MADRAS COURIER.

Vol. XXIX. TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1813. No. 1456.

MADEIRA WINE.

MESSIEURS
ADRIAN DE FRIES & CO.
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,
A Consignment of
CHOICE OLD
LONDON PARTICULAR
MADEIRA WINE,
AND BEST
LONDON MARKET
MADEIRA WINE,
SHIPPED BY THE HOUSE OF
MESSRS. KEIRS & CO.
OF THAT ISLAND,
WHICH MAY BE HAD AT THEIR
GODOWNS,
AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES,
CHOICE OLD LONDON PARTICULAR, at 240 Pagodas per Pipe.
Best LONDON MARKET, at 200 Pagodas per Pipe.

GODFREY AND COSMO,
BEG LEAVE TO ACQUAINT
THEIR FRIENDS
AND
THE PUBLIC,
THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED,
For Sale on Commission,
A SMALL
INVESTMENT,
FROM ONE OF THE
INDIAMEN,
LATELY SAILED
TO BENGAL,
CONSISTING OF
THE FOLLOWING
PRIME ARTICLES:

PALE ALE, viz: [illegible] Casks from Hodgson and Co.
Europe Bottled ditto,
Cogniac Brandy,
Holland's Gin,
Claret,
Port Wine,
Hams,
Pine Cheeses,
Pickled Herrings in Kegs,
Mustard,
Sauces and Pickles of sorts,
Vinegar,
Essence of Anchovies,
Jams and Jellies,
Cherry and Raspberry Ratafia,
Tart Fruits,
Stationary,
Men's Black Round Hats,
Plated Globe Lamps and Wall Shades of sizes,
Tumblers,
Claret and Wine Glasses,
Butter Cups,
Muffineers,
Salt Cellars,
Sets of White and Enameled [illegible]'s Ware,
[illegible] Gentlemen's White [illegible]
[illegible] Black Short Silk Gloves,
AND
OTHER ARTICLES.
GODFREY & COSMO are authorised to Sell the above at a moderate Price for Ready Money.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SHIP
COMMERCE,
CAPTAIN ARBUTHNOT,
Will Sail for PEGUE in the course of a week, and will receive FREIGHT for that Port.
Apply to Messrs. ADRIAN DE FRIES and Co.
Madras, 27th August, 1813.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JOHN BRANSON,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow Wednesday the 1st September, WITHOUT LIMIT,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
Landed from the last Ships,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,
AN Invoice of 3, 4 and 5 Quart Iron Tea Kettles,
An invoice of Spectacles,
An invoice of Green Baize,
AN INVOICE OF
CONFECTIONARY,
FROM HOFFMAN,
CONSISTING OF
Cherry and Raspberry Brandy,
Raspberry Rum,
Red Currant Syrrup,
Raspberry Vinegar,
Decanters of Peppermint Drops and Seeds,
Ginger Drops and Seeds,
[illegible] in Cases of Dry'd Fr[illegible]
Jams and [illegible]es,
Ap[illegible] Oil,
[illegible]s,
French Olives,
Essence of Anchovies,
Sauces and Mustard.
The above are in the high[illegible] observation, and will be put up in small Lots for the convenience of Purchasers.
AFTER WHICH,
Six dozen of very excellent Brandy.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JOHN BRANSON,
ON THE PREMISES,
To-morrow Wednesday the 1st September
AT FIVE O'CLOCK,
(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract,)
THAT LARGE,
EXTENSIVE,
ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS,
TERRACED
DWELLING HOUSE,
with Grounds attaching thereto, situated at Purshewaukum, containing about Twenty-four Cawnies and Seventeen Grounds, well known by the Name of Paupiah Braminy's Garden, in it there are Tanks of excellent Water and an immense Number of Cocoanut & other Trees.
AFTER WHICH,
WILL BE SOLD,
A piece of Ground, measuring one and a half Cawnies, including a Tank.
Further particulars may be known on application to the Auctioneer.
Terms of Sale, [illegible] be mentioned in a future Paper.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JOHN BRANSON,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow Wednesday the 1st September,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
FOUR PROMISING
YOUNG ARABS,
OF HIGH CAST,
LANDED FROM THE SHIP
ELIZA.
The Horses may be seen at the Auction Room this day, from the hours of ten to three o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JOHN BRANSON,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow Wednesday the 1st September,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
SIX FRESH
ARABS,
JUST ARRIVED VIA BOMBAY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JOHN BRANSON,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow, Wednesday, the 1st Sept.
Immediately after the Sale of the Horses,
ONE Wire Haired Scotch Terrier Bitch, colour black and white,
One Wire Haired Terrier Bitch, colour brown,
One [illegible] Black & Tan ditto Bitch Pup, colour [illegible]
One ditto ditto
One Rough Panna'd Terrier Dog, Tann'd,
ditto Bitch,
Two pair of Coc[illegible] Black Terrier Dog, some Mahogany Ca[illegible]
One ditto ditto [illegible]k Canaries, in hand[illegible]
hogany Case[illegible]ses,
The above [illegible] the roads. [illegible]n a handsome Ma[illegible]
now be[illegible]

TO BE SOL[illegible]
landed from one of the Indiamen
[illegible]Y JO[illegible]
AT HIS A[illegible] *PUBLIC AUCTION,*
To-morrow Wedn[illegible] BRANSON,
WITH
ABOUT FI[illegible]TION ROOM,
day the 1st September,
VER[illegible]T LIMIT,
CAPE [illegible]Y DOZEN OF
1½ DOZ. OLD
[illegible]ADEIRA,
B[illegible]N A LOT.

TO BE SOLD B[illegible]
JOHN[illegible]*PUBLIC AUCTION,*
[illegible]T HIS AU[illegible]RANSON,
Saturday, th[illegible]ON ROOM,
N Invoice o[illegible] *14th September,*
[illegible] Muslins, Go[illegible] beautiful Lenos,
[illegible] piece of Supe[illegible] pieces & Shawls.
[illegible]ne hundred lb[illegible]e Green Baize,
[illegible]der,
[illegible]en pair of 3d [illegible]annisters of Gun-
[illegible]ps,
[illegible]g piece of Fla[illegible]e Plated Globe
[illegible] few Corges of E[illegible],
AN[illegible]wn Nankeen,
[illegible] large assortmen[illegible]
[illegible]f New Music.

[illegible]OHN BE[illegible]
[illegible]es HAS JUST RECEI[illegible]ANSON,
On Commi[illegible] FOR SALE,
A SMALL ASSO[illegible]ion,
[illegible]EW M[illegible]USIC.
[illegible]. BRANSON [illegible] of the is not allow[illegible]egs to state,
[illegible]he MUSIC out to send any
[illegible]ise, for approbatio[illegible] his Ware-

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JOHN BRANSON,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow, Wednesday, the 1st Sept.
FIFTY PIECES OF
BENGAL CHARCONNAHS,
ONE PIECE IN A LOT.

FRESH
ARAB HORSES.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By GODFREY & COSMO,
This day, Tuesday, the 31st Instant,
AT TEN O'CLOCK
In the Forenoon,
ON THE BEACH,
OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE,
IF NOT PREVIOUSLY SOLD
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
TWENTY REAL
ARAB HORSES,
JUST ARRIVED
ON THE
SHIP ALEXANDER,
DIRECT FROM BUSSORAH.
The Horses may b[illegible] the Sale, at the Gard[illegible] ROBERT McNICO[illegible] put.

Terms of Sale,

Ready Money, or approved Bills on Bengal.

The Lots to be cleared away immediately, and the amount paid down, as the proceeds must be rendered to the Owner after the Sale, who sails to Bengal the next morning.

GRAVES AND GRAY,
Will sell by Auction, on Saturday next, at eleven o'clock in the Forenoon,
FOUR beautiful thorough bred BEEMA CARRIAGE PONIES, go all well together, or in single pairs in Harness.
One ditto ditto Saddle ditto, Docked, quiet sound, and free from vice.
One CHESNUT ARAB HORSE, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, a perfect Charger.
One ditto ditto, 4 years old, unbroke and untried, but gentle, with good action & very promising.
One short tail COUNTRY DOG, large size, uncommonly fleet, with high courage.
One ditto Son of the above, out of a famous Java Bitch, belonging to the Sultan of Djackgocarta.
Particulars will be mentioned in the next Circulator.
Mount Road, 30th August, 1813.

For Sale on Commission,
AT JOHN BRANSON'S,
A FEW
WHOLE AND HALF TUBS
OF FINE
CHINA
SUGAR CANDY.
The former at eight Pagodas, and the latter at four Pagodas each.

FOR SALE,
On Commission,
AT JOHN BRANSON'S,
THREE NEAT
BANDIES,
ONE OF THEM CONVE[illegible]
INTO A
CURRICLE

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1813

On Wednesday afternoon, Sir George Barlow, Lady Barlow, and family, embarked on the Honorable Company's Ship *Rose*, Captain James Sandilands, for Europe.

Sir George Barlow left the Government Garden House at five o'clock, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, and a numerous body of the Gentlemen of the Settlement; and proceeded to the Fort, where the troops in the Garrison were drawn out, forming a street, through which Sir George passed with the accustomed honors to the Carriage of His Excellency the Governor, in which he proceeded to the Beach, where he took leave of His Excellency; and the Gentlemen of the Settlement—and embarked under a salute of nineteen guns from the ramparts of Fort St. George—a similar salute being fired from the *Rose* on Sir George Barlow's arrival on board.

Passengers per Rose.

Sir G. H. Barlow,—Lady Barlow,—Mrs. Impey,—Mrs. E. Patrickson,—Mrs. Lane—G. K. Lane, Esq.,—C. Smith, Esq. Sen. Merchant, proceeding to the Cape and eventually to Europe,—W. Thackeray, Esq. Sen. Merchant,—Lt. Col. Adams, H. M. 25th Dragoons,—Major G. E. Pratt Barlow, H. M. 34th Regt.—Captain Gunning, H. M. 69th Regt.—Captain Jeffries, 18th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. T. Hodge, 14th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Caulfield, H. M. 89th Regt.—Lieut. Sproul, H. M. 69th Regt.—Lieut. Wood, 8th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Nicholson, Madras Eur. Regt.—Lieut. Browne, 13th Regt. N. I.—Mr. L. Raphael,—Mr. Cotter.—*Children*: Miss Emma Barlow.—Miss Eliza Gerrard,—[illegible]n—Master Frederick

[illegible] the Roads early on [illegible] a prosecution of her

[illegible] Government Gazette of Thursday last, a writer, under the signature of *Philo-Thalia*, made a most furious attack on us, for certain observations made in our paper of the 27th of July last, on the performance of the Comedy of the "POOR GENTLEMAN," which had been represented at the Madras Theatre on the 19th of the same month.

Philo-Thalia, objects to the critique, as coming, he says, from an anonymous writer.—This objection is surely introduced with a very bad grace by one who is himself sheltered under a fictitious appellation. He affects also to designate the supposed writer by the introduction of various terms, in Italics, which he thinks will readily point him out to the public; he then proceeds, in terms severe enough certainly, to declare him to be inferior in talents to *Philo-Thalia* for the office of a critic, and to be one of those persons who are so vain of their talents "as to imagine that to them nothing is impossible, and that they can do every thing." "The Gordian knot unloose, familiar as their garter." "The above observation may with stricter justice be applied to *Philo-Thalia*, whose vanity is of no ordinary dimensions. As Editor of a public print we are alone answerable for whatever may appear in the leading article of our Paper; we shall not therefore satisfy this hyper-critic as to the justness, or otherwise, of his allusions to the writer of the paragraph in the Courier, nor is it necessary to shelter ourselves from the responsibility that belongs to our station, in compliment to any fictitious writer in a contemporary print.—Thus attacked, it would be making the remarks of *Philo-Thalia* of too much importance were we to enter into a formal defence of what appeared in our paper of the 27th of July. Indeed we should have treated his observations with silent contempt had they not contained a statement which might possibly affect our character in the public opinion. We are charged with having produced "great astonishment and indignation" in the Gentlemen who were the performers on that occasion, by the "envenomed shaft" of our criticism; and we are further accused of having destroyed "all future attempts," and to have "completely nipped in the bud the spirit for private Theatricals."—These indeed, could they be substantiated, would be serious charges. But by means of Friends, who are acquainted with the Gentlemen who performed on that occasion, we have ascertained that not one of those now at Madras are deterred from a repetition of Theatrical performances by any thing that appeared in the Courier of the 27th July, but that if similar laudable motive were to occur to call forth their exertions, they would not be withheld. Thus far, all the Gentleman are agreed, but we have the satisfaction to state, that a great majority have gone farther, and authorized us to say that they not only felt obliged to the Editor for his remarks, but were very much concerned that such observations should have appeared as those under the signature of *Philo-Thalia*.

In proof of our assertion that the pronunci-

Feeling no resentment towards *Philo-Thalia* we shall not imitate his example, by making such allusions as should lead the public to the knowledge of the author of that publication; altho' we well know both him, and his coadjutor, unless provoked by further illiberal remarks, (for to fair criticism we can have no objection) we now take leave of *Philo-Thalia* and may he every day rise in his own estimation until he shall in reality acquire the character of an able critic, to which he now so boldly aspires!

Extract of a letter Fort Marlborough, dated July 20.

"On the 4th June, the 75th anniversary of "the birth of our Sovereign, a Royal Salute "was fired, in honor of the day, from the ram-"parts of Fort Marlborough; and in the even-"ing, as has been usual, the Acting Resident "entertained the settlement to dinner.—The "Government (formerly the Council) House "was well lighted; and, when the covers were "removed, proof was fully given, that even at "the remote Residency of Bencoolen, a little "attention and management only are neces-"sary, to prepare a repast at once substantial "and elegant; though not, perhaps, to com-"pare with the splendid entertainments with "which Calcutta is so frequently regaled, un-"der the superintendence of the celebrated "Mr. Moore.—The party consisted of about "forty-five Ladies and Gentlemen, though we "had to regret the absence of several of our "little society, on account of indisposition. "The wines were good of their kinds. After "the cloth was removed, the Acting Resident "give four toasts.

"The King.—All standing, but drank in si-"lence, out of respect to His Majesty's state of "health, which did not admit of rejoicing.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.—"All standing,—three times three.

"The Queen and Royal Family generally,—"All standing.

"The Hon English East India Company.—"All standing,—three times three, and an ex-"tra cheer for our worthy and liberal em-"players.

"The Ladies now retired, and the Acting "Resident gave—

"The Ladies.—All standing,—three times "three, and a roll on the tables, which made "the decanters and glasses skip with pleasures.

"The health of the Acting Resident was then "given, under the same forms as the last toast, "who said a few words, expressive of his sense "of the favor conferred on him.

"After a few more glasses had gone round, "the gentlemen joined [illegible] the night," at 12 "again descended to p[illegible] "tion before separatin[illegible]

[illegible]*aly Meeting*, 1813

TRICHINOPOLY [illegible] *Y.*

[illegible] mile heats, 100 £

F[illegible]

First Maiden [illegible]ce, - 1 1
Subscription - - 4 2
Colonel McDowa[illegible] - 3 3
Colonel O'Kelly's [illegible] 2 4
Mr. Bayley's *Gauymede*, [illegible]st.
Mr. Grafton's *Trumpator* [illegible]
Mr. Vernon's *Sir Ralph* passed him, [illegible]

1st Heat—Time last turn in and [illegible]
2d ditto—do. le speed — *Spalpeen*

Gauymede took the lead nearly distanced—it for a mile, *Chance* if nothing—*Chance* won *tor* made a push at th[illegible] 2d, shewing conside[illegible]took the lead but was ran against a post and *mede*. *Spalpeen* made *Sir Ralph* lay by and [illegible] and pushed *Chance* in good style. [illegible]ogged and *Chance* win-
2d Heat—*Sir Ralph* [illegible]ficulty.
soon headed by *Gau*[illegible]*DAY*.
play after the 1[illegible]
to the post, both [illegible]
ning by a length[illegible]

SA[illegible]

Country Plate on[illegible] 2
stones. - - -
Mr. Grafton's [illegible] - -
Colonel O'Kell[illegible] *ief*, -
Mr. Vernon's *I*[illegible] - -
Mr. Grant's *Co*[illegible] - -
Mr. Smith's *Ge*[illegible] - -

1st Heat— [illegible]h heats.
2d ditto— [illegible]*Y*.
Noble won it[illegible]h, two n[illegible]

Second Maid[illegible] - -
50 £. Subscript[illegible] - -
Colonel McDo[illegible] - -
Colonel O'Kell[illegible] - -
M'Leod's *Rho*[illegible]26s.
Mellish's *Sanc*[illegible]29s.

1st Hea[illegible] heats.—
2d ditto[illegible]nd 3d He[illegible]
The *Lad* w[illegible]*Y*.
a good race be[illegible]

[illegible]. each, t[illegible]

The Hunter[illegible]
for 100 £. [illegible]um,
Colonel McDo[illegible]
Colonel O'Kel[illegible]
McLeod's *Ar*[illegible]30s.
1st Heat—[illegible]25.
2d ditto—[illegible] half a len[illegible]

Mr. Vernon's *Gentleman*, - - 1
Colonel McDowall's *Plebeian*, - 2

Heat—4m. 18s.

Gentleman was never headed—he won with ease.—*Plebian* tried to pass him, but could not.

SAME DAY.

Mr. Vernon's *Dustman* walked over for the Galloway Plate.

FOURTH DAY—THE GIVE AND TAKE.

100 £ 2 MILES.

Col. O'Kelly's *Wicked Sam*, - 1 1
Mr. Vernon's *Dustman*, - 3 2
Col. McDowall's *Pickle*, - - 2 3

1st Heat - 4m. 16s.
2d ditto - 4m. 15s.

Dustman made play the 1st mile when *Sam* ran up, the former made a sporting push at *Sam* at the two mile post—but finding it useless pulled up—*Pickle* then tried his foot, it was equally of no avail—*Sam* won in good form—The 2d heat *Pickle* made play; he ran much ahead, *Wicked Sam* neared him by degrees, and his rider perceiving at the mile post that *Pickle's* Jockey rode very wide, Durant let out *Sam* and took the post of *Pickle* with *Z*. at dexterity.

Dustman ran up before the last turn, with good speed but not good effect, for he could not maintain his rate apparently from being too fat, —*Sam* won the heat in style, he and *Dustman* beating *Pickle* with ease.

This was a very interesting and well won race.

SAME DAY.

Poney Plate one and a half Mile Heats.

Col. O'Kelly's *Sampson*, - - 1
Grafton's - - - - - dist.
Grant's *Sorceress*, - - - dist.

Immediately after starting Mr. Grafton's Poney bolted, and *Sorceress* being bewitched by his ways *(not winning ways)* followed his example, leaving Master *Sampson*, the Hero of the Field.

WEDNESDAY 21st.
FIFTH DAY.

The York and Lancaster, 500 Pags. and 30 Pags. entrance, Weight for Age, Byculla Standard, 2 Mile heats.

Mr. Vernon's *Gentleman*, 1 2 drawn
Col. McDowall's *Plebeian*, 2 1 walked over
1st heat 4m. 12s.
2d ditto 4m. 22s.

The first heat *Gentleman* got a bad start and *Plebeian* who had the post took the lead, *Gentleman* made a push up the reach and gained the inside of the Course, the two Horses ran head and head all the way, *Plebeian* at score and *Gentleman* holding hard until about the distance Post when the former headed a little, *Gentleman* lengths Whip once when he passed his opponent

The 2d heat the ending Post by a couple of by which *Plebeian* [illegible] *Gentleman* as usual laid out [illegible] very bad start took the lead. This he kept to [illegible]ngths of him, when his condition failing he requires[illegible]each and before they reached the two Mile Post. *Plebeian* who still kept on his rate saved three or four lengths of *Gentleman* whom he beat in with considerable ease. This was a most interesting Race, *Gentleman* was the favorite and had he been in condition to run heats he would it is believed have deserved the Public favor. The [illegible]utsbarry was contested most ably, it was run [illegible]ourse and afforded great sport [illegible] for the Trichinopoly the spectators. [illegible] and are to

Plebeian was in very fine order. *Gentleman* too high.

FRIDAY 23d.
SIXTH DAY.

The beaten Plate, 2 mile heats, Handicap weight.

Col. O'Kelly's *Spalpeen*, 2 drawn
McLeod's *Argyle*, 1 walked over
1st Heat 4m. 18s.
Won with considerable ease.
Argyle went off at score and kept up his pace gallantly. The Course was heavy from rain and the little Horse could not rate with him.

MONDAY 26th.
SEVENTH DAY.

Colonel O'Kelly's *Wicked Sam* beat Colonel McDowall's *Allfours* one three Mile heat for 500 Pags. p. p. 8 5 each. *Sam* took the lead and kept it at a Slapping pace. *Allfours* lay by until he came near the last turn in, when he ran up with great speed within a few lengths of *Sam*, at he was unable to maintain the exertion and as beaten in with ease.

Time 6m. 30s. *Sam* ran kindly and honestly.

SAME DAY.

Mr. Grant's *Sorceress* beat Mr. Jim's *Headlong* for a Mile, *Sorceress* is a superior little [illegible]re and has never been fairly beaten.

SAME DAY.

Mr. Lyon's Poney *Bacchus* beat easily [illegible]Kelly's *Rollicker*, and Mr. Rouse's Bay P[illegible] one and a half Mile heats.

[illegible]st Heat 3m. 30s. 2d Heat 3m. 45s.

WEDNESDAY 28th.
LAST DAY.

[illegible]olonel McDowal's *Plebeian* beat Mr. R[illegible] [illegible]e, fourteen stone, each one and a half [illegible]s, for 500 Pags. p. p.—Colonel McL[illegible] himself, and won both heats.

GENERAL MARITIME FORC

The subjoined will be found a tolerably [illegible]rect statement of the naval force of the diff[illegible] Powers mentioned in it.

BRITISH NAVY.

The following is an abstract of the British force up to this :—At sea, 70 ships of the [illegible] line from 50 to 44 guns; 122 frigates; 77 [illegible] and yachts; four bombs, &c. 161 brigs; [illegible] fers; 52 schooners, &c. In ports and [illegible] 30 of the line; 11 from 50 to 44 guns; 2 [illegible] gates; 18 sloops: four bombs, &c. 36 [illegible] six cutters; 11 schooners, &c. Hospital [illegible] prison ships, &c.—28 of the line; 2 from [illegible] 44; two frigates; one yacht—Ordinary an[illegible] nearing for service, 77 of the line; 10 from [illegible] 44 guns; 70 frigates; 37 sloops; three bo[illegible] 11 brigs; one cutter; two schooners.—Buil[illegible] 29 of the line; four from 50 to 44 guns; 1[illegible] gates; five sloops, &c. three brigs.

[illegible] - - -
——IN COMMISSION - - -
——BUILDING, REPAIRING, AND IN [illegible]
——ORDINARY - - -
GRAND TOTAL - -

RUSSIAN NAVY.

The navy is an object of peculiar attenti[illegible] the Administration of Alexander, and duri[illegible] reign a number of important alterations an[illegible] provements have been made in the sea servi[illegible]

The mode of the balloting for the promoti[illegible] Officers, introduced by Peter the First, has [illegible] modified by an ordiance which limits is ta[illegible] ranks from Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral. B[illegible] alteration the Minister has acquired the mea[illegible] recompensing extraordinary merit.

A school for Pilots has been created, and [illegible] condition on board has been ameliorated [illegible] of the sailors has also been greatly impr[illegible] They are divided in two classes; that of re[illegible] and that of men who have already served. [illegible] recruiting, those provincial governments a[illegible] lected which have many lakes, great river[illegible] which border on the sea. The age of re[illegible] was fixed at twenty-five years; but since [illegible] boys from twelve to twenty, are receiv[illegible] the provinces of the Baltic.

The number of marines on board has be[illegible] minished, & that of sailors augmented. The [illegible] of marine Cadets has undergone several imp[illegible] ments. Much attention has been paid to the [illegible] struction of ships after models from England. [illegible] Admiralty is engaged in procuring trans[illegible] into the Russian language, of the best wor[illegible] the nautical art, and in the compilation of n[illegible] als for learners. The Emperor has appro[illegible] a Committee for drawing up a system of na[illegible] sciences and very considerably progress ha[illegible] made in this important work. The Mariac[illegible] graphy has been published some time. T[illegible] ganization of the Admiralty has been simp[illegible] and the Officers and sailors have received pe[illegible] sion to enter into the merchant service [illegible] their services in the Imperial navy can [illegible] Baltic with.

[illegible] old harbour of Kronstadt, which is the cent[illegible] [illegible] is constructing [illegible] been in[illegible] [illegible] This port [illegible] [illegible] five ships of the [illegible] as well as Riga, has been strongly [illegible] on the land side, since the invasion of [illegible]sia, by the French. On the Black Sea, sh[illegible] war are constructed at Kersol, and Nice[illegible] fitted out at Otshakof, and stationed at [illegible] or Sebastopol. Ships of the line lie in saf[illegible] the road of Odessa. There are usually fou[illegible] mirals under the Minister of Marine, who [illegible] inspection of the naval ports.

The following is an abstract of a late [illegible] made by the Russian Minister of Marine, [illegible] amount and disposition of the Imperial na[illegible]

1st. The great fleet of the Baltic, consis[illegible]
59 vessels, and carrying 2,260 guns, viz.
20 ships of the line - - - 2,518 gu[illegible]
14 Frigates - - - - 430
6 Cutters - - - - 130
19 Smaller vessels - - - 116
2d. Baltic galley fleet, 41 sail, 705 gun[illegible]
20 Galleys - - - - 220 gu[illegible]
29 Batteries - - - - 160
21 Gun boats - - - - 162
63 Yawls - - - - 163
3d. Black Sea fleet, 41 sail, 1,25 guns—
12 Ships of the line, - - - 918 g[illegible]
4 Frigates - - - - 168
7 Brigs - - - - 54
18 Small armed vessels - - - 91
4th. Rowing fleet of the Black Sea, 40 [illegible] boats carrying 52 guns, and 80 falconics.
5th. The flotilla in the Caspian Sea, 6[illegible] carrying 70 guns.
6th. The flotilla of Ochozk, on the co[illegible] Siberia, 11 vessels, carrying 36 guns.
7th. At sea, 11* ships of the line, ca[illegible] 70 guns, the precise stations of which ar[illegible] mentioned, neither are the smaller vessel[illegible]

[illegible] gun-brig, [illegible] and laid up in [illegible] as those that are in [illegible]

* The Russian fleet, cons[illegible] and one frigate, under Admi[illegible] and subsequently sent to Es[illegible]

date service. Several of the ships that remain in the Baltic, and we have heard all that were under the command of Admiral Seniavin, in the Tagus, and which were by convention delivered up to Admiral Sir C. Cotton, and by him sent to England, to remain as a deposit, are fit only for condemnation. The fleet that arrived at Chatham, about the middle of the last month are in a state of efficiency. With such repairs as might be deemed requisite, and the transfer of a competent number of men from the smaller vessels, Russia might have in a few weeks 36 sail of the line, and 23 frigates ready for sea, and fit for service on any station, viz.

At Chatham	13 sail of the line, 6 frigates
In the Baltic	11 - - 7
In the Black Sea	10 - - 16
	—36 — —23

The Swedish fleet consists of 12 sail of the line, eight frigates, besides cutters, gun-boats, &c. and there are two ships of the line and three frigates building.

NAVY OF PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese were at one period esteemed the most adventurous and scientific navigators in the world, and their navy formidable; but the incursions of the French, which have desolated the Peninsula, and forced the antient family of Braganza to seek an asylum in their Transatlantic dominions, have proved equally injurious to the fleet and maritime interests of our faithful and antient Ally. The subjoined is the latest and most correct list of the navy of Portugal that we have been able to procure:—

AT THE BRAZILS.

Names.	Guns.	Names.	Guns.
Principe Real -	84	Minerva -	44
Rainha de Portugal	74	Golfinho -	38
Conde Henriques -	74	Urania -	38
Medusa - -	74	Voador -	22
Alfonso de Albuquerque	74	Vingonen -	20
D'Joao de Castro -	64	Le Dor -	22
Principe de Brazil	74	Escuna Conoza -	12
Martin de Freitos -	64		

IN THE PORT OF LISBON.

St. Sebastian - -	In want of great repair.
Maria Prima - -	Ditto.
Vasco de Gamma -	In bad condition.
Princesa de Beira -	Fit only for condemnation.
Penix - - -	Wants repair.
Amazon - -	Ditto.
Perula - - -	Ditto.
Tulico - - -	Very bad.
Venus - - -	The same.

FRENCH NAVY.

	LINE.	FR.		LINE.	FR.
In the Texel	0	4	Fitting & building	1	4
In the Scheldt	19	14		9	1
Other Dutch ports	1	6		3	2
Cherbourg -	2	3		2	2
Brest - - -	5	6		2	1
L'Orient - -	1	1		5	2
Rochfort - -	5	3		8	0
Toulon - -	18	14		3	0
In the minor ports of France	0	2		0	4
Genoa - -	1	1		0	2
Naples - -	1	2		1	3
Venice - -	8	3		4	3
Making a total of	65	61		39	26

Ready for sea, and in such a state of forwardness, that in the course of the present year, we shall have opposed to us under French colours a numerical force of 97 sail of the line and 87 frigates; but even the ships which are pretended to be ready for a start, particularly those in the Scheldt, are very badly manned, an evil for which the enemy does not possess any practicable remedy.

DANISH NAVY.

By the * capitulation of Copenhagen, Sept. 7, 1807, 18 ships of the line, 15 frigates, six brigs, and 25 gun-boats, were delivered up to His Majesty's forces, and all, we believe, were brought to England. In the interval the Danes have not made much progress in regenerating their navy, their maritime operations being carried on wholly by flotillas of gun-brigs, which carry heavy metal, are well manned, manœuvered, and well fought; and in a calm are formidable even to ships of the line.

The present naval force of the Denmark consists of four ships of the line, two frigates, and about 120 gun-boats. There are two ships of the line, and three frigates on the stocks, but owing to the annihilation of commerce, and the disarmaments of the Government, scarcely any progress is made in the construction of them.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Nov. 1, 1813.

FRIGATES.

Rated.	Mounting.	Commanders.
44	58	Hull
44	58	——Decatur
44	58	Commodore Rodgers.
36	44	Ordinary
36	44	Ditto
36	44	Capt. Bainbridge
36	44	——Smith
32	—	Ordinary
32	—	Capt. Porter.

CORVETTES.

John Adams - - — Prison-ship

SLOOPS, CALLED BY THE AMERICANS SHIPS OF WAR.

† Wasp	16	18	Capt. Jones
	16	18	——Lawrence

BRIGS.

— Lieut. Carroll

— Wallsy.

SCHOONERS.

	12	—	Lieut. Gooden
Enterprize -	12	—	Blakeley
Viper - -	12	—	Barnardou.

* See the Pilot of Sept. 17, 1807.

† The Wasp was captured on the 18th of October, his Majesty's ship Poictiers, Captain Beresford, carried into Bermuda.

GUN-BOATS.

HO stationed at New Orleans.

BOMBS.

Vengeance, Etna, Vesuvius, and Spitfire.

The subjoined table of the comparative dimensions of British and American ships, will enable our readers to appreciate the heroism with which our Officers and seamen have defended themselves in the recent actions with our Trans-Atlantic descendants:

Name.	Rate.	Length on gun deck. Ft.	Length on gun for tonnage. Ft. In.	Breadth. Ft. In.	Tons.	
President } Constitution } United States. }	44	180	45 10	1620		
Acasta - -	40	154	40 5	1197		This is the largest frigate we have on the American station.
Arethusa -	38	1414	39 ½	948		
Tigre - -	80	181	41 0	2114		
Africa - -	64	160	1044 9	1415		Admiral Sawyer's ship.
Average of 12 64s		166	44 5	2333		
Dragon -	74	178	49 0	1798		This is an extraordinary large 74, built by SirW. Rule, 1805.
Average of 12	74	171	3 47 7	1638		
Atlas - -	98	177	6 50 6	1950		
Average of 12	98	177	50 3	1938		
Britannia -	110	178	52 ½	2091		

By the table it will be seen, that these American *frigates* are longer even than an English first-rate, they are longer and of nearly equal tonnage with our modern large seventy-fours; and of greater tonnage than our old seventy-fours; that they are longer, broader, and of greater tonnage than of our sixty-fours, and that they exceed in tonnage our fifties, in the proportion of nearly three to two; and our 38 in the proportion of seven to four. Is it not the term frigate most violently perverted, when applied to such vessels?—As well might we call the Ville de Paris, a fifty-or the Caledonia a sixty four; or as well might we call the one a jolly-boat and the other a yawl.

These frigates carry long 24-pounders on the main deck, when even the largest first-rates in our service carry on the main deck only long eighteens. Their quarter deck and forecastle guns are 44 pound carronades; and no vessels of any description in our navy carry on either of these decks a heavier gun than a 32. Now, the vast superiority a ship derives from heavy metal, was pretty well illustrated by Sir H. Trollope's action last war, in which that celebrated Officer was able to beat off a French *squadron* in consequence of his ship (the Glatton) carrying carronades.

To all these advantages, we must add the consideration of the number of their crew. The complement of an English 74 is 500 men, but seldom is there on board, even on the home stations, more than from 460 to 480 men, and of these generally about 30 are foreigners, and about 60 are boys. The United States, in the recent engagement, had a complement of 478 men, that is, 12 less than the *nominal* complement of our 74's, & at least equal to the number that any 74 actually has on board. But a considerable of by far greater consequence than the quantity of men is their quality. From the extended state of the British navy, it is impracticable to man our fleets with seamen. About 6-7ths of every ship's company are landmen; and thus, in a 74, there are seldom more than 70 hands that can be put upon the forecastle or rated as able seamen. Now the Americans, having but few national vessels are able to man their ships not only entirely with *sailors*, but with picked, choice sailors; and they have been but too successful in enticing some of our ablest hands become their petty officers.

CEYLON INTELLIGENCE.

Colombo, 11th August, 1813.

HEAD QUARTERS, COLOMBO, AUGUST 11.

Tomorrow being the anniversary of the birth of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent the Royal Standard is to be hoisted at Sun Rise in the morning and remain displayed until Sun set in the Evening at one o'Clock a Royal Salute of Fifty one Guns to be fired from the Ramparts.

The Troops will assemble in Review order at 5 o'Clock in the morning on the South Esplanade. The Royal Artillery with Eight Field Pieces to be on the Flanks of the Line.

The Troop of Ceylon Light Dragoons to be on the right, with the Pioneer Lascars to be drawn up on the Left.

The Troops having manœuvered, a Feu de Joie to be Fired in Honor of the Day.—The same additional allowance, of arrack & rice, to be issued to the Troops as is specified in the General Orders of the 9th of August last Year.

The arrival at Trincomale of the Detachment of the Royal Artillery, Consisting of one Serjeant, Five Bombardiers, and Forty two Gunners that has been serving in the Island of Java, having been reported to the Commander of the Forces, He has pleasure in Publishing to the army in Ceylon the Orders of the General Commanding in Java, Expressive of His sense of the Gallant and meritorious services of that Detachment as well as his acknowledgements to Captain Byers for the Officer like manner in which He Conducted it in the arduous services in which it has been engaged in that Island, and Lieut. General Brownrigg Congratulates the Corps of Royal Artillery serving in Ceylon on the return of the remaining part of their Brave Companions, who during their absence have gained the high Praise so justly bestowed upon them by Major General Gillespie.

This Detachment will proceed to join the Head Quarters of the Corps at Colombo by the first opportunity that offers to Convey it by sea from Trincomalie.

General Orders By The Commander of the Forces in the Island of Java.

Head-quarters, Weltevreden, 2d. July 1813.

Altho' the Departure of the Detachment of Royal Artillery for Ceylon is a circumstance which the Commander of the Forces sincerely regrets, he is happy in the opportunity it affords him of recording his sense of its valuable Services on this Island.

It might be sufficient testimony of its merit to remark in General terms that it has upheld the Character, and reputation of the Corps in other parts of the World, but the Conduct of the Officers and men of this Detachment on every occasion of service on Java, together in discharging the laborious or the more brilliant duties of their Profession has been so deserving of notice that the Major General feels it incumbent on him to record his particular approbation of their uniform Gallantry and Zeal.

The Major General request Captain Byers acceptance of the thanks as well for the highly creditable state of the Detachment as for the able manner in which he has superintended the important Departments Committed to his charge. His active Services and those of his Detachment, have already in various instances attracted the particular notice and obtained the acknowledgements of the Major General.

(Signed) Richd. Burgen. Dep. Adj. Gen.
(Signed) John Ross, Dep. Adj. Gen.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following Appointment in His Majesty's Civil Service on this Island, David Starke, Esq. to be Acting Commissioner or Judge of the Commissioners Court at Trintcomalie and Sitting Magistrate at that Station.

On Friday last, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice left Colombo on a circuit to the Southern districts, and his departure was announced by a salute of 15 guns from the ramparts—and on Monday the Hon'ble Wm. Coke, Esq. Puisne Justice, was received with an appropriate salute on his return to Colombo.

We congratulate the public on the repeal of the Bazar tax, which has been so judiciously appointed to take place on H. R. H. the Princes Regents birth day.

We cannot but feel a lively pleasure in thinking that while every Englishman is celebrating the day with festivity, the poor Cingalese dealers in cocoanuts and plantains, will have their peculiar reason for joining in the general satisfaction.—Their petty traffic was not only fettered by a vexatious restraint, but was also liable to some oppressive and arbitrary exactions—we are not hardened into an opinion that relief from such a grievance can be received without gratitude.—The tom tom man who announced the repeal in Sea street, got *plenty too much fanams for his good news.*

The Birth-day of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was celebrated here on the 12th with every mark of the respect due to his exalted station. The loyal and affectionate feelings of Englishmen towards the family of their Sovereign are not blunted by absence, but rather softened into fresh tenderness by those associations, which revive the memory of their distant Country. If this day was observed with more pomp in London, it was not owned with less affection at Colombo.

The Royal standard was displayed from Sun-rise till Sun-set and the Troops in Garrison assembled at 5 in the morning on the South Esplanade, where after some manœuvres a Feu de Joie was fired in honor of the day.

The Morning was favourably cool with a fine sea breeze and it was gratifying to see the Troops returning from a duty of rejoicing without being exposed to any oppressive heat of the sun.

From the Ramparts at one o'clock a Royal Salute was fired of 51 Guns, corresponding to the years of His Royal Highnesses age.

In the course of the day His Excellency the Governor received several addresses, which will appear with their answers in another part of our paper.—They were from the Gentlemen of the late Dutch Service, the Dutch Inhabitants and Burghers of Colombo, from the Native Headmen and Principal Native Inhabitants of the Town and province of Colombo, from the Chitties from the Fishermen and from the Coast Merchants.

If these addresses had rested upon the common topics of loyalty and attachment, it would be unnecessary to dwell upon them, but as they principally adverted to two subjects of most importance; it would be highly improper to pass them over in silence—These subjects were the late deplorable scarcity and the recent abolition of the Bazar Tax. His Excellency the Governor must feel an exquisite gratification in knowing that men of such very different descriptions write in their approbation of his past exertions to alleviate the distress and his present measures to promote the welfare of this Island.

In regard to the late scarcity of provision nothing but the prompt and most liberal bounty of Government in conjunction with the large contributions of individuals could have saved the lives of thousands, who must otherwise have miserably perished by famine and its never failing consequent disease. The importation of Rice by the Merchants assisted as they were by Government Bills and the produce of the new crop of Grain and Fruit happily removed all apprehension of want and health will be soon restored with plenty.

The Lunar Hospital hitherto confined to Leprous cases has in the mean time been opened for the general reception of disease and extraordinary Patients have been admitted at an additional expence of not less than 2000 RDs. a month.

The repeal of the Bazar Tax appears to have been received with unbounded satisfaction by all orders of men but His Excellency must have heard the address of the Coast Merchants with peculiar pleasure. A small duty has been laid upon their trade to make up the deficiency of the Revenue and their being so alive to the propriety of a measure which has occasioned a direct imposition upon themselves is at once a proof of the decided merit of that measure, and of their enlightened views of their own interests, which must ultimately depend upon the prosperity and welfare of the people.

In the evening a Ball and Supper was given to H. M. Civil and Military Servants and the Principal Dutch Inhabitants at the King's House Mrs. Brownrigg we regret to say was too ill to attend her company, but confined as she was to her bed she did not allow herself to think her complaints were at all aggravated by the noise of music and festivity up on such an occasion. In her absence the company were received by Mrs. Ross the Governor's Daughter.

The Dance was kept up with spirit till ½ past 12, when the Supper was announced; many Loyal toasts were given and after Supper the dancing was continued till 3 o'Clock when the company retired.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ADDRESSES WHICH WERE PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency The Lieut. General Robert Brownrigg Governor and Commander in Chief of the British Settlements in the Island of Ceylon &c. &c. &c.

EXCELLENCY,

We do not know of any period since the origin of these Settlements where these inhabitants had to suffer from the concurrence of so many adverse causes, than they have since about the middle of last year, when the enhanced price of subsistences rendered their situation truly Afflicting.

Happily it had pleased providence that we should be placed during those hard times under the immediate protection of a Governor equally active, enlightened, and humane.

Wise encouragements and Judicious measures begin to revive languishing trade and the cultivation of the land, the sole basis on which our prosperity can be established.

The usual supplies of grain having failed this year bills of Exchange have been granted to the importers of that necessary Article, and in spite of the contrary monsoon, all our vessels have been kept in continual activity, and rice provided for in such quantities as to have lowered the market price.

The practice of ordering investments from Europe for the use of the Civil and Military Officers has been Judged impolitick and relinquished.

Thousands of fellow Creatures spread on the circumference of this Island, destitute of all means, have been saved from the horrors of famine by the most honourable exertions either public or private.

An institution, known under the denomination of the Bazar Tax evidently tending to discourage honest industry, to raise the price of necessaries, and attaining but imperfectly its object as a branch of the Revenue, weighed on all, but especially, on the poorest Classes of the people: your Excellency has just repealed that institution, and that homage rendered to justice and liberty will, by your Commands, honour His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Birth-day, and the new order of things will be placed, as it were, under the safeguard of that beloved name.

Conscious of our obligations for those favors, the greatest indeed which your Excellency could confer upon us in the present circumstances, we should fear to deserve the blame of ingratefulness, should we not offer your Excellency, on this occasion, a public testimony of our lively gratitude: it is with these sentiments that this Address is presented to your Excellency, entreating your indulgence for its contents, and humbly hoping it will be received as a pledge of the public love.

We pray God to preserve Your Excellency many years, and to grant you that recompense which we conceive worthy of Your Excellency's ambition, namely, the satisfaction of effecting all the good which you have in contemplation.

We have the honor to be, with the most profound respect,

Your Excellency's Most Obedient Humble Servants,

Signed by all the Gentlemen of the late Dutch Civil Service, and all the other Dutch Inhabitants and Burghers of Colombo.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following answer.

TO THE DUTCH INHABITANTS.

The Address which you Gentlemen, on behalf of yourselves and the other Dutch Inhabitants and Burghers of Colombo, have presented in honour of the auspicious occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Birth day, and in support and approbation of the measures of that Government and which I have the honour to exercise under His Royal Highness's appointment, I receive with sincere feelings of gratification and sentiments of esteem.

I most ardently hope and desire that the happy effects which you anticipate from the abolition of the Bazar Tax may be fully realized, and that the unfeigned anxiety which you do me only justice in believing I entertain for the prosperity of Ceylon, may be rewarded by my witnessing the happiness of its Inhabitants—Of which event so much to be desired, I receive as a favourable omen, the assurance of confidence and attachment from the Gentlemen of the late Dutch Civil Service and other respectable Dutch Inhabitants and Burghers of this the Principal Settlement of His Majesty's Colony.

King's House Colombo 12th August 1813.

To his Excellency the Honorable Lieutenant General Brownrigg, Governor and Commander in Chief of the British Possessions on the Island of Ceylon, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

On the happy occasion of this the Anniversary of His Royal Highness The Prince Regent's Birth Day; we Headmen and other principal Inhabitants of this place, humbly beg leave to approach your Excellency and to express our feelings on the occasion of the abolition of the Bazar Tax, the nature of which has been most correctly stated in your Excellency's Regulation of the 31st ultimo.

We have witnessed so many instances of your Excellency's endeavours to ameliorate the present state of this Colony, and to restore it to a happy and flourishing condition, that we have been anxiously waiting for an opportunity humbly to offer our sincere thanks for these your Excellency's salutary exertions.

We cannot on the present occasion deny ourselves that pleasure, and therefore beg your Excellency will accept these sentiments of respect and thanks, which we present you both in our name and in the name of myriads of all ranks of this populous District of Colombo, who rejoice in the abolition of a Tax, which has ever been felt grievous.

We can convey but a faint idea of the heartfelt satisfaction, which prevails among the lower orders of society in general who consider this great relief as a prelude to better times, after the pressure of severe scarcity of food which has so long been suffered.

Having thus fulfilled a duty of gratitude and indulged in the expression of our feelings, we beg leave to recommend our persons and all our concerns and ancient institutions and customs of this Island, to your Excellency's fostering care, humbly praying that these endeavours to raise Ceylon from it's present depressed state may be Crowned with every success, that the blessing of Heaven may rest upon your Excellency's person and family and prosper all your undertakings for the public welfare.

Colombo 12th August 1813.

Signed &c.

& his Excellency the Honorable Lieutenant General Robert Brownrigg Governor and Commander in Chief of the British possessions in the Island of Ceylon, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Address of all the Chitty Inhabitants of Columbo.

May it please your Excellency.

On this Anniversary of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Birth Day, we cannot deny ourselves most humbly declaring to your Excellency the expression of Joy we universally feel in consequence of your Excellency having been graciously pleased to abolish, the Bazar Tax, which ever since it's establishment was injurious and oppressive to the Inhabitants of this Country.

This particular Act of your Excellency, which promises prosperity to ourselves and Families, having made an Impression in our hearts we offer our sincerest thanks to your Excellency assuring at the same time that we will constantly pray God Almighty to bless your Excellency and your Honorable Family with a long and prosperous life in this and felicity in the World to come.

Columbo, 19th August 1813.

Signed, &c.

To his Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Roncer Baownsaigg Governor and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency to accept from the undersigned individuals the mark of the grateful feelings of a people fraught with gratitude who embrace this happy day to express the true sense they entertain of your Excellency's humanity and benevolence by doing away the heavy and Grievous Bazar Rent and other very lasting proof of humanity by favouring them with the other indulgencies.—If conferred upon us as well as on the residue of the inhabitants a lasting obligation and demands from us the most ardent and sincere wishes for your Excellency's continuation and prosperity.

Our prayers are hourly offered up to that divine providence to shower down its choicest Blessings on Your Excellency, and the British nation for appointing Your Excellency the guardian and protector of this Island deemed happy by your Excellency by every act of your life since your happy arrival here, your Excellency has proved, a protector and benefactor to the poor and destitute and by the recent act of Charity have wiped off the tender tear from the Cheek of the mother, excited by the famishing Cries of her helpless offspring, and removed the heart rending Calamity of wretches famishing for want, we beg leave to conclude by wishing His Royal Highness The Prince Regent's Health, happiness and prosperity, and your Excellency every happiness and success in all your undertakings, and also to emplore the favourable protection of providence on your Excellency, and the British Nation, and permit us to subscribe ourselves.

Your Excellency's most Dated Obedient obliged and thankful Servants.

Columbo, 19th August, 1813.

The above three Addresses were signed by all the Principal Cingalese Native Headmen, Inhabitants &c. of the Town and Province of Columbo to the Number of several Hundred.

ANSWER TO THE NATIVE HEADMEN, AND INHABITANTS CHITTIES AND FISHERMEN.

No tribute that I can convey to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent as connected with the celebration of this day, can be so acceptable to His Royal Highness as one which joins the Anniversary of his Birth with the welfare of a portion of His Majesty's Subjects, nor can any thing be so gratifying to my own mind as an assurance on the part of the Headmen and principal Native Inhabitants of the Town and Province of Colombo so respectable and so numerous in themselves, and so intimately acquainted with the interests and feelings of the People, that in the measures adopted by me for the abolition of restrictions and the encouragement of Trade and agriculture—I have had the good fortune to contribute to the relief and happiness of the Inhabitants of this Colony, which I can never for a moment cease to consider as a sacred charge, the great object of my anxious wishes and most strenuous endeavours.

The repeal of the Bazar Tax will indeed have had the full extent of its desired effect, if to the relief of the Trader from vexatious exactions, and of the poorer classes from the distressing consequence of scarcity enhanced by taxation, it adds the happy result of increased industry in the cultivation of those products of our own Colony which are now exempted both from duty and restriction.

I accept with the greatest satisfaction the assurances of duty, attachment and good wishes conveyed by your address and I should very inadequately express my own feelings on this occasion, if I failed to convince you that every sentiment of kindness entertained towards me whether on the part of the Headmen whose immediate services I enjoy in executing the Business of Government, or by other Classes of respectable Inhabitants, will at all times meet with the most heartfelt and affectionate return.

KING'S HOUSE, Colombo, 19th August, 1813.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY The Hon. Lieutenant General BROWNRIGG, Governor Commander in Chief. &c. &c. &c.

We the Coast Merchants trading to Ceylon, most humbly prostrate ourselves before your Excellency, the illumin'd and benevolent Representative of His Britannic Majesty, and with hearts fraught with joy and gratitude, offer our best thanks for the humane and considerate act of your Excellency in repealing the Bazar tax.

We have in other instances observed marks of enlightened policy in your Excellency's measures towards the encouragement of trade! & this recent beneficial act of your Government gives us a sure pledge of your Justice and wisdom in the further administration of those powers with which, happily for us, you are so laudably invested.

We anticipate every facility that is practicable towards the fair trader; for which in return, ourselves, with our mercantile connections, will employ our capital.

Under these circumstances, we can not disguise a principal wish of our mind, it is that your Excellency may continue in this Island so long as your health and convenience can grant its Inhabitants so great a blessing.

We conclude by tendering our homage and congratulations, on the anniversary of the Prince Regent's Birth day, wishing him health happiness and success during the exercise of his Government over the British Empire.

Signed by all the Coast Merchants at Colombo.

ANSWER TO THE COAST MERCHANTS.

As it is no less my earnest personal wish, than an incumbent and principal duty of the Government which I have the honor of administering, to encourage by every means that the most mature consideration can suggest, the commercial spirit of the Native Merchants trading from the Coast of Coromandel to this island. The address now presented to me on the part of that meritorious & useful body of Men, has not failed to give me the most sincere satisfaction, as a convincing testimony, that my endeavours for the attainment of this important object, have not been unrewarded by some success.

Of the effect of the Bazar Tax upon this Branch of the Colonial Trade, no class of Inhabitants have such competent means to form a sound Judgement as the Coast Merchants, and their sufferage in favour of its repeal while the Burthen of the substituted Duty falls principally on themselves, establishes beyond suspicion, that in yielding to the numerous reasons which called for its abolition, no sacrifice has been made of the interests of Trade, but that the change will in that respect as in many others be uniformly beneficial.

The tribute of homage and congratulation tendered by the Coast Merchants to His Royal Highness The Prince Regent on this the Anniversary of his Birth day—I receive with pleasure in his Royal Highness's name, not doubting that the dutiful wishes of a loyal and industrious body of His Majesty's Eastern Subjects for the health and happiness of His Royal Highness and the success of his Government, will me I with the most gracious acceptance.

KING'S HOUSE, Colombo, 19th August 1813.

BOMBAY, AUGUST 18, 1813.

Arrived.—16th August, Brig Hope, Capt. Peter Clement from Calcutta.

Sailed.—11th August, The Honourable Company's Bengal Pilot, Brig Eliza, Commander Jacob Maughan, to Bengal.

Ditto 15th ditto.—Ship Wood bridge, Captain G. H. Tweedy, to Calcutta.

Ditto ditto.—Ship Shaw Allum, Nacqudah Syed Abdul Rahimon, to Muscat, and Bussorah.

On Thursday evening the Right Honorable the Governor gave a dinner at the Government House in Town to a large party of gentlemen in honor of the Prince Regent's Birth Day. The usual toast were drank on the occasion. It being recollected, that it was the anniversary of Sir Evan Nepean at the Presidency his health was proposed in a very neat speech by Mr. Merriton the Superintendant of Marine and was drank with great cordiality in three times three.

On Friday evening last a Ball and Supper was given by the Gentlemen of the Secretary's office to Mr. and Mrs. Warren.—The peculiar animation and spirit which pervaded the whole party, to a very late hour, best evinced the great interest which every one took in the happiness of this amiable pair, and we will venture to assert that the cause of Hymen has not been, for years, so much promoted, as it was on the joyous occasion; since what unmarried belle or beau could behold such connubial felicity and not long to be married.

The arrangements were such as did credit to him who made them; and we certainly cannot fancy any tribute more grateful to the feelings of those, in whose honor it was provided, than this entertainment. To preside, with distinguished ability, and for a series of time, in a high and confidential department, and so to preside as to ensure attention to official duties, without commanding it, from those below him—to be at once publicly respected and privately loved is but the lot of few.—such being the case however, in this instance before us, we hardly know which most to applaud, the virtues which deserved, or the sentiments which dictated this very appropriate compliment.

We understand that the beautiful Pilot Schooner, recently launched at this Presidency and intended for the Bengal river, bears the auspicious name of *The Honorable Mrs. Elliott*.

CALCUTTA.

August 11.

His Excellency Sir George Nugent, Bart. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. accompanied by Lady Nugent, His Excellency's Staff, &c. returned to the Presidency, at 5 o'clock, on Monday evening, from a tour to the several stations of the army. His Excellency was received, on landing, with the honours due to his high station.

Sir William Grant Keir returned to town yesterday, from Balasore Roads.

An army of observation, consisting of upwards of two thousand men, has been lately assembled in the Country of the Duttea Rajah, for the protection of our Allies against the depredations of one of Scindeah's disaffected Sirdars, who has lately made frequent incursions into their territories in quest of plunder. This Marauder advanced, in one of his recent enterprizes, to within eight coss of Kalper.

The force employed in the above service was encamped, at the date of our latest accounts, on the West Bank of the Phoaz Nulah, about eleven miles North West from Kooneh. They will probably remain in that neighbourhood during the Rains, after which they are likely to be more actively employed and in a wider range of operation.—The force is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Palmer, and composed of the following corps:

RIGHT WING.

One Brigade, 6 Pounders, Lieutenant Walcot, 2d Batt. 11th Regt. N. I. Capt. Wm. Agnew.

CENTRE.

Five Comps. 2d. Bat. 23d R. N. I. Capt. Povoleri.

LEFT WING.

1st Cat. 23d Regt. N. I. Major Croxton.

One Brigade, 6 Pounders, Lieut. F. Fordyce.

We learn by late letters from Bundlecund, that at length, after an unusual drought some heavy showers of rain had fallen in that country, to the great comfort both of vegetable and animal life.

The rains have also set in, in the more remote parts of the country, as we learn by letters from Loodianah, Rewarree, &c. The following is an extract of a letter from the place last mentioned, dated 23d ultimo:—

We have had a tolerably abundant fall of rain; but the price of grain still continues enormously high. Gram three rupees a maund, and the other kinds of grain in proportion. The season, as noted in some of your late papers, has been unhealthy, but the deaths proceeding from famine alone, in this quarter during the last few months have been very numerous.

The wreck of the *Earl Howe*, has continued fixed in the position mentioned in last Mirror. All the Stores and other property on the several decks have been got on shore. A large proportion of the bales of piece goods have also been saved. The wreck was sold yesterday at Auction, by Messrs. Tulloh and Company for Sicca Rupees 24,700.—The purchasers are Messrs. James Scott and Company.

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

The Drawing of the Ninth Calcutta Lottery closed on Monday last, when No. 3945, as the 50th drawn ticket in the last day's Drawing, gained the grand prize of Sicca Rupees One Hundred Thousand. Numbers 1592, 4621 and 5352, came up prizes each of Sicca Rupees 10,000, and Numbers 1442 and 2207 were drawn each a Prize of Sicca Rupees 5,000.

The holder of the fortunate number 3945, is Mr. Eugene Bonnefoy, Assistant to George Chinnery, Esq.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A PASSENGER ON BOARD THE ASTELL.

"*St. Helena, March* 4, 1812.

"We arrived here on Sunday the 14th ultimo, after a delightful passage of eleven weeks "from the time of quitting the Pilot. Although "our progress has been rather slow, we have "had remarkably fine weather throughout, "with the exception of a few squalls in the "Bay. Since we passed the Mauritius, indeed, "we have not had occasion to take in a second "reef in our top-sails. And the Astell, which "is the heaviest sailer in the fleet, has never "had her sky-sail masts down, and has carried royals almost every day.—We found here "eighteen ships of different kinds, including "Whalers. Among them are the Regent, Sir "William Burroughs and Tigris, together "with the Madras ships, and the Java, Captain "Dennison.

"Admiral Stopford, in the President, arrived here on the evening of the 17th ultimo, "from the Cape, bound to England. You may "naturally suppose that the most pressing instances were used to induce him to take the "convoy under his protection. But, the Horatio of 44 guns, commanded by Lord George "Stewart, having been sent out for the express purpose of accompanying the fleet to "England, and that ship having been left by "the President at the Cape, from whence she "may be expected here about the 8th or 9th "current, the Admiral would not venture to "alter the arrangement made by the Admiralty, and declined to interfere.

"The Drake has been cruizing off the island "for some days in quest of Americans, but "without success.

"The Store-ship has arrived here after a "passage of 8 weeks, having sailed on the 24th "of December.

"Colonel Broughton intends to go home in "the next China fleet.

"March 8.—The Drake went out on the "6th in chase of a suspicious-looking ship, "and has not yet returned.—This morning, "the Horatio Frigate arrived from the Cape, "having under her convoy the Fort William "and a Whaler. It is supposed, we shall sail "the day after to-morrow."

His Majesty's ship Nisus, belonging to the Cape station, had captured, and sent into port the American ship Derby, on her homeward voyage from China, valued at £ Stg. 40,000.—Another American vessel under English colours, had been also seized and detained by the Sir Francis Drake, in the course of her voyage to St. Helena.

The death of Mr. Walter Farquhar, which it was our painful duty to announce in a former number, took place on the 9th of February, on board the Astell. His disease was an abscess in the lungs.

On the 18th of March, His Majesty's ship Bellona of 74 guns, and the Niemen and Thetis Frigates, arrived at St Helena from England, having been sent for the express purpose of giving convoy to the home-ward-bound fleets from India, under the belief that a squadron of American Frigates was cruizing along their tract, to intercept them. Finding that the fleet had already sailed, the Bellona immediately put to sea again, and as they had the start of her by only five days, it was hoped that she would vet overtake them.

The Extra ships Chapman and Larkins, which sailed from Bengal in December, arrived at St. Helena on the 16th of March; and the homeward-bound fleet of the season from China, on the 26th. All these ships were preparing to sail for England, under convoy of the Niemen and Thetis, when the Ceres came away; and were expected to start about the 4th of April.

As the Ceres was clearing St. Helena roads on the 1st of that month, she fell in with and boarded the H. C. Ship Sovereign, Captain Campbell, two months from Madras, and all well. The Sovereign at first mistook the Ceres for an American Frigate, and had cleared her decks, and prepared for action.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Charles Chicheley Hyde, to be Third Assistant to the Sub-Export Warehouse Keeper.

Mr. Robert Stuart, to be Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Trade, in the Commercial Department.

Mr. John Hadley D'Oyly, to be Second Assistant to the Salt Agent of the 24 Pergunnahs.

BENGAL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

August 7, 1813.

Mr. W. Petrie, Assistant to the Magistrate of Allighur.

Mr. P. M. Wyuch, Assistant to the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut & Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. H. Hobhouse, Assistant to the Magistrate of Burdwan.

Mr. A. D. Lindsay, Register of the Provincial Court at Benares.

Mr. J. Cayley, Assistant to the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. M. Pigon, Assistant to the Magistrate of Hooghly.

Mr. E. J. Harington, Assistant to the Magistrate of Chittagong.

Mr. S. M. C. Boulderson, Assistant to the Magistrate of Midnapore.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Henry Batson, Collector of Moradabad.

Mr. Henry Dawes, Collector of Etawah.

Mr. W. D. Kerr, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. W. H. Valpy, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners.

Mr. W. H. Oakes, Assistant to the Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. E. Wilkinson, Assistant to the Collector of Customs at Calcutta.

Mr. C. Harding, Assistant to the Collector of Benares.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, June 5, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to revise the Salary of the Office of Deputy Military Auditor General, and to authorise the Officer holding that appointment, to draw from the 1st Instant, a Staff Salary of Sonaut Rupees 1,200 per Mensum, with the Pay, Batta, Gratuity and House Rent of his Regimental Rank.

Fort William July 31, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Adjustment of Rank.

Regiment of Artillery.

Captain Lieutenant Alexander Lindsay to be Captain of a Company, from the 26th of March 1813, vice Smith deceased.

Senior Lieutenant Edward Pryce, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Lindsay, promoted.

Lieutenant Fireworker John Sconce, to be Lieutenant, vice Pryce, promoted, with rank from the 26th June 1813, vice Guinand, deceased.

Adjustment of Rank.

The date of rank assigned to Lieutenant Charles Cornwallis Chesney, of the Artillery, by General Orders, under date the 10th instant, is cancelled, and rank assigned to that officer from the 26th of March 1813, vice Pryce promoted.

Fort William, July 31, 1813.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Henry Faithfull, of the Regiment of Artillery, to superintend the Timber Yard, and the preparation of Materials for the Gun Carriage Agency at Cossipore, with a Staff Salary of Sonaut Rupees 300 per Mensem; and the Pay, Half Batta, Gratuity, and House Rent, if not provided with Quarters, of his Regimental Rank.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

At Secundrabad, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. Conductor C. F. Houghton, of that Station, to Miss Lydia Frances Friskin.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, the 31st ultimo, Mr. Arratoon Pe to Miss Nancy Cannall.

On Monday the 26th ultimo, Lane, to Mi

On Tuesday morning, at the House of James W Esq. Chowringee, Captain Thomas Barker C der of the S Company's ship Northampton.

On Friday 30th ultimo, Master Edward Th Witchlow, years, 2 months and 20 days.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On Thurs the 5th August, at his quarters in F William, Li int the Hon. I. T. Aylmer, of the Regiment o e Infantry, and Aid-de-Camp to Right Honor the Governor General.

On the 3d t, at the House of James Wint Esq. Chowri Captain Th mas Barker Comm der of the H mpany's ship Northampton.

At Barra on the 1st August, Li under Wilso he 1st Battal Infantry.

Lately, ernt, Assistant Su T. Foot.

CEYLON.

Yesterday at Colombo, by the T. J. Twisleton, Lieutenant O'Shea, giment, to Eliza, 2d daughter of Lieutenan of H. M. 2d Ceylon Regiment and Commandant Hambangtotte.

DEATH.

At Point de Galle, Lieutenant O'Donnel, of H. 1st Ceylon Regiment.

MADRAS:—Printed for the Proprietors, by *THOMAS LETCHUM*, Second-Line Popham's Broadway.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1813.

IMPORTANT DEBATE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, February 25.

PETITION OF THE ENGLISH CATHOLICS.

Mr. Elliot moved, that the Resolution adopted during the preceding Session, to take into consideration, at an early period in the present sittings of Parliament, the condition of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, with a view of coming to a conciliatory and final adjustment of their claims, should be now read.

The Clerk then read the Resolution.

Mr. Elliot proceeded. The Resolution which had been just read was adopted by the House of Commons at a period when considerable fermentation had been excited in the minds of the people, and he was happy in saying, that their good conduct, down to the present period, had preserved that Resolution unsullied—(Hear, hear!)—A wonderful change since the enactment of the Penal Laws had happened in the opinions of men, and the conciliatory adjustment of these measures had been in the contemplation of many illustrious individuals who held high situations in the empire. Pitt, Burke, Fox, and Windham, had professed themselves friendly to such a conciliation, notwithstanding the other mighty political differences which occupied their minds. The Roman Catholics of England, however distinguished they might be by enterprize, learning, and genius, were wholly excluded from enjoying the immunities of any civil office, and were likewise restricted from voting for a Representative in Parliament. Neither could they rise to high rank in the army or in the navy. A most remarkable feature in their seclusion from naval or military command was, that altho' they might not rise higher than the office of Captain in England, they might be Commanders of armies or navies of Ireland. Such was the law. An English Catholic might command the royal navy stationed in the harbour of Cork, but he lost all those valuable privileges the moment he reached his native land. Certain people contemplated that extraordinary penal enactments as one of the chief corner stones of the venerable fabric of the Constitution, and conceived that the whole would drop into dust in case of its removal. The discontinuance of these penal enactments had now become the general wish and prayer of some of the most antient and illustrious families in England. True it was, that they still ascended to them from their forefigion which had been purified and reformed. But fathers, and will any of those who at Runnymede opposed a it was the faithannical King, who had rendered himfaithless and tyrthe Papal See;—it was the religion of self tributary to Rd round their foreheads the laurels those who ointers, and Agincourt; it was the religion of Cressy. Those who gloriously combated in the forest of many ads of Spain, that sailed with a boast of maldable arein tributary;—it was the ancestors of the ing of Petitioners who assisted in the accomplishment of those glorious enterprizes. They petitioned their native Parliament for immunities which had been conferred on British Canada, and which had been so successfully maintained by the same power in Corsica. This they did with the remembrance that we had with treasure and with troops supported the tottering Papal throne, and with the knowledge that at present we were fighting by the side of Catholic Allies. He held in his hands a Petition from many of the most antient and illustrious families in the kingdom professing the Catholic religion, praying for the repeal of those penal enactments. All that he meant to propose was, that the Petition should lie on the table, trusting that its contents would sink deep into the minds of the House.

Mr. C. Yorke said, the speech which the Hon. Gentleman had just concluded, embraced all the topics to be touched upon in this night's debate, and he really persuaded himself that the Hon. Gentleman had moved, that the Resolution of last Session should be read, for the purpose of giving the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Grattan) an opportunity of bringing forward his Motion. So soon as the Petition was disposed of, he would move, that the ninth, tenth, and eleventh Sections of the first and second Chapters of the Declaration of Rights of William and Mary, should be read.

Mr. W. Smith lamented that the Right Hon. Gent. opposite entertained an opinion so different from that which he entertained himself. For his own part, he would never consent to the final concession of the Catholic claims, unless that the same privileges were extended to all the Dissenters.

Mr. Elliot, after having made a brief reply, obtained leave to present the Petition, which was ordered to lie on the table.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Mr. Grattan was about to rise, when

Mr. Yorke, in conformity to his previous intimation, moved, that the Clerk should read the passages in the Bill of Rights to which he had alluded.

As soon as they had been read by the Clerk,

Mr. Grattan rose, and spoke to the following effect:—Sir, I am very happy that the Right Hon. Gentleman has caused those passages in the Bill of Rights to be read to the House, for I am distinctly of opinion, that the qualifications which it enumerates as the indispensable accompaniments of the sovereignty of this empire ought to form a part of the preamble of any Bill that may be introduced into Parliament for the relief of the Roman Catholics. For, Sir, it is most necessary and most wise, that whenever we admit the Catholics to the privileges which they claim, we should ensure to the Protestants the unendangered continuance of all the privileges which are founded on the Act of Settlement. The same measure which gives liberty to the one, should give security to the other. I rise, Sir, to support the Petition which, some time ago, I had the honour to present, from the Catholics of Ireland. I am sure that I may say, without fear of contradiction, that this Petition is generally from the Catholics of Ireland. It is substantially true, that it conveys the wishes of that whole body. The Motion which I mean to make is, that the House will resolve itself into a Committee, in pursuance of the Resolution on which, at the desire of my Right Hon. Friend, has been read by the Clerk at the table. Sir, I know very well, that a Resolution of a former Parliament cannot bind its successor. At the same time, I do not conceive that I am guilty of any impropriety in referring to the Resolution of a former Parliament. I have to lament, and it would be miserable affectation not to acknowledge it, that the Petitions against the claims of the Catholics are very numerously and very respectably signed. I have to lament that there are still in my native country many individuals enlightened in other respects, but fallible on the subject of religious distinctions. I have also to lament and condemn the vehement manner in which some of these Petitions denounce the Catholics. I will avoid the example; and in the allusions which I may find it necessary to make to the Protestant Petitions, I will speak of those from whom they have proceeded with the highest respect. I do respect and love many of them. I dissent partially from their opinion; but I respect and love them personally. Nay more, I will consider them not as present enemies but as future friends to the Catholics. —They live in the same country, they are embarked in the same cause, they have the same battles to fight against the common enemy, for the common interest. Never can it be my wish to widen the breach between great bodies of men. The particular object of the Catholic Petition itself is general concord. Never can I think that any difference in religion must necessarily lead to civil discord. Never can I believe that revelation came down to us a firebrand, to justify Parliament in with holding from a part of the subjects of the realm their just rights. Sir, I am the more inclined to hope that the cause which I have undertaken humbly to advocate will ultimately be successful, because I recollect that in the Irish Parliament of 1792, some general and strong Resolutions were adopted against the claims then made by the Catholics: and that, in the next Session, more was actually granted to the Catholics than they had claimed. The understanding of the Irish Parliament enlarged with the exigency of the State. From that this will be the case with us. With this view to the ultimate success of Catholic emancipation, I beg leave to make a few observations on the Anti-Catholic Petitions on your table; using that liberty with the arguments they contain, that my cause may require; but maintaining the greatest respect for the persons who have signed them, and whom I am persuaded are sincere in that which I, nevertheless, consider to be a very mistaken view of this important subject. In the first place, I object to the manner in which, in many instances in this country, & more particularly in Ireland, these Petitions have been the consequence of a requisition to the Sheriffs of the respective counties, to call a meeting of the Protestant. Now it appears to me to be exceedingly objectionable for a public officer to call the people together in sects; and to convert a private and party meeting the authority of a public assembly. Again, it appears to me exceedingly objectionable thus to separate religious sects, and to give the semblance of public authority to religious animosities. I object again to calling one part of His Majesty's subjects to petition against another; and I still more do I object to their petitioning another country against the liberties of their own.—(Hear, hear!)—Sir, I beg not to be understood as casting any reflections on the Irish Protestant Petitioners; but their object has evidently been neither more nor less than this:—to entreat the Parliament of this country not to grant civil liberty to the great body of the people of Ireland. They petition us to inflict on their countrymen a sentence of perpetual incapacity; they petition us to announce to Ireland the destination of being for ever a divided colony, and to impress on the general sense an acquiescence in the necessity of this being a divided empire. Sitting for a moment they have given judgment for eternity.—(Hear, hear!)—Let us consider a little their reasons for this Judgment. One of the first observations which these Petitions contain is, that the tone which the Catholics have assumed renders it unwise to grant their claims. But that is not the question. We are not in the Parliament of the British Empire entering into an examination of the arguments that may have been urged in this or that body. We are not inquiring whether Mr. A. or Mr. B. may or may not have spoken too freely. What has the conduct of any particular assembly to do with the great body of the Catholics? The question is, shall the great body of the Catholics of Ireland be emancipated? The opponents of the Catholic claims say, that they ought not to be emancipated because Mr. Fitzpatrick published a libel. But that is not a question dependent on such circumstances. I do not say that there may have been much warmth exhibited in discussion in Ireland; but I say that the question is—can you, in any of their proceedings, charge the Catholics with want of allegiance?—(Hear, hear!)—It is a question of allegiance. If it can be shewn that the Catholics of Ireland have shewn a disposition adverse to royalty, then my Motion ought to be rejected. But if, on the contrary, there does not appear any disaffection in their proceedings, in their speeches, or in their general conduct, then the Resolution of Thanks to the Irish Catholics which was involved in the Resolution of Thanks to the Army who gained the victory of Salamanca, should be followed up in its full and genuine spirit; and the Catholics of Ireland should be considered as entitled to the same civil liberties as the other loyal subjects of His Majesty's empire have a natural and legal right to possess. Having thus stated the question to be one of allegiance, let us proceed, Sir, to examine how the Anti-Catholics have made out their case. They say that the Catholics desire political power. Why should they not? Why should they be sentenced to utter and hopeless exclusion from all political power? But, Sir, the Catholics have not applied for political power. They have applied for political protection; and no farther for political power than as political power is inseparable from political protection. The Catholics, having given pledges of their allegiance, desire not to be bound in fetters from which their fellow-subjects are free; they desire not to be taxed without their own consent; they desire not to be tried by persons who are exclusively partizans—not only partizans, but who, are actually covenanted against them. To the inquiry, 'what is your wish?' they reply, 'we wish for our liberties. We do not demand this or that office, but we desire to possess our just civil qualifications.' Do you understand them? Is this ambition? If it is ambition, then was Magna Charta ambition—then was the declaration of Rights ambition. Protection, not power, is the request of the Catholics. The Catholic Petitioners ask for protection, it is the Protestants who ask for power. The Protestants ask for the ascendancy of their sect—the Catholics ask for the ascendancy of the law.—(Hear, hear!)—Let me repeat that I wish to treat the Protestants with all possible respect. It is natural that they should be tenacious of their peculiar privileges. But, unquestionably, they desire by their Petitions to keep all the patronage of Ireland in their hands—to maintain a continued ascendancy—to govern the other sects in the country; while the Catholics only desire in their Petitions, that the whole should be governed by an equal law.—The Protestant Petitioners assert, that the Catholics want power, in order to make laws for the Protestant Church. No, they only desire, as I have before stated, not to be taxed without their own consent—not to be tried by partizans, or Juries called by partizans. Their prayer is, that the Protestant Church should be governed, not by Catholics, but by Protestants; for the Catholics, know, and the Protestants know, that under any circumstances, and after any concessions, the majority in this House must be Protestants, and that by that majority, the laws for the Protestant Church must be made. But the members of the Protestant Church who have petitioned us, desire to make laws exclusively for the Catholic Church. They wish to controul the conscience of the Catholic, as well as to bind him in other respects. They are willing to receive the tithes of the Catholic labour, but they desire to exclude the Catholic from a participation in the blessings of the Constitution.—(Hear, hear!)—Their argument is this, 'the persons who regulate the Protestant Church, should be of that Church.' Why, then, all the Scotch Members of this House ought to be sent away. All who do not profess to hold the doctrines of the Church of England ought to be sent away. The tendency of the argument of these Gentlemen is, that we ought to have a Church Government. But ours is not a Church Government, it is a Representative Government. It includes, all religions, all descriptions of persons, except the Catholic and the Churchman. The principle on which these Gentlemen insist will prove fatal. If you confine the enjoyments of the Constitution to the limits of the Church of England, you will endanger the empire: if you extend it to all religious persuasions, you will preserve the empire in a state of security. The Parliament is justly called Imperial. It is not a partizan. The Catholics of Ireland have a part in this third estate. Is it not so? Is not the great body of electors in Ireland Catholic? Does it not follow, that a part, and that no inconsiderable portion, of the third estate is already Catholic? And can we for a moment suppose that this is incompatible with the genuine principles of the British Constitution? But the fact is, Sir, that the Protestants will and must have the ascendancy in the State. The great population of the empire is Protestant—the great property of the empire is Protestant. This ascendancy, but they ought to possess it, not by the exclusion of their fellow subjects from a participation of civil liberty, but in virtue of their superior numbers and property. Sir, in the provision for the Royal Authority being exclusively Protestant interest has another great and wise security for the maintenance of its ascendency. The admission of the Catholics to their civil rights will be entirely co-existent with the maintenance of the Protestant ascendancy; and by granting that admission, you will strengthen and fortify the whole empire. To grant the Catholics their privileges, will be to identify the people; for it is by granting them their rights that you must expect to identify them and not by keeping them in chains. To grant the Catholics their privileges, maintaining the just ascendency of the Protestants, will be much more effectually to support the State, and much more effectually to support the Church, than either can be supported by a monopoly of power, and without the application of the people of the two countries which such a measure alone can insure. Superficial, indeed, are the arguments of the opposers of emancipation. They think that the admission of five or six individuals (such men as Lord Fingall, and other enlightened members of the Catholic body) into Parliament, will be productive of injurious consequences, but to the alienation of four or five millions of persons out of Parliament, they attach no importance.—(Hear, hear!)—A Right Hon. Gentleman has talked of the pains and penalties which, as he thinks, were justly inflicted on the Catholics at the time of the Revolution. They were not, however, the effects of the Revolution, but took place long after the reign of Queen Anne.—As to the exclusion of the Catholics from political power, at the period of the Revolution, that was not an original idea at that period, but arose out of and was founded on the fabricated plot of Titus Oates, the severities occasioned by which were even mitigated at the Revolution. And will Parliament make the madness of that time the rule by which the liberty of their fellow subjects is to be regulated at all times? 'But,' say the Anti-Catholics, 'toleration in England is greater than in any other country.' Sir, I know very well, that the principles of every Established Church are in some degree hostile to toleration—there is scarcely any Church which will tolerate to extensive and liberally as a wise Parliament ought to do. But when it is maintained that toleration in England exceeds that of any other country—that it is perfect—I must declare my opinion to be the reverse. Abroad, in Catholic countries, persons professing a difference of religious sentiments, enjoy not only toleration, but qualification—at home, in a Protestant country, persons Professing a difference of religious sentiments, are not only disqualified but hardly tolerated. Abroad, sectaries enjoy toleration united with qualification—here, they have a scanty toleration, united with penalties and penalties. In France, for instance, no man is disqualified on account of his religious opinions. In Hungary, toleration and qualification are completed. I will read an Edict issued by the Hungarian Diet, in 1791. It declares, 'that all persons shall have free exercise of their respective religions, with full liberty to build churches, erect steeples, found schools, form churchyards, &c. without impediment.' So much for religious toleration! Now for civil qualification. The Edicts proceed to say, that 'the public charges, offices, and honours, high or low, great and small be given to native Hungarians, who deserve well of their country, and who are competent to hold them, without any regard to their religious persuasion.'—Hear, hear!—This is the declaration of a Popish Diet. This proceeds from one of those nations, which, according to the Anti-Catholics, has no idea of toleration, as compared with this country! This Catholic Government gives not only toleration, but qualification, and the Catholic Church acquiesces in the gift.—We give toleration without qualification; and we accompany that toleration with pains and penalties. The Anti-Catholic Petitions require, that those pains and penalties should be continued. The Petitioners seem totally ignorant of the real state of things. They declare generally (Mayors and Corporations), that the principles of the Catholics are the same as they were at the worst of times. They state, and they state it after the demolition of the Vatican—after the prostration of the Inquisition—after the fall of the Pope, that religious toleration and that civil qualification ought not to be granted, which is allowed in every great country in Europe, England excepted. They assume that to be true in argument which is false in fact—They quote Catholic writers, who have said that the fathers and they hold the same opinions; and on this the Anti Catholics found a monstrous mis-statement. Sir, the Catholics of the present day have evinced their principles by their oaths. They have abjured every criminal tenet attributed to their ancestors. In taking an oath framed by a Protestant, enacted by a Protestant Parliament, and going into the minutiæ of rejection, the Catholics have acquitted themselves by a solemn obligation of the principles formerly imputed to them.—They, nevertheless, maintain, that there is no difference of opinion between them and their ancestors, because they maintain, that their ancestors were charged unjustly with entertaining criminal opinions. This defence of their ancestors has been converted into a crimination of themselves; and they are suspected of maintaining doctrines, an adherence to which they deny on oath!—It is said, by the Anti-Catholics, that the Catholics have been, and are, always the same. The Catholics allow that a true Catholic was and is always the same; but they add, that a criminal Catholic is not a true one.—(Hear, hear!)—' But the Catholics are enemies to the Church of England.' Believe me, Sir, it is a very hasty and unprudent assertion; it is one calculated to make the Catholics that which they are not—enemies to the Church of England. If it proceed from high authority, it might be seriously dangerous; but coming as it does from persons, however respectable, whose opinions are not entitled to very serious consideration, it may be comparatively innocuous. Sir, why should the Catholics be enemies of the Church of England? If the endeavours of the Catholics to obtain his civil liberties be opposed by the Church of England, then it is not the Catholic that is the enemy of the Church of England, but the Church of England that is the enemy of the Catholic. What is it, Sir, that is to make a Catholic an enemy to the Church of England? Is it his doctrines? Is it the doctrine of penance, of absolution, of extreme unction? The affirmative would subject the affirmer to the most just ridicule and scorn. So much for the hostility of the Catholics to the Church! 'But,' it is said further, 'the Catholics are enemies to the State.'—[Some Hon. Members on the other side of the House observed, that they were so' in principle.']—In principle! Sir, I deny it. How are principles to be ascertained but by actions? If they are enemies to the State, let us go into the Committee; and let those who allege that the Catholics are enemies to the State, support their allegations by evidence. If they plead the Canons of the Council of Lateran, of Constance, of Trent, I will produce authority of a much higher description: I will adduce the testimony of the Parliament of the United Empire; I will quote the thanks of that Parliament unanimously voted to armies, of which a large component part was Catholic, for the most important service rendered to the State.—(Hear, hear!)—Sir, the opponents of the Catholics go on to assert, that they are enemies to liberty. What! the authors of Magna Charta enemies to liberty! And have the Catholics shewn no other attachment to liberty? I saw that the early declaration of Rights, which, on the Motion of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, was read by the Clerk, sufficiently shews the love of the Catholics to liberty. For what does that declaration? It does not enact new laws, but it re-affirms those which the declarers found already established; and by whom were they established? Who were their authors? The Catholics—those alleged enemies of the Church—those alleged enemies of the State—those alleged enemies of liberty!—(Hear, hear!)—Why did the Legislature, at the period of the Revolution, go further than to declare the law? Because the Roman Catholics had not only been friendly to liberty, but had so established the principles of liberty by Statute, that the wisdom of the Reformers could not exceed their distinct enactments. Sir, what is the amount of the charge now preferred against the Catholics? That they are governed and swayed by all those canons which, they contend, have been grossly misinterpreted; but which, however interpreted, they have for sworn. They are accused of usurping the dispensing power of the Pope—of cherishing regicidal principles, and of asserting the right of perjury. On these assumptions, and in this enlightened age, the Catholic is not only not admitted to the Constitution, but formally excluded from it. Sir, I defy those who are hostile to Catholic concession to support their positions by any thing but by those canons;—inquiry, contemptible, obsolete, and denied by the Catholics themselves. What were the answers made by the Universities of Salamanca, Paris, Alcala, Louvaine, Douay, and St. Omers, to the questions put to them? They were asked whether the Pope had a deposing power, and whether it was a tenet of the Catholic religion to hold no faith with heretics. Sir, on the best authorities; I can assert that those learned bodies were

disposed not to deny but to ridicule the opinions imputed to them—not to reject but to scorn them. They, however, answered that the Pope had no such deposing power, and that as to the supposition that the Catholics would keep no faith with Protestants they were already enhanced to say any thing on the subject. Sir, a most enhanced to say any thing on the subject. Sir, a book has been alluded to, and by the students at May nooth; and it has been adduced as decisive evidence, not only of the criminal principles of the Catholics but as a proof of the criminal principles which the posterity of the existing Catholics were doomed to imbibe by its being rendered available to the purpose of their education. These criminal principles are the authority of the Pope to depose royal authority, the consequent illegal disposition of the Catholics, and the tenet that legal faith is to be kept with heretics. The work I allude to, Sir, is called *Tractatus de Ecclesia*; and with the permission of the House, I will read several passages to shew how baseless their assertions are. [The Right Hon Gentleman here read some extracts from the book in question. They stated that Christ had not granted St. Peter direct or indirect power over the temporal concerns of kingdoms; that by the Kings and Emperors of States alone, the supreme temporal establishment of them ought to be held. That the decisions of Pontiffs were not to be considered as infallible, or as points of faith to which it was necessary to subscribe, unless they were considered as infallible.] Here, then, Sir, is a book which has been traduced as a concentration of evils; and it appears that it enjoins principles directly the reverse of those which have been ascribed to it. When such are the misrepresentations that are circulated, the result is not surprizing. But there is another work of higher authority to which I wish to refer. I mean the Common Prayer Book of the Catholics. [The Right Hon. Gentleman here quoted several passages from the Catholic Prayer Book, the tenor of which was, to declare that no General Council, much less a Papal Consistory, had the power of deposing Sovereigns or absolving subjects from their allegiance;—that the Pope had no authority, direct or indirect, over temporal affairs, —that notwithstanding any Papal interference, all Catholic subjects were bound to defend their King and country at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, even against the Pope himself should he invade their realm. He, therefore, would be the tenor of which was, to declare that no General Council, much less a Papal Consistory, had the power of deposing Sovereigns or absolving subjects from their allegiance;—that the Pope had no authority, direct or indirect, over temporal affairs, —that notwithstanding any Papal interference, all Catholic subjects were bound to defend their King and country at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, even against the Pope himself should he invade their realm. The Right Hon. Gentleman here quoted several passages from the Catholic Prayer Book,

Prelate & the Head of the Church were subject to inspection. The Hon. Member then alluded to some proposition meant to be made in the House with respect to the security of the Establishment, contending, that the House could not listen to any proposition which had for its object a sweeping repeal of disabilities at the present moment; objected to the principles of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Grattan) going to the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, and went on to say, that he would, at some future period, willingly acquiesce in the repeal of the Penal Laws against the Catholics, provided proper securities for the Constitution could be devised, such as they would consent to, at the same time expressing his regret that such a consummation was more to be wished than looked for. The Hon. Member concluded with animadverting on the intemperance of the Catholics since the favourable disposition evinced towards them by the Parliament, and stating his belief that it had created a considerable alarm amongst the Protestants of this country, which must naturally counteract their views.

Mr. GRATTAN explained,

Mr. Plunkett then rose and spoke to the following effect:—"Sir, I do not think the imputation just which has been thrown out by the Hon. Gentleman against my Right Hon. Friend; as if he had said any thing, the intemperance of which was calculated to injure the cause he wished to serve; but if some expression has escaped him in the warmth of debate, such as his cool reason would regret, I do maintain, Sir, that such expressions should be viewed only in combination with the general temperance with which he is wont to bring this question before the House, and that such expression easily forgiven when it is also the result of a strong feeling for the public welfare, and the public glory. Now, Sir, with respect to the question which my Right Hon. Friend has so ably advocated; it has been stated, that the object of the present application is the overthrow of the National Church, and the establishment of a Catholic Supremacy in its stead; and a complaint has been made, that no specific proposition had been made on the part of the Catholics, which could be looked to as a promising security to that Church and to the Constitution. Sir, my Rt. Hon. Friend has declared that the Catholics are willing to give any security which may not be inconsistent with their faith, and it is for those who oppose their claims to say what that security shall be.—I profess that I do not very well know what the Honourable Gentleman who spoke last would require. (Hear! hear!)—But his arguments obviously lead to the conclusion that the Catholic claims are totally inadmissible, that the nature of their religion must for ever shut them out from the pale of the Constitution. Though certainly, Sir, I do think that the Hon. Gentleman has not very distinctly informed the House what interference of the Pope or other cause has occurred since the period of his last vote. This question, of effect to material a change as appears has been wrought in his opinions.—(Hear! hear!)—One would imagine, Sir, that the Holy Father must have very loudly called upon the Catholics not to coalesce with a Protestant people, asserting such an union to be substantially as impossible as that of Christ with Belial. And yet the Honourable Gentleman said that something may be done—that there is not quite hopeless. They who does not refuse to vote for [illegible] may be done?—(Hear, hear!) which is to inquire [illegible] Right Hon. Gentleman has anticipated the speech of a Right Hon. Friend, who, he understands, means to propose certain conditions, on which the Catholics may be admitted to the benefits of the Constitution, and these admitted, declined to hold forth any such conditions himself, and he has said that the claims of the Catholics [illegible] be granted some time or another, but he does not know when; and he has drawn a distinction between religious toleration and an admission to civil power, which does not appear to me altogether a just distinction. Abstractedly, indeed, I am not disposed to assert, that the Catholics have any thing which, strictly speaking, can be called a right to toleration, though at least reasonable that they should be admitted to a share of civil power—(Hear, hear!)—The discussion, Sir, of this great question, it appears to me, has been managed, for the most part, in a trifling and scholastic manner, the sound and proper view of it being often lost sight of. I am willing to admit, Sir, that the catalogue of Catholic grievances, as stated in many publications out of doors, is exaggerated; but I do contend, that what is still withheld from the Catholics is much entertained, in its refusal, to gall their feelings; they still labour under grievances of a most provoking and vexatious nature. They are admitted to the civil professions; and with the honours of those professions placed constantly in their view, they are forbidden to aspire to them. They are permitted to become soldiers; their hearts are taught to beat high with all that sense of glory and thirst for distinction, which more peculiarly characterize the military profession; and they see their companions in arms rise to that rank and dignity which their conduct may merit, while, let their merits be great as they may be, for them there is no splendid reward, they must never hope to lead their country's band to victory, or have their names known to that country for which they shed their blood. As surely all this is very galling; and is not the exclusion from this House also galling? It is in this House that the supremacy of the proposition that it is so, is seriously maintained? Why, Sir, do we who sit here, not wish to do so; or are we not, on the contrary, actuated by a very strong desire to obtain seats in this House? Certainly we are, and as certainly every motive which incites us to endeavour to obtain them operates as forcibly on the minds of Catholic Gentlemen as it does on ours. Moreover, Sir, when we gave the Catholics the elective franchise, we gave them in the great mass of political power: what remains is comparatively trifling, and cannot be withheld. We have given them wealth and knowledge, and wealth and knowledge are power.—(Hear, hear!)—Own that wealth and knowledge are political power, and then it follows that they should not have been given to people who were meant to be excluded from political power; for the gift went to destroy a balance, which, whether design or accident, appeared to have been preserved.—Sir, we have made the Catholics, by what we have done for them, an aristocracy, and we treat them as a mob; by our extension of the elective franchise we have let a low mob into the most precious prerogatives of the Constitution, and we have refused these privileges to persons of the highest rank and respectability. My Lord Fingall is debarred from what his footman enjoys; and this strange perversion of all sound political principle is dignified by the name of the British Constitution.—(Hear, hear!)—It is the utmost wish of the Catholics to be admitted to that Constitution; totally round it in the ranks of its most ardent supporters and defenders, to share their dangers and their glory, and to abide their fate—(Hear, hear!)—And will they ask, if admitted to its blessings, here be permitted to bring with them their religion and their honour, whole and unstained; and without these they would be useless—they would be worse than useless—they would be dangerous associates. Sir, the conduct of our ancestors towards the Catholics, was regulated on very different principles from those by which we are actuated. They conceived there was a necessity for excluding them from political power, and when they did so, they discovered the expediency of impoverishing and barbarizing them in the best means they could use for the purpose. Diabolical, indeed, would have been the continuance of such a system, but nevertheless, if we do not abandon it unreservedly, we must reverse the concessions we have already made and retrace our steps. To be consistent we must do so; we must take back all we have given; we have heaved off a mountain from the breasts of our countrymen, and we must now replace it. What we do so, shall we again plunge those whom we have raised into the depths of political degradation?—Where is the maniac who would say we should?—(Loud cheering.)—The state of the Catholics is unparalleled—they are not certainly, as is hinted by some of their absurd advocates —slaves—they participate in many and important advantages—but that they still remain degraded and dishonoured is most certain—they skulk behind our chairs and share not in the public banquet to which they ardently aspire to be admitted, and to which, if they did not so aspire, they would be a debased and unworthy the race, from whose grovelling spirit none of those energies could be expected which make a people great. Required to submit to the laws of the country, they are supposed to be totally indifferent to the honours of the Constitution, even while they come forward with every pledge and every satisfactory evidence to their title to obtain them. On the other side, indeed, the danger of admitting their claims loudly, but not very consistently maintained, while it is deemed safe to admit them from fear, where they often become very eminent practitioners, is found dangerous to permit a Catholic to became Counsel for the Crown. It is safe to let them fight in the ranks of our army, but dangerous if they should obtain rank to it. Safe that they should act as Grand Jurors and Sheriffs, and exercise other important offices in Ireland, in that place where the danger does not lie, and dangerous to allow them the same advantages in England. They will, indeed, if true, be admitted to the very heart of the State should they render themselves worthy of that high privilege, by one act, and that act is perjury. The Petitions with which the table is now loaded, go to the re-enactment of the penal code. The Catholics, in performing their claims, shew that title by a reference to the Petitions which are now lying to make. If this be not believed, we can have no security under any circumstances; and all that is left us is to chain the people down to that religion we choose to say they profess, and, indeed, I should not be surprized if in the lapse of a little time we should have Petitions to that effect. It is only for some choice spirit, in Hon. Aldermen, for instance, to humour a meeting at some one of the taverns of the metropolis, and we should soon have some sixty thousand signatures that, perhaps, would be fixed with more alacrity to such a Petition in the ratio of the boldness of its prayer. If the Catholics can be admitted to the privileges they claim, consistently with the safety of the Constitution and the Church, they are entitled to every thing; if not, they are entitled to nothing.—(Hear, hear!)—On this point, the claimants are willing to join issue confident of being able to disprove the imputation thrown out against them, and if it were otherwise, strange indeed would be the dispensation of Providence, which would expose us to the arduous struggle in which we are now engaged to enforce us the means of uniting the subject of the realm in the defence.—(Hear, hear, hear!)—But the ways of Providence are inscrutable; and wonderful as we may, such may be its behest. If, as of the Jews, the hand of Heaven be against them, the Catholics must submit; but before they retire, they have a right to claim, that what is asserted to their prejudice should be made manifest by proof, clear and lucid as the light of heaven itself. On this point I will join issue on the part of the Catholics, and am ready to dispute the ground, step by step, inch by inch; but whatever might be the result of such a contest, whether justice prevail or be put to silence, I would desire the House to beware how they listen to a factious clamour, which would drive them to outlaw the Irish people, and draw down upon themselves and the country disaster and disgrace. The Honourable Member then went into a minute enumeration of the objections which had been advanced against the Catholic claims. The first endeavoured to prove, that the oath of supremacy had originally no political bearing whatsoever, till the time of Charles II. He admitted that it had been used as a political instrument from that time; but asserted, that an oath had been substituted for it in Ireland, by which the Catholics of that country denied the dangerous principles which were imputed to them. The refusal of that Catholics to take an oath which militated against their creed, he contended, was a proof of their political sincerity; and when their opponents refused to take their oath if they adhered to their principles, while they expressed themselves ready to take their simple assertion if they swerved from them, those opponents were guilty of as great an absurdity as transubstantiation itself; the one rebelled as completely against reason and demonstration as the other did against the senses. The Hon. Member next proceeded to ridicule the Acts of the Test and Corporation Acts being considered as bulwarks of the Constitution; and he insisted that the Roman Catholics were not excluded from Parliament by the Bill of Rights, inasmuch as they had sat in it subsequently to its enactment, and he repr-bated the injustice they had experienced by the final exclusion. Shortly after the Revolution, when in lieu of the supposed claims that had been made them, not only that they should retain the privileges of which they had been left in possession, but that they should receive further indulgencies, they found themselves subjected by the Parliament, which was convened in the 1st of William and Mary, to penalties for recusancy, besides being divested of all their privileges. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman then observed that those who were continually reiterating the Revolution, did not consider where it was not absolutely necessary; and the great object was the security of the Throne, which they believed they could only accomplish by vesting it in the Protestant succession. They secured it to the Protestant succession; but for the perfecting of that great work of freedom, such was left to be done which indeed could only be matured by the progress of ages. At the period of the Revolution, England was now engaged in fighting the cause of Europe. She was opposed to an ambitious man, far more boundless in his views than Louis the Fourteenth, and possessing far more extensive means of warfare. Such was our situation, that we required the hearts and hands of the whole empire to strike this Colossus from the high eminence of his ambition. True it was, that this Colossus appeared tottering, and he therefore would conjure the House not to let those bright prospects chase upon us in vain, by withholding from millions what would make them join heart and hand in the cause.—(Hear!)—They had been told much about the Church being in danger; but he had not yet been able to ascertain what was meant by this cry of the Church in danger. Was it meant that the security of the Protestant Church would hereafter be affected by concession to the Catholic? But how could the Protestant Church be affected, when the very preliminary on which it was proposed to proceed was, that it to be accomplished by Legislation in Parliament? But to expose the absurdity of the whole, he thought it was only necessary to state it; yet this was one among the fanatic cries that had been sent round the country. Suppose six Catholic Members should get into that House, may suppose the whole hundred for Ireland consisted of Catholics, was it natural, was it rational, to suppose that they would be able to overturn a Protestant Establishment? Were these were the mere reveries of disordered brains? Why then should the House defer the consideration of these? Was it required of them that they should wait till the Establishment was tottering; when it might be said that the Church would be more secure by the agitation of this question? Surely they could not be waiting for that fatal period. At the present moment the Irish Catholics were as inferior in point of property, as they were superior in number to the Protestants: but would it be wise to wait till they became superior in property, when they would claim what they now asked for of the Legislature of the land? By concession to the Catholics, the Protestant Establishment, and the State, would be strengthened, notwithstanding what the Clergy had said to the contrary—they who had mitres on their heads or in their heads, as had been ingeniously remarked—To defer even the consideration of the Catholic claims, had something of dishonesty about it, when it was remembered that the Union had been brought about chiefly by holding out the idea, that by such event that body would be materially benefited, as their claims would be more likely to meet, not only with attention, but with acquiescence in a British Parliament. And might not Ireland complain, if she were told that her claims were not listened to, because a cry had been set up in England against her; and how much worse would they think of this circumstance, if the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) who was mainly instrumental in pointing out to the Irish Catholics the benefits of union, leagued himself with that cry? They had been told that such cry contained the sentiment of the people of England; but he would not believe that the cry or the sentiment of the people of this country was against the claims of the Irish Catholics. He firmly believed that all the considerate men—all the property and education of England were in favour of the Roman Catholics—(Hear, hear!)—He did not desire that this Catholic question should be carried by a party—he did not wish it at any party should ride over the interests of the nation;—he wished it to be carried by the deliberate voice of the Legislature, co-operating and going along with, and the property and education of the land. He would not hold that the rabble were competent to decide on such a momentous question as this, even if their voice was against the Catholics; for how could they be assumed the best able to judge of high Constitutional principles—of nice points of national policy—of the great interests of the empire? Were the sentiments of the rabble to overrule and prevent the Legislature from determining a question that involved so many and such deep interests? He was not afraid of the result of the stale cry of No Popery!—for he firmly believed that the predominant voice was for calm and dispassionate inquiry. He would not pretend to justify the conduct of some individuals and of some public bodies in Ireland; for he felt as much disgust and indignation at their proceedings as any Member in that House could feel. He could neither reconcile himself to their presumption, nor to the peremptory demands which they had brought proper to make; but was it fair to visit the great Catholic body of Ireland with the error of such proceedings? He was convinced that the great body of Catholics were also as much disgusted with such proceedings as it was possible for any Member in that House to be. But if the claims of the Catholics were reasonable, why were they not granted? He thought they ought to go into a Committee; and, with the view of conciliating the Catholics, that they ought to proceed in repealing all penal laws, leaving such measure to be carried into effect on the Church Establishment being properly secured. The result of such a proceeding on the part of Parliament, would be to divide the sound from the unsound in Ireland, and to silence the demagogues and orators, who would then lose their terrors. There were many disaffected in that country who feared nothing so much as an amicable adjustment of the claims—Men who wilfully looked forward to a separation between the two countries; and those were the persons of whom there was any real fear; but by withholding from the respectable Catholic what he required, the Government was only recruiting for those disaffected individuals. Expectation had long been entertained and often disappointed; but a wise Government would always find its security in putting down the fever of hope, aye, even if it were by the certainty of rejection. By pursuing an ambiguous line of conduct towards the Catholics, and holding out glimmering hopes, Government did not only excite expectation but to disappoint, and hereby to add to the bitterness of that hostility which had been sown amongst the people by such procedure. Was that the state in which a Ministry ought to keep any portion of the empire? Surely the best interests of the country ought not to be sacrificed to promote base views for continuing the possession of power. He wished that something might be done with the view to final adjustment. As to the Veto, he could have no objection to giving it up; but most certainly domestic appointment must be secured. Foreign influence and interference must be shut out.—(Hear!)—To this he thought the Catholics themselves could have no objection, for all the appointments were now purely domestic, made by the domestic Pope. Let the continuance of that practice be secured—that be most require for internal security. But he hoped the House would acquiesce in the Motion.—[The conclusion of the Learned Gentleman's speech was marked by loud and continued cries of Hear! from all sides of the House; having been previously hailed with repeated cheers in the multitude of striking illustrations and energetic appeals that this speech abounds with, perhaps beyond any other upon this great question since Mr. Plunket's former memorable speech upon the same subject, when he was Attorney-General for Ireland in the Session of 1800-7.]

Mr. Yorke spoke at considerable length against the Motion, although wishing for an arrangement if practicable. The extent of our very important State Papers from Sweden, will not allow us to follow him in detail. He concluded with observing, that less danger was likely to result from the Pope, when in full possession of temporal sovereignty, than at present when they were in the power of the common enemy; and while he candidly confessed his serious apprehensions of a Catholic party in that House, he felt it his duty to express his conviction, that every argument went against the House going into the proposed Committee.

Mr. J. H. Smith, in an able speech, maintained the justice and policy of giving to the claims of the Roman Catholics a full and impartial consideration.

Lord Castlereagh in a few words submitted the propriety of adjourning the debate.

Mr. Courtenay, declared himself friendly to the proposed consideration, as the best and most efficient way of examining all the merits of the question, and forming an opinion on less calculated to give satisfaction to the Roman Catholics, than to afford full security to the Established Church.

The debate was then adjourned, on the Motion of Lord Castlereagh, until to-morrow.

Adjourned at Three o'Clock.

RESUMED DEBATE.

FEBRUARY 26.

The Order of the Day was then read for resuming the adjourned debate on the Catholic claims.

Sir J. C. Hippesley did not at that late hour intend trespassing long on the time of the House, but he felt on this occasion, his duty required of him that he should not give a silent vote. He had called the attention of the House to a protestation made by the Catholics in the year 1789, abjuring certain tenets which had been imputed to them. That they had withdrawn their names from this protestation, had within these few days been denied in *The Morning Chronicle* and *The Pilot*, in a sneer to an assertion made by *The Morning Post*, in which it had been stated that those who had given their signatures to it, had withdrawn them at the instance of their Apostolic Vicars. To refute this, he read a copy of a memorandum, which set forth, that the document in question having been signed by the Apostolic Vicars.—To refute this, he read a copy of a memorandum, which set forth, that the document in question having been signed by the Apostolic Vicars, had been deposited in the British Museum, Dec. 30, 1791, by Mr. Butler, Secretary of the Committee, as a monument of political integrity. The protestations had been extensively circulated among the Clergy, and indeed among the Catholic laity, and not more than six or seven persons had refused to sign it. None of those who signed it withdrew their signatures from the paper, or but very few, and those not through reluctance, to subscribe to the protestation, but because the oaths which was coupled with it (and which had not been drawn up by Catholics) was not worded in a satisfactory manner. This oath the Vicars had recommended to the Catholics not to take, though it had among its supporters some of the greatest luminaries of the church. Here he quoted several eminent men in proof of what he had advanced. He inveighed against the part which the public press had taken into this controversy, and asserted, that such was the strong bias of some of the newspapers, that they would not even admit advertisements against the side they espoused. He said that *The Morning Post* was the paper he alluded to. He then gave some account of the speech of a Noble Earl, which he had published on the Catholic question, but in this, as in other parts of his speech, he was so inaudible in the Gallery, that it was with difficulty we could ascertain even the leaning of his opinion on the various topics on which he touched.—We however, understood him to state, that he had viewed this as a great question of civil policy, and considering the value and services of the Catholics, deemed them worthy of admission to a participation of the privileges bestowed by the British Constitution, with proper provisions and securities, which might be devised by the Legislature, and would be accepted by the Catholics. On the subject of the *Veto*, he contended that the Catholics ought to yield that point.—They could not shew in any State in Europe in which the Sovereign had not a full and perfect nomination; and here, where only a negative was claimed, he could see no good reason for it being refused. Did not this country gone, there was great cause to fear danger to our Establishments from foreign influence. Without the right to inspect bulls, briefs, and rescripts, he could not consent to give the Catholics political power that might be injurious to the State. He did not mean that such documents should be sent to the Secretary of State's Office, but some of their own ecclesiastics in whom they and the Government had confidence, might be appointed to perform this duty. Even our Catholic ancestors were in the constant practice of providing guards and securities against the encroachments of the Pope.—Magna Charta, the Statute of Premunire, and several other enactments he instanced as a proof of this fact. But all these things a Committee could alone digest and arrange. Not a Committee of the whole House, but a select Committee, which was best adapted to carry the matter to a light conclusion, to discuss the extent of the privileges that might be granted to the Catholics, and the nature of the securities and guards against the influence, he would say the growing influence, of the Pope. In this reason he gave the Motion his cordial support.

Mr. Yorke, in explanation, stated, that he had been misrepresented, or misunderstood, by the Hon. Baronet. He had said, only, that in consequence of the protestation, a difference took place between the Vicars Apostolic and the Committee, and that the latter were obliged to submit. He had said, also, that three of the Vicars Apostolic had withdrawn their names from the protestation in consequence of the oath, the form of which had been introduced into it.

General Matthew observed, that it appeared to him, after the able, eloquent, argumentative, and enlightened speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Plunkett) below him, last night, that little remained for him, or for any other person, to say upon the subject under the consideration of the House. That speech, in his opinion, surpassed any thing that he had heard or read; and presented to the House a chain of undeniable facts, such as had never before been known in this country. He did not believe that any speech had ever been delivered in that House, which went so satisfactorily to establish the clear, unequivocal, and undoubted right of the Catholics to the grant of their claims. The sentiments expressed by his Right Hon. Friend on that occasion, and on every other occasion that he had the honour of hearing him, were such as reflected credit on his understanding and his heart. He was sorry, however, that as to one or two points stated in that admirable speech, he was obliged to differ from his Right Hon. Friend. The opinion of his Right Hon. Friend was, that Catholic emancipation was only to be

grasted upon the condition of full and ample securities for the church of England being at the same time provided. That was the view of his Right Hon. Friend, and may, perhaps be the opinion of other Members of that House. But he would ask any Gentleman who entertained this opinion, whether he understood what was meant by these securities? He should like to know in what set phrase or form of words this bond of security was to be framed: as also, if the obligation were not to be fulfilled, upon whom the penalty of failure or violation was to fall? What party is it that could say in such a case to another "you have signed the bond but failed to perform its conditions, and therefore, must submit to all the consequences of your breach of engagement?" For his own part, he was persuaded that no such securities as were required were necessary. No honest man could in his conscience ask for any other security than the oath of allegiance. He should not then trespass upon the time of the House by reading that oath, which, however, he should contend, afforded security enough. If the Catholics could break that oath they would break all the securities which the House could possibly enact. Another point upon which he differed from his Right Hon. Friend, was that which regarded a provision for the Catholic Clergy. His Right Hon. Friend had contended, that if the claims of the Catholics were to be granted, a provision should also be made for the Catholic Clergy. He was sorry his Right Hon. Friend had brought forward that topic, because, he was persuaded, from the long residence of his Right Hon. Friend in the Irish capital, that he must know that the Catholic Clergy would never consent to any such measure, and that the Catholic Prelates in Synod or Senate had positively determined that the Catholic Clergy should, under no circumstances, receive a single shilling from the public. This was the feeling of the whole body. If the Clergy should once consent to receive pay from the Government, the people would immediately withdraw their confidence from them. As a friend to the Catholics, as a friend to Ireland, as a friend to the Protestants he should never consent that they should be paid by the Government. He was far from meaning to say any thing against the character or the principles of the Clergy; but whatever the manner in which the preferments when he saw the manner in which the preferments and bishoprics in the Protestant church were disposed of, he could not but apprehend that, if the Catholic Clergy were to be placed on the same footing as to the distribution of patronage, the Government would soon become despotic. His Right Hon. Friend had recommended that the prayer of the Catholics should, in the first instance, be granted, and that the House should afterwards legislate respecting the securities. But if they were to do so, what could to-morrow or the day after to-morrow see shall be admit their claims this day, and to-morrow see shall be granting for preventing all intercourse between them and the Pope, and to establish such other securities as may be deemed expedient?"—His Right Honourable Friend he deemed expedient?"—His Right Honourable Friend had asserted, that he would grant the *Veto*; but, in his mind, if the Catholics should consent to give a *Veto* to the King, they would be no longer Catholics. They might call them Catholics, or *Veto*-men, or by whatever other name they might please [and, in the event of their agreeing to the *Veto*, he trusted they would be called *Veto*-men], but they could not call them Catholics. Upon this point his mind was fully satisfied; and convinced of the importance of it to the vital question under consideration, he should not faithfully have performed his duty if he had not put the House in possession of his sentiments upon it, by taking an humble notice of his being under consideration since he had the honour of a seat in that House. Conceiving it a duty imposed upon him, he should leave no stone unturned to obtain an object so essentially connected with the prosperity of his native country, & so likely to remove all the jealousies and distractions of the empire, as the emancipation of his brave, loyal, and gallant Catholic countrymen. He esteemed it a wise and liberal policy, worthy of a great and enlightened Legislature to permit every man to make his peace with the Almighty according to his conscience, without subjecting him to any civil disabilities or disadvantages; and to establish as the rule of universal conduct, that every man's text should be "do as you would be done by." Such a system would attach men to each other, and promote the happiness of all; and in his conscience he was persuaded, that it would not only be effectual to secure the prosperity of his native country, Ireland, but fully establish the tranquillity, harmony, and peace of the whole empire. The question before the House, however, had been so often before debated, that he should have contented himself with giving a silent vote upon the present occasion, if he had not felt that in these dangerous times more than a silent vote was required of him. The question was of such vital importance to Ireland and the empire, in these critical times, that every Irishman, who was not criminally indifferent to the interest of his country, was bound to state his sentiments upon it with sincerity and frankness. What, he would ask, was the amount of the argument of the Hon. Member for Corse Castle (Mr. Bankes) against the Motion of his Right Hon. Friend who brought forward the subject? Did it not rest altogether upon unsupported assertions that the establishments in church and State were in danger? Was that House to be told that upon the support of the bigotry of a few persons who ranged themselves against the claims of the Catholics, the preservation of their lives and fortunes depended!—Oh, matchless ignorance!! Oh, matchless intolerance!! Fortunately, however, both in this country and more particularly in Ireland the great mass of the people were of a contrary opinion. He could take upon him to assert, that in Ireland, and especially in the county of Tipperary, which he had the honour to represent, 9-10ths of the Protestants were friends to Catholic emancipation. He could take upon him to assert, positively, every man, whether Dissenter or Protestant in the country, with the exception of the contemptible dependents on the Government, and the base satellites of the Court, was favourable to the emancipation of the Catholics, and decidedly adverse to the exclusion of millions of their brave fellow-subjects from their political and civil rights, to gratify the ambition and intolerance of a few bigots. There had been recently, many discussions in that House, upon Petitions presented against the Catholics, almost all of which Petitions had been clandestinely procured; but with respect to the Petitions which had come from the south of Ireland, particularly from the great, opulent, and powerful county, Tipperary, which he had the honour to represent, they were in favour of the Catholic claims, as the best means of uniting all classes of subjects in one common bond for a common object. In this feeling, Catholics, Presbyterians, and Protestants participated; they were anxious that no religious differences should disturb their harmony; but that all, composing one great family, and contributing equally to the enormous and prodigious taxes imposed upon them, should share alike in the blessings of that Constitution, for the preservation of which they were all equally ready to make every sacrifice.—The merits of the Roman Catholics, as seamen and soldiers, in the navy and army, might be learned by referring to the records of the Admiralty and the War Office. There were more Catholics in the army and the navy than there were men of any other religious persuasion, and, independent of all the other strong claims they had upon the justice of that House and of the Legislature, their services in both by sea and land amply entitled them to the attainment of all they required. He hoped, therefore, he should hear no more of Test Acts, or disqualifications as were to be placed upon an equal footing as to rights, they would be soon heartily united, and then the Government need not go to foreign countries—to the Germans or Portuguese to encamp in arms—it would no longer be necessary to continue that disgraceful system which tears men from their homes, their families, and all they hold dear in the world, and places them in situations where many of them never return—the system of impressment might then easily be got rid of altogether. He would tell the House how that could be done, if the Government could be brought to act towards Ireland in a spirit of conciliation and kindness. They should begin by a general enrollment of all the children from their birth, to which the people would cheerfully submit. Schools should then be established in the parishes, in the hundreds, and in the counties, from which a certain number of boys might regularly be taken, which would be sufficient to provide in time an ample supply of men for the army and navy. The most complete ignorance prevails in this country respecting Ireland. He had himself served in this country respecting Ireland. He had himself served two regiments there, and knew well the martial trained two regiments there, and knew well the martial spirit of the people, and the ardour with which they would press into the service, if not checked by the operation of civil disabilities. The effect of the system which had been pursued might be judged of by the change which had been effected within nine months, in consequence of which persons who before lived in the interchange of offices of mutual hospitality, now passed each other by as strangers. Few recruits were obtained for the army, except from the militia. The people became more enlightened by acquiring knowledge, and, consequently, the more humble of their degraded state, which prevented them from enlisting. A great deal had been said as to the violence of the speeches of the advocates of the Catholics; and an Honourable Member (Mr. Bankes) had assigned that as a reason for voting against the Motion. He might allow that these advocates had been intemperate, and might became factious and dangerous—but what was the remedy—to withdraw the seals by redressing the grievances of five millions of people? Then they would be happy and content. But he would not agree that the Catholic Board or advocates had been intemperate, they had not been unconstitutional in the spirit of the Catholic bill, and had been set on foot by no unconstitutional means. They had petitioned that House in decorous and temperate language. He contended that what the Catholics claimed was their right, and he had recommended to the Catholics of Tipperary not to petition for it as a boon, but to demand it as a right, though without effect. The Hon. General then proceeded to establish the ground of the right by shewing, that the Catholics were entitled to what they sought under the conditions of the capitulation of Limerick, and that the violation of these conditions was an act of perfidy on the part of the British nation; and concluded by asserting, that the Catholics were entitled to the unrestricted, unqualified and unrestrained possession of the rights they sought, for which reason he should vote for the Motion, as essential to the happiness of Ireland, to the stability of the empire, and to the maintenance of its rank as a great nation in the community of European States.

Sir Eyre Coote would not trespass on the time of the House by dilating on a question in its more general bearings, so much better understood by many persons in that House than he pretended to understand it; but in the capacity of a military man, he could not forbear offering a few observations on it, as it was connected with military affairs. He could not conceive from any thing with which his experience had made him acquainted that there was any danger in admitting the Catholics to stations of rank and command in the army, their loyalty was known; the proofs of it were innumerable; and from them he would select a few prominent features sufficient in themselves to do away any jealousy that might be felt with respect to their views and wishes. He recollected, when in the year 1793, the expedition sailed from Ireland to the West Indies, which was commanded by that skilful and gallant Officer Sir Chas. G ev, than whom no man ever deserved better of his country—a man, who was equally eminent in the field and the Cabinet—that Officer had uniformly praised the conduct of the Irish troops, which formed a considerable part of his force, and had attributed principally to their valour the important conquests he had effected; now two-thirds of these Irish soldiers were Catholics.—(Hear, hear!)—A number of Irish Catholics also served in Egypt under Generals Sir Ralph Abercromby and Lord Hutchinson, and most gallantly contributed to the important successes which had been gained there; they had fought in numbers and with their wonted gallantry in Holland, and were now fighting in the Peninsula.—(Hear, hear!)—When he looked, then, at the devoted zeal with which these people were ever ready to shed their blood in defence of their country, or for the augmentation of her glory, he did not feel himself justified in voting against a Committee which was to inquire whether that country could with safety confer on them a reward they had toiled so arduously to obtain. He wished them to obtain every privilege which could with safety be granted them, and nothing more; and he wished the conduct of the Legislature and the Government towards them to be on all occasions such as would, by liberality on the one part, beget confidence on the other, always providing every security essential to the Protestant Establishment.

Sir N. Colthurst thought, that as the late Parliament had come to a vote for a Committee to inquire respecting securities, guarded, by which the Catholic claims may be acquiesced in, they had given a kind of pledge that their successors would not refuse to tread in their steps, if the reasons which had regulated their conduct should continue in full force. He was of opinion that the conduct of the Catholics, and their advocates out of doors, should not have any influence on the deliberations or decisions of either House of Parliament. They should endeavour to ascertain, by detailed and minute inquiry, whether any and what measure of relief could be afforded them from the grievances of which they complained: and then, on coming to a decision, inform them upon what grounds it was founded; and such a proceeding would be found to have weight and authority, even with the body whose interests it might eventually hurt. He conceived that consideration, which was all the present Motion went to, and cision, were things altogether distinct, and by voting for the former, he by no means pledged himself to the latter. In advocating inquiry he felt himself at entire liberty to regulate his conduct on whatsoever principles might seem good to him, whenever any other proposition connected with the subject should be submitted to the House.

Mr. Hart Davis said, he would not only vote against the Committee, but he would, on all future occasions, vote against any similar measure that might be proposed, unless coupled with securities for the preservation of the Constitution and the established religion, not only offered, but accepted. He entirely disapproved of the conduct of the Catholics, and their advocates out of doors, who had not only

Second Suppt. to the Madras Courier, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1813.

(Continued from the Supplement)

into a Committee; that in that Committee ample means would be suggested of effecting an object [illegible]rable. Adverting to the speech made yesterday evening by an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Bankes), he said that it was not for him to question the Hon. Gentleman's consistency. No doubt that Hon. Gentleman had so qualified his vote on this subject on a former occasion as to justify him in the vote which he had declared it to be his intention to give on the present occasion. But those Members of the last Parliament who had not so qualified their votes, would not be warranted in following the Hon. Gentleman's example. For his own part had he even been staggered to the opinions which he entertained last year, yet having, as a Member of the last Parliament pledged himself to consider the Catholic claims, he should not think himself, by the event of the dissolution, released from that pledge. The present Parliament certainly was not pledged to the consideration as a Parliament; but the Members of the last Parliament and who voted for the Resolution moved by a Right Hon. Gentleman near him (Mr. Canning) were in his opinion unequivocally pledged to that consideration. It was not now however to redeem his [illegible] that he should vote for the Committee, [illegible]e he was thoroughly persuaded that [illegible]er adjustment of the Catholic [illegible]nable to the prosperity and [illegible]e empire.

[illegible]t some length; but [illegible] the House rendered [illegible]t more, than that [illegible]on—dwelling princi-[illegible]rance manifested by the [illegible]he unchanging charac-[illegible]r, and the failure of [illegible]t would be a sufficient [illegible]stant establishment [illegible]ent.

[illegible] of the Motion.

[illegible]speak on this moment-[illegible]. He wished to call to the mind [illegible]ouse what the last Parliament had [illegible]e for the Catholics; that Parliament, almost at its dying moment, had made a will in favour of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, which was signed by 237 persons, and attested by 106 individuals—(Laughter)—and he therefore confidently hoped, that neither the Parliament nor the Learned Doctor (Doctor Duigenan, the Judge of the Prerogative Court in Ireland) would refuse to grant a probate to that will.—(Continued laughter.)—He trusted, that the honour and liberality of Parliament would be such as to convince it of the justice of carrying into execution that will—for it was the solemn will of the last Parliament, and the last Parliament was now no more! He would not anticipate any objection from the Learned Doctor, for that learned man had said, that the interests of the people of the British empire were so identified with the interests of the Protestant establishment, that nothing could be feared from concession to the Catholics—there was no occasion for restrictive measures. He now quoted the Learned Doctor's own work—he quoted No. 35, of The Edinburgh Review! —(Much laughter, and calls of Question!)—He wished to give the House all possible information of the subject, and they therefore hoped that they would hear him. The Catholics deserved their protection, for they were the best soldiers in the world—he did not say so because he was an Irishman, but because they were so! They were somewhat too anxious in battle, perhaps but they were brave and loyal men for all that —men that could be trusted both at land and sea. If Irishmen had any errors at all, they had them in their own country only; take them out of it, and they formed the best body of men in the world—(Hear! and laughter)—Surely the House could not refuse the Motion; or rather, he ought to say, surely they could not refuse to grant a probate to the will of the last Parliament, executed by 237 persons, and attested by 106 witnesses!

Mr. Round could not acquiesce in the claims of the Catholics; for he must maintain that Protestants only could take a part in the Counsels of the State.

Sir J. Newport rose amidst loud cries of Question! The Hon. Baronet observed, that as there were many Members who were anxious to speak on the question, he should move an adjournment of its consideration to Monday.

Here being loud cries of No, no! Go on, go on!

Lord Castlereagh remarked, that it would be quite impossible to come to a conclusion on this important question this night; and it, therefore, appeared to him, that the only point of consideration was, whether the House would then adjourn, or at a late hour.

The Motion for deferring the further consideration of the subject of debate was then put and carried.—Adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 12.

EAST INDIA QUESTION.

The Earl of Hardwicke rose, for the purpose of presenting a Petition from a description of persons, who, whatever might be the final decision of Parliament upon the important question which was so soon to be submitted to their consideration were as well entitled to the favourable attention of their Lordships, as any class of persons whose interests were connected with the subject to which he alluded; he meant the Officers employed in the naval service of the East India Company.—Many of these Gentlemen had received their education in the royal navy; and from the great extent to which the navy of this country is of necessity carried in time of war, they had found themselves, on the return of peace, either altogether deprived of the professions to which they had dedicated some of the best years of their lives, from not being promoted at all to any commission, or if they were fortunate enough to have obtained the rank of Lieutenant, were disappointed of every prospect of further advancement or employment. To many Officers in this situation, the naval service of the Company had proved a most honourable refuge; and they had on their part contributed essentially to support the high character which that service had long enjoyed for nautical knowledge, ability, and courage, of which numerous instances, if no very remote period, had occurred in the present war. Many instances were also to be found, of Officers, who had originally been educated in the naval service of the Company, who had entered the King's navy, and risen to the highest honours of the profession. Upon these grounds Lord Hardwicke trusted, that whenever the subject of the East India trade was discussed, the Petition of the naval Officers would be considered with all the attention to which it is so well entitled. His Lordship then moved, "That the Petition be read, and lie on the table.

The Petition being shortly read, was ordered to lie on the table accordingly.

BATTLE OF BORODINO.

This battle is among the most memorable of the occurrences of what we may now describe as the late Russian war. The flight of the French from Moscow, it is true, involved them in wretchedness & ruin; but then they impute their disasters on that occasion to the season; as well as to their enemy. At the time when the battle of Borodino was fought, they were advancing to their promised conquest in full hope and vigour: wherein therefore, we see the two parties fairly matched; and must look to the result—as an omen of the issue of future conflicts between the French and the Russians, if such should ever take place upon even equal terms. Bonaparte, it is true, though defeated on the plains of Borodino, had still the hardihood to get round the victorious army, and make a dash at Moscow; hoping that the audacity of the fact would conceal his past disgrace, and terrify the Emperor into a speedy negotiation; but in this also he was deceived; the issue of the engagement was too well understood, and too justly appreciated at St. Petersburgh; and nothing, we suspect, but a too confident reliance upon some weakness, or some treachery there, could have impelled the Tyrant to hazard so desperate a measure, as the advance into a country before he had broken the army which defended it.

The account, then, of the battle of Borodino, of which the following is an epitome, has been circulated at St. Petersburgh, where it is ascribed to the pen of Sir Robert Wilson, and it may, therefore, we suppose, be deemed an authentic sketch of that important action:—

"The Russian army having exchanged Commanders, continued its retreat upon the village of Borodino, between Molaisk and Irisk, on the high Moscow road. It was here reinforced by 18,000 effective men, under General Miloradowitch, and 12,000 militia, chiefly armed with pikes, under General Markoff. The total number of the Russian army, exclusive of militia, amounted to 105,000 effective men: the French army amounted to 103,000, reinforcements having been drawn to it from the military posts occupied by the enemy.

"Bonaparte, contrary to all expectation, as he had omitted the favourable moment for attacking the Russians on their march from Smolensko, to repass the Dnieper, presented his army in order of battle on the 24th. It is possible that the appointment of Prince Kutusoff had baffled his hopes of peace; and that he felt himself now obliged to effect that by force, which he was in hopes to have obtained by the influence of fear on the Russian Cabinet. Certain it is, that he himself regretted his former neglect of opportunity, and that he said, "I have lost one of the most brilliant occasions of my life!"

"Prince Bagrathion's army sustained the Russian left; but it was very much advanced in front of the centre and right. A battery of seven guns on a hill covered the advance of Prince Bagrathion's army, which I shall in future call the second army.

"The action began about two o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th; and was furiously fought on both sides until near dusk, when the enemy possessed himself of the hill and battery, and obliged the second army to retire and take up its position in a right line with the first army, keeping some hills in its front, on which batteries were erected. On the morning of the 25th, the French, with all their force, again fell upon Prince Bagrathion's army after a desperate resistance broke in upon them; obliged his re reat in some disorder; & the reserves of the first army were under the necessity of moving to the left and front, to cover his works and oppose the enemy; which service was effectually executed, and the second army being rallied again, advanced into battle, and, in its turn, supported the troops that had covered it. The Russian line was, however, obliged to throw back its left a little, so as to form an angle with a part of the centre and right. At the salient point of this angle was a battery, which, if taken and kept by the enemy, would have commanded the whole Russian position, and obliged a retreat.—Bonaparte finding that the Russians remained steady, notwithstanding his tremendous artillery cross-fire, resolved to have this work carried.—Various attempts were made during the day, by cavalry and infantry; but they were always repulsed. Towards nine o'clock in the morning General Bonami had, however, lodged himself in the battery, in front of the Russian left; but General Gormuloff seizing the command of a column (for he was a Staff Officer), rushed upon the battery, re-carried it, put every man in it to the bayonet, except General Bonami, who rarely escaped with 20 wounds, one of which struck into his breast. Towards dusk, the enemy's force retired, abandoning the battery, which he had again carried about four o'clock in the afternoon, and which battery had been taken and re-taken three times during the day. He had gradually withdrew back upon some works in his rear, out of cannon shot, and from thence fell back about two wersts and an half, with his main body, giving orders for his heavy guns, &c. to retire upon Molaisk. The Russian army remained upon the field until the next evening, when Prince Kutusoff fell back three wersts with his main body; and left General Platoff, with his Cossacks, to occupy the ground in front of Borodino.

"Thus terminated, in the field, the memorable battle of Borodino; & so far it resembled the battle of Preuss Eylau, but not in its consequences—for Eylau, preserved Konigsberg, whereas Borodino accelerated the loss of Moscow. I am, however, inclined to think, that Borodino, theoretically, was in the field a more decisive victory than Eylau, as the Russians there quitted the ground during the same night; whereas, at Borodino, it was the enemy who withdrew.

"It, however, greatly differed from Eylau in its progress; for Borodino was a battle on points—Eylau was a parade battle, general throughout the line, and covering every man in the field with iron canopy. The Russians had not more than 600 guns in the field, but the fire was not sustained by about 268 pieces.

"The loss at Borodino to the Russian army was, perhaps severe; as it now appears that 28,000 were killed or wounded (at least one-half killed), and above 1,500 Officers, of whom three Generals were killed; and nine wounded. "The loss of the enemy could not but be far greater: calculation so far could not err; but it now appears, from their own correspondence, that they estimate their loss at 26 Generals hors de combat (of whom seven were killed), and 38,000 men.—*Post. Feb 20.*"

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Bonaparte has taken possession of the Hamburgh bank. He has demanded 60,000 cavalry horses of the Danish Government: to which they replied, that they will only furnish 15,000, which they even will not suffer to depart till the stipulated payment had been made. They have declared their determination, in the event of the French employing force, to remove the Court to Norway, and deliver up Copenhagen to the English.

It is stated in a Philadelphia Paper of the 17th ult. that a very extensive forgery of British Licenses had been discovered at New York.

From the Government Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Thomas Parry, Cashier and Accountant to the Government Bank.

Fort St. George, Aug. 13, 1813.

GOVERNMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following promotions and alterations of rank shall take place.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant A. Turner to be Captain of a company, Lieutenant James Tagg to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign J. G. Morison to be Lieutenant, in succession to Lester deceased; date of commissions 6th November 1812.

Lieutenants

D. Armstrong	to take rank from	21th Dec.	1812.
W. R. Taylor	do.	17th Jan.	1813.
Joseph Leggatt	do.	31st "	"
G. Walker	do.	11th Feb.	"

Ensign Lewis Crowther to be Lieutenant, date of commission 15th February 1813.

16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant George Jackson to be Captain of a company, Lieutenant H. J. Bowler to be Capt. Lieutenant, and Ensign R. W. K. Hansard to be Lieutenant, in succession to Clark deceased; date of commissions 9d August 1813.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant S. O. Smith to take rank from 6th January 1813, vice Williams resigned.

Lieutenant John Myers to take rank from 6th February 1813, vice Scoones deceased.

Ensign G. W. S. Skipp to be Lieutenant, vice Brown deceased; date of commission 28th Feb. 1813.

Lieutenant Brown of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on sick certificate.

Lieutenant Ogilvie of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, on leave of absence for four months, from the date of his embarkation.

Ensign W. E. Sweney of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to resign the Service of the Honorable Company, in compliance with his request.

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Captain Jefferys of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health.

August 17, 1813.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following promotions shall take place.

INFANTRY.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James Innes to be Colonel of a Regiment, vice Major General Gowdie placed on the retired list; date of commission 15th February 1813.

Senior Major Whitney M'Cully from the 20th Native Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Innes promoted; date of commission 15th Feb. 1813.

20th Native Regiment.

Captain John Mackenzie to be Major, Captain Lieutenant Thomas Hunter to be Captain of a company, Lieutenant Hugh Scott to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign William Penoulhet to be Lieut. in succession to M'Cully promoted; date of commissions 10th February 1813.

Senior Major William Shawe from the 10th Native Regiment, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Richardson deceased; date of commission 7th May 1813.

10th Native Regiment.

Captain G. M. Gibson to be Major, Captain Lieutenant Robert Short to be Captain of a company, Lieutenant P. Morrill to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign Neal M'Neill to be Lieutenant, in succession to Shawe promoted; date of commissions 7th May 1813.

His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to receive, with reference to instructions received from the Honorable Court of Directors, as published in G. O. dated the 1st September last, that Major Generals not on the Staff shall be considered entitled to the full batta of their regimental rank, during the period of their employment under competent authority on any public duty whatever.

It is further resolved that Major Generals not on the Staff, shall be authorized to draw Court Martial allowance according to their regimental rank when employed under circumstances which would entitle other Officers to that allowance.

In consequence of the above Regulations which provide for every case in which a Major General not on the Staff, can be employed, the General Order dated 8th January 1811, relative to the allowances of Officers of that rank is annulled.

Doubts having occurred relative to the application of paragraphs 63 and 81 of the Code of Regulations, pages 22 and 23, to Officers holding the Brevet rank of Colonel or Major General, it is considered necessary to explain for general information that where the rank of Colonel is stated in the Pay Table or Regulations, it has reference to those Officers only, who are entitled to draw the full batta of that rank regimentally.

The Committee of Medical Officers assembled at Seringapatam under the General Order of the 13th ultimo, having completed their proceedings, are dissolved, and the President and Members are directed to return to their respective Stations.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following extract from a letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 12th March 1813.

Para. 2.—In our Military Letter dated 8th July 1811, we informed you paras. 8th and 9th, that we had for the present, suspended our judgement, on the case of Colonel The Honorable Arthur Sentleger, we also informed you para. 22 of the same Letter, that we should hereafter take into consideration the cases of the Officers who had accepted the Governor General's option of being dismissed from the Service or have been dismissed by the Sentences of Courts Martial, as described in the Governor General's Letter of the 15th April 1810.

3.—Having taken the case of Colonel The Honorable Arthur Sentleger, as well as the case of several of the Officers mentioned in the 22nd paragraph of our Letter dated 8th July 1811, into our most serious consideration, and having maturely weighed the evidence brought forward against them, as well as, what have respectively stated to us in their defence, having adverted also to the sentiments contained in paras. 14th and 15th of same Letter, which disposed us to the lenient judgment then passed on Major De Morgan and other Officers, and which are in a great measure applicable to the cases now under review, we have come to the following resolutions.

Although the conduct of Colonel The Honorable Arthur Sentleger has been such as would in our opinion, have justified his removal from the Company's Service, yet adverting to the long period of his suspension, and likewise to his past services, we have resolved to remove the suspension imposed upon that Officer.

We have also resolved, that, although in our opinion

Major George Walsh,
Thomas Pollok,
J. L. Lushington,
Captain Charles Hopkinson,
George Cadell,
Thomas De Havilland,
Augustus Andrews,

have by their conduct, rendered themselves undeserving our consideration yet as a mark of our lenity that they be restored to the Company's Service and permitted to return to their rank accordingly.

We have also resolved, that, although Major D. C. G. Kenny, and Major James Patterson, have, by their conduct, rendered themselves undeserving of our consideration, yet that, in consequence of the recommendation of Lord Minto in their favour, and as a mark of our lenity, the former of these Officers Major D. C. G. Kenny, be allowed a pension of one hundred and twenty pounds a year from the 2d of September 1812, and that the pension granted by your Government to Mrs. Patterson, the mother of the latter of these Officers, Major James Patterson, be confirmed to her.

4.—We have permitted the following Military Officers to return to their rank on your Establishment, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Tichborne,
Captain W. G. Peers,
" Thomas Fraser,
" Charles Ferrier,
Captain Lieutenant T. Hunter,
Lieutenant Rowland Jefferies,
" Michael John Harris,
" Arthur Stock.

9.—We have appointed the following persons Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency.

James B. Hall,
Richard Kellet.
John Stretch, (n. n.)
David Boyd.

10.—We have attended to the circumstances stated in paras. 10th and 13th of your Military Letter of the 29th February 1812, relative to the manner in which you have provided for Messrs. West, Brunton, and Chadwick (whose temporary appointments by your Military Letter of the 29th February, 1812, as Lieutenant Fireworkers of Artillery, had been disapproved in our Letter of the 24 November 1810,) by appointing them Lieutenants in the Corps formed of the European Invalids into the Carnatic Veteran Battalion, and we have no objection to your having conferred these appointments on those Gentlemen.

11.—And in forming the Veteran Battalion, we think you should have attended to the long services of Mr. James Clemons, who had been nominated by us, your recommendation, an Ensign in the European Invalids, of whom this Battalion was composed.

12.—Since his arrival in this country Mr. Clemons has brought to our notice his claim to rank in the Carnatic Veteran Battalion above the three Gentlemen before named, and we are so fully satisfied of the justice of his pretensions, from the favorable testimonials of his character, that have been laid before us, that we direct, he be promoted to a Lieutenancy in that battalion, to rank next below Lieutenant Charles J. Gilbert.

13.—Captain George Cadell of your Establishment, (of whose restoration to the Company's Service, you are advised in the 3d paragraph of this Letter) has our permission to remain in Europe till the sailing of the first ships of next season.

14.—Under the particular circumstances of the case of Lieutenant Edward Skeate White of your Establishment, who was obliged to return to his country about two years ago in consequence of having lost the use of his limbs, we have continued his pay to him for two years, from the 30th April last, in the hope that by that time, he may be enabled to return to his duty.

19.—Captain Thomas Fraser of your Engineer Corps, returns to his duty by the ship Hugh Inglis, and we direct your attention to the sentiments we have expressed of Captain Fraser's merits, and services in para. 135 of our Letter of the 23d January 1811.

The Governor in Councils also pleased to publish to the Army, the following copy of a communication received from the Secretary at the East India House, under date the 13th March 1813.

Major Josiah Marshall, and Captain James Grant, of your Establishment, being at present employed in Sicily in the discharge of military duties under the command of the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck, we have thought proper at His Lordship's request and under the particular circumstances of their situation, to allow them to continue in their present employments without prejudice to their rank in our Service, to be considered as on furlough, and to draw the pay of their respective rank as if they were on furlough for the period of two years, from the sailing of the first ships of the present season.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
Sec. to Government.

FORT WILLIAM, July 24, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:—

1st Regiment Native Infantry

Captain Lieutenant Hampson Beckford Palmer, to be Captain of a Company, from the 7th of March 1813, vice M'Pherson, deceased.

Senior Lieutenant Edward Simons, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Palmer, promoted.

Senior Ensign Charles Richard William Lane, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Simons, promoted.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Ensign John Augustus Schalch, of the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Assistant to Lieutenant Calvert Fleming, of the Engineer Corps, during the period he is employed in Surveying the City of Moorshedabad.

Captain Alexander Hall Rowland, of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry on this Establishment, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty, without prejudice to his rank.

Lieutenant J. Saint George Vance, of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, on the Bombay Establishment, having produced a Certificate from the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the benefit of his health, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

BOMBAY,—August 14, 1813.

Bombay Castle, 7th August 1813.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Surgeon T. T. Mardon, to act as Garrison Surgeon at Surat, in the room of Surgeon Drysdale proceeding to St. Helena and eventually to Europe.

Assistant Surgeon J. Armstrong is appointed to the Medical duties of the Marine Department, vice Surgeon Christie.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Maxwell, is appointed to the charge of the Lunatic Asylum at Colobah, vice Christie.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

Yesterday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Elliott, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Mrs. Helen Maria Carr, of Cheshunt, Herts.

On Thursday, the 4th inst. at Llanynys Church, by the Rev. R. Jones, John Edwards, Esq. of Dolserau, Merionethshire, to Anne, second daughter of Edward Edwards, Esq. of Cerrigllwydrou, Denbyshire.

On Thursday morning last, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Dr. Ridley, Prebendary of Gloucester, the Rev. Henry John Ridley, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Elley, Esq. Mamhead House, Devon.

At Mitcham, Surrey, James Langdale, Esq. of Lavender Hill, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late John Fagan, Esq. of Cork.

On the 4th instant, at Alberbury, Shropshire Capt. T. A. Jones, of the 19th Regt. of Infantry, to Susan, second daughter of the Rev. W. Thornes.

On Monday, the 18th inst by the Rev. Thos Dowley, at Walton upon Thames, Surrey, William Thompson, of Walton, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Johnston, daughter of the late Mr. John Johnston, of the same place.

On Thursday the 18th inst. at Chertsey, in Surrey, the Rev. Samuel Roach, of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Miss Wapanot, of the above place.

Lately, at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, Andrew H. Thomson, eldest son of John Thomson, Esq. of Waverly Abbey, to Sophia, eldest daughter of George Holme Sumner, Esq. of Hatchlands, in Surrey.

On Friday, Jan. 29, at St. Paul, Covent-Garden, by the Rev. Edward Embry, Samuel Johnson, Esq. late of Tirhoot, Bengal, to Eliza Wilson, only daughter of Samuel Wilson, Esq. of Cork.

Feb. 9, at St. Paul's, Deptford, T. B. Oldfield, Esq. of Peckham Lodge, Surrey, to Emma, eldest daughter of Captain Wm. Young, R. N.

At Brightholmstone, Thos. Welmar, Esq. of Poundisford Park, Somersetshire, to Charlotte Margaret, third daughter of Gerard Noel Noel, Esq. of Hall, in the County of Rutland.

At St. Clement's Church, in the Strand, by the Rev. Mr. Lomax, Mr. Henry Oddie, of Carey-street, to Miss Georgiana Thellusson, youngest daughter of the late George Woodford Thellusson, Esq.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Robert Anderson, Esq. of York-place, Portman-square, to Ann, daughter of Lawrence Wright, Esq. of Mottram St. Andrew, in the county Palatine of Chester.

On Monday, the 22d inst. at Bath, by the Rev. M. N. Unticke, one of the Chaplains to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, Job Ede, Esq. late of the Island of Nevis, to Catherine Maria, eldest daughter of Lt.-Col. Williams, of Falmouth, in Cornwall.

At St. George's Church, the son of Lord Chorleville, to Miss Ellis, daughter of John Ellis, Esq. of the Isle of Wight.

At Lyons Hall, Hertfordshire, John Hodgson, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Whitcombe, only daughter of Robert Whitcombe, Esq. deceased, late of the Whitfera, in that parish.

At St. George's Church, by the Reverend Alexander Thistlethwayte, Thomas Somers Cocks, Esq. to Agneta, fifth daughter of the Right Hon. R. Pole Carew, M. P. of Antony House, Cornwall.

At St. George's Church, J. Wyatt, Esq. of 18, Half-moon-street, to Miss Maria Elliott, of Ryegate.

On the 7th inst. at St. Ann's, Soho, Mr. Peter Thompson, of Fulham-street, to Amelia, daughter of Mr. Richards, of Tavistock-street.

On Wednesday, the 27th instant, at Bath, Richard Pulestor, Esq. jun. of Kinsal, in the county of Flint, to Annette, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant General England.

By Special licence, at Rochfort, on the 15th instant, Thomas Wade, of Faufield, county of Gattway, Esq. to Miss Dorothea Rochfort, daughter of Gustavus H. Rochfort, Esq. M. P. county of West Meath.

At Marylone Church, by the Reverend John Crofts, Rector of Berkhamstead, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, William Villiers Surtees, Esq. to Harriet, second daughter of the late William Samuel Towers, Esq. of Queen Ann-street.

On the 11th inst. at Maryhone Church, by the Rev. Hugh Fraser, Rector of Woolwich, J. J. Masquener, Esq. of Edward-street, Portman square, to Mrs. R. Scott, widow of the late Professor Scott, of King's College, Old Aberdeen.

DEATHS.

On Friday, the 5th instant, at Bangor, North Wales, Mrs. Rice, wife of the Rev. Samuel Rice.

At Oporto, Portugal, on the 11th of Jan. of a remittent fever, Dr. Cabbell, Physician to the Forces.

On Wednesday, aged 88, Mrs. Sparke, widow of Wm. Sparke, Esq. late Major of the 18th Regt. and mother of the Bishop of Ely.

At Brighton, after a few hours illness, the Honorable Francis Charles Knollys, second son of the Earl of Banbury.

After a few days ago, aged 63, after about 48 hours great suffering, Mr. Charles Thorn, of Liverpool. This Gentleman's death was occasioned by his having fallen into one of those pit-like holes now so common in this metropolis, and often shamefully left without a fence. The fatal accident happened in Red Lion-street, Holborn.

At Edinburgh, on the 5th inst. Mark Watt, Esq. late of Bowland, county of Edinburgh.

On Thursday, the 15th inst. after a long and painful illness, and in her 65th year, Mrs. Robinson, wife of John Robinson, Esq. of Bolton-street, and of Pointon Cottage, Lincolnshire.

On the 29th of January, at Kensington Palace, that most venerable and respectable Nobleman, Lord Viscount Molesworth. He is succeeded by his son, the Honourable Colonel Molesworth.

At Camberwell Grove, deeply regretted by her family and friends, Mrs. Younghusband, wife of William Younghusband, Esq. Commander of the Honorable East India Company's ship Union.

On the 10th inst. at Souldern, Oxon, in the 78th year of her age, Mrs. Webb, relict of John Webb, Esq. formerly of Lower Grosvenor-street, and late of Middleton Stoney, in the above county.

On the 17th instant, at his house in Doctors Commons, after a few days illness, in consequence of a paralytic attack, George Rogg, Esq.

On Thursday, the 20th instant, Mrs. Tait, of Jermyn-street; a woman, whose heart knew no guile, and from whose lips detraction never fell. She sustained a very long and most exquisitely painful illness, with more than human fortitude, and Saint-like resignation, in the same Christian love, charity, and active benevolence which she had passed the whole of her invaluable life, and in the firm faith of a glorious resurrection, through the merits of her Redeemer.

On Friday, Feb. 12, of a bilious fever, Maria, fourth daughter of the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

At Brompton, Mr. William Jeremy, of the Strand.

On the 18th inst. at his house in Harley-street, Cavendish-square, John Hope, Esq. of Treverrick, in the county of Cornwall.

On Friday, the 12th inst. at Hadley, in the county of Herts, Mrs. Mary Humberston Mackenzie, widow of the late Major Mackenzie, and mother of Lord Seaforth.

Much regretted, at his house in Shoreditch, Mr. Robert Foulis, in the 48th year of his age.

On the 8th inst. at his apartments in Broad-street, Charles Mackenzie, Esq. of Seaforth.

At her house in Brighton, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Rotherton.

On Saturday, the 13th instant, the infant daughter of John Bainbridge, jun. Esq. of Harley-street, aged three days.

On the 22d inst. in the Circus, Bath, in her 92d year, Mrs. Andre, widow of Anthony Andre, Esq.

On Sunday, the 21st inst. in his 79th year, at his house, Richmond, Surrey, Henry Baldwin, Esq.

On Sunday, the 21st inst. at her house in Park-street, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Bowlby, in the 97th year of her age.

On Sunday, the 28th inst. in Devonshire-place, aged nine months, Henry, youngest son of J. Blake, Esq.

On the 18th inst. at Aberystwith, wh re he went for the benefit of his health, in the 37th year of his age, Francis Hart Sitwell, Esq. of Barmoor Castle, Northumberland, brother to the late Sir Sitwell Sitwell, Bart. He was a man universally beloved and esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On Monday, the 14th instant, aged 83, Mrs. Heberden, widow of the late Dr. Heberden, of Pall-mall.

On Saturday, the 12th inst. in the 17th year of her age, Maria Bridget Frances Smyth, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. John Smyth, of Heath, Yorkshire.

On Sunday, the 13th inst. at his house in Devonshire-street, in the 75th year of his age, Gen. James Ogilvie, Colonel of the 52d Regiment of Infantry.

On the 16th inst. at his house in London-street, Fitzroy-square, Anthony Carden, Esq. Engraver—a most eminent artist, and valuable member of society.

On the 21st ult. Ann Eliza, daughter of Duncan Campbell, Esq. of Bedford-square, aged nine years.

On the 30th ult. at his house in Bedford-place, Russell-square, Robert Morgan, sen. Esq. late of the Island of Jamaica.

On the 5th inst. in Grosvenor-square, after a few days illness, most sincerely lamented, Edward Hartopp, Esq. of Dalby House, Leicestershire.

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, Mrs. Mildred Stevens, widow and relict of the late Mr. W m. Stevens, and one of the daughters of Mr. William Everest, formerly of Plaston, near Bromley, Kent.—Equidem illa Mater fuit.

On Saturday, the 8th inst. at Bath, Mrs. Thos. Brent, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Brent.

On the 3d inst. at his house at Marlborough, in the 54th year of his age, Robert Griffiths, Esq. after a short and severe illness, borne with Christian piety and resignation.

At his house in Great George-street, Westminster, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Maude, Navy Agent.

Suddenly, on the 3d inst. at the advanced age of 9 Mrs. Sarah Dorothy Lukin.

On the 4th inst. Amelia, the wife of Mr. Wm. Neck of Nelson-square.

At Rio Janeiro, on the 21st Sept. 1812, Mr. James Stewart.

On the 19th instant, aged 59, Mrs. Hanger, widow of the late George Hanger, Esq. of Rochdale, Lancashire.

On Friday, the 22d inst. at her house in Great Portman-square, of a lingering illness, which she bore with unexampled fortitude, and the most pious resignation to the Divine Will, Sarah, wife of Thomas Pattle, Esq. in the 59th year of her age.

On the 16th inst. in the Charter House, aged 88, Mr. George Robinson, formerly a shoemaker in Inner Temple lane, for nearly half a century. He was supposed to have amassed more lawyers fees, any man in England.

On Thursday, Jan. 21, in the 41st year of his age, to the unspeakable affliction of his family, Henry Read-head Yorke, Esq. Barrister at Law, after an illness of nearly two years, sustained throughout with unshaken fortitude.

On Thursday, Jan. 28, in Lower Grosvenor-street aged 54, Anne, the Lady of Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. of Ilfracombe, Devonshire.

On Wednesday last, the 3d inst. in London, the Right Honourable Lady Helen Stewart, fourth daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

On the 1st inst. at Wateringbury, near Maidstone Mary, the wife of the Rev J. H. Howlett, M. A. of St Martin's in the Field Westminster.

On the 20th of December last, Mrs. Sophia Catherine Bridgman, wife of John Bridgman, Esq. Collector of His Majesty's Customs of that Island.

On Monday evening, the 8th inst. after a l painful illness, and in her 80th year, M of John Nutt, Esq. of Broad-street-h

On the 22d inst. at her lodg street, Mrs. Trelawny, w ny, Governor of Land

On Monday, at Ba late Representative fo

On the 9th of Nov board his Majesty's Mawdsley, Second L quence of a wound h connoitring a strange lament the loss of a v his professional abili principles. He died, and a Christian. church-yard at Liss nours, attended b Markland, and his every married resp highly esteemed an

On Friday, the 5 Bockett, Esq. of th

On Wednesday last, at the Tavistock Hotel, aged 51, William Broughton, Esq. of the Hon East India Company's Service, late Military Paymaster General at Bombay.

On Friday, the 5th inst. at her house in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, in the 71st year of her age, Mrs Blake, relict of the late Wm Blake, Esq.

At Montpellier, near Dublin, Marmaduke Cramer, Esq late Captain in the 12th Dragoons.

On the 6th inst. at her house in Sloane street, of a lingering illness, Miss Scott, sister to the late Colonel Scott, Resident at Delhi, in the East Indies.

On the 30th Jan. at his house in Pulteney-street, Bath, much lamented by his family and friends, George Butler, Esq. of Ballyragget Lodge, county of Kilkenny, Ireland.

On the 5th inst. at Pimlico, aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Lockley, widow of the late J. Lockley, Esq.

On the 9th of April last, in India, Frederick Robert Lambert, Midshipman on board his Majesty's ship Cornelia, and second son of the late Sir Henry Lambert, Bart.

In the College of Physicians, Thomas Ramsden, Esq. Surgeon to Christ's and the Foundling Hospitals, and Assistant Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

On the 4th inst. Richard Payne, M. D in the 80th year of his age, deeply lamented by his family, and an extensive circle of friends.

On the 26th Jan. at Gibraltar, Maria, the wife of Major Aylmer, of the 9th Regiment of Foot.

Lately Mrs. Clutton, wife of the Rev. Henry Clutton, Rector of Newick, in Sussex.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

March 11.

It was confidently reported yesterday that Sir J. Douglas had challenged Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Whitbread—It is impossible that he could have the impudence to do so.

Mr. Grattan's second motion on the Catholic claims was carried last night, after a very interesting debate, by a considerably increased majority—the numbers being, on a division, 186 to 119—We trust that in every future division the same progressive liberality will be manifested, till this grand measure of union of hearts, and consolidation of strength shall be satisfactorily completed.

A meeting of the Catholic Board was held in Dublin on Saturday last, Major Bryan in the Chair; at which Mr. Lawless gave notice of the following Resolution, for the consideration of the Catholic Board, on Saturday next:—"Resolved, That we heartily congratulate our Fellow subjects, of every religious persuasion in the British Empire, on the late glorious and successful struggle of the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty, in the Imperial House of Commons, from which we may confidently date the commencement of that harmony which is likely to subsist hereafter, among

men of all denominations and religions in the country, which must obliterate the remembrance of past injuries, and make Ireland as united as she will be unconquerable."

We have received Lisbon papers to the 23d of February. They do not contain any thing of importance. We give some extracts:—

Lisbon, [illegible] 22.—The following statement is considered as tolerably correct, respecting the number of men at present in the French banners in the Peninsula:—

Army of Portugal -	30,000
Soult's - -	30,000
Suchet's - -	14,000
Sebastiani's - -	12,000
North of the Ebro -	10,000
At Vittoria - -	4,000
Joseph's - -	17,000
Total	117,000

Not a word of news from the army: all remain quiet.

Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 30.—Reille arrived at Salamanca on the 25th, and it is believed that the French intend to invade Serra de Francs. It is reported that the intrusive King has abandoned Madrid, and retired towards the Somosierra, and that part of Soult's troops remained in garrison in that city.—*(Telegrafo Portuguez, Feb. 20.)*

Coruna, Feb. 9.—The French, after having made a requisition of corn in Santander, and exacted a considerable pecuniary contribution, [illegible]uated that city on the 1st Febroa y, at one [illegible]ght. They also demanded 300 [illegible]n, to convey provisions; and [illegible]he garrison of Torre le Vega, [illegible]Peninsa [illegible]abria, Feb. 7.—Some Portu[illegible]ered here with orders to [illegible]. We are also assured that [illegible]ions are going to march for [illegible]ositively said the enemy has [illegible]d Zamora, from whence [illegible] withdrawn their sick and [illegible]s from Valladolid, and ta[illegible]s Burgos, with a numerous [illegible]*aper)*

[illegible]o the Estremadura Gazette, [illegible]e ordered his head quarters to Campo [illegible]e Criptana—having left a garrison of 2,000 men in Toledo.—*(Same Paper.)*

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Messina, January 19, 1813;—

"No movement of troops has lately taken place. Lord William Bentinck is still here; nor does it appear probable that he is likely soon to leave us: some say not at all.

"The recruiting for the 2d battalion of the Greek light infantry, wears now a better appearance than formerly. A corps of Albanians, formerly in the service of the King of Naples, having been disbanded, many of them have entered into that regiment.

"The Greek corps and De Rolles are expected here from the Ionian Islands.

"The Governor of Messina, has retired, and the Prince of Scaletta is now acting in that situation. The state prisoners condemned to banishment some time since for corresponding with the enemy, have been at last sent to their respective destinations."

Lisbon, Feb 8.—Our troops remain in their winter quarters. Lord Wellington is in advance at Frenada, and General Hill at Coria.

The northern French army is cantoned in Salamanca, Valladolid, and that line of country.

Joseph has left Madrid, and proceeded to Cuenca. Soult remains at Toledo, from whence he has dispatched 10,000 men to join Suchet, whose force is now 18,000 men, including 8,000 cavalry, and a fine park of horse artillery. Some people imagine it is his intention to attack the corps formerly under the command of Ballasteros, but now directed by O'Donnell, the Duke del Parque having been appointed to superintend the new levies; others, and apparently with more reason, are of opinion, that the cavalry had been sent by Soult for their better subsistence, till the season arrives when he shall have occasion for their services, as well as for the purpose of watching the British force at Alicant, 8,000 strong, provisionally under the command of Major General James Campbell, till the arrival of [illegible]entinck.

Lisbon, Feb 3.—The following is an extract or [illegible] Official Dispatch from Marshal General the Marquess of Wellington, to his Excellency Gen. Miguel Pereira Forjaz, dated head-quarters [illegible]renedo, 27th January:—

"It appears here on the 27th instant.

any essential alter[illegible] that the enemy has not made armies, during my absence, in the position of his of Portugal, the centre and the south, are united in Castile, under King Joseph, whose head quarters are now in Madrid.

"The army of Portugal is under the command of General Reille, who lately came from the army of the north, and has his head-quarters in Valladolid. The army of the centre is under the orders of the Conde de Erlon (Drouet), who was formerly employed in the army of the south, and commanded for a short time, the army of Portugal, after the Allies retired from the Tormes. His head quarters are in the vicinity of Madrid, and the army of the south is under Marshal Soult's orders, whose head quarters are in Toledo.

"The army of the south, was lately drawn towards the neighbourhood of the Tejo, having moved towards the place of Toledo the divisions of that army which were in the province of Avela, and having them replaced in Avela by the first division of the army of Portugal.

"I have not received any recent accounts by which I can form an idea of the state of affairs in the north of Spain. General Mina appears to be actively employed against the enemy in Navarre, and he, as well as General Longa, has caused him great loss. The latter destroyed 600 men, and took two pieces of artillery, in an action with the enemy on the 30th ult.

"My last accounts from Alicant are dated the latter end of December, at which epoch part of the reinforcements which were expected from Sicily had arrived, and Lieut. General Wm Bentinck was expected.

"The allied English and Portuguese armies occupy the same cantonments in which they were in the beginning of December.

"The Spanish Troops are likewise in all cantonments.—*(Lisbon Gazette, Feb. 3.)*

Badajos, Jan. 17.—For the last three days we have received no accounts from the Tejo. Anterior ones said that Soult was in Daniel. We suppose that Toledo and Talavera are free from the French.—*(Same Paper.)*

Cadiz, Jan. 28.—They write from Alicant, under the date of the 16th, that there had been repeated salvas in that place, on account of the arrival of a great convoy, with a reinforcement of more than 6 000 English and Sicilians, that on the 5th, the enemy entered Yecla, and took prisoners 30 infantry and 12 horses, and that Whittingham's division was coming towards Grenada.—*(Same Paper.)*

Siiges, Dec 2.—The French imposed on Vich a contribution of 100,000 crowns, and were prevented from pillaging the city, which they had commenced, by the intreaties of the Bishop (who did not, like others, abandon his flock). This invasion has cost the enemy many men, because they were attacked on their march by the valiant Manso.—*Lisbon Gazette, Feb 4.*

Alicant, Jan 16.—Suchet, in order to prevent the news which lately arrived from hence from being known, ordered the mail to be burnt in Valentia, without allowing the letters either to be delivered to Frenchmen or Spaniards, after having read the official dispatches addressed to him.—*(Telegrafo Portuguez, Feb 6.)*

The French in Madrid say, that Soult has been called to France with 30,000 men, of whom 15,000 are to remain in France, and 15,000 proceed to Italy. Soult, with his Staff, was still on the 24th January, in Toledo, with 10,000 infantry, 8,000 having anteriorly marched for Cuenca.

There appears no doubt of many French families having taken refuge in Navarre, to avoid the persecution of Bonaparte; as well as many youths, to avoid the conscription.—General Mina, to whom those unfortunate victims of Corsican tyranny presented themselves, is said to have applied to the Spanish Government for instructions how to act.—*(Ibid.)*

FEBRUARY 29.

The following is the Form of Prayer appointed to be offered in all the churches for the Prince Regent:—

"Protect, we beseech thee Almighty God, his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, Regent of this United Kingdom. Shed abundantly thy blessings upon him.—Enable him so to execute the high authorities with which he is invested, that what he shall do, in the name of our beloved Sovereign, may be done for the good of his people for the honour and security of his dominions, and for the maintenance of thy true religion. Grant this, O merciful God, for Jesus Christ's sake our Lord and Saviour, Amen."

A number of marines are ordered to embark immediately at Portsmouth, for Bermuda. It has been a matter much wished since the commencement of the war with America, that a large proportion of this very useful force should be employed on board the British cruizers, in stations where the American ships are likely to be met: as it is understood that a great proportion of the loss sustained in our conflicts with ships of that nation arises from their having, in addition to full crews of seamen, a great number of marksmen armed with muskets and rifle guns, who, firing from a higher level, pick off our men with great ease, and without experiencing any similar fire in return. The employment of an additional number of marines on board our ships will place us on an equality with the Americans in this respect, and enable us, we trust, to shew a different result from all future conflicts with them.

There is every reason to expect that the next campaign in the Peninsula will be opened with a vigour heretofore unprecedented. Besides the increased energy inspired by Lord Wellington into the Spanish Authorities, in his recent visit to Cadiz, from which we may look for the employment of a larger and more effective Spanish force in co-operation with his Lordship in the field; and, besides, the very considerable force brought from Sicily to Alicant, from which we look for very signal services under so able a man as Lord Wm. Bentinck; we find that the most active and persevering efforts are employed to prepare every disposable regiment at home for effective service; and to send out every regiment as soon as it is so. It is calculated, that, by these exertions, reinforcements to the amount of 20,000 men will have joined the British army under Lord Wellington before the end of March.

We are happy to understand from letters received by the last Lisbon mail, that the British and Allied forces, of the combined army under Lord Wellington, are rapidly recovering from the effects of the harrassing marches and bad weather, and other difficulties and disadvantages incident to the late retreat. The sick are mostly convalescent, and the convalescents are enabled to resume their duty in rapid succession. Under these circumstances we look forward to great achievements in the course of the ensuing campaign; and if Bonaparte shall be engaged with a diversion in the north of Europe similar to that which has recently employed him, cautious as we are of giving way to over sanguine speculations, we do not think it too much to calculate upon the total expulsion of the French from the Peninsula.

Coruna, Jan. 26.—In the very streets of Billbon there has been a terrible slaughter of the French, who, to revenge this surprize, burned the bridge.

By persons arrived from Segovia we know, that many French troops have marched from Madrid, in the direction of Valladolid and Burgos, from whence we are assured the intrusive King was preparing to set out on the 23d inst. —(Coruna Diary, Jan. 26.)

Burgos, Dec 29.—On the 1st inst. arrived at Saragossa proceeding from Valentia, convoy of 600 carriages of all descriptions, and many horses, and with it 8 000 persons, among whom were 18 Councillors of State, and some Ex-Ministers; the Marquesses of Cahalerro, Espinosa, Romero, Lorent, and many Canons from Toledo, Grenada, and Seville, Officers of all ranks, four Spanish Generals, Treasurers, Secretaries, Pages of the King, &c. all arrived in the most deplorable state. Notwithstanding the infidelity of these men, their extreme misery excited compassion.

On the 5th left Saragossa for France, a large convoy, with a great part of the Spanish Officers, partizans of King Joseph, who had arrived from Valentia. Others remained, notwithstanding the orders for marching were general.

On the 8 h or 9th another convoy was expected in Saragossa, in which it was said was coming Suchet's wife; and by some likewise added, that he was coming, and that his troops would successively arrive; but on the 12th the convoy had not arrived at Saragossa.

The Spanish army in Calamocha, Calatayud, &c we are assured, amount to more than 12,000 men.—(Coruna Diary, Jan. 24.)

MARCH 8.

We give from the Cadiz papers a document announcing the appointment of Lord Wellington to be Commander in Chief of the Spanish armies. Some strong exceptions are made to this appointment by a writer in a paper called "The Tribune of the Spanish people." Opposition to the measures of Government is the natural result of freedom; but it is to be hoped that this appointment will lead to the confirmation of the freedom of Spain, notwithstanding the opposition made to it by The Tribune of the Spanish people.

GENERAL STAFF.

To the Generals in Chief of the national armies, I this day address the following:—

The army is already informed, that the command of all those belonging to Spain has been conferred upon the Captain-General of the same, the Marquess Wellington, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Although this is the first time his Excellency has had the honour of announcing himself to the armies as their General in Chief, he has for a length of time been acquainted with their merit, their exertions, and their condition; & upon taking upon himself the discharge of a command so highly honorable, wishes to assure the Generals, Chiefs, Officers and troops, that his measures will be directed to enable them to serve the country with advantage, and that the honour of the profession may prosper under his command.

Nevertheless, it is very necessary, that whilst Government pays the greatest attention to every thing which relates to the well-being of the troops and Officers of the armies, military discipline and the Royal Orders should be maintained in all their force, because without discipline and order, not only is an army not in a condition to make head against an enemy, but it becomes a burthen prejudicial to the State which supports it.

The General in Chief, therefore, hopes that the Generals and Officers of the army will, on their part, make every possible effort to cement and maintain discipline in all its vigour, according to the Royal Orders, on all occasions of service; assuring them, that in the proper time, with the greatest satisfaction, he will call the attention of Government to, praising their conduct on all fit opportunities; he will not fail to point out any want of attention on the part of the Officers in the fulfilment of their respective duties with regard to the military code, as well as all want of discipline and good order in the troops: all which I transmit to your Excellency the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, for your information and fulfilment as far as it concerns you.

LOUIS WIMPFFEN, Director General of Artillery.

Cadiz, Jan. 5, 1813.

MARCH 9.

Yesterday arrived some farther advices, with papers, from New-York, in a complete series. The latter contains an interesting correspondence between Sir J B Warren and Mr Monroe, on the subject of the persons detained as hostages who were part of the crew of the Guerriere. The letters were submitted to Congress by the President, and were referred to a Committee to report upon them. A Bill had passed to the third reading in the House of Representatives, by which 20,000 more men are to be raised, constituting in the whole, a standing army of 55,000 strong; and as an additional encouragement to enlist, the bounty is raised to 40 dollars and 160 acres of land in fee simple.

It is said an eminent artist has completed a statue of His Majesty, to be shortly erected in the Bank of Ireland, which has been submitted to the inspection of the Princess Charlotte and other branches of the Royal Family.

On Saturday letters were received from Paris, in one of which is the following passage:—"Count Bubna, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, arrived here on the 29th of Dec. and was presented at Court on the 1st of Jan.—He has frequent conferences with the Emperor, who shews him the most flattering attentions. The furniture of his hotel is quite new, and is a present from Napoleon. Within a few days he has received a gold snuff-box, on the lid of which are the portraits of His Majesty and the Empress set with diamonds, a handsome carriage, the decorations of a military order, &c."

The following is from a Petersburgh paper:—

"The comparison of dates is the greatest enemy which the Emperor Napoleon has to dread. It is the triumph of truth over falsehood, and the destruction of the system of deceit which has so long desolated humanity. On comparing the intercepted letter of the Emperor Napoleon, which we are about to present to our readers, with the 29th Bulletin, we shall perceive what we ought to think of the 20,000 remount horses, which Gen. Bourcier had collected on the 3d Dec. (N. S.) at the different depots, and of that artillery which then, according to the same Bulletin, had already repaired its losses. The following is the letter:—

"Monsieur Duke De Bassano—Four estafettes have arrived home at once, so that I have all your letters to the 7th. I approve of your bringing up the 34th division to Kowno: the principal consideration is that it may be well supplied. General Loison writes that he had made bargains for six hundred horses for his artillery, and that the same dealer proposed to him to bargain for ten thousand other horses. —Send this proposal to General Bourcier, that he may make this bargain if he thinks proper. Tell General Bourcier, that it is necessary he should immediately increase his order by 6,000 horses of all kinds, and 6,000 artillery horses, and for military transports. Every day our losses are very considerable from the frosts and the cold of the nights. I have no occasion to impress on you the importance of making these purchases. General Bourcier ought to go as high as 30,000, or perhaps beyond that number. His limit ought only to be what it is possible to procure of good quality. Horses! horses! for cuirassiers, for dragoons, for light cavalry, as well as for artillery and military equipage. This is the greatest of all our wants. 10,000 cavalry on foot are soon to march on Minsk. It will be necessary that General Bourcier should direct them upon Konigsberg and Warsaw, according to the places where they may have horses. Take care that there be no delay or hindrance. Write Prince Schwartzenberg to hasten his movements, and make him sensible of the importance of so doing. I have received an Aid-de-Camp from the Duke of Belluno, who left him on the 9th. I have sent him positive orders.

"I pray God to have you in his holy keeping. (Signed) "NAPOLEON."

"Smolensko, November 11".

MARCH 11.

A frigate has been ordered round to Yarmouth, to take on board the Duke of Brunswick Oels, and some other foreigners of distinction, for the Continent. They take with them arms and other military equipments for 20,000 men. The prisoners and deserters from the French army which invaded Russia will be the first to be enrolled on this glorious occasion.

The Scheldt fleet is ready to put to sea, and its destination is, on good grounds, believed to be an American port.

FEBRUARY 16.

It is now currently reported that the Book, or Report of the Delicate Investigation, has been printed in America, from a copy sent over for the purpose, and 6000 copies of this Transatlantic edition, are now on their way to this country for sale.

The line of battle ships that can be immediately got ready, are ordered to proceed with all possible dispatch to the Downs, to watch the motions of the French fleet in the Scheldt. It is supposed to be the intention of Bonaparte, to remove them to some other port, on account of the rapid advance of the Russian army.—(*Hants Courier.*)

The Foothill Tower is now pronounced complete by the erection of the grand cross upon the top. An elevation of this the most extraordinary, in fact the highest and the most admirable since the structure of St. Paul's.

The *Freya*, Capt. Scott, will sail in a few days for Lisbon with £100,000 for the payment of the troops in Peninsula. Generals Graham and Stewart return to the army by her.

The last periodical statement from the hospital of Small-pox-Inoculation, &c. is done with such consumate propriety, and though very succinct, is so comprehensive and considerate in a few lines, that to pass it in silence would be an injury to the public.—Per. 1st. In concurrence with all the corresponding establishments through Europe, medical colleges, hospitals, &c. it is here avouched, that in the last twelve years, since vaccination has been practised, that there has been much diminution of the disease (the small-pox) —2d With this urgent recommendation of the practice (vaccination), the offer of it gratuitously to all.—3 d. In the cases of natural imbecility of mind, or perverse misguidance, where the prejudice for the small pox may still unhappily prevail over the proffered prevention of its vaccination, to these inoculation (variolous) is gratuitously urged —But 4th, The variolous inoculation thus offered is to be only in the house! A precaution of this which ought to be enforced every where, by legislative enactments ; and aided by all who would aspire, by what is humane and wise, to be ranked among the benefactors of men!

FEB. 19.

This morning letters and papers from Jamaica were received to the 13th of December. Accounts from Carthagena represent that place to be a scene of confusion and disorder beyond all description. A number of factions, discontented, revolutionary characters, of different nations, aided by French spies, had obtained the ascendency in that city, and committed the greatest excesses. Two hundred French troops had already arrived there. On the 18th of November, the Revolutionists seized the property of 60 of the merchants, and imprisoned their persons. They likewise took possession of most of the estates in the neighbourhood. An Edict had been published, prohibiting any resident merchants from leaving the place, without security being first given. The European Spaniards, who remained faithful to the cause of the mother-country, were in the greatest dread of losing their lives, as nothing was heard in the streets but "Long live Joseph Napoleon, King of Spain and the Indies—prosper the French emigrants—and perish the European Spaniards."

On Thursday Vice Adm Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, K. B. assumed the command of the Squadron to be employed at Newfoundland for the next three years.—He hoisted his flag on board the *Antelope*, 50, and issued orders to several ships here, to proceed forthwith to the station. Sir Richard, we understand, will go out earlier this season than is usual. The *Clarence*, 74, it is said, is intended for his flagship ; and Captain Hawker is to command her. His flag was struck again in the evening, and he set off for town.

Mrs. Campbell (late Miss Wallis), who has concluded an engagement with the Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, is to make her appearance in the character of *Isabella*, on Saturday the 20th instant.

The Bellerophon, 74, is to be fitted for the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir R.d. Keats, for the Newfoundland station. Sir Richard's command, it is said, will be extended to the River St. Lawrence : consequently the operations of the Expedition against the American flotilla in the Lakes, will be conducted by him. All the smallest class sloops of war are placed under Sir Richard's command. Capt. Hawker will command the Bellerophon.

FEB. 23.

Yesterday the skeleton of the 2d Batt. 38th Regt., landed here from Portugal, under the command of Lieut.-Col Nugent. This gallant little battalion rendered itself very conspicuous in every action and affair in the Peninsula during the last four years, and was the Regiment so highly recommended by Lord Liverpool, for its steady conduct at a desperate assault of Badajos. The Lieutenant-Colonel is the same Officer who was so handsomely spoken of by Sir Samuel Auchmuty, on General Whitelocke's trial ; and we doubt not the battalion will speedily be completed by Militia Volunteers, who cannot fail looking to so renowned a standard.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester, Governor of Jamaica, will take his passage to that Island in the *Sceptre*, 74, Capt. Honeyman. The *Sceptre*, *Rifleman*, Captain Pearce, and *Forester*, Captain Kennedy, are to Convoy the West India Fleet.

An *eel-fish* was caught at Clachnaharty, on the 22d ultimo which weighed 34 pounds, measured 20 inches round, and five feet ten inches long.

MARCH 7.

The crew of his Majesty's Ship Southampton stated to have been lost on the Bahamas, were saved. She had captured, on the 22d November, the United States brig Vixen, of 14 guns, and 130 men, out five weeks and had taken nothing.

The Modeste frigate, Capt. Crawford, which arrived a few days since at Portsmouth, from India, had on board, as we have already stated, treasure for the East India Company to the amount of 800,000l, in gold bars. She sailed from Madras on the 8th of September, for Bengal, to receive an additional sum to the treasure then on board ; and when within a few hours sail of Balasore Roads, she encountered a most dreadful gale of wind, which lasted three days ;—the main-mast went by the board, and it was with the greatest difficulty the wreck could be cleared without injuring the bottom of the ship, for from the heavy sea, the ship struck several times upon the mast. She left Diamond Harbour (Calcutta), on the 12th of Oct. and Trincomalee (Ceylon), on the 21st of Oct. Sir S. Hood had his flag flying in the latter harbour, on board the Illustrious, 74, Captain Webley. His Excellency was busily employed in building docks, erecting storehouses, and making every other preparation for the removal of the naval stores from Madras to Trincomalee, it being his intention to make that part of Ceylon the general rendezvous for all the ships of war in India. It had been compared, so convenient were the creeks and inlets in every part of the inner harbour, that, with very little expence, docks might be made for line of battle ships: there were four and five fathoms water alongside the rocks. The Malabar had been have down, and her copper repaired ; the Cornelia, Captain Owen ; and Bucephalus, Captain Reynolds, were preparing for the same purpose in Snug Corner Cove. Commissioner Puget had prevailed on the Victualling Contractors to remove their provision stores ; so that there will be few occasions for our ships going to Madras in future, the extremely dangerous beach of which place there is every motive to avoid.

The Modeste experienced very bad weather nearly three weeks, when within one day's sail of rounding the Cape of Good Hope. The ship was often put before the swell, to prevent the masts being rolled over the side. On the 8th of Dec. Capt. Crawford was obliged to throw eight of the main-deck guns overboard ; it was then blowing a hurricane, with the most awful sea ever beheld. The Minden, Capt Skene, and part of her convoy, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 14 h of November, and were expected to sail in a few days for Madras. The Modeste exchanged numbers with the President, Capt. Warren, off the Cape going into Table Bay from the Isle of France. The Lion Capt. Bains ; Astrea, Capt. Schomberg ; and Nisue, Capt. Beaver, had gone to cruize after the Americans. The Racehorse was lying at the Cape.—The Modeste reached St. Helena on the 23d of December in a very weak and sickly state, having 100 of her men in the sickly list ; but from the abundance of vegetables, fruits, mutton, &c. sent on board, the crew astonishingly recovered. She left St. Helena on the 28th of December,—the island was then perfectly healthy. On the 13th ult. she spoke the Jane, of Glasgow, 26 days from Cork, one of the Cumberland's convoy ; and saw a frigate, supposed to be the Surprize. When between Scilly and the Lizard, the Modeste took a large French Privateer, which had been very successful. The particulars of her capture are mentioned in Tuesday's Gazette.

Passengers by the Modeste.—Captain Butterfield, R. N. Captain Teasdale, R. N. Lieut Oldnixon, and Mr. Neal, R. N. Surgeon.—From St. Helena, Colonel Aburthnot.

The operations against America, on the opening of the season, are to commence with a degree of vigour, that it would be our disgrace, with the spirit and resources we have at command, not to exert. Orders have been received, at Portsmouth, for the immediate fitting of a number of the smallest class of brigs of war, which, it is understood, are to proceed to the river St Lawrence. Among those intended for this service, we understand, are the Thistle, Snap, Bold, Borer, Boxer, and Minly. These vessels, from their easy draught of water, will, with the assistance of a newly-invented machine, be floated over the shallows above Quebec, for the purpose of cruizing in the Lakes in Upper Canada, and preventing the passages of the Americans across to the British lines. Besides, the Royalist, Rifleman, Trinculo, Primrose, Raleigh, and a number of the largest class of sloops of war, are fitting out to cruize against the American privateers in the West Indies.—The fleet under Sir J. Warren will shortly be on a very extensive scale.

The Sceptre, of 24 guns, Capt. Honeyman, with the West India convoy, waits for a fair wind at Portsmouth. About one hundred and fifty marines and officers have embarked on board her for Bermuda.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

Saturday, February 6.

At the Court at Carlton-House, the 1st of February, 1813,

PRESENT,

His Royal Highness THE PRINCE REGENT in Council.

Whereas, by his Majesty's Order in Council, bearing date the 11th day of November, 1807, and reciting, "That the sale of ships belligerent to a neutral is considered by France to be illegal : His Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, that in future, the sale to a neutral of any vessel belonging to his Majesty's enemies, should not be deemed to be legal, nor in any manner to transfer the property, nor to alter the character of such vessels, and that all vessels then belonging, or which hereafter should belong, to any enemy of His Majesty, notwithstanding any sale, or pretended sale, to a neutral, shall be captured and brought in, and should be adjudged as lawful prize to the captors ; and whereas it is expedient to continue the operation of the said order to vessels belonging to France, or to the territories thereof, or to any of the countries or places annexed to, or incorporated with France ;" his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Order shall henceforth be confined to vessels belonging to France, or to the territories thereof, or to any of the countries or places annexed to, or incorporated with France ; and that all vessels belonging to any other Power at war with his Majesty, which may have been purchased, or may be purchased, by the subjects of any Power in amity with his Majesty, and shall thereon be brought to adjudication in any of his Majesty's Courts of Prize, shall be adjudged by the said Court, in the same manner as if the aforesaid Order of the 11th of November, 1807, had not been issued ; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take such measures herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

JAMES BULLER.

THE OLD CLOTHES MAN AND THE LAWYER.

A JEU D'ESPRIT.

BY AMBROSE PITMAN, ESQ.

Through Lincoln's Inn as Mor-ecai was crying,
"*Old clouts, old clouts, clouts, clouts to sell, old clouts,*"
It chance that Double-Fee that way was prying,
In other words—was following his nose.
Beneath his arm was slung the trusty bag,
The green deposit of his briefs and speeches ;
Which made the Jew Man cry—(a merry wag),
"*Any old clouts to sell, shoes, hats, or breeches ?*"
"*Old clothes !*" (with fury flashing from his eyes)
"*Old clothes !*" quoth Double-Fee, thou worst of brutes—"
(Snatching his papers from his bag, he cries) ;
"Mischievous monkey, they are all New Suits."

PARIS, FEB 4.

The Prefect of the Department of the Seine, Baron of the Empire, on the 28th January, issued the following *Arrêt* :—

"The inscription of the conscripts of the class of 1814 will commence in all the departments of the Seine on the 5th of February next.

"In consequence, all the young men of the class of the conscription of 1814—that is to say, those who have been born *since and including the 1st of January*, 1794, *to the 31st of December of the same year, inclusively*, (12th of Nivose, year two, to the 11th of Nivose, year three)—are summoned to present themselves to their respective Mairies, to cause themselves to be inscribed in the registers of conscription. Those who shall not have been inscribed in those registers shall be ordered to march first, and join a corps of the active army, or sent to a depot of refractories as soon as they shall be discovered. After the closing of the registers of inscription, a drawing by lot will be proceeded to, which will fix the ranks the conscripts are to occupy among themselves, and the order in which they will be called upon to depart. The drawing will begin on the 20th of February.

(Signed) "CHABROL."

(Journal de Paris, Feb. 4.)

CATHOLIC DECLARATIO...

It will be seen by our Parliamentary Report, that Sir J. Cox Hippisley has, in the most honourable & gentlemanly manner, retracted what, under a misconception, he stated in ... of Friday last, relative to the Morning ... assertion of our Correspondent, the reputation of which the worthy Baronet ... feels, was as follows :—

"I here take the liberty to refer ... worthy Baronet to a certain Encyclical Letter, which, no doubt, may be readily found among the documents to which he alludes, and he will therein find the following words :—

"The four Apostolical Vicars, by an Encyclical Letter, dated Oct. 21, 1789, condemned an oath, proposed at that time to be presented to Parliament, and which oath they also declared unlawful to be taken. Their condemnation of that oath was confirmed by the Apostolic See, sanctioned also by the Bishops of Ireland and Scotland."

"Some alteration has been made by the Catholic Committee in that condemned oath ; but as far as we have learned, of no moment ; consequently the altered oath remains liable to the censure fixed on the former oath."

"The above extracts are taken from the mentioned letter, addressed by the Bishops of Rama, Acanthia, and Centuria, Vicars Apostolical of the Western, Northern, and Southern Districts—"To all the faithful Clergy and laity of those respective districts." This letter is dated London, Jan. 19. 1791.

"I think it but fair to acknowledge, that I ... copied the above extracts from one of the Blue Books—surely the most hateful of ... filled with incontrovertible truths. ... ciation and Protestation of the ... in England."

"With all due deference ... villet, I make no scruple ... shall ever consider it as an ... till the contrary be proved. ... obedient Servant."

*** [The Editor will be ... communications on this ... either side of the question.]

EARL MOIRA'S ...

THE STATE ...

This singularly unique ... been the object of admir... who has seen it. Scientific ... in most respects, every similar ... vehicle. Indeed the beauty of its colo... matchless execution in the heraldic orn... &c. present a *tout ensemble* we have rarely seen. The following is but a superficial account of its embellishments, &c.

The body is painted of a royal crimson, enriched with a border in gold, consisting of the rose, thistle, and the shamrock ; they encircle all the pannels. The arms, highly emblazoned, are on the quarter pannels. In addition to the bordering already named there is rich or molu reeding, which extends around each pannel. The lining is entirely of morocco leather, with reclining cushions of the same, and finished with the richest silk lace. The carriage is painted scarlet, and ornamented very fully with pure burnished gold ; a crane-neck perch, light and elegant ; the latter is likewise ornamented with the rose, thistle, and shamrock. The hammercloth of superfine crimson cloth, with festoons, an rich silk bullion fringes : in the centre, at each end, the three crests appeared, embroidered in gold, and they have a very tasteful effect. The coach box rises from the perch, with a noble sweep : its carving, and other ornaments, unite both lightness and grandeur. The guard-handles, the raised crests, and coronets, are the finest specimens of elaborate workmanship. To render the *coup de œil* complete, a magnificent suite of harness, in yellow metal, richly chased, with crimson silk tassels, and head bows ; rich plates around the housings and winkers.

THE LANDAU.

The colours in the body and carriage are the same as the last, and lined the same.

THE POST LANDAULET.

In strict unique, and of corresponding taste.

THE SOCIABLE.

It is a very elegant carriage built and ornamented agreeable to the costume of the country for which it is inten... : it has a canopy head, with green silk curtai... The different orders of merit, i. e. the Garter, ... &c. are introduced, in appropriate situ... in each.

These superb specimens of the ... ity and industry of Old England have been completed in a very short time. They will be ... in the course of the present week. For ... gratification of the Fashionable World, we subjoin the name of the house wherein these articles have been manufactured, namely, Mr. Hatchett and Company, of Long Acre.

At Somerset Sessions ... week, George Kelsall, the person ... whom Barker painted his son, the person ... famous *Woman*, was examined as a witness ; he is ninety one years of age.

According to the last court calender, the *chaplains* of the *Prince Regent* only amounted to one *hundred and three*!! What a *body of divinity* for one person to possess! with not one Latimer amongst them.!!