COURIER.

NOVEMBER 2, 1813. No. 1465.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

MOOTTEA CHETTY.
VERS.
TANJAUVORE RUNGAPAH CHETTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 11th, and Friday the 12th day of November Instant, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises, between 3 and 5 in the afternoon of each day the undermentioned Premises, viz.

On Thursday the 11th day of November, one House and Ground situated in Moottal Pettah, No. 5, Tomboo Chetty Street, measuring in length from East to West 95 feet, and in breadth from North to South at the East end 32½ feet, and at the West end 34 feet, or thereabouts.

And on Friday the 12th, a large Garden situated lying and being on the road leading to Collet Pettah, West to the Garden of Mookoondoo Naick's, measuring 5 Cawnies, 13 Grounds, 551 square feet, or thereabouts, being the Property of the above-named Defendant, and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of 10 per Cent. is to be paid by the Person or Persons, who shall purchase the said Premises, and all Persons who shall attend the sale, are to take notice thereof and come prepared accordingly, and unless the said Premises shall be paid for at the expiration of 10 days after the days of sale, the deposit shall be forfeited, the said Premises to be re-sold, and any deficiency to be made good by the first Purchasers, and all advantages forfeited.

R. JERR,
SHERIFF.

MADRAS, 1st November 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to those Persons who may have Claims, or may be indebted to the Estate of the late LIEUT. JOHN CUMMING, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, are requested forthwith to send them to LIEUT. A. M'LACHLAN, of His Majesty's Royal Scots, at Bangalore, he being the sole Executor named in the Will of the deceased.

BANGALORE, October 26th, 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN J. WOULFE, late Senior Officer in Charge of the 2d Batt. 11th Regiment, having taken Charge of the Effects of the late MAJOR J. P. WINFIELD, of the above Corps, and disposed of the same by public Auction, will deliver over the amount of Sales, &c. to any Person duly authorized to receive them.

QUILON, 22d October, 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CAPTAIN J. WOULFE of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, has lodged in the Honorable Company's Treasury, the amount of the Sales of the Estates of the late CAPTAIN L. POIGNAND and ENSIGN J. JANSON, of the above Corps, which were disposed of by Outcry, by order of the late MAJOR J. P. WINFIELD, in charge of the Corps, at the periods of the Deaths of the abovementioned Officers.

QUILON, 23d October, 1813.

Superior Madeira Wine, FOR SALE.

MESSIEURS PUGH AND BREITHAUPT have received Consignments of WINE, from the Houses of SCOTT, LONGHNAN, PENFOLD & VEITCH, AND HUDSON AND WALLAS, which may be had at their Godowns, at the following prices.

Most Superior Old London Particular Wine, at Star Pagodas 220 per Pipe.

Ditto, ditto, New London Particular Wine, at 210 per Pipe.

Ditto, ditto, London Market Wine, at 185 per Pipe.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CIVIL FUND.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the *CIVIL FUND*, will be held at the BOARD OF REVENUE OFFICE, on *Saturday the 6th of November next, at 12 o'Clock.*—The SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency are particularly requested to attend.

J. BABINGTON,
SECRETARY TO THE CIVIL FUND.

MADRAS, *Civil Fund Office, October 26, 1813.*

TO BE SOLD

Or let for a period of not less than Six Months.

THAT upper roomed House, in Hunter's Street, Vepery, formerly occupied by MR. HUNTER, and lately by MR. SIMPSON.

For particulars apply to Messrs. HUNTER, HAY and Co.

October 29, 1813.

WINES, *FOR SALE.*

THE FOLLOWING

WINES,

ARE TO BE HAD
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSIEURS
ARBUTHNOT, D'MONTE AND CO.

IN PIPES, HALF PIPES, CHESTS, HALF CHESTS, AND QUARTER CHESTS,

At the undermentioned Prices,

VIZ:

MADEIRA.

OLD London Particular, from the Houses of Messrs. MURDOCH, YUILLE and Co. and Messrs. SCOTT, LOUGHNAN and Co. at 230 Pagodas per Pipe.

Old London Market, from the House of Messrs. MURDOCH, YUILLE and Co. at 205 Pagodas per Pipe.

India Market from the same House, at 175 Pagodas per Pipe.

CLARET.

From the Houses of Messrs. PAXTON and Co. Messrs. BARLOW, CLARKE & Co. and Mr. D. ROBERTSON, at 12 Pags. per dozen.

VIN DE GRAVE.

From Messrs. PAXTON and Co. at 11 Pagodas per dozen.

HOCK.

From the same House, at 11 Pagodas per dozen.

PORT.

From the House of Mr. D. ROBERTSON, at 8 Pagodas per dozen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an authenticated list of Tickets sold at Madras, and drawn Prize in the Calcutta *Ninth* Lottery, has this day been received, and the amount of such Prizes will be paid at the Bank, for two months, after which period application must be made to Calcutta.

Tickets in the present or Calcutta Tenth Lottery are now for Sale at 36 Pagodas each, on application to the Cashier of the Government Bank.

Govt. Bank, 29th Oct. 1813.

TENTH LOTTERY.
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
CITY OF CALCUTTA,
ESTABLISHED BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,
AND CONDUCTED BY
THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Under the immediate directions of Commissioners appointed by Government.

SCHEME
OF THE TENTH LOTTERY.

Not Three Blanks to One Prize.

1 Prize of			100,000
2 Ditto of	50,000		100,000
4 Ditto of	20,000		80,000
8 Ditto of	10,000		80,000
10 Ditto of	5,000		50,000
20 Ditto of	1,000		20,000
1312 Ditto of	125		64,000

1357 PRIZES.
4043 BLANKS.

5400 TICKETS, at 110 Sicca Rupees each, the whole of the increase in the price of the Tickets being appropriated to Prizes, in addition to those specified in the Scheme of the late Lottery. 5,94,000

1st.—A deduction of Twelve per Cent will be made from all the Prizes, for the Improvement of Calcutta and the Expences of the Lottery.

2d.—The Prizes will be paid at the Bank of Bengal, subject to the deduction specified in the foregoing Article, thirty days after the Drawing shall have been completed.

3d.—The 1312 Numbers, first drawn from the Number wheel, will be entitled to the 1312 Prizes of 125 Rupees each.

4th.—The Fiftieth drawn Ticket on the Last day of Drawing, will be entitled to the Prize of 100,000 Rupees.

5th.—For the accommodation of the Public, the Agents at Fort St. George and Bombay, will be authorized to discharge the Prizes, which may be drawn among the Tickets sold at those Presidencies, if they are presented for payment within two Months after the Agents shall have received authentic List of such Prizes, of which due notice will be given by them in the Government Gazette; but the holders of any Prizes who do not present their Tickets to the Agent within that period, will be referred for payment to the Bank of Bengal.

6th.—The Drawing will commence on the 1st January 1814.

7th.—The Price of such Tickets as may remain unsold after the 20th December next, will be raised to Sicca Rupees 120 for each Ticket.

8th.—Tickets signed by the Superintendent of the Lotteries, will be ready for Sale at the Bank of Bengal, on the 8th of Sept.

9th.—A supply of Tickets will be forwarded to Madras and to Bombay, as soon as may be practicable, to be sold at those Presidencies.

10th.—Prize Tickets in the late Lotteries, will be received in payment for Tickets in the present Lottery. A. TROTTER,
Superintendent.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5, 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. R. W. BRUCE,

SURVIVING Partner of the late Firm of BRUCE and SCOTT, having suffered great inconveniences in consequence of those indebted not having discharged their debts, solicits all those Gentlemen whose accounts have been so repeatedly sent by Tappal, and who cannot immediately remit the amount, to favour him with their Promissory Notes, payable, at three or, not exceeding six Months from this date, eighteen Months having elapsed since the Firm was dissolved—"occasioned by the death of MR. SCOTT."—Such accounts as remain undischarged, or not duly acknowledged by the receipt of the required obligation, R. W. B. will at the close of the present year be obliged to hand over to superior authority.

MADRAS, October 20, 1813.

TO BE PUBLISHED.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ATTACK OF

MUD FORTS,

BY AN OFFICER OF THE

BENGAL ARMY.

THIS work was written several years ago, when the subjects of which it treats excited general interest; but objections occurred to its publication at that time: these objections having been removed it will be published in the course of a Month.

The importance of the subject will necessarily attract the attention of every intelligent Officer; and it is hoped that this little work, which is the result of considerable experience, and minute attention, will be found useful to the Indian Army.

It is printed on Europe Paper, and contains sixty-eight pages, with plates.

PRICE TEN RUPEES.

Application to be made to Messrs. PUGH and BREITHAUPT, who will receive the work by an early opportunity from Bengal.

CAPE TOWN GAZETTE,

JUNE 19, 1813

ARRIVALS IN SIMONS BAY,

15th June.—His Majesty's ship Doris, Captain R. O'Brien, from Spithead 18th March bound to China, with the undermentioned ships under convoy; viz.

H. E. I. C. ship Walmer Castle, Luke Dodd, Esq. Commander, cargo sundries.

Lowther Castle, Wm. Crowder, Esq. Commander, as above.

Cumberland, T. H. Wilkinson, Esq. Commander, as above.

Hope, James Prendegrass, Esq Commander, as above.

ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY.

17th June.—General Miranda, English ship James Irwin, Master, from London, 20th March cargo sundries for this place.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

18th June.—Cape Packet, English ship A. Agnew, Master, bound to London, cargo cotton, &c.

letter, altho' much of it contains matter of animadversion on ourselves. We cordially concur with him in many of his observations, and shall be rejoiced, if by the best exertions within our limited sphere, we can contribute to supply the *Disiderata* which he has pointed out—We shall be glad, if *he* will set an example to the other Friends of Science.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

Sir,

I have resided many years in this Country, and it has not been my lot in the service, to hold any appointment at the Presidency. Before I left Scotland, where I was born and educated, I acquired a smattering of nearly every branch of Science; and my knowledge, however, superficial, was sufficient to make me very desirous of obtaining more. When my destiny was pointed towards India, I was assured by many friends, interested in my welfare, that I should have abundant opportunities, as well as leisure, to add to my little stock of intellectual acquirement; and, that a wide field of oriental literature and knowledge remained to be explored. I was taught to believe, that among the untranslated legends of the Hindoo Mythology, I should find all that was hidden and develope all that was mysterious in Egyptian or Grecian Theology—in short, I was persuaded, that I should verify in my own pursuits, all that the enthusiastic Halhead had predicted—or that the mighty mind of Sir William Jones had imagined.

In Scotland I had read the Asiatic Researches—and with national pride I learnt, that my enlightened Countryman had established a minor Asiatic Society at Bombay. Such examples, I fully expected, would have been followed at this Presidency; for, until the publication of a work, by a female who I believe, had neither the means of forming a correct judgment, on the subject, nor a judgment to estimate the means, I never understood, that the scale of intellect, was lower at Madras than in Calcutta. Yet, Mr. Editor, you must well know, that every branch of Science is cultivated with about the same avidity at St. Helena, as on Choultry Plain! An able and intelligent gentleman (who is now no more) attempted some years ago to deliver a course of Chemical Lectures; and was at a considerable expence in procuring Apparatus to illustrate his Dissertations;—but, I have been informed, that he received no encouragement, and that some, who attended on the occasion, conducted themselves with a degree of levity, which disgusted the Lecturer.

Altho' there are three Newspapers published weekly at Madras, and a Monthly Journal, I cannot charge my memory with having read a solitary paper on the subject of Science—since the learned Doctor Berry attempted to account for the origin of Meteoric Stones. We have indeed had a few Papers on Medical Subjects, but I fear they were not much calculated to raise the character of Madras Writers in public estimation.

I will appeal to your own candour, Mr. Editor, whether even on Political Subjects, foreign or domestic, we can derive much advantage, from the perusal of Madras Newspapers. It is true that you furnish us with the contents of the English Journals, with long extracts and tedious columns of Parliamentary Debates—with copies of Cobbett's Register and of Articles from the Principal Reviewers—But you scarcely ever give us what the French call a *Precis*—a summary—containing the heads and substance of the intelligence which you receive.—This is uniformly the mode of conducting a Newspaper in England, and appears to be practiced at Calcutta and Bombay—Why *you* will not favor us with your opinions on the leading topics and events of the day, perhaps, you will condescend to explain. If the suggestion of an anonymous correspondent, can have any effect with you, I would recommend that, like your brother Editors, in other parts of the globe, you do enable your readers to think occasionally.

devote a small portion of your paper to subjects of Science—to improvements in Mechanicks,—to Discoveries in Chemistry and in Medicine—to Literary intelligence and to Critical Observations, you will much gratify many of your Readers, who like myself, are removed so far from the Presidency, that they have no means of procuring the periodical publications of Britain.

By inserting papers of the description alluded to, you will not only make your publication interesting to the Scholar and to the Man of Science; but you will stimulate each of them to discuss subjects, *fit* for the exercise of mind: and, occasional Essays and Dissertations, may render the Courier as desirable a paper, as I well recollect the Journal to have been deemed which was formerly edited by the accomplished and intelligent Boyd.

None but those who are compelled to pass their time in the listlessness and inanity of a Military station in India, can form any correct idea, of the importance of a Newspaper; especially to one who has not forgotten the land of his birth, and who daily prays for the arrival of the period when he may return to it: and when so much of our scanty enjoyment depends on such a medium of information, it surely behoves you, Mr. Editor, to exert yourself, as far as you can, to constitute that information of the best materials and ingredients, that are obtainable—In a Metropolis like London, every thing may be easily obtained to stimulate and gratify a pampered appetite, and no one there need suffer inconvenience, or hunger, who "puts money in his purse"; but, the Traveller who finds only a single Inn for shelter or refreshment—is sadly disappointed, if there be but a wretched larder.—Should there be three Inns, and all equally ill provided, he will naturally impute the deficiency, either to the mismanagement of the several *Hosts*, who provided the unsuitable fare—or to the poverty of the Travellers, accustomed to be entertained.

In the application of this observation Mr. Editor, I hope you will not be of Mrs. Graham's opinion, and that you will deem *your* guests worthy of better treatment than they have hitherto experienced; and if you think with me on the subject, we shall shortly see in the *Courier*, a mental entertainment deserving the hearty commendation of

A FRIEND TO SCIENCE.

Trichinopoly, 21*st October*, 1813.

THE COURIER.

Tuesday, November 2, 1813.

We are very happy to learn that the gallant General Gillespie has been provisionally appointed to the Staff of the Bengal Army.

We learn from the Calcutta Prints, that the *Fairlie*, *Metcalfe* and *Baring*, regular Indiamen, and the extra ships *General Stuart*, *Huddart*, *Devaynes* and *Ocean*, will compose the first fleet from Bengal to England, and that it is expected they will be dispatched early in December.

We understand that His Majesty's ship *Stirling Castle*, will leave Bengal about the beginning of November, and will proceed direct to England.

It is stated in the Bengal Prints, that the Bengalese considered the arrival of the Earl of Moira, during the Doorga Poojah, as an event of favourable omen: the Natives of *this* Presidency were not wanting to His Lordship on the score of prediction—they considered a shower of rain which fell immediately after his Lordship landed, as a sure presage of much good to be derived from His Lordship's Government.

dressed to [illegible]
Editor of the [illegible]
ters supposed to ha[illegible]
R. H. the Princess o[illegible]
of her future establishm[illegible]
the following paragraphs [illegible]
which we have copied from the Morn[illegible]
Chronicle.

"In consequence of some publications in *The News*, and comments upon them in other Papers, we have authority to state—That Lady Anne Hamilton never wrote a line to Mr Phipps in her life. That she never authorised Lady Perceval to write to him, but upon the two occasions mentioned in his paper (*The News*) of Sunday last—the one to order his Paper to be sent here; the other civilly to decline the offer he had made of his columns; and that she never saw either of those letters till they were published.

"We have authority to [illegible] further, that Lady Anne Hamilton never gave Lady Perceval "authority to make use of her name in whatever concerned the Princess of Wales; nor has she ever asserted or admitted, in any way or to any person, that she had so done; and that Lady Perceval herself disclaims ever having received or exercised such authority.

"That Mr. Phipps was "immediately admitted (as he states) when he called at Lady Anne Hamilton's house, on Sunday the 4th instant, in consequence of her supposing him to be Mr. Phipps, the oculist; nor after the discovery of this mistake, did she know who he was, till he proclaimed himself the Editor of the *News*.

"That Lady Anne Hamilton never saw Mr. Mitford, nor wrote to him, nor received a line from him, nor ever had any communication with him in any way."

We extract the following paragraph from the Bengal Hurkaru, that our Readers may *observe* the expectations entertained in Calcutta of the etiquette hereafter to be observed at the Seat of the Supreme Government:—

"It is generally understood that the etiquette to be established at the Government House will be similar in all respects to that at the Viceroy's Court at Dublin Castle.—The Countess of Loudon and Moira will hold a Drawing Room once a fortnight. A Comptroller of the Household, Equerries and Pages, with other Officers of State will, we are informed, be nominated. And it seems not improbable that the British Legislature, contemplating the value and extent of the late acquisitions will, on the renewal of the Charter, erect the Government of India into a Viceroyalty similar in State equipage and conquel in dignity to the Government of the Sister Kingdom."

Authenticity of intelligence and promptitude in making it public, would seem to constitute the chief merits of a Newspaper; we are not accustomed to make comparisons between the *Courier* and other Journals, but we hope we shall stand excused for noticing, that the contents of the *Bombay Gazette* Extraordinary, were communicated to *our* Readers, on Tuesday last, but were not published by our Cotemporaries until the day following.

From the particulars which reached us in the Print alluded to, we expected that the same quarter would supply us with much additional information; we have, however, been disappointed, and there is a considerable discrepancy between the intelligence published by the *Bombay Courier*, and which appeared in our Supplement of Thursday last, and that, which we previously submitted to our Readers from the *Gazette* of the Sister Presidency.

By the latter Paper we were informed, that after the defeat of General Gazan, "the shat-"tered remains of the army, with *King Joseph* "*in company*, retired to Bayonne."—The *Courier* after describing the defeat, states, that Gazan "fled with the wreck of his army across "the Ebro" and that "King Joseph had taken "refuge at Bayonne.

It is stated by the *Courier*, that the armistice which followed the battle of Bautzen, was proposed on the evening of the 23d of May, by the Emperor Alexander, and of the document we are promised a translation.—By the *Gazette*, however, we are informed, that after the retreat of the Allied Monarchs, subsequent to the battle of Bautzen, an armistice proposed by Bonaparte, was effected between him and the Allies thro' the *mediation* of Austria.—We incline to think the latter statement correct, for the letters from General Stewart, the last of which is

[illegible]
Allied Monarchs—had urg[illegible] the struggle—had succeeded in obtaining the command of an army of 80,000 men, whereof 30,000 were Swedes, and had actually arrived at some advanced position.—Now all these expectations are destroyed by the *Courier*, which seems to have had access to the same source of information—and yet is wholly silent respecting the Crown Prince—the royal conference—and the army of 80,000 men! The same Paper informs us, that fears were entertained at Constantinople, lest "France and Austria should "induce Russia to patch up a peace and leave "England and Spain in the lurch"—This, however, is not the worst—we are told in the next paragraph, that "the means of Russia "for continuing the war with any prospect of "success were said to be much reduced—that "the power of Napoleon had increased during "the armistice to such a degree, that in the "event of the renewal of hostilities, he would "be enabled to proceed in the campaign with "great advantage, and that he had got in a "certain degree between the Russian Army "and Russia."

We confess ourselves to be wholly unable to reconcile these statements, and must therefore await with patience, until we have further information respecting the positions of the hostile armies and of the force under Bernadotte, respecting whom, we shall offer a few observations before we lay down our pen. At present we shall only remind our readers, that the Head Quarters of Bonaparte were at Magdeburg on the left bank of the Elbe, about 180 miles S. E. of Hamburgh—that on the 26th of June, he gave audience to the Austrian Minister at Dresden—and that the Allies had taken up a position near the Niemen—and leave it to their better judgement to determine, whether it is probable, that during the armistice, the French ruler could acquire any great increase of power—and whether it is likely, that the Allies would allow him to get between them and their resources, pending a suspension of hostilities.

Having made these observations on the general intelligence brought by the Vestal to Bombay, we must admit, that the account of the Victory in Spain is detailed with sufficient consistency; and that if the enemy has been in truth defeated, it signifies little whether he has halted on the Spanish side of the Pyrennees—or extended his flight to Bayonne.—The intelligence appears to have reached Constantinople by so many channels, that we consider ourselves justified in believing, that our gallant Wellington has again upheld the character of the national Arms, and struck a blow, the effect of which may operate on the Councils of Prague.

The Victory of which we are now writing, must be no less gratifying than unexpected to every one in the Indian World. All our recent intelligence from England and from the Continent—as well over land as by direct communication—alike described the Peninsula as in a state of torpor and inactivity.—Except an account of an affair in March by the Alicant Army under General Murray, by which he carried Alcoy and obliged Suchet to quit Valencia—and the installation of Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole at Ciudad Rodrigo, we heard of nothing brilliant or interesting from either Spain or Portugal.—The accounts over-land by the Mornington informed us—that the forces in the Peninsula were inactive and that Lord Wellington was unable to raise a Spanish Force.—And the Ceylon Gazette, which gave us the letters from Gen. Stewart and the latest accounts from England, cut us short by the following

of Lord Wellington's, dated the end of Jan. that the armies of Portugal—of the Centre—and of the South had been united in Castile under Joseph, whose Head Quarters were at Madrid—that the Head Quarters of the Army of Portugal, commanded by General Reille were then at Valladolid—That the Army of the Centre was Commanded by the Conde de Erlen (Drouet) whose Head Quarters were near Madrid—and that the Head Quarters of Soult who then commanded [illegible]. The Army of Portugal—and that under Soult were then estimated to contain 30,000 men each, and the Army of the Centre, and the Troops with Joseph in Madrid amounted to about 20,000.—Afterwards when the last Sicilian army landed at Alicant, Soult detached a considerable force to support Suchet, and many Regiments are described to have been withdrawn from Spain in consequence of the French disasters in Russia; so that it is not possible to estimate with accuracy, the Number of Troops that were under the Command of Joseph, who we suspect to have been the General in Chief—for Gazan succeeded Soult in Command of the Army of the South, at the same time when Clausel replaced Caffarelli.

The British Force is described [illegible] ing to 38,000 men.—The English Prints of the latter end of April, stated an expectation that Lord Wellington would open the Campaign with 130,000 men, of which 60,000 were British Troops. This number would necessarily include the Allicant army and the force under General Hill; but from the intelligence by the Vestal, or the News previously received, we cannot collect, whether Lord William Bentinck or Sir Rowland Hill was present at Valladolid.—The latter Officer on the 3d March, had pushed on a Brigade to Placencia, in consequence of the enemy's having evacuated that City, but we have no accounts of him subsequently to that period.

We have now submitted to our readers all that we have been enabled to glean respecting, the relative positions and force of the conflicting Parties in the Peninsula, previously to the commencement of the Campaign, and shall reserve until a future occasion, and until we shall obtain further information, many observations that have been suggested to our minds by the recent victory. Of the consummate skill of Lord Wellington advancing or retreating—whether displaying the talents of Hannibal or of Fabius, there can be no question.—The gallantry of our brave Soldiers, and their capability of coping with Frenchmen—even Frenchmen acknowledge—Of the importance of the success at Valladolid to the cause of the Continent at the time when the deputies of the European Common-wealth were about to assemble, we are fully persuaded—and the late blow has convinced us, that the energies of the Peninsula are not quite destroyed.—But, after all these admissions, we are not so sanguine as our Cotemporaries—we have yet our fears for Spain.—We know that Joseph Bonaparte formerly took refuge at Bayonne, that the French force formerly crossed the Ebro—and that the Brave and Noble Wellington took possession of Madrid—and that yet Spain was not delivered! But, of this, we shall say more hereafter.

With respect to the war in the North of Europe—the hopes of the Continent, even taking the favorable side of the question, would seem to Centre in Bernadotte. Now we wish to know, why and how have the vast resources of Russia and Prussia vanished so suddenly?—We were assured, that Alexander had adopted the most efficient means for recruiting his Armies

...ne Mil-
Conquer o
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...ch ruler has ben ren-
his misfortune—or that
...has been subdued? If not,
...w are we to account for this sudden change? A few months ago, the Tocsin rang an alarm, and the whole Continent was said to be up in Arms for liberation from the sway of Bonaparte—The Bourbon Princes—the Duke of Brunswick and one of our own Royal Dukes hastened to the scene of action—Holand only waited the arrival of the Prince of Orange from Spain—and then, we were to have witnessed Lord Liverpool's "*March to Paris*"—How miserably unlike this, is the present Picture—The hopes and expectations of the [illegible] depend on 30,000 Swedes under Bernadotte who, [illegible] had been subsidised with money, appears to have restrained his exertions, until we coaxed him with a sugar Colony!! Our readers may think of all this as they please, but we cannot credit it. We do not believe that Russia and Prussia have been so crippled by the Battles of Lutzen and Bautzen, and we cannot persuade ourselves that the Prince who allowed Moscow to be destroyed, without succumbing, will now be either cajoled or threatened by an enemy, who overreached him by cunning at Tilsit, that he might be enabled to destroy him at St. Petersburgh.

With regard to the character of Bernadotte—on whose shoulders the rights of the Continent are said to be placed, we could say much—but at present suffice it to say, that altho' he was [illegible] Wellesley as a fit object of alliance, we believe, that the selection was founded on a principle more commonly operative in Police than in Politics—That being a man of the same stamp and school, he would be the better able to grapple with Bonaparte. We some time ago read a Proclamation said to have been published by Bernadotte to the following effect. "An alliance with the "ruler of the south of Europe would not "contribute to the happiness of the Swedish "nation. The intimate knowledge which "I have acquired of the plans of the most "ambitious man of our age gives me a right "to state to my fellow Countrymen a truth "of which, whilst I fought under him and "by his side, I had full opportunities of "convincing myself, that no ties of friendship "but that force alone can set a limit to his "pretensions."—That Bernadotte is well acquainted with Bonaparte's plans, there can be no doubt—that he thoroughly understands his nature, this proclamation avows—Yet, we find that this "adopted and Royal Swede," would not stir in the common cause, until he had secured Guadaloupe—Except taking possession of Swedish Pomerania, and issuing the Proclamation alluded to, he makes no effort, until the allies are so much worsted, that they consent to an armistice! Let our readers ponder these things, and read an account in Sir Robert Wilson's Campaigns in Poland, of the discoveries made when the Baggage of Bernadotte was taken at Mohrungen—and then, let them determine the degree of respect, in which the Crown Prince of Sweden is likely to be considered by the Russians and Prussians.

We shall conclude this article, by expressing our regret, that the threats of the *Moniteur* have been so dreadfully realised on Hamburgh. The Moniteur of the 30th of March, after quoting a paragraph from an English paper which stated that all the Merchants of Hamburgh and Lubeck had renewed their correspondence with their frends in England, makes this memorable comment, "We had the simplicity to content ourselves with 16,000,00 "Francks which the trade of Hamburgh paid "to ransom this English Merchandise—IT "SHALL NOT BE SO THIS TIME." The 40 Millians, directed to be levied—and if not paid, to be raised by the sale of the personal propr-

bay Courier Extraordinary, which we published on Saturday, containing further extracts from the Franckfort Journals and the English and Maltese Papers, came to hand. Our Readers will have seen the French account of the battle of Bautzen or Wurtzen, and of the conflicts which immediately preceded it; from which, it should seem, that the principal struggles were previously to the 22d of May. We shall take an early opportunity of comparing the French version with that of General Stewart, and of offering such observations as we may consider likely to be acceptable to our readers. The French admit that they lost from 11 to 12,000 men in these affairs, and that Generals Duroc and Kirgener were killed. A most pathetic scene is described between Bonaparte and Duroc, after the latter had been mortally wounded—and our readers will be astonished to learn that the French ruler professes to believe "that there is another world"!

By an extract from the English Courier it appears that the Russians and Prussians claimed the victory at Lutzen, the account of which Battle cannot be reconciled with subsequent events.—The French describe the Allies as amounting after that battle to 150,000 men.—The statement of the action in the paper last alluded to, declares that 50,000 of the best Troops of the Allied Army were not engaged at Lutzen: and yet, at Bautzen, according to Gen. Stewart's account, they could only muster 65,000! We cannot yet see our way, and further groping will be useless.

In the absence of more interesting matter, we have inserted a series of Letters, said to have been written by an elderly Lady to her Niece, who was about to embark from England to [illegible] for the purpose of forming a matrimonial connexion with an Officer on this establishment. The Gentleman who has given these Letters to the public, pretends to have received them, in the course of his professional functions, when charged with the arrangement of an intricate inheritance account, and states that they were brought to his Office at Furneval's Inn, in a large chest containing deeds, bonds, leases and other papers. He also informs us, that when the young Lady, to whom the Letters or instructions were addressed, arrived at Madras, she found to her great surprise and disappointment, that Providence had prevented her from carrying her Aunts advice into effect—for that her Lover, after leaving all his property to her, had paid the debt of nature. It is added that the young Lady soon afterwards consoled herself with another husband, of a handsome figure, but of vicious habits, who after dissipating his wife's property, left her a widow—and that she afterwards quitted this country, and for many years superintended a Boarding School at Walworth. We shall now leave it to our Readers, to determine if they can the truth of this statement, and if they cannot rely on the account with which these "Instructions" have been introduced—let them peruse the production in the same spirit as they would read Swift's *Instructions* to Servants, or Gross's advice to Young Officers.

"*My Dear Euphrasia,*

"YOUR letter, of the 3d of this month, has most agreeably interrupted the blameable silence which you have for some time past been guilty of towards an aunt that has ever loved you more than your own poor mother, and to whose instructions and fostering care you yourself profess yourself indebted for every moral or useful accomplishment you are possessed of. But I shall forbear making you any further reproof on your neglect, willing, as I am, to ascribe it to the levity of your age, and to the multiplicity of occupations and dissipations which in Mrs. N.'s house must have engrossed the greatest portion of your time; and anxious, above all, as I feel, to appropriate the few days allowed me for this letter to a much superior purpose.

"Who would have thought, that after an absence of so many years, little Sammy, as we used to call him, would still remember his dear Frassy? particularly when circumstances should be so much altered with you both, as they really are: he, from comparative poverty, risen to opulence: and you, from affluence and respectability, become an orphan, reduced to the the drift of her advising you to stay till the next fleet: but you would deserve whipping if you listened to such interested insinuations. With the unlimited credit your adorer has sent you (for I can scarcely call him a lover, as he knew you only in your frock); with such a credit, a woman in London may fit herself out in three days to want nothing for seven years to come.—And what else can delay your departure? You have the finest season of the year for your voyage; if you go now, you may hope to eat your next Christmas dinner with your husband at Madras. As to his person, and the objections which Mrs. N. has endeavoured to raise in your mind on that score, I am happy to find you possessed of so much good sense, as to treat her mistaken nicety with the ridicule it deserves; and therefore shall say the less on that head. Fancy his rupees placed on the hollow side of his back, and the hump on the other will scarcely be visible. Besides, men of his make are generally found to be more attentive to their wives, than your conceited *elegants* of the present day.

"Ah, my dearest Frassy! were it not for the infirmity of my constitution, or rather my legs (for, thank God, hull and rigging are as sound as ever!) I should, on so momentous an occasion have thought it my duty to hasten up to London, to impart to you, personally, my advice, and a few instructions for the conduct of your future career; for, although you do not want good sense, discretion, or sagacity, yet all these will be found insufficient in a situation so novel to you, if not assisted by lessons derived from a long experience, and an intimate knowledge of the character of mankind, or rather, male-kind: and in this respect it is no vanity for me to offer myself as your Mentor. The widow of two husbands, very opposite in temper and qualifications, and possessed of a figure that once brought under the sphere of my keen observation as many scores of admirers of every age and disposition; I may, without presumption, rest my claim to that office, both on my personal experience, and on that derived from an attentive observation of married life in every station of society; an experience, the value of which, believe me, my dearest girl, I appreciate the more, as it enables me to buoy the intricate channel through which my beloved niece has to steer the matrimonial bark. Unfortunately both for you and me, my old complaint, as I have already observed, prevents my communicating with you verbally on so important a topic; but as the gout has spared my fingers, my pen shall be exerted for your benefit. I now shall put to paper, for your guidance, the most necessary rules and maxims for your future conduct: as I cannot act as a pilot, I will, at least, send you a chart, which shall exhibit land-marks, rocks of danger, and sand-banks, correctly laid down from actual observation. Perhaps, thus, what you lose in amplitude, by the want of verbal advice, may be compensated by the advantage of having a sort of standing catechism, which, during your long voyage, you will have leisure enough to study, and which at all times you may resort to in cases of need: it will, I trust, be a lasting memorial of your aunt's kindness to you, my dearest girl; and, when I shall be no more, the truth of its tenets, now perhaps imperfectly understood and appreciated, will be confirmed by your own experience, and by the benefit which, I flatter myself, you will have derived from adhering to its doctrine.

"Before I dive into the marrow of my subject my good niece, I would wish, as a preliminary to my instructions, to impress on your youthful mind a correct notion of the state you are going to enter upon, and of its importance. Marriage I have always considered as an indissoluble compact of association between two persons of different sexes, who, from the laws of human nature, will strive to get the ascendancy over each other. The wife will be the master of her husband, or he of her. You would be puzzled, I dare say, to name one single instance which belied my assertion. The state of servitude on either side, is, I own, seldom acknowledged, nay, frequently not personally perceived; and the happiness resulting from the latter condition is, next to absolute superiority, most to be envied; for an unfelt evil is a downright contradiction. It may be asked, why incur the chance of subjugation, if one or the other party must of necessity ply under the yoke? and, to speak candidly, where the question put by an individual of the other sex, I should be at a loss to return a satisfactory answer. But as for our's, experience holds out the encouraging prospect of the chances of supremacy being in our favour, in the proportion of about twenty to one, provided a woman from the outset conduct herself rationally. In such a lottery, then, what woman of sense would not try her luck? But supposing the chances were even, other considerations would still operate as inducements to a venture. Marriage is to a woman what a situation or office is to a man, with this difference, that the latter is sure to have a superior of some sort or other, whose orders he *must* obey, and that in case of misbehaviour he may be turned out. An unmarried woman, let her be ever so handsome and young, is nobody; and worse than that, if she be plain or grown old. The prying eye of

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

All hail! Society most grand-supreme,
The noblest subject for a poet's theme—
Free-Masonry! thou great, thou gen'ral good,
Which flourish'd high—coeval with the flood.
May every honour on thy vot'ries shine;
But to the *level true*, may all incline;
And may the *perfect square* their actions guide,
And *harmony* preserve in regions wide:
May their good faith, like beauteous columns stand,
And noble grace their great grandmaster's hand:
May they with credit work their first degree,
And pass with honour to eternity:
May they, oh! may they, die the virtuous death,
And Hiram like, resign their latest breath!
Then shall they rise, with honour, good and great,
To join the last Grand Lodge in awful state.

MASONICUS.

A SOLUTION OF THE FOLLOWING ENIGMA IS REQUESTED *FROM SOME* OF OUR READERS.

Before creating nature will'd,
That atoms into forms should jar,
By me the boundless space was fill'd,
On me was placed the first made star:

For me the saint will break his word,
By the proud atheist I'm rever'd,
At me the coward draws his sword,
And by the hero I am fear'd:
Scorn'd by the meek and humble mind,
Yet often by the vain possess'd,
Heard by the deaf, seen by the blind,
And to the trouble conscience rest:
Than wisdom's sacred bell, I'm wiser,
And yet to every blockhead known;
I'm freely given by the miser,
Kept by the prodigal alone.
As vice deform'd, as virtue fair,
The statesman's and the patriot's gains,
The Poet's purse, the coxcomb's care;
Read and you have me for your pains.

Magni stat nominis umbra.

Proud as a peer, poor as a bard,
A lonely Spaniard, late one night,
Knock'd at a tavern door so hard,
It rous'd the family in a fright.

Up sprung the host from his bed-side—
Open the chamber-window flew,
Who's there? what boisterous hand, he cried.
Makes at my gate this loud ado?

Here is, the stately Spaniard said,
Don Lopez Rodriguez Alonzo
Pedrello Gusman Alvazade
Jago Miguel Alphonzo

Antonio Diego——Hold, hold, hold,
Exclaim'd the landlord, pray forbear,
For half the number you have told
I have not half a bed to spare.

Sir, quoth the Don, 'tis your mistake,
If names for men, of course you count;
Though long the illustrious list I make,
In me still centers all the amount:

Worn down, with tramping many a mile,
Don Lopez Rodriguez Pedrello,
With all the etceteras of his style,
Will sleep upon a single pillow.

(Continued after the third Page.)

mischief, and the quick tongue of slander, are with redoubled energy directed to every action of the unmarried female: whereas wedlock at once conveys a cheering sanction to various parts of her conduct, and in many instances renders the husband responsible for her doings. The latter principle is fully acknowledged in our glorious English laws, the framers of which, in their wisdom, or, perhaps, in obedience to the dictates of their spirited consorts, have afforded to our sex protections and privileges that deserve our eternal gratitude. For the same reason, therefore, that we we have a print framed to set it off to better advantage; and glazed, to preserve it from dust and other injury: for the same reason, I say, ought every woman of character to feel desirous of obtaining similar advantages by means of marriage. But as I, happily, have no need of arguing this point with you, my dear, who, thanks to my former lessons, appear sufficiently eager to become a wife, I shall not waste time or paper, by enlarging on this introductory chapter, but at once enter upon the rules which I conceive necessary for your government.——

"From the foregoing illustration, my dear Fraisy, little doubt can remain upon your tender mind, that however welcome marriage ought to be to a female of honourable dispositions, a romantic state of conjugal equality is to be met with no where but in the disordered brains of some of our novel-writers (too many of whom, I say it with tears in my eyes, have of late sprung up from our own sex). On the contrary, your own good sense and discrimination must convince you, that of the two parties, one must needs assume an active, while the other be reduced to a passive station; or, to speak in plainer terms, that one must command, and the other obey. Now as there can be no manner of question which of the two is preferable, a him or two illustrative of the means by which to assume and assert an authoritative away over your husband, cannot but be welcome to a novice like yourself.—All, all! my dearest niece, depends upon the wife's conduct at the outset: many a woman, believe my experience, has been ruined in that short-lived space of intoxication, called the "honey moon" in our language; a term, the derivation of "the first month after marriage." Such is also Johnson's definition of the word, an error which may be forgiven to his celibacy, and to the consequent ignorance of the subject he was writing of. Had he been married, or consulted his married friends, he might have known, that the ecstasy after marriage seldom or ever lasts even a lunar month: on the contrary, if you follow my precepts (and indeed the example of every sensible woman), you will find the first month the most boisterous of all your voyage; in as much as during that very period, you will have to exert all your energy and wisdom to establish your authority; in doing which you will naturally meet with more or less opposition, until, by your perseverance, you will have convinced your opponent of the inutility of his struggles, and thus rear the banner of your supremacy on his preference of a submissive, but quiet, life, to a life of constant sparring, in the fruitless assertion of his pretended liberty. Do we not read, in ancient and modern history, of whole nations, who, after spilling their best blood in the vain defence of assertion of their liberty, at last tamely submitted to the yoke of a tyrant, merely because they felt tired and exhausted by the continual broils and feuds which are inseparable from a state of resistance and reaction? Do not tell me of the improbability of man's spirit bending under such discipline! You do not know the men yet; look around you, and behold that high-spirited animal, man, that lord of the creation, cringe on all sides, either from a cowardly fear, or a desire to attain his purposes, be they ever so mean or insignificant. What then! is a being that can stoop to lick the dust from off the shoes of his masters in office, or even of an under-strapper, or his masters menial servants; is such a being, such a Yahoo, too lofty to be made to submit to the discreto authority of a rational woman? Fear nought, my dear Fraisy! the palm is your's if you have spirit to pluck, and energy to wield it.—But to encourage you still more to the undertaking, I would have you consider, that what you are doing is as much for your husband's good as your own. After a little training, he will become tractable, good-natured, and submissive, his subserviency will become a source of constant happiness to him, he will find you frequently kind affable towards him: he will have no care to embitter his life, for every important concern of his will be under your immediate administration; he will undertake nothing, promise nothing, except with your advice and consent. This, my good niece, is what I call true conjugal happiness. Ah! did men but know how easily it is to be obtained, they might spare themselves and their wives a world of trouble and anxiety!!—I am fearful I shall weaken my argument by any additional illustration; yet I cannot forbear alluding to little Prinny, as a case perfectly analogous to my subject. When that puppy was first given to you by my old maid's brother, was there ever a more nasty, vicious, and intemperous beast? How many gloves of your's did he not tear wantonly? Did he not, on the road to D——, fly at my nose, when, but for your kind assistance, I should have been deformed in my aspect for the remainder of my days? How you then used to shed tears at seeing me correcting him on such like enormities! But what was the consequence of the discipline I wisely put him under? Why, in less than two months, he became a cleanly, comfortable, good natured, and affectionate animal, and will remain so, no doubt, to the end of his days. I am glad you have taken him with you to London, and hope you will not leave him behind. Look at Prinny frequently, my dear Fraisy, & you will remember the part you have to act!

"By adopting at the very outset, the kind of system I have just been tracing out to you, my good niece, you are sure to lay a firm and lasting basis of your future power. But for as much as in the construction of an edifice the foundation alone, although the principal and indeed indispensable requisite of its solidity, will by no means insure its duration, if in the further progress of the work we do not adhere to a general plan of strength and proportions, do not use sound materials, and do not employ every effort of our judgment and care to render it perfect in all its parts and bearings; so, my dear girl, will it not be enough only to *begin* well in the important work you have undertaken; indeed all your labour would soon be lost, if, in the course of your domestic administration, you were ever to relax in the enforcement of my principles. Men in general know too well to take advantage of the remissness in our government; and there have been cases (although not frequent, thank Heaven!) where, owing to a most culpable negligence on the part of the wife, they have either, by a bold manœuvre, or by a gradual and imperceptible policy, been enabled to emancipate themselves from a bondage apparently rivetted with great firmness. A prudent woman, therefore, will feel the necessity of being constantly on her guard, she will not for a moment lose sight of the object of her aim; on the contrary, she will know how, by the observance of a thou-

[illegible] be considered.

"Were I acquain[illegible] on, and habits of y[illegible] did little difficulty in [illegible] instructions for your su[illegible] to apply more particularly [illegible] But, as I have already said, [illegible] at an age, when the human ch[illegible] cially that of men (whose very [illegible] of having none), appears scarcely formed, and [illegible] when I had but seldom seen, or observed him. All I remember is, that he appeared a good-tempered boy, & rather dull parts. He may since that time have greatly altered; indeed he must have changed in the latter respect, or else he would hardly have acquired the fortune he now is possessed of. Under these circumstances, it is impossible for me to lay down rules adapted to the individual character you may have to practise them upon; I, therefore, am compelled to confine my task to such general instructions as may be applicable in almost any instance, or to such as may be observed under particular conditions as the case may be. The time likewise allotted to me will not admit of my giving you a complete code of conjugal laws; I shall be satisfied if my memory will at this moment of urgency, suggest to me what may be most important and useful for your observance."

"The fortune of your husband will enable him to be liberal in the grant of that stipend, which we modestly term "pin-money;" and if you follow my advice, you will take advantage of the first dulcet moment of bliss, to get that point settled to your satisfaction. You may assure him, that your object is not to gratify any vanity or extravagance of your own, so common in many of your sex; but solely to keep up an appearance corresponding with his fortune, and the rank and reputation he enjoys in the presidency; and that you wish, by such an allowance, to avoid the disagreeable necessity of daily teazing your husband for every yard of tape, or bobbin, you may want."

"As to the money required for housekeeping, I have known husbands [illegible] with [illegible] a certain stipulated sum, commonly *far short* of what is absolutely wanted; at the same time telling them, in the most generous manner, that whatever they can contrive to save out of this *liberal* grant, they may keep for their own use: but they generally forget to add, on the other hand, that whatever it may fall short of, they will make good. This miserly mode, they will tell you, they adopt to establish regularity in their expenditure, and to be able to form an estimate of their finances. All which is nonsense! for their own extravagance, in one shape or other, puts it as much out of their power to prejudge the expenditure of any future period, as our chancellor of the exchequer is able to provide exactly for the ordinaries and extraordinaries, by his budget of ways and means for the year to come. How can any man say what he may lose at gambling, spend in horses, squander away upon worthless creatures, or lose by foolish bargains, or speculations? Should such a mode (which they are extremely fond of), in spite of your strenuous resistance, be enforced in your house, be sure to report a deficiency a few days before the very first expiration of the stipulated period: he will then probably, in his liberality, advance you something on *account of the next payment;* and your next deficit will make its appearance again a few days earlier, till, by cribbing some days every time, you produce as great a confusion in the periods, as there existed in the seasons when Julius Cæsar was obliged to change the Roman calendar. Like Julius Cæsar, therefore, will your spouse be compelled to abandon the erroneous system, and substitute in its place one more rational and congenial to your feelings; which is, to supply the wife with money whenever, or even before, she asks for it. In the latter case you will do well to observe a regularity in your calls. Mankind will accustom and reconcile themselves to the things the most unpleasant, by the regularity of their recurrence. You may thus establish, of your own accord, any quantum you may think proper for the service of the house. Do not mind his grumbling, or his asking you, with a look of astonishment, or even with a half, stifled, sigh, "Is what I gave you last gone already?" All you have to do, is to answer him coolly, "Would you have it last for ever?" or "I wish, with all my heart, I could make it last longer; but I am sure it is impossible, without going upon tick with every tradesman." If he be very refractory, express an anxious desire that he would but for one week keep the accounts of the house himself, and pay for every thing. Should he be foolish enough to accept your proposal, then you have him completely in your power; and the servants up to him for every two-penny errand, let him be teazed in retail for every sprig of parsley, taking care, if he have perseverance enough to go through his week's task, to make the expenditure under his own wise [illegible]

[illegible] volve [illegible]

I need not guard upright principles like your's, from falling into an error of this kind, particularly when I shall point out to you means less violent and destructive, and more warranted and effectual, to attain the object proposed; which is simply, that of establishing a *privy purse*, solely devoted to the discharge of your private wants. Difficult as this may appear to you at first sight, nothing, let me assure you, will prove more easy. By laying on every public article, the expence of which you report to your husband; and on the other hand, by putting aside from every supply of cash [illegible] you, a certain moderate per centage, you will gradually and constantly be raising a fund fully adequate to your personal necessities, absolutely unknown to him. For how should he know, whether mutton be at five-pence farthing or six-pence three farthings the pound. How should he be able to ascertain the fluctuating prices of meat, butter, cheese, soap, candles, potatoes, greens, and a thousand other articles of household expenditure? Next to this one standing rule, you will have it in your power to make a good penny by deducting a suitable discount from every bill which you pay to your tradesmen. At first, perhaps, you may have some trouble in enforcing general compliance with this plan; but if you persevere in it, the shop-keepers, rather than lose your custom, will lay as much on every article as may enable them to allow you the required discount, without at all inquiring themselves.—In further aid of your privy purse, I would recommend your frequently borrowing small sums from your husband, under the pretext of a want of small change: only mind that your [illegible] be always trifling; for men have constantly their heads so full of their business, their books, or other nonsense, that they are very apt to forget a small matter; and should he, perhaps after a lapse of some days, recollect his having lent you the two and seven-pence half-penney, he will in all probability be ashamed to put you in mind of such a trifle. I might add various other ways tending to the same object, but, as my poor first husband used to say, "a slice will suit the wise." So let this be enough! and do not start any scruples of conscience as to the legality of such a proceeding. In the first place, necessity has no law; and in the second, I would have you consider, that whatever a married woman lays out on herself, nay, indeed, whatever she spends at all, she spends on behalf of, and for, her husband. This important principle is acknowledged, in its fullest extent, by our incomparable, by our glorious British laws, which hold the husband responsible, with his property and effects, for every debt incurred by his wife, no matter how. And, let me ask you, my dear girl, is it not more worthy the character of a prudent and honourable female mind, to find in her own ingenuity, if her husband be niggardly enough to refuse them, the means of providing for her absolute personal wants; than, by secretly involving him in debt, be daily working at his ruin? The Lord forbid, my tender Fraisy, that I ever should hear of your being guilty of such baseness! Do as your aunt tells you, and as your aunt herself has done, and you will prosper. It was owing to this maxim of provident care, that since the death of poor Mr. P. who, as you well know, left me his debts for a legacy, I have been able to move on comfortably and creditably in society, without being beholden to any one but myself for the power of so doing. Money is the main spring of our actions, or, as poor Mr. P. himself used to say, the *nerve to rear 'em;* and I have, on this account, taken some pains to put your ideas on pecuniary matters into the right track. What remains to be said for the guidance of your future conduct, although perhaps equally essential and important, may admit of greater brevity."

(Concluded in the Supplement.)

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

At St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, on Monday the 21st Instant, Mr. William Aga to Miss Mary Torton.

MADRAS BIRTH.

At Chicacole, on Sunday 24th October, the Lady of Captain Peter Morrill, of the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment, of a Son.

MADRAS DEATH.

On the 7th instant, at Cullatoory in Travancore, on the march to Oodaghurry, the infant Son of Captain A. R. Hughes, 1st Bat. 5th Regiment.

EUROPE DEATH.

At Edinburgh, on the 22d April, Lieutenant Col. Donald Macleod, late of the East India Company's Service on the Madras Establishment.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1813.

(Continued from the 4th Page of the Paper)

"By a little *address*, your husband's vanity may be made the source of considerable additional emolument to you. Be sure to impress him with a conviction of the high idea you entertain of his taste in the choice of jewels, trinkets, lace, gowns, &c. Flattered by such a compliment, he will feel greater encouragement to give you continually fresh proofs of the correctness of your opinion. His presents to you will pour in more frequently, and he will spare no expence to gratify the vain satisfaction of being thought a man of great taste. It is true that he will have to pay dearer for every article of female attire or ornament he purchases himself, and that the tradesmen will impose upon his ignorance greater quantities than what are necessary. But what of that?—the first is no concern of your's, and the latter circumstance is so much the more in your pocket."

"With regard to the articles of dress, which necessity obliges you to defray out of your own funds, I need not observe to you the propriety of keeping such transactions as much as possible from his knowledge. It is quite time enough for your husband to find out the thing when you wear it; and, in that respect, I must do men the justice to say, that nothing exceeds the quickness of sight they display in such like discoveries. They will spy a new pin on your back; I don't know why, it is a kind of instinct they are born with. Whenever, therefore, your spouse happens to make such an important discovery, you have nothing to do but to say, that you have had the thing this long while that you have worn it a hundred times, and only wonder he should now, for the first time, observe it. By thus detracting from the novelty of the article, you will generally succeed in silencing his enquiries for the moment, and altogether damp the spirit of inquisitiveness for the future."

"The roscate glow which nature has so bountifully spread over your blushing cheeks, my dear girl, exempts you nearly from the necessity of having recourse to artificial tints *at present*. I say nearly, for, unless your complexion has greatly altered, the luxuriant growth of roses has left no room for the modest lily to thrive in. A small matter of white, therefore, is desirable, even now, especially for the neck and bosom. Indeed, if you follow my advice, you will find it useful in tempering the general ruddiness of your complexion. You look by far too healthy for a gentlewoman. (But of this more hereafter.) Time, however, and the worry which your husband may have in store for you, will, I hope, soon lower the extravagant tints which now disfigure your aspect, and probably even oblige you to turn artist in time. In such a case, let me recommend to you the nicest discretion, and the most guarded secrecy. Your husband must, on no account, be suffered even to suspect the cosmetics you make use of. It can do him no good to be privy to it; on the contrary, his knowledge thereof will be a constant source of altercation between you, take my word for it."

"An expression escaped my pen in the preceding paragraph, to which, I trust, I need fear no misinterpretation on your part. Surely, my beloved Frassy, you will not suppose I envied you the good state of health you have hitherto been blessed with; although, to own the truth, I should think you more fortunate, if your constitution now and then exhibited some slight variation from the brazen state of a boorish dairy-maid. Few women of education and polished manners enjoy a constant state of absolute good health; and, if they do, they at all events ought not to allow it, much less to boast of it. Thank God, since I left boarding-school, I have not known the day on which I was able to pronounce myself *perfectly* well. Some little genteel complaint or other adds to the languishing graces of the gentlewoman, procures her additional notice in companies, and, if she be married, frequently rouses the dormant affection of her husband, while, at the same time, it entitles her to a thousand little indulgencies and privileges. Doctor Astrup's excellent treatise on female complaints, in exhibiting the multifarious ailings our sex are subject to, will open to you a wide fields for selection, if your choice is not already fixed. But of all the disorders incident to our frame, I have always found *nervous complaints* by far the most eligible. The word itself seems industriously to have been chosen for our benefit; "*nervous*," in all other languages, is synonymous with *strong! vigorous!* and in that sense our earlier classic authors have generally used it; but since it has been transferred to our medical catalogue, it has, very wisely, been thought proper to give it a diametrically opposite signification, whenever it has any signification, at all: for the term happily, my dear Frassy, is as dubious and equivocal as the disease itself. You may be extremely nervous, and nothing apparently be the matter with you: a nervous woman may, with great propriety, eat well, drink well, and sleep well; and yet, without being guilty of contradiction, maintain that she is far from being well. A nervous woman has a greater title to recur to that powerful resource, the fainting fit, when she finds all other means of resistance fruitless; a remedy which seldom or ever fails of the desired effect, provided it be used sparingly, and only in cases of great extremity.

"Besides the advantages above recited, it is not one of the least in a nervous temperament to derive from it some sort of sanction for the use of those cordials which tyrannic custom interdicts us from, although, especially in an advanced stage of life, they be so essentially necessary to our comforts. When I reflect on that part of our national manners which permits men to intoxicate themselves not only without fear of reproach, but even with the encouragement of being allowed to boast of their bestiality the next day; while we poor females are turned out of the room almost as soon as the cloth is removed, to leave our silly husbands besotting themselves in steams of port and claret, and in unbecoming toasts and converse, until, after many fruitless summons, they at last condescend to stagger into the drawing-room, neither able to hold a saucer, nor to distinguish the ace of spades from the knave of diamonds: when I think of the licence custom thus grants to one sex, while it imposes the most despotic restrictions on the other, I sometimes doubt being in a Christian country. But so it is, my dear niece; and in this, perhaps, single instance nothing remains but to submit, until time, or the spirit of another Semiramis, works a change for the better. If, however, prejudice deny us the open use of strong cordials, our prudence and ingenuity will never be at a loss to obtain, in a discreet way, that which in too many cases remains the only solace an injured and oppressed female has to comfort herself with. An accommodating servant-maid may easily be retained in our interests, either by the sacrifice of a small drawback; or, if she be indifferent to distilled liquors, by an occasional yard or two of ribbon, by an extra holiday, a treat to the play, or any other trifling encouragement. For as much, however, as the assistance and secrecy of these wenches cannot in all cases be depended upon, I have found it very useful to stock my medicine chest with a small *reserve* of cordial, which I made a point of not breaking in upon except in cases of extreme necessity. This expedient is the more to be recommended, as it is the least open to suspicion, and as there the secret is under our own lock and key; although I ought, by the way, strongly to guard you, not in any instance to place too implicit a trust in your locks and keys. Men, as I have already told you, are vastly sly and prying; they will poke their noses into every thing that concerns us, and in so doing, stick at nothing to gratify their idle curiosity. Poor Mr. P. for instance, had a key that opened every thing belonging to me. Fortunately, after the first trick which he played me, I saved him the trouble of a second exertion of his ingenuity. A small bureau which I purchased, and placed with an intimate friend of mine, was more than sufficient to keep out of his reach every thing he had no business to meddle with. But even all these precautions, my dear Frassy, are not sufficient to screen you from discovery or suspicion, as I have learned to my cost. Although I seldom exceeded a small half pint of cognac per day, yet poor Mr. D. my first husband, who, as a great sportsman, possessed a wonderful keen scent, would smell a rat the moment I entered the room. To prevent, therefore, the possibility of a discovery, no remedy, is more efficacious than a couple of peppermint lozenges taken immediately after the dose; or, if that excellent carminative is not to be had at Madras, a sprig or two of common parsley, chewed leisurely, will answer the same purpose.

(To be continued)

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

OCTOBER 13.

THE INVESTITURE OF

SIR GEORGE NUGENT, BART. with the Order of the Bath.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General having been pleased to appoint this day for investing Lieut. General Sir George Nugent, Baronet, with the Ensigns of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Sir George Nugent accordingly attended at the hour of twelve, in the North East wing of the Government House.

About the same time, the Governor General attired in the dress and decorated with the Mantle and Collar of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and the Cap and Plume of the same, took his seat in a Chair of State under a splendid Canopy at the South End of the grand Saloon, on the upper floor of the Government House; the Band of His Majesty's 24th Regiment playing "God save the King."—On this occasion, the Governor General was accompanied by the Right Honorable the Earl of Minto; the Honorable Sir Henry Russell, Bart. Chief Justice; the Honorable Sir John Royds; the Honorable Sir William Burroughs, Bart.; Mr. Edmonstone, and Mr. Seton, Members of the Supreme Council.—His Lordship was likewise attended by the General Officers at the Presidency, by Commodore Sir Home Popham, by the Chief Secretary and the other Secretaries to Government; by the Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut; and by nearly the whole of the persons in the service of His Majesty and of the Honorable Company.

As soon as his Lordship had taken his seat, he directed a deputation, consisting of the Chief Secretary and the other Secretaries to Government, to wait upon Sir George Nugent in the apartment in which he attended, for the purpose of conducting him to the Saloon where the Ceremonials were to be performed.

His Excellency then proceeded to the Saloon, attended by the Secretaries and his personal Staff; one of the Secretaries bearing on a crimson velvet Cushion, the Ribband and Badge, the Star of the Order, the Chief Secretary bearing the letter from Viscount Sidmouth, containing His Royal Highness's Commands, that the Governor General should, on his arrival in India, invest Sir George Nugent with the Order of the Bath.

On His Excellency's entering the Saloon, the Governor General immediately rose, and Sir George advanced towards his Lordship, making the reverences useful on occasions of Ceremony.

As soon as the procession had approached near to the Governor General, his Lordship took the Ribband and Badge and the Star of the Order, and addressed Sir George in the following words:

"SIR GEORGE NUGENT,

"To be honored with the trust of representing the sacred person of my Sovereign upon any occasion must be a just cause of pride to me. Yet the mind will make discriminations with regard to the object and circumstances of such a trust: and I can imagine cases where the exercise of the duty might not be attended with the pure and unmixed satisfaction, which I now enjoy—to this allusion I refer solely to public considerations—But on the present occasion, personal feeling extraordinarily augments the gratification, with which I undertake the function. A peculiar awkwardness has attended my appointment to my present position. Those views of national expediency, which made it be deemed necessary, that the Military Power should be united to the Civil Authority in my hands, operated to deprive you, Sir George, of some appendages of Command much more valued by you than any other advantages of your pre-eminence. By you no compensation was sought—To you no compensation was requisite.—You saw in the circumstance only an opening for a fresh proof that the most pleasing privileges of station were as nothing in your eyes, if the retention of them could militate against the general convenience. To me the consequence, incidental and unavoidable as it is, has still been painful; and I anxiously seize the opportunity for making the only degree of retribution in my power by this public declaration, which you must give me leave to offer, of my holding in the highest estimation, your private and your professional character. Every human institution is liable to be perverted; and Badges of Honor similar to that, with which I am ordered to invest you, must share in the general lot. It is impossible but that these distinctions should be sometimes bestowed unworthily. In arbitrary Governments, the capricious partiality of the Despot, and in our country the combinations of Party or the machination of interested Individuals, have often caused the prostitution of these Badges to elevate insignificance, to veil profligacy, to pay corrupt services, to varnish doubtful reputation, or to influence opinion upon measures ambiguous and questioned. The ends aimed at have rarely been attained: But this mischief has ensued, that the outward sign has lost its currency as a voucher for merit. Men jealously exert their faculties (and ever may it be a predominant feature in our Country) to satisfy themselves whether an Honor of this sort be fitly bestowed or no; and if they find reason for pronouncing on its misapplication, their honest scorn baffles the hope of both the giver & receiver. You, Sir George, have not to lament this disposition. Be assured that they, whose contempt would be called forth by an undue bestowal of such an honor, will always regard it with more than ordinary reverence, when their just conviction ratifies the profession of the Individual distinguished, and the motive of him, who confers the distinction. You have not to fear the scrutiny. You may confidently court it. This honor has not been attained through servile assiduities at a Court, or any unmanly obsequiousness; though in truth such would be a most unpromising path to favor from such a character as that of the Prince Regent. You are equally free from any possibility of supposition that you have been ushered to this honor by the intrigues of party. The distinction is a spontaneous emanation from the gracious spirit of a Prince, who marks desert and seeks to encourage it.

"Receive therefore, with pride, a reward which must be duly appreciated when it is understood to be on the part of your Sovereign; a recognition of a life spent in honorable devotion to his service and that of your Country."

On the termination of his Lordship's speech, he requested Sir George Nugent to advance, in order that he might invest him with those Honorable Badges which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had been pleased to confer upon him.

Sir George Nugent then knelt, and the Governor General proceeded to invest Sir George with the Order of the Bath, by placing the Red Ribbon over the right Shoulder, and fixing the Star on the left breast; at the same time a salute of 17 Guns was fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, in honor of the occasion.

Sir George Nugent then rose and addressed the Governor General in a concise speech, expressive of the high sense which he entertained of the honor conferred upon him by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and of the flattering and distinguished manner in which the gracious intentions of His Royal Highness had been carried into effect by his Lordship.

The Ceremonials being terminated, Sir George Nugent, after receiving the congratulations of the principal persons present withdrew, attended by the deputation which had accompanied him to the presence of the Governor General.

G. DOWDESWELL,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
October 12, 1813.

ADDRESS TO LORD MINTO.

On Monday last, at 10 o'clock, a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta was held at Moore's Assembly Rooms, pursuant to public notice from the Sheriff, for the purpose of considering of an Address to the Earl of Minto, late Gov. Gen.—A numerous and respectable company being assembled, Mr. Saunders, the High Sheriff, opened the business of the day, by stating the object for which the meeting had been convened:

Mr. Rocke moved, that Mr. Mackenzie be requested to take the Chair, which motion being unanimously approved, Mr. Mackenzie took the Chair accordingly.

Mr. Strettell, Advocate General, then rose and addressed the Meeting. He said that although his professional duties led him to speak frequently in public, yet he had been but little accustomed to address the Community. Having arisen on the present occasion, he considered it incumbent on him to declare the grounds and motives of the Address which was that day proposed to be voted to the Noble Lord by whom they had been governed for the last six years.—At the time when Lord Minto arrived in this Country, it might have appeared to a common observer, that he had little or nothing to perform. He found the Country flourishing, the people contented and happy, enjoying every comfort under the British government. In that state of prosperity it might appear that nothing further remained to be done, than to maintain the Country in the condition in which he found it. But the luminous and comprehensive mind of His Lordship formed a very different view. He conceived the idea of still further ameliorating the condition of the people, and to give a permanent security to the blessings they enjoyed. With that view his first object was to conciliate the Natives, to gain their affection by justice and clemency, and to impress their minds with the just conviction that the security of all the blessings they possessed; the enjoyment of their rights, their religion, and property depended on the stability of the British Government. Having fully satisfied them in that; and having thus raised in the minds of the Natives a barrier to every intended aggression on our interests in the East, his thoughts were next turned to strengthening our own empire by weakening the power of our sworn foe, whose

avowed intentions and whose successful career in Europe naturally created alarm for the peace and welfare of India. The nations of the continent were overthrown, and seemed for a time at least, to have united in the furtherance of his schemes. Russia again, however opposed his power and the contest was renewed, but with serious apprehension for the issue. What had happened once might happen again, the fate of Russia was doubtful and it did not seem improbable at the time to which he alluded, that the fate of England might be decided in the plains of India; it become therefore on object of great and salutary policy to raise in the minds of our native subjects, a detestation of anarchy and tyranny, & to convince them that every blessing they possessed could only be secured by the permanent stability of the British Government. Having formed and successfully acted upon these views, his Lordship next directed his attention to certain external objects, closely connected with the interests of this country. The losses which the merchants of Calcutta and every other port of India had suffered by the capture of their ships, had encreased to a serious extent. We may all recollect when every day brought accounts of the success of the enemy's cruizers against our ships, which were captured on their voyages to Europe, and in trading from port to port in India. Against this evil experience seemed to shew that their existed no effectual remedy: the activity and vigilance of our ships of war, were exerted in vain, while a safe and convenient place of refuge remained to the enemy, in the hitherto deemed impregnable Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon.

Mr. Strettell enlarged on this topic and entered at some length into a view of the benefits resulting to the British interests by the subjugation of the Islands of Mauritius, Bourbon, and Java: nor were the benefits of the conquests confined exclusively to Britain. By the subjugation of these Colonies, Lord Minto extended comfort to their inhabitants, and confirmed which they had been deprived under their former Government; and such were there sentiments of veneration for the British Government that they were eager publicly to record the expression of them, and to transmit by every opportunity to this settlement the testimonials of their gratitude. In short; such were their sentiments of respect and attachment, that they seemed at a loss for words to express their feelings.

Having made some further observations, Mr. Strettell said that he should have considered the departure of the Noble Lord as a misfortune to this Country, were it not that it had pleased Divine Providence to raise up others to whom its Government could be safely committed; of those one of the most distinguished had been chosen for the high trust; and neither anxiety nor doubt could be entertained of the glory and prosperity of the Country under the administration of Lord Moira.

In conclusion, he said, he would detain the Meeting but one moment longer; and he was persuaded he would be cordially joined by every one present in the prayer "God bless Lord Minto."—This fervent exclamation was immediately followed by a general burst of applause.

Here a short interval succeeded, and the business of the Meeting was resumed, by Mr. Mackenzie proposing the names of a number of gentlemen to form a Committee for preparing the draft of an Address. The gentlemen named by the Chairman being approved, were formed into a Committee; who after retiring for some time returned to the Meeting, with a copy of the proposed Address, which being read by Mr. Strettell, was approved and ordered to be engrossed for signature.

The thanks of the Meeting was then unanimously voted to George Saunders, Esq. High Sheriff, John Mackenzie, Esq. Chairman, and to Edward Strettell, Esq. for his exertions in forwarding the object of the Meeting.

ASIATIC MIRROR,—October 13.

His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor General, the Countess of Loudon and Moira, two Misses Ross, and a part of his Lordship's suite, attended Divine Service at St. John's Church, on Sunday last, when a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Ward, from the words:—"For unto every one that hath shall be "given, and he shall have abundance: but from "him that hath not shall be taken away, even "that which he hath."—Matthew; Chapter 25, V. 29.

The Church, on this occasion was unusually full in all its parts. The congregation, we understand, amounted to six hundred and eighty, the Rev. Preacher availed himself of the circumstances of this full attendance, contrasted with the scanty congregations on ordinary days, to offer some just remarks on the neglect of public worship in this metropolis.

The annexed extract of a letter, has been transmitted for insertion in the Mirror:—

Cawnpore, September 30.

"The civil and military gentlemen at Cawnpore, gave a splendid entertainment yesterday, in honor of Lieutenant General Champagne, on the occasion of his approaching departure, to return to Europe. As this tribute of esteem could only proceed from the purest motives, so nothing could more fully evince how much the Lieutenant General has endeared himself to us all by the uniform impartiality and urbanity of his conduct both public and private. The festival was conducted in a manner altogether suitable to the occasion, and embellished by the company of the ladies whose smiles and good wishes, the pleasing reward of the Lieutenant General's distinguished hospitality and politeness, formed the chief decoration of the entertainment."

Yesterday afternoon, the Purser of the Honorable Company's extra ship Union, Captain William Younghusband, landed at the Bankshall, with accounts of the arrival in the river of that ship, from Madras, whence she sailed on the 26th ultimo.

The following is a correct list of Passengers, who have arrived in Bengal, with the Union:—

FROM ENGLAND.

Mrs. Elizabeth Watson,—Miss M. Cooper,—Miss Eliza Howell, (died at Madeira on the 19th of May last,)—Miss M. A. Howell,—Miss Ann James,—Miss Mary M. Watson,—Miss Jane M. Watson,—Miss Maria Watson,—Miss Eliza Watson,—Miss Matilda Watson,—Mr. C. J. Anderson, Free Mariner,—Mr. Edmund Williamson, ditto.

FROM MADRAS.

Mrs. Higginson,—Miss Ann Watts,—Lieut. Colonel Sullivan, H. M. 78th Regiment,—Captain Stuart, H. M. 4th Ceylon Regiment,—Captain Home, 8th Regiment Native Infantry,—Capt.-Lieut. Browne, Bengal Establishment,—St. J. Thackeray, Esq. Civil Servant,—J. B. Frazer, Esq. Free Merchant.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. W. J. Lumsden, to be Assistant to the Register to the Court of Adawlut at Kaira.

The undermentioned Writers appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors for this Presidency, for the season 1807-8 are to rank in the following order, viz.

Messrs. Theodore Forbes, W. G. Bird, E. H. Bailie, John Wedderburn, W. Anthony Jones, and George F. Chamier.

BOMBAY COURIER,—October 16, 1813.

On Thursday his Majesty's ship Theban arrived here from Madras, and yesterday the Ternate Cruizer having on board Alexander Bell Esq. arrived from Calicut, appropriate Salutes were fired on these occasions.

On Tuesday last the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery for the Town and Island of Bombay were holden before the Honorable Sir Alexander Anstruther, Recorder of Bombay, and his Associates Judges of the Recorder's Court.

The following Gentlemen were sworn in to compose the Grand Jury.

William T. Money, Esq. *Foreman.*

John Fell,—R. W. Coward,—C. Shubrick,—T. Flower,—H. Agar,—J. H. Crawford,—S. Babington,—W. G. Bird,—T. Turner,—J. Lawrence,—J. Ross,—J. Pearson,—T. Ramsden,—W. J. Hamilton,—W. Hewitson,—W. P. Graham,—J. Mack,—J. Pavin,—J. A. Pope,—B. Noton,—J. R. Read,—Wm. Ashburner, Esqrs.

After a short charge from the Hon'ble the Recorder, the Grand Jury retired with several Bills, and in a short time returned with a Bill against a European of the name of Angus Bruce, for the murder of a woman named Bebee Anna, at Nagpore, in the month of April last.

The Court was occupied with the trial of Mr. Bruce during the whole day the circumstances of the case as nearly as we could collect were as follows. On the part of the prosecution one witness was produced to shew, that Mr. Bruce having returned to his home late on the evening of the 11th of April, with his family, from a visit which he had been paying to his Mother in Law, spread a Carpet in the Verandah of the house, and seated himself on it: after remaining there about two hours he went out to the Circar to fetch some money, and returned in a short time with 15 or 16 Rupees, when he again seated himself on the Carpet: he then settled a trifling account with a Milk-seller, and gave the remaining Rupees and change into the hands of his wife, who carried the same into an inner room & and then returned to Bruce. At this time the deceased (who was an Old woman of eighty-four years of age, and who had been the mother of fifteen children) was employed in sweeping the floor, and a boy named Jeyee was kindling the fire. After a considerable time had elapsed (nearly three hours) Bruce having occasion for some of the money which he had given to his wife, sent her into the room to fetch it, when she returned and said that the Rupees which he had given her, she had put into a Chest, but that they were gone. Bruce on hearing this became very angry, and after making enquiries of the Sepoy who guarded the door respecting the money, he went into the Cookroom and seized the boy and brought him out, and told the boy that he had before lost some money and that either he or the Old woman must have taken it, after giving the boy two or three blows he ran away, that, then Bruce immediately seized the Old woman, and told her that she must have taken the money and gave her two or three blows and two or three kicks, and dragged her into the house. They were hard blows he having seized her by the hair with one hand and beat her with the other. At this time the Mother in Law of the prisoner interfered to prevent him from beating the Old woman, the Old woman said she had not taken any money at all: anything else, *and she did not make use of any abusive language at all, at least the witness did not hear her*: the prisoner then took the old woman inside of the house and proceeded to give her some fresh kicks, and threw her down on the ground and beat her. The witness then entered into a minute detail of Bruce's treatment of the old woman, which ended in her being sent away to her son's house, with one arm broken, and in such a state of illness, from the beating and kicking she had received, that in eight or nine days afterwards she died: but we forbear to give the particulars of this part of the witness's testimony, as it was entirely contradicted by three witnesses who were produced by the prisoner, and was evidently not believed by the Jury.

The prisoner's story of the transaction did not materially differ in the first part from the evidence we have detailed, but it went to shew (and it was supported by three witness's that when he charged the old woman with having taken his money, she immediately began to abuse him in a most passionate manner, that on this he took her by the arm, and pushed her out of the room having given her two slight kicks with his bare foot.

That she immediately went to the Cook room and declaring that she would not have her character taken away by false accusations of theft, took up a large Curry-stone (which was produced in Court) and beat herself on the neck and breast. That Bruce's Mother in Law perceiving that she was likely to do herself considerable injury called out to Bruce to come to the Cook-room and take the Curry-stone from the Old women, that Bruce accordingly, took the stone by force from her; on this she threw herself on the ground and feel on some timber planks which happened to be lying there, that, in consequence of this violent treatment to herself she sustained the injuries which induced Bruce to send her to her Son's house, from whence she was sent to the Hospital and in a few days died.

In addition to this defence the prisoner received a very favourable character from Dr. Gordon, and a written testimonial from Mr. Jenkins the Resident at Nagpore to the same effect.

The Honorable the Recorder having minutely detailed to the Jury, in the summing up, the singular circumstances of this case, they retired for about a quarter of an hour and returned with a verdict of acquittal.

The cases which have since come before the Court, have not offered circumstances of sufficiently interest to be laid before the public.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

FRANCKFORT JOURNALS.

June 1.

DRESDEN, May 21.

On the 18th of this month, at noon his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon having dispatched the guards in advance marched towards Harta, on this side of Bischofswerda on the frontiers of upper Lusatia where his head quarters then were. H. M. the King of Saxony accompanied the Emperor on horseback beyond the turnpike on the road to Bautzen—His Imperial M. yesterday visited the ground, where two days before the action took place between the corps of the Duke of Tarentum and the Russian and Prussian armies which retired upon Bautzen: it was in this battle that the ancient frontier town of Bischofswerda which contained 327 houses was pillaged and burnt, as well as the Church, Hotel de Ville, Schools, &c. There remained only 3 houses and those occupied by industrious labourers. There were formerly many tan-yards and manufactories of linen and cloth. The Emperor ordered an estimate to be made of the value of the buildings consumed and has promised indemnity with a liberality that characterises his Majesty. The corps of the Prince of Moskaw who had passed the Elbe at Torgau, and had advanced to Luckaw—and those of the Duke of Treviso, and Gen. Bertrand having made a flank movement joined the main body of the army.—On the 19th the French Forces took up a position from Nauseliz to Camentz beyond the Spree, the head quarters of the Emperor were that day at Fortschen.

The Allied Army had also received great reinforcements amongst whom were a large body of the Silesian Landwerh, and occupied positions on the right bank of the Spree near and in near of Bautzen—It was covered by the steep and rocky banks of that river which near Bautzen only flows over a bed of Rocks. The ancient walls of Bautzen, the castle of Ortenbourg, the parade before the Gate and the surrounding Hills were covered with troops and Batteries. Most of the Gates were barricaded. The head-quarters of the Emperor of Russia was transferred from Lobau in the rear of Hochkirchen. The Emperor Napoleon on the 19th rode along the immense line of his army estimated at 200,000 men. His Majesty was on horseback nearly ten hours, reconnoitered the advanced posts at 11 o'clock at night and observed exactly the position of the Enemy's fires. It is only by this incredible activity and being present every where, which ensures victory and which has deceived the most famous Generals. On the 20th was prepared an attack which would turn both wings of the Enemy and the issue of which could not be doubted. The Duke of Moskwa having passed the Spree at Hoyerswerda, and Marshal Macdonald who had advanced as far as Klein Welke were to take the Russian rightwing in flank.

(The result of these dispositions on the 20th and 21st are known.)

Lusatia may be said to have been delivered by this victory & the retreat of the Russians, beyond the Oder became inevitable. The Russians and Prussians have made immense requisitions and levied strong impositions on all parts of Lusatia which they have occupied. They even considered the Saxon authorities, as null—and as if they had actually taken possession of that province, they established at Gorlitz, a particular administration and wished to force the states of Lusatia to send Deputies to join it. Hernhut as it is said been obliged to pay a military contribution of 20,000 Crowns.

JUNE,—2d.

Copenhagen, 8th May.

The Russian Lieutenant General Prince Dolgorouki who had been sent here a few weeks ago on an Extraordinary Mission has been recalled by his Sovereign. On the 5th He had his audience of leave from the Queen and their Royal Highness's the Princess; he set off yesterday for Hamburg.

The Chamberlain Count Bulow who had been sent to the Russian Head Quarters on the arrival of Prince Dolgorouki in this capital deferred his departure at the request of the Russian Monarch.

A great number of English, Russian and Swedish Ships of War have passed the Sound.

His Highness the Prince Royal of Sweden arrived on the 5th, at Helsingburg from Gothenburg with Prince Oscar. The gunboats which were in the port fired salutes, and the Town was illuminated on the occasion. The English Admiral Morris was invited to sup with His Royal Highness. The Prince left it at 6 in the evening for Landscrone and several other towns further distant. It is said His Royal Highness will be at Malmoe tomorrow and the day after at Carlskrone.

Frontiers of Bohemia June -

The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia were on the 26th of May at Javer, with Count Stadion Baron de Hardenberg, Lord Cathcart, General Stuart and the Duke of Brenswick-Oels. On the 30th the head quarters of the combined army were at Schweidnitz. They were transferred on the 2d to Richenback on the road to Glatz, two leagues from Sweidnitz. This place must not be confounded with one of the same name, between Lobau and Goerletz, where the enemy was defeated on the 21st of May. The combined army appears to be desirous of the protection of the Fortresses in Silesia. The Count Nesselrode was sent by the Emperor Alexander to have a conference with the Emperor of Austria. He had reached Collin but did not meet that monarch; he had taken another road to be at Gitschen.

4th July.

FROM PETERSBURGH the 26th of May.

The Princess, wife of the late Field Marshal Prince Kutusow Smolenski, maid of honor to her Majesty received some days ago the following edict from the Emperor, dated Dresden the 7th of May.

The Decrees of Providence which no mortal can resist, and against which we ought not to repine have called your husband Prince Michel Larionowitsch Kutusow de Smolenski from this world, to a better life, in the midst of his most glorious exploits of war and of a career in which he enjoyed the most brilliant reputation. It is not to you alone but to the whole country that this loss is great and afflicting. You are not the only person who shed tears for his death, I weep with you myself, as well as all Russia. May the Almighty who has taken him to himself deign to console you with the reflection that his name and his achievements are immortal. Never will his grateful Country forget his Services. Europe and the whole world will not cease to admire him, and will rank his name amongst those of the most renowned Generals. A monument will be raised to his honor, before which the Russians, in viewing his image will be animated with a noble ardour, whilst strangers will esteem a country which produces such great men. I have directed that the same treatment shall in every respect be continued to you which he enjoyed, I am,—&c.

LONDON, the 12th of June.

Halifax Journals have been received here as well as particular Letters from Philadelphia, dated the 11th of May, the Letters state that what remained to be subscribed to the American Loan (about eleven millions of Dollars) has been taken by three individuals of opulence, Mr. Stephen Girard, Mr. David Parish and Mr. John Jacob Asten, but with an alteration in the conditions of the Loan which raises the interest to nearly seven per Cent.

The 55th Regiment or rather the skeleton of the corps has been ordered to return from Jamaica after nearly thirteen years service, during which time has been reduced to 40 men and a few non-commissioned officers.

The Supreme Government of the united provinces on the river Plata declared on the 3d of Feb. all persons to be free born on or after the 3d of Jan. 1811 the day of the installation of the general assembly.

Many craft belonging to the Dover coast have been lately lost, and on Friday last three pleasure Boats were missing. The Dover Fishermen have since seen them entering the Port of Calais filled with Frenchmen who have thus found means to return to their Country.

Head-Quarters at Stralsund the 5th of June.

The Swedish Troops under the orders of M. le Major de Lagerbring left Hamburgh on the 6th of May the Morning, after having received the intelligence that Kaas the Danish President, who had arrived at the French Head-Quarters at Haarburg had concluded a secret convention with the French Commandant, in consequence of which the French and Danish Forces were united would attack and seize Hamburg.

The Swedish corps distant thirty miles from Head Quarters, was thus entirely insulated and might have been looked upon as lost. The foresight and skill of the commander of this corps have however saved it without the loss of a single man.

The French having passed the Elbe at Ochsenwerder the Danish Troops entered Hamburgh on the thirtieth under the French General Count de Erlon.

The Russian and Hanoverian Troops under the orders of Lieutenant General Count de Wallmoden are still at Boitzenburg. The first division of the Swedish army commanded by Lieutenant General Baron Sandel is between Gadebuch, Schwerin and Wismar. The 2d division under the orders of Major General Baron de Hope will reassemble at Rostock. The 3d corps under Lieutenant General Skinlderbrand will re-assemble at Tribsees and Grimm, and the Reserve at Richtenburg and Franzburg.

The Swedes will wait in this position the arrival of the Russian and Prussian forces, and as soon as the combined army shall have amounted to the numbers stipulated in the Treaties, it will advance.

They are fortifying the town of Stralsund. In eight day, the ground before the gates will be closed and palisaded, and draw bridges constructed; fifty pieces of cannon 24 and 18 pounders, defend this front and in fifteen days their number will have amounted to 100. They are raising a flying bridge (Pontvalent) between Dannholm and Pommern; there are already between the Island and the Coast a line of gunboats and Galleys. The old fortifications upon the Dancholm are renewed, and in the course of ten days strong batteries of 24 and 12 pounders will protect the line of gunboats and the Gate called Franken Thor.

To obtain an explanation of the true intentions of the Danish Court, the Chancellor Baron de Wettertedt, the Russian General de Suctelon, Thornton, the

English Minister Plenipotentiary and Major General Hope embarked here on the 30th of May, to proceed to Copenhagen—with the view of making proposals, after which peace might be concluded with England and to regulate at the same time the pretentions of Sweden, which are founded upon Treaties and which she was herself disposed to lesson. (See our number 172.) Rozenkranz the Danish Minister of state has given to these representations,founded on reason, an absolute negative, and the negociations, in consequence returned here last night, without having been permitted to land at Copenhagen.

This negative reply of the Danish Court proves the nature of the new connection which she has formed with France, and the part which she has taken in the occupation of Hamburg was sufficient also to make it understand.

The Regiments form Uplard and Sudermania with the party of Artillery from Stockholm, as well as the brigades embarked at Carlscrone. Landoe and Ystadt, the Regiment of Cuirassiers of the guard, the Hussars of Lohn and Morner have arrived within these few last days at Perth,and have landed part here and part at Rugen.

The army has few sick and in these no General is included. His Royal Royal Highness S. A. R. the hereditary Prince continues to enjoy the best health.

GAZETTE OF THE COURT AT VIENNA.

The Riga Gazette of the 12th of May publishes the following article.

"The body of field Marshal Prince Kutusow Smalenskoi arrived here yesterday. It has been received under discharge of Cannon and the ringing of Bells. The troops are under arms and the town guard has marched out to meet it. The body was still far distant from the right Bank of the Dwina, and animated by feelings of gratitude drew the conveyance in which it was deposited to the town where Mass was celebrated for him."

The *United States, Macedonian, President* and *Congress* Frigates, with a number of Corvettes, have left the ports of the United States on a cruize. The war had become popular. The congress was assembled but had determined on nothing important.

The Chesapeake was strictly blockaded, Norfolk had not been burnt, but a great number of villages, and the small town of Chester at the top of the bay where the English were at Anchor.

BURG,—16th June.

The Russian and Prussian troops, who were before Magdeburg have formed cantonments, during the Armistice in the neighbouring towns along the banks of the Elbe. The Russian infantry, and that of Landwher, which was raised here entered our town yesterday to take up their quarters here.

LONDON,—10th June.

A cabinet Council was held yesterday at the Office of foreign Affairs. Almost all the ministers attended at it. The Prince transacted business yesterday at Carlton House with the Duke of York Lord Castlereagh and Count Munster.

The Ships which sailed last month for New South Wales took on board more than 200 male convicts, among whom were Captain Davidson, Mr. Lindsay Crawford, many bankers clerks, some Laddites and Christ church smugglers.

Detailed reports have been received from General Stewart respecting the battles of the 19th, 20th and 21st of May. He states that the allied armies fought with a courage worthy of the highest praises; and indicates the points on which they have made their retreat. In comparing the last despatches with the preceding we are surprized to observe that the first promised, on the part of the Allies, a force much superior to that of the French, and we are now told that the French Army was much stronger than that of the Allies. Is not this calculating according to circumstances? (*Statesman.*)

25th June.

The Budgets of the two Kingdoms were brought forward yesterday in the house of Commons. A Loan of six millions stirling is required.

According to news, from America, the American general Dearborn had taken possession on the 26th April of York town the capital of Upper Canada.

The definitive treaty of peace, the preliminaries of which had been concluded on the 18th July last was yesterday submitted to parliament. By this treaty we are to aid Sweden in wresting Norway from Denmark solely because the geographical position of Sweden, it is said, requires it.

On the other hand we give up Guadaloupe, which as long as it is not ceded to us by treaty does not belong to us, and which might have been advantageously made an object of exchange in obtaining peace. But this cession is an act of Policy, it immediately connects Sweden with France.

The Bills of Exchange drawn by Mr. Thornton on the English Government for the Service of the Swedish Government in virtue of the treaty of the 3d of March last, amounted on the 1st of this month to 36,4,992 Pounds Sterling.

DONDON,—the 21st June.

The last letters from Gottenburgh announce positively that the Danes occupied Lubeck, and dismissed the English, Swedish and Russian envoys without giving them an audience. One of the letters from Gottenburgh contain the accompanying Postscript, a Courier has arrived bearing intelligence of hostilities between Sweden and Denmark having been determined upon.

LEIPSIG,—24th June.

The following proclamation has been published here.

In virtue of an order from the Duke of Padua, we make known to the public that his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon is highly dissatisfied with the town of Leipsig, on account of the unpardonable conduct of many individuals of that city during the late political events. In order that the whole of the Inhabitants may not be exposed to severe punishment on account of the crimes of a few, the following dispositions are made known to the public.

All those who shall communicate in any way whatever with the Russian or Prussian troops, who shall favor their proceedings, or shall afford them information.

All those who shall conceal individuals, making a part of the enemy's troops, or their effects, or who shall assist in concealing them.

All those who by discourses, actions, or demonstrations of any kind whatever, shall make themselves suspected of attachment to the cause of the French and Allied troops; those in particular, who by words or actions shall manifest sentiments improper for a Saxon subject, particularly in taking an indiscreet part in military affairs, forming themselves in the streets, and public places, approaching or passing round Prisoners who may be seized, or even in refusing to obey, or in resisting the Guard, or in any other matter whatever.

All such persons will be considered as state criminals, arrested and delivered to the French military authorities to be severely punished.

The Council of Leipsig.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 25th June.

TREATY WITH SWEDEN.

The Resolution on the Subsidy to be provided for Sweden having been read.

Mr. Bank rose and said that he hoped that the Treaty, with a great power in Europe, in 1796, would not be taken as a model upon this occasion, and that they would for once change the mode of conducting affairs. He would not deny that there were cases wherein secrecy was essentially necessary in exterior relations, but he was persuaded that this was not the case at the present moment, and that a clear and open exposition would be productive of no inconvenience in the affair. The House had been too long left in the dark, and it had the more reason to complain, as it had always displayed great patience when the Ministers could assign some motives for concealment. The general point of view under which he regarded this treaty was that it was of all treaties that which gave the most without securing, in return, the smallest advantage (Hear Hear) That no treaty was less clear than this, and that it absolutely requires explanation during this debate; all that he could discover in this treaty, was that it would involve England in the enormous loss of 1,000,000 Sterling exclusive of the cession of an extremely valuable Island, without deriving in return, the most trifling benefit. He would ask it all the advantage which was expected from this treaty did not depend upon the junction of 35,000 Russians with the Swedes? Could they ever believe that Russia would furnish this contingent & as they were persuaded that she could not do it, was it wise policy to form such a treaty. Another question which he would desire to ask had relation to the Armistice, whether or not Sweden was in reality included? whether if Russia by being included was not prevented from furnishing its contingent, and whether, either in the one case or the other, we were not relieved from the payment of these subsidies. If we were not, it must be acknowledged that great negligence prevailed in the management of the Interests of England. He demanded also, whether in the event of Sweden making peace with France, but not with Denmark, we should be obliged, in virtue of the Treaty, to assist Sweden and to put her in possession of Norway. Having spoken a considerable time concerning the basis of this Treaty he concluded by observing, that it appeared, to him, that the treaty in question had been inconsiderately made, and that it was probable that England would lose a considerable sum of money without receiving any equivalent. He disapproved of England giving up Guadalope, an Island of so great importance which had cost so much to gain it's possession, and which had caused and might again cause great mischief to our interests whilst in the hands of an enemy. In conclusion, he desired to know if the Armistice would really lead to a peace or not, and he called upon Lord Castlereagh to point out the reasons which had induced him to form a treaty which might, in the end, excite hostilities between England and Denmark, after all our differences upon the continent should have ceased.

Lord Castlereagh having already on former occasions explained himself upon this subject conceived that he had no occasion to recur to it, and he contented himself with answering that he could prove that the treaty had in it's commencement been founded on military with regard to Guadaloupe His Majesty's ministers were not yet authorized to furnish any explanation.

Mr. Banks replied, that it would have been both wiser and more becoming to have made a Treaty directly with Russia.

The Resolution was adopted after some discussion.

MINORITY.

AGAINST THE SECOND READING OF THE CATHOLIC BILL

Addington, Rt Hon—T. H.—Abercrombie, R.—Alexander, J.—Allen Col—Atkins, J—Apsley, Lord Andrews, J. P.—Aukdall, Gen—Bany Rt Hon. (Teller) —Bastard, E. B.—Blomfield, Col—Bruce, J—Bankes, H—Brodrick, Hon W—Bathurst, Hon. W—Bathurst, Rt. Hon. C.—Bernard, Viscount.—Bernard, Hon—Baker, P. W—Burrell, Sir C.—Burrell, W.—Beach, H—Beach, H. jun—Blackburn, T.—Beresford, LordG.—Brydges, Sir E.—Clements, Col. H. J.—Congreve, Gen.—Colley, T.—Calvert, J.—Kenrick, W.—Kemp, T. K.—Long, Rt. Hon. C.—Lascelles, Hon. H.—Nockhart, W.—Lamb, M.—Lefevre, Shaw,—Luttrell, F.—Lubbock, J.—Leagh, H—Longfield, M.—Lofrus, Gen—Lowther, Visct—Lowther, Hon. H.—Lowther, T.—Lowndes, W—Lopes, Sir M.—Lovaine, Lord,—Lacon, E. K.—Maitland, E. F.—MacNaghton, E. A—Morris, R—Mellish, W—Milne,—Moorsom, R—Mitford, W—Mure, Lord H.—Munday, E. M.—Muncaster, Lord,—Manners, Gen.—Manners, Lord Robt.

Chaplin—Clive, Lord—Clive, W.—Clive, H.—Crickett, R. A.—Clark, Sir G.—Carew, Rt. Hon. P.—Cartwright, W. R.—Corzon, R.—Cory, S.—Curtis, Sir W.—Chute, W.—Compton, Lord—Dugdale, D. S.—Dawkins, J.—Dawkins, H.—Duigenan, Dr.—Duncombe, C.—Drake, W. T.—Drake, J. T.—Drummond, F—Davis, R. H.—Davis, H.—Disart, Earl (Teller)—Dennys, G. W.—Davenport, D.—Desbrowe, E.—Duckworth,Sir J.—Egerton, W.—Egerton, T.—Edmonston,Sir [illegible]—Estcourt, T. G.—Farquhar, J.—Fitz-Hugh, W.—Fish, Admiral—Forester, C.—Falkner, Sir F.—Farmer—Fellowes, W. H—Fane, T.—Fetherston, Sir H.—Golding—Gathorn, H—Gill, P—Gipps, G.—Gunning, G. W.—Graham, Sir J—Couch, T. S—Grant, A. C.—Hippisley, Sir J.—Holmes, W—Howard, Hon. F. G.—Holdsworth, A. H—Holford, G—Hood, Hon. S.—Heathcote, T. F.—Hill, Rt. Hon. Sir G.—Harvey, T.—Hart, Gen. G—Hume, Sir A.—Innis, H.—Jocelyn, Lord—Irving, W.—Kerkwall, Lord—Keck, G. A. L.—Manning, W.—Mac Gennis, W.—Mac Donald, R.—Northey, W.—Nicholl, Right Hon. Sir T.—Noel, C. N.—Newat, Visct.—O'Neil, Hon. T. B.—O'Hara, C.—Osborne, T.—Pitt, J. B.—Hellew, F.—Pole, Sir C.—Polhill,—Porter, General—Peel. Rt. Hon. R.—Ryder, Rt. Hon. R.—Ramsbottom,—Richardson,—Rochfort, G.—Round, J.—Robinson, General—Sturt, Col. Jos.—Shiffner, G.—Sulivan, Rt. Hon. J.—Simeon, J.—Shilling, S. W.—Smith, C.—Smith, T. A.—Sutton, Rt. Hon. C. M.—Shaw, Sir J.—Sumner, G.—Simson, G.—Stuart, Sir T.—Stuart, Sir J—Saxton, Sir C.—Sneyd, N.—Shelly, T.—Scott. Rt Hon. Sir W.—Somerset, Ld. A.—St. Paul, H. H.—St. Paul, H. D. C.—Strahan, A.—Tred/T.—Tonton, Sir T.—Tremayne, F. H.—Tomline, W. E. P.—Thynne, Lord J.—Townsend, Hon. W.—Thornton, W.—Tempest, Sir H. V.—Vereker, Col.—Vansittart, Rt. Hon. N.—Vaughn, Sir R.—Webster, Sir G.—Willoughby, H.—Wharton, R.—Wetherall.—Wemyss, Gen.—Wright, A.—Yarmouth, Earl—Yorke; Sir J.—Yorke, Rt. Hon. C.

THE LATE SIR BARRY CLOSE.

Yesterday the remains of Major General Sir Barry Close, Bart. were interred with military honours in Marylebone church-yard. The following was the order of the procession from the house of the deceased in Gloucester-place to the place of interment:

Artillery with six field-pieces,
Firing party—two hundred men,
Drums,
Band,
Two Porters,
Lid of Feathers,
Two Porters,
The Horse of the Deceased,
The Hearse,
Two Coaches with Chief Mourners,
Two Battalions of Infantry,
Eight Mourning Coaches with Friends,
A long train of private Carriages.

The military party at this funeral was formed from the brigade of the East India Company. Such an attention to the memory of one of their most distinguished military servants, reflects the highest credit upon the Court of Directors; and it must have been an additional gratification to the family and friends of this lamented Officer, to see his funeral party commanded by the Colonel of the Brigade. Mr. Robert Thornton, the present Chairman; where whose conduct on an occasion so interesting to the whole Indian army, does equal honour to his feelings and his judgment.

Lord Buckinghamshire and Lord Powis were among the numerous friends of the late Sir Barry Close, who attended his funeral. The carriage of the Marquis Wellesley was in the train, but this Nobleman was prevented, by severe indisposition, from paying the last duty to one, whose character he so highly respected, and whose great talents he so actively employed during the whole period of his administration of the Government of India.

AMERICA.

COURIER, MAY 12.

Captain Bedford of the Childer's sloop, arrived this morning from America with the official notification of the proposed mediation of the Russian Emperor between that country and Great Britain. The American papers reach down to the 21st March and display in strong colours the apprehensions entertained of our blockading squadron---an attack was reported to have been actually made upon Norfolk. The loan of 16 millions seems to have completely failed.

BOSTON, MARCH 19.

The offer of mediation amounts to nothing more than an offer to be the medium for transmitting a proposition for Peace, from one of the belligerents to the other. The acceptance of this offer is merely a promise, either to make, or to receive, such a proposition. We are sorry to say, that we see in this transaction no new prospect or Peace."

"Blockading squadron---Accounts from Norfolk are to the 11th at night. It was then reported, that 800 men had been landed from the squadron on old Point Comfort; that the Town was in a bustle, and every one trying to remove his property. The Constellation, and about 20 gun boats, were at Craney Island. It was ascertained that the fleet had no troops on board except the usual complement of Marines. The force to be employed on the southern station, consists of six 74's, twelve frigates, six sloops of war, and six tenders, Most of the ships have bombs, carcasses, and rockets on board."

A Gentlemen who left the Chesapeake squadron march 8th, informs us that they intended no take possessing of Smith's Island that day, with detachments of 150 from each ship. An expedition against Smith's Island, we should conceive, would not require a very formidable force.

A letter from Norfolk March 9th mentions the alarm at that place, and that a Gentleman from the Fleet says one of the 74's has rockets and bombs on board, and that another expedition was fitting out at Bermuda. The Norfolk banks have removed their specie, a Postscript says the alarm has somewhat subsided.

From the Government Gazette.

OCTOBER 28, 1813.

FORT St. GEORGE,—OCTOBER 8, 1813.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT,

Captain Limond, of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, will act as Paymaster in Malabar and Canara, during the absence and on the responsibility of Mr. A. Douglas, in lieu of Captain Walker, who was appointed to officiate in that capacity in General Orders of the 27th of August last.

OCTOBER 12, 1813.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, dated the 9th April, 1813.

EXTRACT.

2.—"We have appointed Ensign William Raynsford Taylor, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, on your Establishment, a Writer upon the said Establishment of the present season 1812-3: the rank which he is to hold of that season you will be advised of hereafter."

In conformity with the directions contained in the foregoing extract, Ensign William Raynsford Taylor, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, was removed from the Military Establishment of this Presidency on the 14th ultimo.

In compliance with the request of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of Java, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the furlough granted to Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Keasberry, of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, and to permit him to remain to the Eastward, as long as he may be employed under the authority of the Government at Batavia.

Lieutenant Colonel T. A. Fraser, of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the following appointments shall take place.

Lieutenant James Crokatt, to act as Quarter Master of the Madras Volunteer Battalion, on the same allowances as a Quarter Master of European Infantry.

Cornet Robert Woolff, to be Adjutant to the 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry; vice Johnstone.

Authentic information having been received of the death of Lieutenant William Ainslie of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, that Officer's name is struck off the List of the Army from the 24th March 1810, the date of his decease.

The following promotions and corrections of rank are ordered to take place.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lt. A. Rankin to take rank from 27th June 1811.
" Thomas Ivie " " 30th Nov. "
" W. H. R. Wootton " " 28th Dec. "
" T. Gifford " " 21st June 1812
" A. M'Pherson " " 29th July "
" Simon Little " " 16th March 1813

Ensign W. Thomas Slade to be Lieutenant, date of commission 22d May 1813.

Ensign James Macdonald to be Lieutenant, date of commission 27th September 1813

15th Regiment Native Infantry

Ensign R. B. Dawes to be Lieutenant, vice M'Cormick deceased; date of commission 21st September 1813.

16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant H. J. Bowler to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant F. D. Saunders to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign Avery Truman to be Lieutenant, in succession to Williamson deceased; date of commission 4th October 1813.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Spiers is appointed Assistant Garrison Surgeon at Cuddalore, and will afford medical aid to the Civil Servants and other European inhabitants at that Station.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Hastie is appointed to the medical charge of the Zilla of Verdachellum, vice Spiers.

The leave to proceed to Europe, granted in General Orders of the 6th of July last to Major Russell of the 3d Regiment of Native Cavalry, is cancelled, in compliance with his request.

Major Russell is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years, from the date of his embarkation.

The following Report from the Committee appointed for the examination of Officers in the Hindoostanee Language, is published for the information of the Army.

His Excellency Lieutenant General
To THE HONORABLE J. ABERCROMBY,
Governor in Council.

HONORABLE SIR,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, dated the 10th ultimo, and in conformity with the instructions therein contained, to report the result of our examination of the proficiency made in the Hindoostanee Language by Lieut. Sherriff of the Chicacole Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Sherriff translated with great accuracy an extract of considerable length from a Hindoostanee version of the Goolistan. The manner in which this exercise is performed, is highly satisfactory.

Lieutenant Sherriff's translation into Hindoostanee exhibits two or three orthographical errors, but it is sufficiently correct as to idiom, and the sense of the original is in many passages very happily expressed.

We have the satisfaction to add, that Lieutenant Sherriff has acquired a correct pronounciation and converses with fluency and ease. We therefore consider that he has fully established his claim to the honorary reward, which we accordingly beg leave to recommend may be bestowed upon him.

We have the honour to be,
FORT ST. GEORGE, 4th October 1813. Honorable Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servants,
(Signed) J. LEITH,
R. B. OTTO.
W. OLIVER.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in conferring on Lieutenant Sherriff of the Chicacole Light Infantry, the honorary reward for the attainment of the Hindoostanee Language.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that from the 1st of January next, the whole of the Native Invalids on this Establishment shall be formed into four Native Veteran Battalions to be denominated as follows:

The 1st or Madras Native Veteran Battalion.
The 2d or Wallajahbad Native Veteran do.
The 3d or Ganjam Native Veteran do.
The 4th or Dindigul Native Veteran do.

That each of the Native Veteran Battalions be Commanded by a European Commissioned Officer of the Invalid establishment, who will be selected and appointed by the Commander in Chief, and entitled to receive the full batta of his rank, in addition to his pay and ordinary allowances.

That an Adjutant to be selected from the list of Conductors, or from deserving Serjeants, be allowed to each of the Native Veteran Battalions, upon the same pay and allowances as the Adjutant of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion receives.

That each Battalion be formed into 10 Companies, of such strength as from time to time may be necessary, and that the following fixed establishment to each Corps be allowed.

One Serjeant Major.
One Quarter Master Serjeant.
One Native Adjutant.
One Havildar Major upon the same pay and allowances as a Drill Havildar.
One Vakeel.

One Drum Major.
One Fife Major.
Thirty sepoy Recruits.
Forty Pensioned Boys.
Ten Puckalies.
Two Native Dressers.
Two Tomtoms.

and the same proportion of Artificers as is allowed to a Battalion of effective Native Infantry.

The Commander in Chief will be pleased to make such provision for the medical duties of these Corps as he may deem most advisable, and the Medical Officers in charge will draw the usual allowances established for Native Corps.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that from and after the 1st of Jan. next, the Native Veteran Battalions, shall be mustered, returned and paid in the same manner as the effective Corps of Native Infantry on the Establishment; and that they be consequently placed under the orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, in like manner as the other corps of the Army, and that all Registers and other documents regarding Invalids of Native Infantry and Gun Lascars, be transferred from the Office of the Town Major to that of the Adjutant General of the Army.

All Invalid Gun Lascars being attached to the Artillery Company of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, they are to be returned, mustered and paid accordingly; and the Commander in Chief will be pleased to make such a distribution of them, as his Excellency may judge most proper with reference to the duties required of them.

The present organization of the Native Invalids rendering it unnecessary to continue the appointment of Adjutant of Invalids at present held by Lieutenant Clemons, that situation will be abolished from the 1st of January 1814: and His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to post Lieutenant Clemons as Adjutant to one of the Native Veteran Battalions.

The clothing indents and accounts of the European and Native Veteran Battalions still requiring a general superintendence, Mr. Moy's appointment as Quarter Master of Invalids will not be affected by this arrangement otherwise than his being in future designated Quarter Master of Invalids (instead of Native Invalids) attached to the Adjutant General's Office, upon his present pay and allowances.

With a view to prevent the Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File of the Invalid establishment from suffering any loss or expense by being removed from one Station to another, His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, as a mark of liberal consideration on the part of Government, to grant to each

	Rs.	Qrs.
Native Officers—Subahdars	40	0
do. do.—Jemadars	24	0
Non-Commissioned Officers	8	0
Rank and File	4	0

as a remuneration for the Quarters they have, besides the usual Hutting Money and to direct, that each rank shall receive one month's full batta, in addition to that to which they may be entitled, during their march from one Station to the other, in the event of their being ordered to move.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to request, that the Commander in Chief will issue such orders and detailed instructions for carring these arrangements into effect, and for arranging the distribution of the Native Veteran Battalions as he may think fit.

The Honorable the Governor in Council, adverting to the principle upon which Officers retiring from the Service receive no Army the pay of Infantry Officers, has been pleased to resolve, that after the completion of the arrangements for forming the None-effective Establishment of the Army into Veteran Battalions, all Officers who may be transferred to the Veteran Battalions from whatever branch of the Service, shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of Officers of Infantry only.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been further pleased to resolve, that Captain Lieutenants of the Veteran Battalions, including those at present on the Non-effective list, shall in future be authorized to draw the additional subsistence of one Rupee per day, the same as Effective Officers of that rank—the Officers of the Veteran Battalions to continue to draw House Rent as hitherto.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt all Officers at present on the Non-effective establishment, from any reduction of their pay and allowances under the operations of these Regulations.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
(Signed) E. WOOD,
SEC. TO GOVERNMENT.

On Sunday the 17th instant, Colonel Bell Commandant of Artillery, in presence of all the Troops stationed at the Mount, presented to John O'Brian of the Horse Artillery, the Gold Medal bestowed on him by Major General Gillespie, for distinguished gallantry while on service in Java. The following is a copy of the Order issued by the Major General on the occasion.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

Head Quarters, Djocjakarta, June 29, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces has not lost sight of the brave conduct of Private John O'Brian of the Madras Horse Artillery, who so gallantly volunteered at the hazard of his life to pass thro' multitudes of the enemy on the 18th inst. and deliver an Order on which depended the safety and lives of so large a Detachment of his fellow soldiers. The Commander of the Forces is desirous of publicly recording such an example of heroism in his Country's cause and in addition to the pecuniary reward already bestowed on Private John O'Brian he has ordered a Gold Medal to be struck in commemoration of the deed, as an honorary mark of the superior distinction with which Colonel Gillespie views every heroic act and which he trusts will prove a further incentive to that brave young man to pursue that soldier-like line of conduct which will not fail of ensuring promotion to him at an early period.

By order of the Commander of the Forces.
(Signed) RICHARD BUTLER,
DEPT. ADJT. GENERAL.

Serjeant O'Brian being called to the front, Colonel Bell in decorating him with this honorable mark of distinction so peculiarly grateful to the feelings of a gallant Sydiers, addressed the Troops under arms in a short but animated speech pointing out the example now before them of a zealous and devoted discharge of duty and the distinguished recompense by which it had been rewarded.

The fame was then explained to the Native Troops by Lieut. Willock in the Hindeostanee language.

CALCUTTA.

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

FORT WILLIAM, OCT. 2, 1813.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following adjustment of Rank:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Superintending Surgeon James Meik, to rank from the 17th of December 1812, vice Hunter, deceased.

Mr. Surgeon James Lumsdaine, to rank from the same date, vice Meik, promoted.

Mr. Surgeon Henry Gibson, to rank from the 1st of January 1813, vice Leslie, retired in Europe.

Mr. Surgeon John Carnegie, to rank from the 20th of February 1813, vice Turnbull, struck off.

Mr. Surgeon Charles Wake, to rank from the 1st of June 1813, vice Woolly, Invalided.

Mr. Surgeon George Procter, to rank from the 3d of June 1813, vice Orr, deceased.

Mr. Surgeon Joseph Langstaff, to rank from the 18th of June 1813, vice Wilson, deceased.

Captain George Frederick Harriott, of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to return to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Captain S. S. Hay, of Artillery, commanding the Corps of Golundauze, having produced Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to the Mauritius, and eventually to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for ten Months from the 1st Instant.

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

FORT WILLIAM, OCT. 4, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General has nominated the following Officers, to be his Aides-de-Camp, to take effect from the 11th ultimo, the date of his Lordship's arrival at Fort St. George:—

Major the Honorable Leicester Stanhope, His Majesty's 30th Regiment of Foot.

Captain Hugh Percy Davison, His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

Captain John McRa, His Majesty's 1st or Royal Regiment of Foot.

Captain Matthews, of the Honorable Company's 9th Regiment of Native Infantry.

To be Supernumerary Aides-de-Camp.

Major William Forsteen, His Majesty's 12th Regiment of Foot.

Captain Philip Stanhope, Royal Artillery.

Captain the Honorable Augustus Curzon, His Majesty's 21st Regiment of Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant Gerard Moore, Royal Artillery.

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

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 4, 1813.

Major Charles Joseph Doyle, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment of Foot, is appointed Military Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor General, and to the Commander in Chief in India, from the 11th ultimo, the date of His Lordship's arrival at Fort St. George.

The appointment of Major Atty Hennessy, of the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry, to the Office of Town and Fort Major of Fort William, is renewed by His Lordship.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 4, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General is pleased to appoint Mr. James Hare, Junior, M. D. to be his personal Surgeon, from the 11th ultimo, the date of His Lordship's arrival at Fort St. George.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 5, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs, that all distinctions and Honors which were paid to the Right Honorable the Earl of Minto when in Office, shall be continued to His Lordship during his stay in India.

C. W. GARDINER,
Secretary to Government,
Mil. Dept.

BOMBAY GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2D OCTOBER 1813.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

The Furlough to Sea on sick certificate granted by the Order of Government of the 30th Dec. 1812, to Lieutenant W. W. Quartley of the Brigade of Horse Artillery is extended to the 4th of November next.

Lieutenant W. T. Robertson of the 1st Bat. 2d Regt. N. I. is allowed a furlough to Sea on sick certificate for a period of two months from the day of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 4th October, 1813.

Lieutenant Chas. Payne, of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to Bussorah on Sick Certificate for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1813.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Lieutenant C. B. James Paymaster to the Poonah Subsidiary force to visit the Presidency on his private Concerns, and to be absent from his station and duty from the 13th to the 31st instant.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

THURSDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 4, 1813.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY,
OCTOBER 21, 1813.

We have the pleasure to announce early this morning the arrival of the H. C. Extra ship James Sibbald, from England, being one of the Fleet of which we announced the intended departure from Portsmouth in the Supplement to our Courier Extraordinary of Monday last. The Sibbald and the rest of the fleet sailed from Portsmouth on the 2d of June, and left Madeira on the 11th July.

On the 19th of July, off the Cape de Verd Islands the fleet spoke the Bucephalus, and her convoy consisting of eleven Indiamen, and three Country ships all well, and in company with the Nereide frigate.

The Bombay ships, we understand parted company off the Cape, and the Charles Mills and Sibbald proceeded together till they arrived off Bancoote; so that the Mills may be hourly expected.

PASSENGERS

Colonel Morris, Captain Middleton, Mr and Mrs Mondell, Mr. and Mrs Colquhoun, Mr Williams, Mr. Robinson, Mr Lowe, Mr. Milner, Mr. Powell, Mr White, Mr Willis, Miss Logan, two Miss Fords, and Mr Wilson.

Per Charles Mills very few passengers, we have been unable to procure the list.

Per David Scott.—Mr and Mrs Prendergast, Major Sutherland, Mr. and Miss Cherry, Miss Reynolds, Mr. Marsac.

The very late intelligence which we have received from the Continent, by the arrival of the Vestal Cruizer, on Saturday last, and the regular series of English Papers up to the 20th of May, together with the Extracts from the English Papers of as late a date as the 24th June which the Frankfort Journals contain, as received from Bussora, have contributed considerably to lessen the interest which we should otherwise have felt at the arrival of the James Sibbald.

Every article of public news of any importance has been anticipated, and we have as yet been unable to learn by the medium of private letters, any details of sufficient interest to communicate to the public.

The fleet during their stay at Madeira had procured English Newspapers, we understand, of as late a date as the 8th of June, but not containing any events of public importance.

Two of our Indiamen had succeeded in beating off an American Privateer called the Globe, which vessel had arrived at Madeira in a sinking state.

It appears that the Bill for India* as proposed by Lord Castlereagh in conformity with the heads of it already published, would be approved of by Parliament, subject, however, to discussion as to that part, which related to the future regulations respecting the trade.

A most horrid Murder had been committed at Chislehurst, on the bodies of Mr. Thomson Bonar and his Wife, and the murderers do not appear to have been discovered. Mr. Bonar was a Russian Merchant of great eminence and a Bank Director.

* *Published in the Madras Courier Supplement of the 7th September.*

BOMBAY COURIER,—Oct. 23, 1813.

FRANCKFORT JOURNALS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MAY 24.
CATHOLIC BILL.

The order of the day requiring a further examination of the report on the Catholic Bill, the Speaker rose and spoke to the following effect.

After the most serious deliberation on the subject at present submitted to the Committee, I am of opinion that there never was an object which required more precaution or a more attentive examination.

The ostensible object of the Bill, the different clauses of which we are now to consider, is the admission of Roman Catholics to political authority in a Protestant country. (Hear, hear)! The Honorable Gentleman who has been the most actively employed in bringing this measure to the point at which it has now arrived, being also one of the principal of those who framed the Bill—has particularly said that its chief object ought to be to conciliate and satisfy at the same time not only those who desire a guarantee but those who wish them to participate in political power; he has also said that unless this mutual conciliation and satisfaction resulted from the Bill it would not be desirable that it should pass (Hear, hear)! Now what hopes are there of effecting this double object? (Here)! What do the Catholics of Ireland say? The Committee which meets at Dublin and which may be considered as the organ by which their sentiments are transmitted, does the Committee approve of the Bill? Not at all. The most distinguished amongst the Catholics who make a part of this Committee, the auxiliary delegates, have loudly exclaimed against its provisions. Are the Catholic clergy satisfied with it? Not more than the Committee.

Dr. Troy the titular Archbishop of Dublin has declared that this bill contains clauses worse than the antient veto. There is in this kingdom an Apostolic Vicar from the See of Rome, who is also the accredited agent of the Irish Catholics. What does he say? That all good Catholics ought sooner to lose their lives than consent to this bill. I maintain therefore that under these circumstances we should vainly expect any advantageous consequence from passing the bill, and if it should pass it would be only opening the door to discord and to trouble (Here, here.) After enlarging on the danger of admitting the Catholics into Parliament & into places of trust under the Crown, the Speaker was of opinion that they may be permitted to command in the Navy and Army, the chief power (said he) being distinguished from that which is only the instrument of its support and preservation. I would have, added he, military appointments open to them without reserve; and their career in these professions unlimited, with the full enjoyment of all the honors belonging to them. I am of opinion moreover that they should not be admitted into judicial appointments, but I would recommend their admission as independant members to the Universities in the same manner with other nonconformists; and that they should be excluded whenever it is thought proper to exclude the former.

We have, continued the Speaker, establishments of Benedictines, Franciscans and Dominicans and of almost all the monastic orders and there exists besides at Stonyhurst a foundation for the use of the Jesuits, appearing to me to be an object of jealousy sufficient to excite the vigilance of a State the least inclined to suspicion. Students are sent continually from Maynooth to Sicily and on their return the education of youth is confided to them. The Bill takes no notice of this nor of Spiritual Excommunication—Concessions are omitted which make this bill extremely imperfect. Why does it not contain a provision allowing the Catholic Soldier to assist a divine service, in his own church and there is no object so much insisted upon in the house (Here)! Why has there been no clause abolishing the law which imposes on Catholics the obligation of solemnizing their marriages in Protestant churches—Why has no clause been introduced to protect their places of public worship (hear, hear)—The fact is that tolerance is not the object of those who have drafted this bill—They have been solely desirous of giving to Catholics a political influence (great and repeated cries from the treasury benches) I do not participate in these views, I must repeat, and my opinion is supported by the authority of Mr. Burke that the adoption of their ideas would operate such a change on the political system of the state, as might shake the whole edifice of the constitution—Within our own times the Sovereign Pontiff, has given instructions to his church, in which after having drawn a distinction between active and passive oaths, he determined that those only of the last can be taken to satisfy an heretical government—The document in which this doctrine is laid down declares besides that all oaths taken contrary to the interests of the church are null and without effect; and this document has been promulgated and spread in London by the chief Catholic prelate—agent of the Catholics of Ireland within the last 24 years—Besides the oath of fidelity which the regular clergy take to the temporal Sovereign, they take one of spiritual fidelity to the Roman Pontiff—each order besides acknowledges the authority of a general—the general of the Jesuits is now in Russia, the general of the Dominicans is in Spain, but he may change his residence—Dr. Troy the titular Archbishop of Dublin is a Member of the last named order. Certainly it ought not to be allowed that persons taking such opposite oaths should be capable of preferment—I may be permitted also to express a hope that we shall not see a vicar general of the See of Rome exercise in this Kingdom the authority which has been delegated to him without restraint.

The co-existence of this spiritual jurisdiction with that of a protestant Government is incompatible. In a word I must repeat that the point to which we should make the strongest opposition, is the proposed admission of Catholics into the two houses of Parliament—If this be acceded to, no difficulty can be made to any further concessions (hear) I move then that the words of the first clause admitting Catholics into Parliament—be expunged.

Mr Whithread rose and said that the Speaker's speech professing to make only a few objections to the clauses of the bill tended in fact to its entire suppression—here Mr Whitbread examined and combated the different concessions and exclusions proposed by the previous Speaker, and concluded by saying that it appeared that the enemies of the Catholics had reserved their batteries to the last moment and have persisted with an unparalelled zeal in their errors and false conclusions—for myself, said he, I am disposed to think favorably of the Catholics, I believe the English nation to be prepared for this measure and I am in hopes it would tend to effect a conciliation with the people of Ireland.

Mr. John Nicolls speaks against the bill and pretends that this is not a favorable period for the conciliation talked of. What certainty have we said he, if the throne become vacant, that the Catholics would exclude the heir who might be of their religion in favor of a Protestant. The succession at present depends on the life of one child.—No one then can say, whether at the end of 20 years, the Crown may be on an English head or on that of a foreigner, and the influence of Catholic Members might be employed to exclude a Protestant from the succession—this circumstance said he makes me desire that no alteration should take place in our laws respecting the Catholics.

Mr. Ponsonby in refuting all the objections raised against the bill and against the Catholics quoted in their favor the example of the Spaniards in the affair of the Popes Nuncio, an example which proved said he that no national Clergy is now disposed to obey the Papal authority. The orator then spoke in praise of the conduct of the Spanish clergy and concluded by saying that if the first clause were excepted, the bill could not and would not be satisfactory to the Catholics.

Sir Charles Hippisley, was favorable to the proposed admission of the Catholics into Parliament and therefore [illegible] the examination of the Committee but as he objected to the form of the bill, he should withdraw from it his support, (a laugh,) you may laugh said he as much as you please, and accuse me of inconsistency. I was of opinion, that we ought to grant the required privileges, but I thought we ought previously to have a guarantee. The contrary course has been taken, the House is called upon to agree to an extension of franchises before any guarantees have been obtained. It is to this I object, (hear). The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed in a general manner the admission of Catholics to Parliament without their having given a sufficient guarantee for the civil and religious constitutions.

Lord Castlereagh said that having already given his opinion relative to the principal divisions of the bill, he should now confine himself to the examination of that clause which had for its object the admission of catholics into Parliament, after having restated the agreements he had employed in preceding debates, to prove that this admission was without danger the Noble Lord concluded, by saying that although differing in opinion on this subject with some friends who he was happy to state have concurred with him in the adoption of other natural measures, he should consider himself as unworthy their confidence if he did not declare his sentiments on this occasion, he therefore affirmed that the bill submitted for the approbation of the Committee and the support he gave it were not the result of a hasty consideration, but the consequence of mature reflection.

Mr. York voted against the clause.

Mr Grattan spoke in favor of the bill, Mr. Canning drew the attention of the house to the question immediately before it relating to the first clause the adoption or rejection of which comprehended the whole measure. this question said he embraces two objects, concession to a conciliation to the catholics, and guarantee to the prostestants. He (Mr. Canning) was favourable to the measure because he was firmly persuaded that the most favourable concession to the catholics was at the same time the best guarantee to the protestant succession, because, said he, the best method to calm the fermentation and discontent of men's minds, is to allow them a free expression of their sentiments in that house, the legitimate receptacle for all the opinions, prejudices and passions of the people, and not to allow these bad passions to be spread abroad licentiously. Mr. Canning concluded by saying if this first clause was rejected he should not think it worth while to give the other parts of the bill his support, as in his opinion it would become a useless measure.

We have already stated that this clause was lost by a Majority of 1.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
5TH OF MAY.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

Mr Lushington brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means. On the motion for agreeing to the Finance Resolutions;

Mr. Ponsonby rose, not for the purpose of opposing the reading of those Resolutions, nor of throwing any impediments in the way of measures which the Ministers of the country might think fit for raising the Supply, such measures he should be sorry to obstruct, because in his opinion this year was the most desirable in the course of the war to make great exertions. But he rose to offer a few observations on matters contained in papers before the House, and also on subjects which he, in common with other Gentlemen, became acquainted with through the ordinary channels of information. From these sources he was informed, that out of the three millions voted by Parliament, between 3 and 400,000 had already been advanced to Sweden. He also observed, that the Minister from Denmark to this country was stated to have withdrawn himself. Many publications indeed had gone so far as to say why he had so withdrawn. They stated, that it was in consequence of some engagements made with Sweden, affecting the territorial dominions of Denmark. He did not mean to affirm that his information on this point was correct or that it was incumbent on Ministers to unfold the state of our relations with these powers. On the contrary, if the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) assured him that it would be imprudent to make the communications he wished on these subjects, he would rest satisfied—But it was only fair to state that, in his opinion, Ministers ought to be very cauti- [illegible] any engagements, of the kind which had been described, because they might be injurious not only to the present interests of the country, but prejudicial to our endeavours to settle the Continent of Europe hereafter, if ever we were happy enough to see peace re-established. He had observed that upwards of 300,000l. was said to have been advanced to Sweden, and yet that Power had hitherto made no exertions beyond sending a small body of troops to take possession of her own territory. It was also said that Russia had guaranteed to Sweden (in common with England, or at least with the acquiescence of England) to allow her to acquire Norway if she could, on condition that she also took an active part in the war against France. He did not mean to say, that there was any thing unfair or improper in allowing, or even assisting, a coalescing power to deprive a power with whom you are at war of its dominions, if this course of policy was conformable to your true interests. How far this was the case, were he correct in his statement, was, however, a very material consideration. After stating thus much, it would not be fair in him not to say, that though disposed to place every degree of confidence in Ministers, which ought to be placed in any set of men occupying their situation, he must be understood as explicitly guarding himself against being supposed not to be at liberty hereafter to criticise their conduct in regard to these important topics.

Lord Castlereagh, in answer, said, if he understood the Right Hon Gentleman aright, he called for information, if it could be given consistently with the public interests, and guarded himself against any implication of being satisfied with the measures of the Government, should the impossibility of their furnishing him with that information at present, preclude his going into a review of their conduct. He (Lord Castlereagh) would be most happy to gi[illegible] Right Hon. Gentleman the information quired, could he do so consistently wi[illegible] public duty; but even the Right Hon [illegible]man himself seemed to be aware that it [illegible] be out of his power to answer his question without injury to the service of his co[illegible] He could not give him information on th[illegible]ject of our relations with the Court of De[illegible] without going more generally into the [illegible] of our relations with other Courts, tha[illegible] existing state of Europe rendered advisa[illegible] It could not be done without prejudice to the common cause. He begged however to state, that in the communications with Denmark, British claims were involved which never could be compromised.

Mr. Ponsonby expressed himself satisfied, and added, that he expected no time would be

suffered to elapse unnecessarily before the whole circumstances of our relation with these Courts were laid before Parliament, as it was very requisite that Parliament should be acquainted with them.

The Resolutions of Finace were then read and agreed to.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

OCTOBER, 22, 1813.

Lord Whitworth has been created a Viscount and appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

We are led to understand that General Hislope was in hopes of having an opportunity of leaving England in August, and of reaching Bombay in December

There is every reason to believe that Mr and Mrs. Penar were murdered, by one of their Domestics, a Irishman by the name of Nicholson, he had been apprehended, & the coroner's jury found a verdict of Murder against him. Subsequent to his apprehensions he endeavoured to destroy himself by cutting his throat. He failed however in his object, and on the 6th of June he was in some degree recovering from the effects of the wounds he had inflicted on himself.

LONDON MAY 30.

Lord Whitworth is to be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and several of the papers speaks of the appointment in terms of very warm approbation. We are no means disposed to say that they are not perfectly well merited. But we must contend, that his Government will only deserve applause in proportion as it resembles the Government of his predecessor. No man ever evinced a more conciliatory disposition, no man was ever more anxious to promote the real interests of Ireland, no man was ever more "clear in his great office." than the Duke of Richmond. To conciliate all parties appears to be a task as easy as it is delightful. But experience always proves its impracticability. Lord Whitworth may do as much as the Duke of Richmond to produce this effect, he can do no more. He cannot attain nor desire a higher honour than to have it said of him, that he administered the laws with the same impartiality as the Duke of Richmond, that like him he tempered justice with mercy, and was equally amiable, affable, and condescending."

FRANCKFORT JOURNALS.

BRESLAW,—23D MAY.

The following reports have been published here, of the Battles of the 19th, 20th and 21st May.

Wurchen near Bautzen 20th May.

For some days the reports concerning the Enemy concurred in representing that the Corps of General Lauriston 12,000 strong, formed by Luckau and Hoyerswerda, a considerable circle, bearing on our right wing, and that Marshal Ney followed him, at one day's march, with a 18,000 men.

It was determined, in consequence, to proceed and attack General Lauriston, and beat him before he could be supported.

General Barclay de Tolly was charged with the execution of the service.

This General marched with rapidity in the afternoon of the 19th, upon Konigswartha, while General de York marched by Weissig to reunite himself with the Corps of General Barclai.

The Russian Troops found the Enemy already arrived at Konigswartha; after a vigorous contest, they took the town with the Bayonet, captured six Guns and put the Enemy to flight; during these transactions General de York met a strong column of the Enemy near Weissig.—There the battle was extremely obstinate, and it was soon seen that he was engaged with three division of the Corps of Marshal Ney whom they believed to be yet at a considerable distance.

The Prussian troops, who were inferior in number, sustained till night a glorious combat with superior force, and preserved their position, the constancy and courage of the troops, in these circumstances, alone enabled us completely to execute our orders in beating General Lauriston.

The Enemy having retired during the night, the corps of d'York and Barclay de Tolly reapproached the army. The results of this Battle are, besides 6 pieces of Cannon, 1500 prisoners and the defeat of the plan of the Enemy, for the accomplishment of which all his movements were made.

Vorschen 21st May at 4 A. M.

Yesterday towards noon, the Enemy attacked General Kleist upon the heights in front of Pskwitz. The Engagement soon became general a long the whole of the first line of the lines from Bautzen to the Defile of Nieder Gurkes the battle lasted till night, without the Enemy's being able to drive us from our position, although he endeavored at first to repulse our right wing and afterwards our left.

The weak Detachment of General Kleist maintained itself all the day in the first line, against an Enemy, who was very superior to him in numbers, till the approach of Night when having exhausted its ammunition, it retired to the rear of General Blucher corps, which moved in advance.

The Battle will be continued to-day.

The half of our troops were not engaged yesterday, The Russian and Prussian Troops are animated with the greatest courage and burn with desire to attack the Enemy.

Breslaw 22d May 1813.

The Military and Civil Governors of Silesia.
COUNT GOTZEN.
BARON ALSTENSTEIN.

Here follows the 3d Report which has no other date than Breslaw.

The 20th at Noon, the Enemy attacked the Combined Armies, in their position near Bautzen, although he moved with very Superior force upon isolated points, his efforts were all in vain, and the Combined Armies remained in their position during the night of the 20th till the 21st. The Battle commenced on this day at 4 in the morning, with great Spirit against our left Wing; it was however, as afterwards appeared, only a false attack. The Battle, at a later period with considerable ardour reached the center, where the artillery played with the greatest effect, and where all the attacks of the Enemy were repulsed. At this moment the Corps of General Lauriston appeared, endeavouring to turn our right Wing; but General Barclai de Tolly who had been posted at Gottamelde, to observe the Enemy arrested his progress, just as the Corps of Kliest and the Brigades of Klix and Roder came upon the Enemy in the rear, and firing with Grape Shot, at a short distance, killed a great many and compelled him to retreat.

But the absence of these Brigades had weakened the position of General Blucher upon the heights of Krekwitz.

The Enemy profited of the moment to attack this Corps with a great superiority of force, and before it could receive succour, General Blucher was in consequence obliged to take up a position at some distance in the rear to reunite himself with General de York who formed his Reserve. At the same time, to restablish the balance, our left Wing moved considerably forward, took the enemies Cannon and made some prisoners.

By these means the end in view was accomplished and the Enemy was prevented from making much progress against our left Wing.

The Enemy put an End to this Battle, which lasted for two days and was very destructive to the Enemy. The Combined Army took post in the greatest order, ready to renew the fight near Weissenberg at a little distance from the Battle of battle with the exception of a few Soldiers severely wounded, the Enemy made no prisoners and we lost no Artillery, we on the contrary, have taken some guns and made some prisoners and the Enemy has besides had several of his guns dismounted.

Neither our loss nor that of the Enemy can yet be estimated but he must have suffered three times as much as we have, because the ground, the superiority of our artillery, and the courage of our troops, in all the attacks gave us the advantage over him, our Reserves of the Center and of the left wing, among, which were the flower of the Russian Troops and Artillery, were not engaged, but preserved, their force for a more important occasion.

BRESLAW, MAY 27th, 1813.

The Military and Civil Governors of Silisia.
COUNT GOTZEN
BARON ATTENSTINE

The French army were on the 29th at a short distance from Glogau the Head Quarters were on this day at Polkwitz half way between Liegnitz and Glogau.

Extracts from Paris Newspapers June 2d.

Her Majesty the Empress, Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence, respecting the situation of the Armies up to the Evening of the 25th.

The Prince of Moskwa having under his orders the corps of Generals Lauriston and Regnier forced on the 24th the passage of the Nices and on the evening of the 25th that of the Queis, and had arrived at Buntzlau. General Lauriston's head-quarters were midway between, Bunzlaw and Haynau.

The Emperor's head quarters were on the Evening of the 25th at Bunzlau.

The Duke of Bellune was at Wehraw, on the Queis—General Bertrand entered Laubau, the 24th and on the 25th followed up the Enemy.

The Duke of Tarentum, after passing the Queis, had an action with the Enemy's rear guard

The Enemy encumbered with their wounded and Baggage Waggons, wished to make a stand. The Duke of Tarentum attacked them with his three divisions, the action was sharp, the Enemy suffered greatly.—The Duke of Tarentum's head quarters were at Steg Right on the Evening of the 29th.

Duke of Ragusa was at Ottendorf. The Duke of Reggis had left Bautzen, marching to Berlin by the way of Luchau.

Our advanced posts are but one march from Glogaw It is said at Bunzlaw, that the Russian General Kutusow has been dead six weeks —Our Army has been received with joy in the Country—The dispositions of the people have undergone an alteration. The Landwehr and the Landsturm have only existence in the Newspapers at least with regard to this part of the Country; and the Inhabitants are by no means attached to the cause of the Russians who burn their houses and lay waste their Country.

General Durosnel is appointed Governor of Dresden; he commands all the French Troops and Garrisons in Saxony—Various French Corps are marching in the direction of Berlin where the army will arrive in a few days.

VIENNA,—JUNE 2.

They write from the Frontiers of Silesia, that the Emperor Alexander has given the chief command of the combined army to General Barclay de Tolly, being the oldest Gen. the General of Cavalry Wittgenstein, who commanded since the death of Prince Kutusow takes the command of the Cavalry.

MAGDEBURG,—JUNE 5.

Our public Gazette to-day published in both Languages the following article.

"Accounts in which we can place the greatest reliance, inform us that Hamburg surrendered to the French after having obtained a capitulation.

The following was the Proclamation published by the Prince Royal of Sweden before his departure for the Continent.

The Prince Royal Generalissimo to his brothers under arms, in the Interior of the Empire! Soldiers the King is directing me to take command of his army, in Pomerania, has charged me to leave in Sweden two divisions of the armed force which are of number sufficient to cover the frontiers of the Kingdom and to act on the defensive whenever honour or the good of their country require it.

Field Marshals Toll and Esseli have been nominated to the command of these armies. Give them your confidence; they have a right to it on account of their services, their love of their country, and on account of their experience.

I separate myself for a short time from my King, from my son and from you; this is not to disturb the repose of nations, but to co-operate in the ground work of a general Peace, the re-establishment of which both Princes & their subjects have desired for many years.

Soldiers a new career of glory and a new source of Public prosperity is opened to our Country.

Conventions founded on a wise policy and which have for their aim the tranquillity of the north assure to us the reunion of the people of Scandinavia Let us show ourselves worthy of the glorious destination to which we are called and may the people who stretch out their arms to us never have reason to repent of the confidence which they have placed in us.

Soldiers, our ancestors distinguished themselves by their bravery, intrepidity and their sang froid; to these heroic virtues let us join the love of military honour and God will protect our arms.

CHARLES JOHN.

Catserona, 8th May 1813.

The King of Prussia has announced to his People the conclusion of the Armistic by the following proclamation:

The Enemy has offered an Armistice; have accepted of it in concert with my powerful Ally till the 20th July. It has been acceded to in order completely to develope the national energy which in the present contest has distinguished my people. We cannot attain this object without an indefatigable activity—and efforts preservered in, without interruption. Till now the enemy has been superior to us in numbers; we cannot but re-establish the national honour. Let us profit by this short interval to augment our forces, in order to insure our independence. Persist in your firm resolutions. Place your confidence in your King Let us make continual efforts, and they will be crowned with success.

Ober Orditz, near Schweidnitz, 5 h June 1813.

Agreeably to the conditions of the Armistice, the French troops have evacuated Breslaw on the 11th, to retire on the list appointed them. The commissioners for the execution of the Armistice are still assembled at Newmarkt.

Accounts received in London from Baltimore dated the 5th May, state that the English made an attack in that place on the day preceding but were repulsed. We have however succeded in possessing ourselves of a small fortification at French Town, and have burned all the Magazines there, with a quantity of Merchandize. We landed afterwards at Whitehall and marched upon a battery which was in front, after having received two or three discharges from which the force is said to have immediately reimbarked, Thirteen Crafts filled with Troops were approaching at that moment. The Americans were all under arms, and expected every moment a fresh attack.

A Ship had arrived from Halifax in 15 days and brought Papers from thence up to the 1[illegible] May which contain the disagreable intelligence that York the Capital of upper Canada had been taken on the 26th April by the American General Dearborn who had 5000 men with him, and Commodore Chancy.

The General made the attack by land and the Commodore by water, after some fighting the town was taken. A great number of Militia and Indians have been made prisoners, a quantity of Provisions has been found in the place. The American Brigadier General P[illegible] and two hundred of his men were killed by the explosion of a Magazine in one of the Batteries. Fifty English Artillery men were also killed by the explosion. General Sheaffe retired with his regular troops. His Force is not mentioned nor the loss in killed and wounded.

The troops under General Sheaffe's orders were much inferior to those of the American General.

The Captain of this Ship reported that at the departure from Halifax, troops were embarking on board of Seven Transports which were to sail immediately for Quebeck. He says also that the Squadron under the Command of Admiral Warren had destroyed French Town on the Chesapeake.

The American Frigates President and Congress, sailed from Boston on the 1st May they were fallen in with on the 9th in 41° N. Lat. 61. W. Longitude and it was conjectured that they were proceeding towards the gulf of Lawrence.

The Armida frigate arrived the 14th May at Halifax after a passage of 28 days from Cork. She parted company on the 9th off Cape Race with some Transports for Quebec, having on board the 47th Regiment of Foot and the 1st Dragoons under convoy of the Syble Frigate and the Cycne Sloop of War.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.
MAY 30, 1813.

French Papers have reached town so down as the 24th; and it appears from the what indeed might be anticipated, that whole of the French army had passed the Elbe and had concentrated upon the road to Berlin Konisbruck, the head quarters, is about English miles from Dresden, on the Berlin road, and therefore it is evident that the French armies, whether defeated or not, are so far the advance towards the capital of Prussia. do not intend, however, to express any change of our opinion with respect to the allied victory. We are still decidedly in the persuasion, that the advantage, as far as there could be any in a doubtful battle, was clearly on the part of the Allies, and that their subsequent retreat was but a mere falling back upon their resources. It must be acknowledged however, upon the other hand, that even the Russians and Prussians have endeavoured to exalt the advantage beyond its value. The advantage, as we have said, they very clearly had a victory, in strict military terms, they did not obtain. They seemed to have remained on their ground for a few hours after the battle and then to have retreated.

The Paris Papers now received contain the Reports to the Empress. It appears by the substance of their contents, that the Prussian troops who form the advanced army of the Allies, and seem now desirous of redeeming their lost name, followed the retreat of the Russians toward Bautzen, and were themselves followed by Marshal Macdonald. The French and this part of Allied forces came in contact upon this road, and in the vicinity of Bautzen. Four different actions, but evidently rather skirmishes, were here fought; and in the usual manner the French claim the victory, and produce a balance of killed, wounded, and prisoners in their favour. Those who chuse to believe the French accounts, instead of looking to the evidence of the actions themselves, will lament these successes of Buonaparté and recommend that disheartening language of their fears as the ultimate result. But we think that the very brevity and confusion of the narrative itself contains a very sufficient evidence of the falsehood.

Bonaparté would be as long-winded as the Irish Members on the Catholic Bill, when he sees occasion, and who relate many trifles in such pompous detail, would never have dispatched these battles in a couple of sentences if their importance had afforded him a more suitable theme for amplification. The truth therefore, seem to be, that they merely amounted to some occasional brisk conflict of the rear guard of the Allies, and of the advance of the French. The other particulars in these Bulletins are worthy of more minute attention. The best indication in the French intelligence is to be found in the positions of the Corps and Armies. Marshal Victor is still only near Wittenberg, instead of being at that place, and in a condition to raise the siege. The Governor

and garrison of Wittenberg are praised for having so long held out against the siege of the Allies; and the tone and air of this praise would seem to lead us to consider it as an encouragement to them to hold out a little longer. It is very certain from every thing that appears in these papers, that though the Emperor Napoleon has congratulated himself in every successive dispatch upon his victory at Lutzen, and though he talk of the remains of the Prussian Armies, and of the Allies, yet have not these successes been followed up by any thing like the decided fruit of victory; the victorious army have indeed advanced, but still being crossed and opposed by an enemy close to their front, and tenaciously defending every league of their road. This is certainly no evidence of the victory of Buonaparté. And Buonaparté, indeed, with all his dexterity, seems puzzled to give it this air.

It is another pleasing feature, in these dispatches that the capitulation of Spandan is confirmed; and the greatest indignation expressed by Buonaparté at the event so totally unexpected by him.—He menaces the Governor with a Court Martial upon his conduct, and even extends the same menace to the Governor of Thorn. It may be concluded from this language that these places were not unimportant to his operations. Spandan covers Berlin, and we are inclined to believe that the capture of this fortress will seal the latter city. Thorn and Spandan are the only covers for the Allies on this side of the Vistula, Thorn being on the Prussian side of the Vistula, and Spandan on the rivers which flow up to Berlin. We should hope, therefore, that the success of the Allies before these places will enable them to continue their stand upon this side of the Vistula, and that even if another battle should go against them, or to speak more properly, should he doubtful, they will still find a sufficient military shelter under the cover of these fortresses.

The King of Prussia is ridiculed with great bitterness for his Proclamation to call out the Landstrum. The King of Prussia indeed may see from the whole tenour of every paper and report which proceeds immediately from Buonaparte, that he has absolutely nothing to expect if he should again come under the power of Buonaparte. The latter, a man of violent passions, cannot possibly forget what he considers as his injuries. The King of Prussia accordingly, must regard himself as having set his fate upon this cast—if he is conquered, he ceases to reign, and perhaps to live.

The Emperor Alexander is treated with more respect, because hopes are still entertained of winning him from the grand alliance, and because it would not be prudent to lay the foundation of perpetual enmity in the breast of such a powerful Monarch; but there are no such restrictions upon the expression of his feelings towards the King of Prussia, and accordingly language does not seem sufficiently strong to express the rancour of Buonaparte's mind This indecency, however, will answer one purpose; it will confirm the resolutions of the King of Prussia, and by showing him that he has absolutely nothing to hope in defeat, induce him to act with his whole and unreluctant efforts for the interests of the common cause.

The union of the King of Saxony with the Emperor Napoleon cannot be too much lamented. We cannot say, however, that it has come upon us with any surprise. We expected nothing less. The King of Saxony has a decided interest to maintain his alliance with Buonaparte; he has nothing to get and every thing to lose by deserting him, and by passing over to the Allies. He is his confederate in interest. If the Russians had obtained the battle of Lutzen, we mean had obtained a complete and thorough victory in that battle, it would have totally changed his condition, and we should probably have seen another state of things and of alliances. But the advance of Buonaparte has gone a good way towards restoring him to his former friends and influence.

We are told that the gun-boats, for the defence of the Elbe, will be ready next Wednesday, and that the force about to join the Allied Armies is ready. It will consist, we learn, of the 3d dragoons, of the King's German Legion, the 2d battalion of the 25th Regt. the 54th, 55th, and the 2d battalions of the 73d and 91st Regiments, with two troops of Horse Artillery, and amount in the whole to about 300 cavalry, and between 1800 and 2000 infantry. It is said that Major General Dunlope, who was on the Staff in the Peninsula, will command this force

A matrimonial union is to take place, it is said, between the Duke of Cumberland and the Archduchess Catharine, Sister of the Emperor of Russia. It thus appears that love and war are the objects of the visit of his Royal Highness to the Continent.

The two junior brothers of the Emperor Alexander, viz. the Grand Duke Nicholas, and the Grand Duke Michael, are, it is said, about to pay a visit to this country; and it is added, that the Duke of Cumberland now means to proceed to St. Petersburg.

Count Andréossy, it is said, is now exerting all his influence at the Porte, to persuade the Divan to break the peace concluded with Russia. He had distributed much money among the Members of the Council. His presents to the Grand Seignior were immense.

FROM THE LISBON MAIL.

Lisbon May 11.

Extract of an official Dispatch from Gen. the Marquis of Wellington, to his Excellency Don M. Pereira Forjaz, dated Head Quarters, Freneda, May 5.

"Since I transmitted your Excellency my anterior dispatch of the 28th ult. I have received accounts which (although they are not official, I believe them) inform me, that Marshal Suchet, on the 11th April, attacked the left of the position which the allied Anglo-Sicilian army occupied, under the command of General Elio; and that in the beginning Suchet obtained some advantages in Yula and Villena, over a division of the 2d army, commanded by Brigadier Meyares.

"It nevertheless appears that Sir J. Murray united all the corps under his command on the evening of the 12th, which operation was covered by an advanced guard placed in Biar, which retired upon the main army; and that General Elio, with the 2d army, covered the left of the allied Anglo-Sicilian army in its new position; the Spanish divisions of General Whittingham and Reelie being on the right.

"It seems General Suchet marched on the 13th towards Castella, attacked the left of the position occupied by the allied Anglo Sicilian army, and was driven back with considerable loss; the enemy, in consequence, retired, and according to what I learn, Sir John Murray was still pursuing him on the 16th, which, I suppose, is the reason of my not having hitherto received any official information of those events.

"The enemy has made no more movements of importance on this side. On the 27th ultimo, he sent a small detachment towards Toledo; nevertheless there is no appearance of any movement in that direction.

Ciudad Rodrigo, May 14.—The plan of operations is varied, in consequence of which a great force of English Infantry, cavalry, and artillery is passing the Duro, by a magnificent bridge of boats placed at Torremanro; the object is to attack on the enemy's left flank and oblige him to abandon the Duro. Silveira arrived yesterday with his division of 5000 men at Sierra de Gata, and his head-quarters in Trivegos.

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.
BUONAPARTE CONSENTS TO A CONGRESS FOR A GENERAL PEACE.

Government received yesterday a *Moniteur* of of the 24th instant, which contains An Official Intimation of the Basis upon which France agrees to enter into Negociation for A General Peace—the Congress to be held at Prague.

The following may be regarded as a demi-official article on this subject:

Abstract from the Moniteur of the 24th.

Count Budna arrived at Dresden with Letters to Buonaparte from the Emperor of Austria, and left it again on the 17th.

Buonaparté will consent to a Congress at Prague.

France, America, Denmark, the King of Spain, and all the Allied Powers on one side. On the other, England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish Insurgents and the other Allies of the Belligerent Mass.

The basis of a long peace to be settled in the Congress.

Doubts are expressed whether England will consent from her obstinacy not to recognise the principles of the Treaty of Utrecht.

If England refuses, Buonaparte still proposes a Congress of the other Powers, to settle the Peace of the Continent.

These principles are comformable (he says) to the views of Austria.

It remains to be seen what England, Russia, and Prussia will do.

The distance of America not to prevent the Congress from meeting.

REPORT OF ARMISTICE.

A private letter from the French coast has been received, stating, that on the 24th, one day later than the date of Paris Papers that have arrived, information reached Paris of an "Armistice having been concluded between the French and Allied Armies, preparatory to a Congress to be held at Prague, for a General Peace. At this great Assembly, Ministers from every Power interested in the war were to attend; and among the powers particularly specified, were England, Russia, Prussia, France, America, Denmark, Austria, Sweden, and the Spanish Cortes. In conveying this information to the French public, much pains were taken to convince them that Buonaparte although he would spare no pains to bring about a peace, would nevertheless adhere steadfastly to the great principle of his policy—that he would treat only on the basis of the Treaty of Utrecht—a basis to which it was surmised that England would not voluntarily accede, but which the mediation of Austria was conceived powerful enough to enforce."

The above intelligence has certainly surprised us. The tone used by Buonaparté towards the Allies, particularly in his last Bulletins, did not prepare us for such a measure. It was asserted some days ago that the 24th was the day on which Austria would declare against France if Buonaparte did not accede to her proposal; and it was rumoured that that proposal was not, as was at first supposed, a positive demand of restitution of territory, but a proposal of negociation. Government, we understand are not in possession of any news confirming the account of an armistice. They know, we believe, that Austria had to propose terms to the Belligerent Powers, but this was all that was known.

The Funds experienced much fluctuation yesterday in private bargains; for no public business was done, it being a holiday. Consols 58½ 59¾ ½ ¾ ⅛ & ½—Reduced 57⅞. 58⅛ ¼

We understand that French papers to the 20th inst. have been received in town, announcing another battle between Napoleon and the Allies, stated to have been fought at Bautzen, about thirty miles beyond Dresden, on the 19th. The result is stated, in a general way, to have been favourable to the French, but the expression made use of is, we understand, summary & uncircumstantial, being simply *"Nous l'avons gagnée."*

FROM THE COURIER,
May 31, 1813.

RESOLUTION of the CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

At a General Meeting of the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland, held this day, 27th May, 1813, Most Rev. Richard O'Reilly, D. D. President.

"Resolved unanimously, that haveing seriously examined the Copy of a Bill now in progress through Parliament, purporting to provide for the removal of the Civil and Military Disqualifications under which his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects labour, we feel ourselves bound to declare, that the Ecclesiastical Clauses or Securities therein contained are utterly incompatible with the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, and with the free exercise of our religion.

"Resolved unanimously, That, without incurring the heavy guilt of schism, we cannot accede to such regulations; nor can we dessemble our dismay and consternation at the consequences which such regulations, if enforced, must necessarily produce.

(Signed) "RICHARD O'REILLY,
President."

The Gazette of Saturday contains a letter from Lord Keith at Plymouth, mentioning the arrival of the Alpha schooner from the coast of Spain, with an account of the capture of Castro by the enemy on the 11th instant, after a most gallant defence of the crews of his Majesty's ships Lyra, Royalist, and Sparrow; and a loss to the enemy of 2500 men. Some of our men were wounded, but none killed.

HORRIBLE ASSASSINATION.

It is with grief and horror we announce the following dreadful catastrophe to one of the most amiable of men, as well as the most eminent of our merchants, and to his Lady—Thomas Bonar, Esq. the great Russia Merchant and Bank Director, at his seat at Chislehurst. When the servant when as usual to call his Master this morning, he found the door open, and his Master and Mistress with their throats cut. Mrs. Bonar was quite dead; Mr. Bonar was yet sensible and alive, but was not expected to survive. An express was immediately dispatched to town for Mr. Ashley Cooper, the Surgeon, and to Bow-street for an officer to trace the perpetrators of this horrible act. No report has yet been received from Mr. Cooper. Two Bow-street officers instantly set off. We have heard that suspicion rests upon a particular person, whose name we purposely avoid mentioning for the present.

THE COURIER,
Monday, June 7th,

The Bee, a trading vessel, arrived yesterday at Yarmouth from Heligoland, which she left on the 2d: She brings a confirmation of the account of the French having re-occupied Hambugh—but no other intelligence of importance.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived yesterday, but brought no news of much importance. The Crown Prince remained at Stralsund on the 25th. On the 18th, the Duke of Cumberland arrived there, and the next morting was visited by the Crown Prince, to whom Major-General Hope and Colonel Cook have been presented. The following has been given as the amount and description of the forces to be placed under the Crown Prince, to act in the rear of Buonaparte.

Von Bulow, to cover Berlin	[illegible]
Woronzow, blockading Magdeburg	12,000
Tettenborn, Dornberg—Hanseatic Legions	16,000
Mecklenburg and Pomeranian Troops	5,000
Swedes	24,000
	82,000
New Levies at Berlin, under Gen. Walmoden	40,000
	122,000

If the above statement be correct, Buonaparte must immediately fall back, not only to the Elbe but to the Maine; and difficult indeed would he find it to effect his retreat in any order if Austria were immediately to declare herself and put her army in motion against him.

A Mail from Corunna arrived yesterday The head-quarters of the Marquis of Wellington were at Ciudad Rodrigo. On the 22d his Lordship, with General Castanos, were to proceed with the army towards Salamanca. The enemy are said to be about 60,000—They were making dispositions which indicated a determination to hazard a battle. Their army is concentrated between Vallanpando & Valladolid.

We have received American and Halifax Journals to the 10th of May inclusive; but their contents are unimportant. There are arguments in our colonial Journals, tending to prove that there exists a necessity for our Government's taking possession of the province of New Orleans. We extract the following observations on the subject:—"If Great Britain will only take New Orleans, she will divide the States. By shutting that outlet to the fruit of Western industry, she will make herself known and respected by those States, in spite of the power of the rest of the Union. If, in the war of 1755, France had been as superior at sea, as Britain then was, we should never have heard of the United States of America. The back country would have been as well settled before this with Frenchmen as it is now with the descendants of Britons. We ought at present to take the benefit of former lessons, and make those people our friends, when so much is in our power. Take New Orleans, which is the threshold of our West India Islands, and which could furnish them with provisions at half the price they have been accustomed to pay: By such conduct, firm allies would be created on the Continent, our West India planters would be gratified; and the integrity of the Spanish dominions to America, guaranteed from traitorous insult.

"Boston, April 14.

"The British frigates Shannon and Tenedos came up our bay last Saturday morning; hove to in Bread Sound, and took a peep at our town and inner harbour; at one p. m. they made sail and stood out of the bay, since which they have not been seen from this place. The Congress was the only frigate in our harbour ready for sea, the President and Constitution being dismantled for necessary repairs."

The Derwent, Captain Sutton, which is arrived at Portsmouth from off Cherburgh and the adjacent coast of France, brought in the Spanish General Don Juan Sonon de Contreras, late Governor of Tarragona, who was made prisoner about 12 months since, when that city was taken by Marshal Suchet, by assault, after a gallant and protracted defence. The General has been wandering about in disguise, ever since October last, sometimes in France and sometimes in Holland, and at length came off from Bouillon, with three attendants of inferior note, in an open boat. The Derwent took him up under Cape Barfleur.

PLYMOUTH.

Some British subjects detained since 1803 in prisons, in various parts of France, have contrived to make their escape from France, and arrived here last Thursday. They give a miserable account of the state of things in that country.

CORUNNA MAIL.

Ciudad Rodrigo, May 18.

Joseph remained in Valladolid on the 9th, where the troops belonging to the Army of the Centre continued to enter. The French in Salamanca have lately had various alarms, and been kept upon the *qui vive*, having evacuated the hospitals, and encamped part of the garrison in every part.

May 21.

Since the day before yesterday we have had the headquarters here; and to-morrow Castanos, with Lord Wellington, will proceed by the Sierra, and fall upon Salamanca, where our troops will enter on the 24th or 25th: 50,000 men are proceeding by this way, and as many by the flanks; their forces will unite between Salamanca and Valladolid. Morillo, Hill, and Lavrisla, are coming up with the reserve; and the whole, consisting of about 30,000 men, will follow by Placentia.

Corunna, May 29.

All accounts from the interior represent the allied army in full movement, and the French concentrating their force between Villanpando & Valladolid ; in a few days, great news may be expected.

SANTIAGO, MAY 25.

On the 10th the enemy were masters of Madrid. With Senor Beresford many troops will arrive at Fresnada. The French have returned towards Benevente. They write from Alcanius that 1000 of the cavalry has arrived therein Senor Giron remains with his head-quarters Villa-franca. The French in Valladolid are making dispositions for not abandoning the Douro, without a battle, for which they have 50,000 men.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, MAY 12.

All the troops are in motion, and the second division of our army, under the orders of the Senor D'Espana, are, it is said, to be in Salamanca on the 22d.

CADIZ, MAY. 18.

By the middle of this month, the army of reserve is to be on the banks of the Tejo ; immediately that it has passed, General Hill will set out for the Lord's Head quarters, and the movements commence.

ALCANIUS MAY 21.

Cond de Penne, with his horse, in number 1000, still remains here ; and yesterday the English in number 40,000 with much artillery, began to enter. The French have abandoned Benevente, and united in Villalpano.

BADAJOZ. MAY 7.

By intelligence that may be depended on, we know that Suchet, in his military journey, was suddenly attacked by the troops of the celebrated Nebot, and obliged to fly with such precipation, that the mare upon which he was mounted burst ; his Aid-de Camp and all his escort fell into Nebot's power.

LONDON,—MAY 24, 1813.

Advises have been received from Basque Roads, dated the 24th ult. stating, that two French frigates had made their escape from the Inner Harbour, on the 21st.

The very serious disturbances which took place on the state of the Opera House, on Saturday night last, have occasioned the following official order from the Lord Chamberlain, which was inserted in the Gazette of last night. We hope it will prevent the recurrence of similar scenes :—

(COPY.)

Francis Ingram Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

In pursuance of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure, I do hereby strictly command, that no person, of what quality soever, do in future presume to stand behind the scenes or come upon the stage, either before or during the acting of any opera or ballet, in the King's Theatre, in St. James's, Haymarket, which order I do strictly command the managers of the said theatre to see exactly observed and obeyed, and all constables and others, appointed to attend the theatre, to be aiding and assisting the managers therein; and if any person or persons whatever, shall disobey this order and command, they will be proceeded against as disturbers of the public peace. Given under only hand and seal, this 31 of May, 1813, in the 53d year of his Majesty's reign.

INGRAM HERTFORD, Chamberlain.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, APRIL 28

Extract from the Report of Captain Bauvit, Commander of his Majesty's frigate the Arethusa, to the Minister of Marine.

On board the Arethusa, April 19, 1813

After describing the destruction of a few vessels, the later, proceeds to give an account of his action with the——British frigate :—

"I commenced the firing by a discharge of my whole broadside, which was immediately returned by the enemy. A furious engagement then took place, in which our vessels seemed to be joined by a column of smoke. We had been foul of each other for several minutes, and during an hour and a half we had not been more than a pistol shot off each other.

"Meanwhile our fire appeared to me to surpass that of the enemy, and at the close of an hour and a half, our superiority seemed to me sufficiently certain to endeavour to board him. I hauled on the wind, but the braces and bowlines being cut to pieces, both fore and aft, by the enemy's shot, it was not possible for me to get any closer to him. The enemy on his side made more sail. His fire, which had nearly ceased, became brisker, when he had opened our distance, and did considerable damage to our rigging. At 11 o'clock, the fire ceased on both sides.

"We were no longer in good condition, and the enemy setting a crowd of sail, abandoned the field of battle to us.

"I had nothing more at heart, than to have the necessary work done for making sail, hauling upon a wind, and pursuing our advantage.

"The Arethusa had suffered enormously : 20 men killed outright, had been thrown into the sea during the engagement ; 88 more, grievously wounded, were down in the Surgeon's birth, and excepting the Master Carpenter, all my naval officers were killed or wounded ; such men as were only slightly wounded, had not quitted their posts, or had returned to them after having their wounds dressed, and in the midst of this scene of carnage, the fourth part of the crew left wished only for commencing the attack.

"It was calm the whole night, which we passed in repairing the ship.

"At break of day, the enemy was laying to the South East of us, at about a league distance standing to the Southward, with all fail set ; with a light breeze from the N. E.

"I then occupied myself solely with the fate of Captain Oliver, whom I had left with his crew on the Isle de Los, for which islands I shaped my course, and got sight of them the next day, being the 9th.

"In the afternoon we got sight of a three masted ship coming out from there. I judged it to be the Serra, and passed the night in standing off and on. It proved, indeed, to be that vessel; I joined her in the morning of the 10th. Captain Oliver, with his whole crew, were on board her. He had embarked in this prize as I had advised him, after having destroyed the remains of the Rube, which it was impossible to get afloat again. He was making his passage for France, nothwithstanding all the risks and confinement attending a long voyage, with 800 men on board a vessel of 300 tons burthen, in bad condition, and exceedingly badly provisioned. This worthy and unfortunate Captain and his companions saw us again with inexpressible joy, which the happiness of our being useful to them, caused us to partake of in a still more lively degree.

"I have taken half the Rube's crew on board the Arethusa, and took the Serra in tow until we reached the latitude of Madeira. There I took on board every thing out of the vessel, and then destroyed her, as she retarded my voyage.

"I passed several days in cruising off the Azore, where I fell in with two flags of truce which were carrying the crew of the Java frigate to England. I have chased several English corvettes but which I could not come up with.

"On the 19th I entered St. Maloes, having only ten days provisions left. In the course of my cruise, I have taken 15 of the enemy's vessels. I have every reason to be satisfied with the zeal and progress in instruction made by those of our conscripts, who now make their first campaign, and I cannot bestow sufficient praise on the officers, masters, and seamen of all classes, of the company ; they have all rivalled each other in giving proofs of their courage and devotion under all circumstances ; and the ability with which I have been seconded by officers, is superior to any eulogium I can bestow on them.

"A true Extract. (Signed)

"The Minister of Marine, Duke DECRES."

Sunday noon the Prince Regent received an account from Windsor of the Queen being indisposed, in consequence of an attack from a female domestic, who was seized with a violent fit of insanity. The Prince ordered a special Messenger to be sent to Windsor, to inquire after the health of His Royal Mother, and the full particulars of the attack. On the return of the Messenger, the Prince sent off Sir H. Halford, at seven o'clock in the evening, to attend her Majesty. The circumstances of the attack we understand, to be as follow :—The unfortunate afflicted female who made the alarm is named Davenport, and held the situation of Assistant Mistress of the Wardrobe to Miss Rice. She was borne in the queen's Palace, and is now upwards of thirty years of age; she has lived constantly with her mother (who is housekeeper of the Lower Lodge), under the Royal protection.—When she was a girl, she was attacked with a fit of insanity, but was considered perfectly cured; she has, however, frequently been attacked with melancholy, and was seized with a violent derangement of mind on Sunday morning. She slept in the Tower over the Queen's bed room. About five o'clock, the queen was awoke with a violent noise at her bed room door, accompanied with a voice calling violently to the Queen of England to redress her wrongs, and with the most distressing shrieks and screams. The Queen's bed-room has two doors. She used such violence as to break open the outer door, and was endeavouring to do the same to the inner door, when Mrs. Beckendorf, the Queen's dresser, who sleeps in the room with her Majesty, opened it. Miss Davenport was extremely violent with Mrs. Beckendorf, insisting upon forcing her way in to the Queen, having a letter in her hand which she insisted on delivering to her Majesty. Mrs. Beckendorf kept her off for about twenty minutes, in the mean time ringing a bell violently for assistance. Mr. Grobecker the Queen's page, two footmen, and Mr. Meyer the porter, at length came, and Miss Davenport, was overpowered and secured. Mr. S. Meyer carried her by main force up to her bed-room. Dr. Willis was sent for, who ordered her a strait waistcoat; she continued so violent that it was with great difficulty it was got on. She was sent off in a post chaise, accompanied by two persons, to a House at Hoxton, for the reception of insane persons.

A Morning Paper says, that a most alarming accident happened at Lansdowne House, on Tuesday last, which had nearly proved fatal to a large party who were dining with the Marquis of Lansdowne, in Berkley-square, by the centre roof of the house falling, and some of the largest beams passing through into the dining room, from one of which Lord Gower, eldest son of the Marquis of Stafford, received a slight injury, but fortunately the rest of the company escaped unhurt. This disaster was occasioned by some of the principal timbers of the roof being eaten through by the *dry rot!*"

On Monday evening, a servant man in the family of the Earl of Dundonald, in Stafford street, Lisson-Green, having some words with his Lordship, Lord Cochrane, who was in an adjoining apartment, hastily entered and reproved the servant for his behaviour. The man hastily turned round on his Lordship, and, after some very abusive language, kicked his Lordship, knocked him down, and give him two or three cuffs. Fortunately the other servants entered on hearing the noise, and prevented further mischief. The man was taken to the watch-house, where he was lodged all night; but was yesterday morning liberated by Lord Cochrane's desire, his Lordship not wishing to prosecute an old servant who had lived in the family above 10 years. His Lordship, though severely cut, we are happy to learn is not any way dangerously wounded.

LONDON, 26th MARCH.

In reply to an observation made by Mr. GRANT, that there was no prospect of extending the export of our Manufactures, and that during the period of the Charter no new article had been exported for the use of the natives, Mr. CHARLES FORBES observed, that having lately rsturned from India, after a residence of 24 years, he would take upon himself to say, that so far from the natives shewing any disinclination to use our manufactures, or any prejudice against them they have of late evinced a strong disposition to procure them, and that the only want he had observed was of the means to purchase them. These means, however, he was sorry to say, the great majority of the population did not possess, the bulk of the people being in a state of poverty. Mr. FORBES, however, entertained no doubt that the opening of the Trade would produce an increase of the exportation of our Manufactures, although he did not mean to say that it would be to the extent the public may now expect. Mr. FORBES felt also confident that on the return of peace, the Import Trade would gradually and considerably increase.

(LONDON, 11TH MAY.)

DINNER to the FRIENDS to the INDEPENDENCE of GERMANY.

A dinner was yesterday celebrated at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in commemoration of the efforts making by the inhabitants of Germany against the tyranny of Buonaparte, and in furtherance of the means which might render those efforts successful. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was in the Chair, & he entered the room about six o'clock, accompanied by the Duke of Kent Count Munster, and several other distinguished personages. As soon as his Royal Highness had taken the Chair, he congratulated the Meeting upon its numerous appearance; and at the same time, he informed them, though with regret, that there was not sufficient accommodation for them in the room appropriated for dining. He assured them, however, that he would do all he could to promote conviviality among those who were present, and they who were compelled to dine in another room should not experience the want of his endeavours to render them comfortable. An excellent dinner was partaken of, and after the cloth was removed, *Non nobis Domine* was sung by Mr. Taylor and others, with great effect. His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent's band attended, and played a variety of popular and martial tunes.

The first toast that was given was that of "the King and God bless him, this was drank with three times three, and with great applause. The next toast was that of the "Prince Regent," prefaced by the Royal Chairman, with an assurance that his Royal Highness sincerely participated in all the objects of the Meeting, and that his Excellency Count Munster had something to communicate which would be gratifying to the Gentlemen assembled. After the health was drank, Count Munster informed the company, that his Royal Highness had instructed him to subscribe 100l. in his name towards the noble object of the Meeting. This intimation was received with rapturous applause, and his Royal Highness's health was drank with much cordiality.

"The Queen and the Royal Family" was then drank with great applause; after which followed "the Duke of York and the Army," with an apology from his Royal Highness, who was prevented from attending by a prior engagement, but who testified his good wishes for the success of the Meeting by the subscription of one hundred guineas.

The Chairman then observed, that in the order of the toasts, his dear relative on the right (the Duke of Kent) stood next, but his Royal Highness had requested that his health might be waved in favour of the Emperor Alexander, the liberator of Europe, which was drank with enthusiastic applause. Mr. Taylor then sung the "Russian Bear," a humorous song, illustrative of Buonaparte's endeavours to conquer Russia in the last campaign.

The Chairman next gave the health of the Duke
Kent, observing, that he had received his early edu
tion in Germany, and that the first military comma
he had received was in the Hanoverian Guards. I
begged to state likewise, that his Royal Highness h
subscribed 100 guineas towards the object of the mee
ing. He concluded by drinking his health, with thr
times three.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent return
thanks for the manner in which his health was dran
and adverted to the early years of his life, which
had passed in Germany, expressing a hope that he h
learned to love that country next to the one which h
given him birth. He regretted that he could not sh
his blood, nay, lay down his life, in asserting the in
pendence of Germany ; & that, as he could not follo
his wishes in that respect, he could only express
cordial hopes that the objects for which they had
sembled might be accomplished.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent then prop
sed the health of the Royal Chairman, which was dra
with great applause.

The Duke of Sussex expressed his warmest gratitu
He said the cause in which they were engaged was
most important in the period of the present war
was not the cause of an individual, but the glory,
independence, the liberty of the German Nation.
had heard that the idea of liberty was foreign to
Germans ; he had heard this falsehood with aston
ment. Englishmen, indeed, were well acquain
with liberty, and he need not define it to an Eng
assembly. He had himself, like every Briton, suck
it from his mother's breast : and even the foreigner
lived in this country was equally acquainted with
blessing ; for it was the glorious privilege of Engl
that the slave who landed here was a slave no long
Still the ideas of liberty were various, though
sentiment the same and universal. If he wanted
to express it, he would [illegible] the words of the P
which shewed the feeling of the freeman m
strongly than any language which he could use.

"For what are fifty, nay a thousand slaves
Match'd to the vigour of a single arm
That strikes for Liberty ; that strikes to save
Its fields from fire,—its children from the sword
Its daughters from pollution—
And its large honours from eternal infamy ?"

This was his own notion of liberty : and this, he
sure, was felt by all the German nation. This was
feeling that conquered at Platæa, at Marathon, at
lamis ; and these examples shall not suffice, fresh
amples must be created. He felt a hope, that Pr
dence would light up a fresh star that should shine
cess and glory to the world. He had frequent opp
tunities of seeing the loyalty, fidelity, and braver
the German nation ; and so earnest did he feel in
cause that he would say, that if he forgot
cause of Germany, might all the company
get him! The present cause had moderat
for its basis, and not the establishment of tyran
it was attended for the welfare of mankind.
hoped the German nation would be inspired w
the everlasting hatred of Hannibal towards Ro
and that France would at last be forced to cry m
cy for the iniquities which it had practiced.

He concluded by proposing as a toast—"T
great cause of German Independence." Drank w
great applause.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex then
[illegible] the company, that the Secretary would r
to them the state of the funds; but after a m
ment's pause, he added, that as there were so
odds and ends to make up, he would propose a to
to them in the mean while. He prefaced his to
by observing, upon the authority of Count Munst
who had communicated the fact to him, that sho
any gentleman, or body of gentlemen, wish to j
the Hanoverian regiments, or the troops raised
the Hanseatic Towns, this Government would f
nish them with arms, accoutrements, uniforms, a
transport. The toast was, "The Hanseatic Le
on," which was drank with three times three.
Royal Highness then informed the Meeting for
satisfaction of those who had subscribed their m
ney, that a credit had gone from hence to t
amount of 2000l. directed to the houses of Dr. V
Ess, Senator West-Falat, and Dr. Prest.

The Treasurer then read the additional subscripti
which up to Saturday last amounted to 13,530l
the subscription of the evening amounted to 2,00
more.

The Duke of Sussex then gave "The Duke of Bru
wick," after reading a letter excusing his absence,
account of his prepartions to leave the kingdom :
had subscribed 50 guineas.

"The Spanish Cause" was the next toast.

The Duke, to promote the conviviality of the evenin
proposed some German Songs, one was sung, aft
which his Royal Highness gave a German toast, "Teu
she Weiber und Teutsche Ma'dchens ;" or, "Germa
Wives and German Maids " This was drank with gre
applause.

Mr. Rowcroft then read a copy of some verses com
posed by some person in the room.

Count Munster's health was next given - and he re
turned thanks, expressing his gratitude to the Englis
Nation for the generosity they had always displaye
in the cause of liberty.

The Duke of Sussex gave as the next toast "the Princ
of Smolensko." It was drank with great applause.

The next toast was, "May the Morning Star of Ger
man Liberty shine over the ruins of despotism."
(Drank with great applause.)

The Treasurer made a further report, stating, that th
Subscriptions now amounted to 16,500l.

The Duke then gave "Lord Wellington and his Ar
my," taking occasion to pay a handsome complimen
to General Walker, who was present, and had served
particularly at the siege of Badajoz. The gallant Ge
neral returned thanks.

The Duke next gave "the daughter of the Hetman
Platoff, and may success attend her husband, and Eu
rope, if any one has the good fortune to be her hus
band."

Master King here sang the song of "Silent Kisses."

The Duke then proposed "Thanks to the Bank of
England, and prosperity to the City of London."

The Treasurer and the Stewards were then thanked,
and Mr. Smith and Mr. Rowcroft returned thanks re-
spectively.

We left the Duke in the Chair at half-past eleven,
and the Meeting was in high conviviality.