly blew up, and demolishing a great portion of the wall, an assault was ordered:

The Turks defended the breach, and after it was forced, fought in the streets with the greatest bravery, and refusing all quarter, were cut to pieces.

The Russian loss was 4,000 killed and wounded; 900 officers fell, and Kutusoff, who led the storming party, was wounded in more extraordinary manner, a musquet-ball having passed through both temples, which he fell senseless, but he walked in the trenches before once recovered several years before it was completely healed in fact, nourished even his medical attendants; but the use of one of his eyes he never recovered.

Yet, even whilst under the hands of the surgeons, he resumed his command in 1790, when the gallant Suwarrow led the Russian army's against the Ottomans, during which siege Kutusoff commanded the left of the main army. At the assault he led the attack column, in which was the principal body of reserve. On the fall of the place, he was appointed by Suwarrow Governor of that fortress, and remained there at the close of the campaign with his four battalions of Both Chasseurs, two regiments of infantry, and a regiment of Cossacks, whilst the other troops went into winter quarters; but on the commencement of negociations was called from his command, and appointed Ambassador to Constantinople, where he displayed diplomatic abilities to the utmost, commensurate with his powers in the field.

In the subsequent operations of the Russian Court and Palace, &c. he was always actively employed, but there were no occurrences which in this slight sketch deserve particular notice.

He thus went on progressively rising in rank until, in 1805, when Russia took part with the German war, at which time he was appointed to the command of the Russian army destined for the protection of Austria. Immediately after the [illegible] influence Mack, [illegible] Kutusoff, [illegible] the counsels of Turkey, where he afterwards commanded a large army in the recent war with that Power, from which he was recalled in August last to take the command of the forces opposed to the invading army; his predecessor, Baroloe de Tolli, to whom he is a junior officer, being removed to the Cabinet.

In the succession Kutusoff brought with him his gallant veterans from Turkey, and joined the army at Czarive Salmasks on the 22nd of September, and by March he found the first and second armies retreating upon Gchatsk, and abandoning Vienna, Gen. Barclay de Tolli having considered that place favourable for a general action.

The subsequent events are too recent to require particularization.

So sensible was the Emperor Alexander of these services, that in addition to his previous rank of General of Infantry, he was pleased to bestow on the gallant Kutusoff, that of Marshal General, to which he added a present of 100,000 rubles; the Princess Kutusoff also, in a manner the most gratifying to her meritorious husband, was raised at Court to the highest possible rank for a subject, that of *Stahl Dame*, and decorated with the portrait of His Imperial Majesty.

To these honours already bestowed, we may add the recent creation as Prince of Smolensko, and to the first class of the order of St. George, which is only bestowed on Field Marshals who have defeated a Field Marshal, and in which he succeeds Tchitchagoff, father of the present Admiral.

It is only necessary further to add, that as an able and accomplished General (as it has been universally allowed), and in the excellence of his positions, in caution, and above all, in that known presence of mind, which by a sudden and masterly manœuvre decides the fate of a general battle, the gallant Kutusoff is considered as inferior to no officer of the present day.

LONDON.—JANUARY 26, 1813.

The Grand Napoleon privateer has been taken by the Rovalist, and carried into the Downs. The King of Rome American privateer lately experienced a like fate—Then all will remain for the Bonaparte Dynasty.

Admiral Legge has been succeeded on the Cadiz station by Admiral *Foot*; a good *stout* will of course continue to be made against the Yankees.

A person expressing his regret that Bonaparte has escaped in a sledge, was told to be of a different opinion, for a fighter always awaited him," viz. the gallows.

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EARL MOIRA.

[*From the Freeman's Journal.*]

We have much pleasure in recording the following anecdote of this liberal minded Irish Nobleman, in this time friend to his country, and the British Empire at large; this advocate of freedom, and determined enemy of bigotry and superstition, whether in the Church or Kingdom, this Lifetry; this enlightened Statesman; this [illegible] Catholic; this [illegible] generous Patriot. We pledge ourselves for [illegible] authenticity; and

Are desired upon this additional [illegible] (as it was wanting), of Lord Moira's attachment to its great cause. His Lordship will carry with him to India, the warm affections of a people celebrated for gratitude. He will never forget that country, for which his talents have been so often exerted to serve. He will, in India, constantly remember Ireland and, when any opportunity offers itself, [illegible] (if the fostering may occur), he will for [illegible] calculated to serve it.

We [illegible] goes out to India, in the highest capacity, completely unfettered, notwithstanding the Ministerial degrees with the Company. He will, therefore, be able to apply the energies of his mind, with full effect, and in an unembarrassed manner, that he has always with him; one of the most highly-gifted, accomplished men of the age, and a friend to us, and who is, in every respect, the best qualified to do honour to the high station she is about to fill, and to the Sovereign he serves.

Soon after the Earl of Liverpool arrived in London, he waited on Lord Moira, and, as he said, to congratulate his Lordship on his appointment, but to congratulate the country on the happy circumstance that the Prince Regent having prevailed upon him to accept those high and important offices, the duties of which he was so eminently calculated to discharge, with honour to himself and advantage to the Empire. Lord Moira, who is one of the most polished gentlemen of the age, and highly enlightened, with a union of dignity & feeling, that is calculated to make him the most courteous, yet dignified, of men, replied, that he felt himself bound in point of candour, and to prevent misconception, to state to his noble friend, or his friends, to take the first opportunity of declaring, that in accepting this further mark of confidence from the Prince Regent, His Highness the Prince Regent had been graciously pleased to confer upon him, he had not given up one of his political principles, or left off asserting his Lordship, that if the Catholic Question was brought forward before he left England, he would exert himself more than ever he had done before, in its support—nonconceiving that the welfare, happiness, and Safety of the country depend upon its success. Earl of Liverpool begged to assure his Lordship, that he had not the slightest intention of even insinuating, that it was he with Lordship should act upon any oth principles.

COUNTESS OF AYLESBURY.

The Countess of Aylesbury, whose recent decease we have recorded, was a younger sister of that Countess of Jersey, who married the Earl of Morley, and the eldest child of the late Earl by Lady Elizabeth Hastings, Baroness of Hungerford, at the time Lady Hastings left no issue. The Earl, who survives her, is in his 83d year.

MR. ESTE.

Mr Este, the Barrister, distinguished for the Reports published in his name, is said to be to be appointed to succeed to the office of Chief Justice of Bengal, vacated by Sir Edward Hyde Conseglinon, Iatria, Dalmatia, &c.

Yesterday morning J. Bonar for the murder of J. Dean, was executed at Newgate, pursuant to the sentence passed upon him at the last Old-street Session. He went to Tyburn in a coach with the Ordinary, but was unable, from his dejected state of mind, to say much; and was, in consequence, himself no awful station.

Madame Louis Bonaparte has been delivered of a son, at Bourgovre, near Worcester.

The Royal Society of Protestant Religious Knowledge has ordered 2500 copies of the Bishop of Lincoln's Charge, upon the subject of the Roman Catholic Claims, to be printed for general circulation.

Major General Fane, who at present commands the cavalry in the Kent district, is appointed on the Staff of the Army in Portugal, in consequence of the retreat of Sir Stapleton Cotton.

Colonel Gordon, Quarter-Master-General of the Forces, is in town at the Horse Guards; and Lord Wellington, we are sorry to find, on account of his health.

Lord Amelius Beauclark takes out the squadron about to sail for America. The Tiger, of 74 guns, the Queen of 72, 3 Sloops-of-war, of 74 guns, have orders to rendezvous at Portsmouth.

Daring Robbery.—Last week a villain went down the area steps belonging to the Bishop of Ely, in Dover-street, Piccadilly, and during the temporary absence of the Butler, in answer to a knock at the street-door, he slipped into the pantry, and selected a large quantity of silver table-spoons from amongst the rest of the silver plate that was deposited there, and immediately set off with the booty. The daring robbery was committed in the open day.

The last accounts from St. Domingo state that Petion had completely triumphed, and that the last remnant of the Royalists had taken refuge in the Islets-de-Cump. Thus there is an end to the Imperial Government of Domingo, and its Monarch, Henry Christophe.

We are sorry to announce the loss of the Plumper gun brig on the Halfway Rock.

Captain Darres, late of the Guerriere frigate, captured by the American frigate Constitution, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday with his officers and some of the crew of the Barbadoes frigate, lately lost in the Windward Isles in the Leonthis frigate, from Ireland, where they had previously arrived in the Africa, 64, from America.

A strong reinforcement of 38-gun frigates has lately been ordered to be built, and named as follows:—

Meander, Patriotic, Thetis, Cydnus, Glasgow, Eurotas, Tagus, Venus, Severn, Niger, Eridanus, Iberus, Orontes, Araxes, Hebrus, and Liverpool.

MILITARY LICENCE.—A Gentleman, who was endeavouring to introduce himself into an assembly of dancers without a ticket, was significantly told by an officer present, that "Licensed Ball had its Bilboe."

The Bishop of Hereford has appointed his Nephew, Colonel Seymour, to be Sergeant at Arms, a place worth near 3000 a year.

It was reported last night that an immediate dissolution of Parliament is in contemplation. —The object of Ministers in this measure is supposed to be to get rid of the Catholic Question.

The amount of King's troops now serving in the East Indies is stated as follow :—Infantry of the line, 20,907 ; cavalry, 2,635.

IMPROMPTU,
ON THE LYING ACCOUNTS OF DONATION'S SUFFERING BY THE FRENCH ARMY.

The num'rous accounts of the Frenchmen's defeat,
And of scenes of *privations*, are famed;
But each one who sees, by the state of his retreat,
March'd off with a pair of bare hands!
CHARLES-BONES.

THE LATE MR. FOX.

A number of Noblemen & Gentlemen dined with the Fox Club on Saturday, at the British, to commemorate the anniversary of that wise and lightened and liberal Statesman, Mr. Fox, the anniversary of whose birth day happened to fall on Saturday. Lord Holland was in the chair and there were present several of the Illustrious friends of that exalted Patriot. Lord Besborough, Lord Say and Sele, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Robert Spencer, Lord Henry Fitzgerald, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Charles Fitzpatrick, Sir Arthur Pigott, Sir Samuel Romilly, Sergeants Lens, Bainbrigge, and the ward, Burge, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Ansett Mr Lumley, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Sheridan, &c. &c. The day was spent in the true collection of the benevolent sentiments, of enlarged policy and universal good-will which were united every measure of Mr. Fox's life, and which made him so justly dear to every class of the community, for whose happiness alone he laboured. How much at this eventful moment do we feel the want of his ardent zeal and convincing eloquence to rouse the spirit of millions of our fellow-subjects, over whom an intolerant faction would perpetuate the exercise of laws unfit for a Christian land, and which are equally incompatible with the rights of Britons and of Christians.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

At letter from Plymouth, dated Saturday last, after stating the arrival there of the Apollo frigate, Capt. Temple, says, "the ship has been fortunately preserved to the service under very extraordinary circumstances. On the night of the 10th instant, when she was put out of Quiberon Bay, she grounded on Point St. Jacques, and the tide, which was then ebbing rapidly, receded from her, leaving little probability of her floating again. At this time a fleet of boats, containing the French officers, & was hailed from one of them, demanding her name? The Pilot, with happy presence of mind, answered, that she was the frigate, Commodore Rodgers."—The Frenchmen then asked, if they wanted any Pilots, and very kindly offered to send them boats and a Pilot. This generous offer was, however, politely declined by "Commodore Rodgers," who answered, that the Captain and the Pilot were then taking soundings, and that they would certainly get off at the flood of the tide. The Frenchmen were correct. At this time the ship had only three feet of water, & seven at the flood tide. At the rising of the tide, after having been nine hours on the rocks, she miraculously floated, though with 7 feet 6 inches of water in her hold, got under weigh, and undiscovered the enraged enemy by hoisting her colours.

Extraordinary Funeral.—Mr Henry Woodforde, who lately died at his house in Bedford-square, near Fleet-street, has been for upwards of fifty years a Member of the celebrated Society called the Beef-steak Club, in that neighbourhood. He has for twenty years past been president of a standing glee which the above Society sings every night, for the benefit of the Society, namely, in four crown bowls of punch and one of lemonade. It was the particular direction that his coffin should be conveyed into the room where the company assembled, for punch, glees, and toasts, to be burnt, and a small canopy, of which the Society are in possession of several, is to be placed over the coffin. Such was his will, in this respect, are to be strictly obeyed.

THE YOUNG PRINCE OF CONVICT.

HER PETITION.
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT &c.
THE MOST HUMBLE PETITION OF FRANCES SAGE,
Sheweth;

THAT on the 13th when Judgement was imperfect, and Infuction fitting, the was drawn from her father's house by the artifices of a villain.

That degraded by her fall in the estimation of her family when she had hopes of repentance assumed a horrible disguise and fled.

That her husband on her seducer incensed against his atrocities on her character and that in a duel he received a wound of dangerous nature in the body, the consequence of his wife's breach of the law.

That her life much be forfeited for her crime, unless the compassion of mercy in your has appealed her God, was propose for her the compassion of her Prince.

And that she is now more solicitous for life than her prayers shall ever be for the welfare of a pardon.

Newgate, 16, 1813. F. SAGE.

LETTER TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

The gave a fair moments attention to the sad misfortunes of a female, who has been the ruin of her and family; and as I feel no reward but the balmiest conclusion of forcets, in your indulgence be propose to address you.

The interest which the public press have taken in the fate of Frances Sage, demands, from me, a few words under existence of death in Newgate, indeed me refreshing to state, a duelling, where he and my seducer, and at length to post the bleeding bills of confidence on the wounds of his offended friend.

A fatal sphere of the Prince Regent's mild but spare on your Royal bosom. Every thing pertained drift and deformity of me, was not to be saved from the eyes of her parents nor to make room for another they should suffer the bitterness of my fall, and expected a child melancholy confession of all their family troubles.

Such was the lone horror on which your welcome voice fell floated to the ears of a joyful people, was borrowed with the fear of my unhappy girl (for she is but your age); that the innocence of her youth had been lost by the seduction of an accomplished villain, and had deferred her in the moment of her unmarried sect; that she had never left home, except when your Royal Father fashioned to the soles other fortunes; that the numerous deeds associated her than effort was making to her liberty, and that she was in the utmost penitence.

Smooth and fashion is the theme from whose. When the Prince of Wales honour had ordered the first days towards gentlemen, it was but one only for him to course to a friend; but there is an addition to a law by which which enables it to inherit even after a full stone defeat of the duelling bulls. In such an effort, oh, Royal Lady, still her; and the hope that your Royal Father will be honoured in the glad tidings of your babe's desire.

Your Royal Highness, the life of Frances Sage is a horrible enemy, the body of a deceased Brother and the force of Mr. Habberley was evinced in the meeting of Cobia, when he enraged and then King had finely to the exclusion of my Prince. R. PLEASE.

Your Royal Highness, may it please you to be moved to daughter and a mother's hope, take from a generous heart the tears of an indulgent father, the life of Frances has repentant wounds? I have known the exquisite luxury of loving love and announcing pardon; and I believe you to my fate holy confidence to your heart by telling your powerful voice to the secretary of his own failing; touch her not only from mentally death, but from the contagion which surrounds her; from the infection and aggression of the vices of a profligate prostrate and examples are rivals in the cultivation of degeneracy.

I humbly ask it for her parents, because it will heal the bleeding bosom of a father for his long confinement; or it will lengthen his own against the storms of fortune, & was hailed from one of them, demanding her name? The Pilot, with happy presence of mind, answered, that she was the frigate, Commodore Rodgers."—The Frenchmen then asked, if they wanted any Pilots, and very kindly offered to send them boats and a Pilot. This generous offer was, however, politely declined by "Commodore Rodgers," who answered, that the Captain and the Pilot were then taking soundings, and that they would certainly get off at the flood of the tide. The Frenchmen were correct. At this time the ship had only three feet of water in the hold