

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of JAMES MACROHAN, Esq. deceased, having been granted to Mr. W. LIGHT, as a Creditor of the said deceased; All persons having claims upon, holding property of, or being indebted to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, deliver up the property, and pay their debts, to the said Administrator.

Branch of the Court,
5th November 1813.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

A MEETING of the COMMITTEE for the MANAGEMENT of the ensuing MADRAS RACES will take place at the EXCHANGE, on TUESDAY next, the 9th November, at Eleven o'clock, (to which they invite all Friends of the Turf,) in order to take into consideration the best means of promoting the Sport and contributing to the amusement of the Society.

J. R. BARWELL,
STEWARD.

Nov. 6th, 1813.

FOR SALE,

AT

MESSIEURS

ADRIAN DE FRIES & Co.'s
GODOWNS,

CHOICE Old London Particular Madeira, per Pipe, 240
Do. do. do. Hogshead, - - 120
Do. do. do. Quarter, - - 60
Best London Market, per Pipe, 200
Do. do. do. do. Hogshead, 100
Do. do. do. do. Quarter, - - 50
Do. East India Market, per Pipe, 130
Real Coniac Brandy, per doz. 18
Good Champaign, per doz. 30

From the Government Gazette,

NOVEMBER 4, 1813.

Fort St. George, October 15, 1813.
G. O. By Government.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the duties of chaplain to the European Troops at Jonnal shall be in future performed by the Military Chaplain at Secunderabad, who will accordingly make an annual visit to that Post at the most convenient season.

Considerable inconvenience having been experienced for some time past from the want of a Chaplain at Jonnal, the Reverend Mr. Buckenbury is directed to proceed to that Post without delay, for the performance of such duties, as may be required to be immediately performed.

Ordered, Oct. 18, 1813.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders the following report of the examination in the Hindustanee Language of Cornet W. Barlow, attached to the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard; and of Captain Lieutenant J. S. Williams of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry.

To His Excellency Lieutenant General

THE HONORABLE J. ABERCROMBY,
Governor in Council &c.

HONORABLE SIR,

In conformity with the instructions conveyed to me in the letters from the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, dated the 24th and 28th ultimo, we have the honor to report the result of our examination of the proficiency made in the Hindustanee Language by Cornet Barlow, attached to the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard; and by Captain Lieutenant Williams of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Mr. Barlow's translations from Hindustanee into English, and from English into Hindustanee, were correctly executed. His Hindustanee exercise displays a competent knowledge of the idiom of the language, and is free from grammatical errors.

Mr. Barlow's command of words, and facility, as evinced of considerable length from a Hindustanee version of the Gleanings, His pronunciation appears to us to be sufficiently correct; and he converses with fluency and readiness.

We are of opinion that the proficiency made by Mr. Barlow fully entitles him to the honorary reward; and we accordingly beg leave to recommend that your Excellency in Council may be pleased to confer this distinction upon him.

On a review of the translation made by Captain Lieutenant Williams from Hindustanee into English, we observe that of some passages, the sense is not perfectly and others imperfectly expressed; he read also the extract above mentioned from the Hindustanee version of the Gleanings with great difficulty and embarrassment; and we should have hesitated to report favorably of his proficiency, if he had not been particularly successful in the other parts of his examination.

The accuracy and elegance, however, of his translation into Hindustanee; the intimate acquaintance with the idiom of the language displayed in this exercise, and the fluency and ease with which he converses, induce us to recommend that your Excellency in Council may be pleased to bestow upon Captain Lieutenant Williams the usual honorary reward.

We have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) J. LIEBH, R. B. OTTO, W. D. OLIVER.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council has much satisfaction in conferring the established reward for the attainment of the Hindustanee Language on Cornet Barlow and Captain Lieutenant Williams.

The leave to proceed to Europe on sick certificate granted in General Order of the 21st August 1811, in regard to the absence of Mr. Barlow from the Hindustanee, is cancelled in compliance with that Officer's request.

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

BENGAL MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

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

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 9, 1813.

Lieutenant W. H. Kempe, of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

Mr. James Mansfield, having produced a Certificate of his Appointment as a Cadet of Infantry in this Establishment, is admitted to the Service accordingly.

Mr. Alexander Meyville, having produced a Counterpart Covenant of his Appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, is admitted to the Service accordingly.

Captain Lieutenant James Ferris, of the Corps of Artillery, is appointed by His Lordship in Council, Commissary of Ordnance to the Magazine at Cawnpore.

The Major's 14th Regiment of Foot, having received orders from the Secretary to Government, is directed with the detachment of the same Corps already in Fort William, to proceed by water to Benharpoor, as soon as the necessary boats can be provided for their accommodation by the Commissariat.

ADDRESS

SELECT VESTRY OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,
TO
EARL OF MINTO;
WITH HIS LORDSHIP'S ANSWER.

TO

The Right Honorable the Earl of Minto.

My Lord,

On the occasion of your Lordship's approaching departure from India, permit us, the Select Vestry of St. John's Church, to express our sentiments of respect for your Lordship's person, and the gratitude we feel for the alterations and improvements of the Church, which have been executed under your Lordship's auspices.

We have the satisfaction of assuring your Lordship, that public opinion is in perfect unison with our own, on the improved convenience and general appearance of this sacred edifice.

In requesting the favor, which we have the honor to solicit from your Lordship, we are influenced by another and very powerful motive, namely, your Lordship's eminent example in regularly attending Divine Worship, and counterbalancing, by your presence, the observance of the Sabbath Day, and the Services of our venerable Church.

In your Lordship's exalted station, it were almost needless for us to say, how greatly such an example has contributed, and we venture to add, ever will contribute, towards the preservation and increase of true Religion, the extension of the blessings of Christianity, and the maintenance and prosperity of the Established Church of our Country.

These considerations have induced us to signify a wish, that your Lordship would be pleased to figure us with a Bust of your Lordship, to be placed on the pedestal in the angle of the stair-case leading to the south gallery, recording the enlargement and improvement of the Edifice under your Lordship's auspices, and corresponding with that of the Most Noble the Marquis Cornwallis, in the north stair-case of the Church.

In thus endeavoring to perpetuate your Lordship's name in St. John's Church, we distinguish a duty grateful to our own feelings, and, we respectfully hope, in a manner which will ensure to us the favor we have the honor to solicit.

With the highest respect and esteem, we have the honor to remain, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and faithful Servants,

H. WARD, D. D. Senior Chaplain

H. SHEPHERD, Junior Chaplain

R. MCINTOSH, R. MCINTOSH, Church Wardens

W. MORISON, W. MORISON, Church Wardens

W. CAMPBELL, W. CAMPBELL, Church Wardens

Veritas Regit, Oct. 4, 1813.

TO

The Select Vestry of St. John's Church.

GENTLEMEN,

I am very highly gratified by the favorable sentiments you have been pleased to convey to me, in your address of the 31st Instant. It is indeed impossible that I should not be of a full value on the esteem of your body, whether I consider the forced and interesting objects of its institution, or the respectable persons of whom it is composed.

That the improvements, both in accommodation and appearance, of St. John's Church, which have lately been accomplished, should have taken within a period so short, during which the influence of the situation I have filled, could contribute to so worthy and desirable an object, I account a fortunate occurrence in my administration. But I should sacrifice to be a faithful priest, if I did not acknowledge with satisfaction, that the Congregation of St. John's Church, and the Public of this City, are indebted for so great an advantage, to the zealous care of the Vestry itself, and more especially to the earnest and unwearied exertions, directed by the correct judgment of the Revd. Dr. Ward, Senior Chaplain at the Presidency, and the first member of your Body.

Bearing, as I am happy to do this just and merited testimony, I may freely profess without offence to personal modesty, my entire concurrence in the sentiments which you so truly ascribe to the public at large, in consideration of the substantial amelioration which has taken place, both in the convenience now afforded for public worship, and in the decent and suitable splendour of a Church, which in some former years may perhaps be deemed metropolitan to the whole Christian community of India.

That any part of my conduct, although no more in truth than the discharge of a duty, for which is own intrinsic obligation could fairly leave room for any volitional motive, however worthy, should be connected in your minds with the attainment of Religion, and the promotion of its pious observances, is I confess, more acceptable than any other tribute I could have received of your efforts.

I accede with grateful pleasure to your request for my Bust. If it should tend to prolong in your minds, sentiments in any degree corresponding to those with which I part from a community in whose devotion I have to long partake, my sincere and cordial wishes will be accomplished; while my affectionate and partial regard for your Church, and the venerable Marquis Cornwallis, will constitute a principal pride of my late station.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect and regard, GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient and faithful humble Servant, MINTO.

CHOURINORE, 11th Oct. 1813.

CALCUTTA, — OCTOBER 18, 1813.

Private advices from the interior of Persia, dated in the end of July, and received by the late arrivals from the Gulf, present a most striking picture of the condition of that country, exhausted by the anarchy of its rulers, and a prey to famine and disease. An English letter, sent by a Native of high rank at Sheraz, who was formerly attached to the legation of Sir Harford Jones, gives the following particulars, which we transcribe nearly in the language of the writer.

"One Mound of Wheat a side for a Rupee and a half; Rice for the same price; and the prices of every other article of subsistence was equally exorbitant. Not having laid in any store of provisions, I was obliged to buy from day to day, what was necessary to supply the wants of my family; and we very often could not get breakfast before six in the evening, owing to the want of bread, which even then we procured with difficulty, though I had money enough to purchase it."

"Crouds of respectable Persian women, with their starving families, daily flocked to our house, begging in the most earnest manner for assistance and relief. And it was vain, that we endeavored to remove the mistaken impression which they had conceived, of our being immensely rich — I cannot describe the cries and lamentations, of the poor, starving, naked wretches whom I saw in the streets — some of them buried under the snow, others dashing their heads into the mire as if to eat it, — some dying, some already ready dead."

"By this dreadful famine, two thirds of the population of Sheraz have perished. In the neighbourhood, the mortality has been still greater — in some villages, a single soul is not to be seen."

"On hearing of the above-mentioned calamity, the King ordered Amem Dowah to settle the affairs of Sheraz; and he arrived here accordingly five days ago."

The report of the state of the markets for Bengal produce, at Buxarrah and other ports in the Gulf of Persia, communicated by these advices, is, we understand, rather favorable. Indigo in particular maintained a high price, and was to considerable demand."

THE MIRROR EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1813.

An express which has this instant arrived in town from Kedgeere, announcing the arrival at that anchorage of the Hon'ble Company's pilot schooner Cecilia, in charge of Lieutenant Carey Ansell, of the Bombay Marine, from Bombay.

On her passage the Cecilia spoke the Honorable Company's ship Marchioness of Exeter from England. By this communication the following information was received.

The Marchioness of Exeter sailed from England on the 2d of June, with the fleet of Company's ships bound to Bengal; — parted from them on the 1st of August, while crossing the line to the Westward of the Cape.

Correct list of passengers proceeding to Europe, on board the Honorable Company's extra ship Northampton and the licensed ships Claudine and Radnor.

By the Northampton, Capt Alexander P. Barker.

Ensign Emanuel Elkin, of the 2d Battalion 12th Native Regiment.

Mr. George Norrill, Chief Officer of the Honorable Company's late extra ship Euphrates.

Mr. Henry Charles Quillion, Third Officer of the Honorable Company's late extra ship Euphrates.

Mr. C. J. Allingham, late a Cornet in His Majesty's 9th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

Mr. George Thomas, Conductor of Ordnance.

Captain Chomel, a Prisoner of War.

Mr. Emerson, a Prisoner of War, late Chief Officer of the American schooner Aligator.

CHILDREN: — Master Frederick Joseph Harriott, and Miss Caroline Eliza Harriott.

CHARTER-PARTY PASSENGERS: — William Sandell, Joseph Moor, John Prentice, Thomas Staid, James Parker, John Patterson, of the Pilot Service, and Isaac Bottle.

By the Claudine, Captain J. W. Welsh.

Mrs. Welsh.

Mrs. Butler, and Master Thomas Edwards.

By the Radnor, Captain William Buckley.

Mrs. Playdell.

Major J. W. Playdell, of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry.

We are sorry to understand by accounts received yesterday at the Bankshall that the Honorable Company's ship Moffat, had unluckily grounded on the James and Mary Sand, at high water, on Monday last. But as vessels of small burthen were immediately alongside and took out a part of the cargo so as to lighten the ships, hope were entertained that she would get afloat in the course of the ensuing tide, without material damage.

The H. C. homeward-bound ship Northampton, sailed finally from Buxor on Wednesday.

SIR,

The wind is blowing cats and dogs.—The rain is drifting like the sand on the Island in the month of July.—The trees are nodding and preparing for prostration.—The compound of my habitation is one sheet of water.—I cannot keep open a door or a window.—The house inhabited by old Elwes the miser, was far superior to mine, for he had one snug corner in it. I have had a comfortable breakfast—and as I shall presently explain, I am not likely to get any dinner.—I have no Palanquin—my Bandy has been some time at the Moorman's—and my only horse is lame—I have therefore no chance of getting a dinner by *prossing*. My acquaintance in Madras is very limited, and I have the privilege of visiting one family only, in which there are two young Ladies, who came out in the same ship with myself—but altho' we used to flirt during the voyage, and they allowed me to scribble Madrigals, and Sonnets to their Eye-brows, I cannot venture to correspond with either of them at present.—My library is worse than scanty, and I really know not from whom I can borrow a book—I have paced up and down my hall, until I have completely destroyed the old mat, which ever and anon became entangled in my feet—I then went into the Verandah, but the wind and rain drove me in again—I lay down to lounge and meditate, but the whistling of the winds, through the multifarious cracks of my dwelling, and the bellowing of a Bull-frog distracted my thoughts and made "chass come again," I tried to play a tune on my Flute, but that was so affected by the damp, that I could not fix the parts together—I endeavoured to whistle, but the wind surpassed me—I opened my Table drawer and rummaged it thoroughly—when out jumped a Cockroach, (against which I have an utter aversion) and in springing up to avoid it—I upset my Table—broke my looking glass—scattered my drawings and valuable manuscripts over a wet floor.—I left my Table over my fingers and clothes—and misfortunes never come alone! put the leg of my chair on the foot of my poor dog Pompey, who instantly "gave tongue" in the most piteous tone. The extraordinary noise thus produced, alarmed one of my Servants, who rushed into the room with an old house about his ears, and I am ashamed to say that the fright occasioned by the Cockroach—the reaction for having broken my looking-glass, (which I brought with me from home), and my concern for Pompey's suffering, produced a species of mental derangement, and I avenged myself forthwith on the poor shivering wretch, who entered untowardly during my paroxysm—for I most unkindly applied my foot to the gable end of his house and sent him spinning out of mine. Now, Mr. Editor, what think you was the consequence of all this? Perhaps you'll not think about it—therefore I'll tell you—Why, Mooton, went immediately to the Cook-room and told the Cook, and Water-women, that "Master had lost his senses," whereupon they packed up their baggage, with, I suspect, some of mine, and all took their departure. The Housekeeper after many precautions was at length prevailed on to approach me, and I endeavoured by words, and gestures to convince him of my sanity, and he is now gone in search of the fugitives. Circumstances which I have already explained wholly prevent me from leaving my house, and here, for any thing, that I know to the contrary, may I be confined for a week, without food, provided the bad weather shall continue and I can live so long. While I was ruminating and cogitating over my misfortune, it occurred to me, that complaining and grumbling were always considered a species of relief—and, as I have no other present means of giving vent to my griefs, I committed my miseries to paper, and when I shall have a servant to carry this, to you, you are welcome to insert it in the Courier.

FRETFUL MURMUR.

CATHOLIC BILL.

By the Ceylon Gazette which reached us since the publication of our last regular paper, we have been furnished with a part only of the debate in the House of Commons, on the first clause of the Catholic Bill.—The Supplement from an omission in folding up the Ceylon Gazette, has not reached us—we shall therefore endeavour to give our readers a Summary of that part of the discussion which we have received, and which, from the characters of the Speakers, may be considered as a fair sample of the whole.

The argument appears to have arisen on the first clause of the Bill, the adoption or rejection of which, it was admitted on both sides, involved the whole measure—and which appears to have been framed, to remove all impediments to Catholics sitting in the two Houses of Parliament.

The principal opposer of this clause was the Speaker, who opened the debate—and who, in common with the other Members, on the same side of the question, seemed to direct his opposition chiefly against this clause, expressing his readiness to admit the Catholics to nearly every privilege in the Army and Navy.

Mr. Abbott argued, that if the Bill passed into a law, Catholics would eventually enjoy the highest offices in the state, and that the measure was repugnant to the principles which had been hitherto received as elementary in the Protestant constitution of the kingdom.—That although the laws against those who did not conform to the established Church were annually relaxed in favour of Protestant Dissenters the same measures had not been extended to the Catholics, because it was considered that their religious doctrines were hostile to the civil constitution of the country.—That he adopted the sentiments and language of Mr. Burke, who thought it right to exclude the Catholics from Offices of State altho' not from those of the Army and Navy; considering the former, as belonging to the Sovereignty of the Country, while the latter were merely instrumental. That if Catholics were admitted into Parliament "every thing else would speedily follow," for that Catholic Members as individuals, by their talents would become leaders of parties, and, if debared from aspiring to the highest offices in the state, in the ordinary course, their ambition would take a mischievous direction. That the Catholic Members as a body, to which their particular opinion would naturally attract them, might possibly join with some other party, and uniting, form a combination of force extremely dangerous to the constitution of the country—and that there would be little change of the representatives for Ireland sitting long in that House. That if the Bill opened judicial offices to the Catholics, it could hardly be expected that in administering the rights of a Protestant Church, they would give that satisfaction, which was essential to the administration of Justice—and that this was sufficient without advertent to criminal cases, in which individuals might be concerned.

Mr. Abbott then complained, that there were many points, both of restraint and concession in which the Bill was deficient.—Points which were admitted to be foreign from the question then before the house, and with which we shall therefore not meddle.—We cannot however refrain from observing, that this digression of Mr. Speaker, afforded his opponents an opportunity of lecturing him for his departure from Parliamentary usage.

Mr. Abbott then suggested that the framers of the Bill had shown less regard to securing ample toleration to the Catholics than for their political ascendancy. He then adverted to the opinions of Locke as a Philosopher—of Lord Somers as a Statesman,

and of William III as a Sovereign, who all declared the Catholic ecclesiastical policy incompatible with the safety of the state.—That the restrictions proposed, with respect to the nomination of ecclesiastics were objected to by the Catholic Clergy in England and in Ireland, and considered more obnoxious than the *Veto* itself; and that the measure instead of laying the foundations of harmony and concord was calculated to sow the seeds of dissatisfaction and conflict.

Sir John Nicholl on the same side of the question urged arguments similar to those which we have mentioned—and insisted, that the Bill would overturn the bulwarks of the constitution—the bulwarks of our rights and liberties, and that the whole would be overturned, not gradually—but at one fell sweep; that the government would no longer meet as single and undivided, for that every department would be filled with distraction, suspicion and cabal. That the mass of the Catholic people were under their Priests, who had sworn to be subservient to a foreign jurisdiction. That as his Majesty had but one grand-daughter, domestic contests and the interference of a foreign power, might be the fruits of the Bill, and that a Catholic Monarch might fill the throne!

Mr. Banks, Mr. York and Mr. Bathurst, spoke against the clause, in question; and Mr. Banks hinted, that should the measure pass both Houses, the power which was constitutionally lodged in the Sovereign ought to be called forth to oppose it. Mr. York, contended that the only security that could guard the Protestant Constitution from foreign influence or from the Catholics, was the keeping them altogether out of Parliament; and Mr. Bathurst, in common with Mr. Banks and Mr. York, repeated the arguments of Mr. Abbott and Sir John Nicholl.

Mr. Whitbread replied to Mr. Abbott by supporting the clause, and admitting that the great weight of the Right Honorable Gentleman and the rarity of his delivering his opinion on public questions, must add to the influence which it was likely to possess; expressed his regret that some six years ago when a Bill was brought in to open the Army to the Catholics, and which raised an hideous outcry—his, Mr. Whitbread's friends who originated that Bill, had not the good fortune to unlock the Right Honorable Gentleman's mouth.—Mr. Whitbread said it was natural to expect that differences of opinion would prevail at the Catholic Board, respecting some of the regulations introduced by the Bill; for that the persons hostile to the Bill, were apprehensive that if it passed, their temporary consequence would be destroyed. That by a string of resolutions of a most respectable meeting of Catholics in the County of Cork, (which he read) they declared their entire satisfaction with the spirit of the Bill, and hailed it as the Charter of the emancipation, and as one of the greatest boons which their Body could receive. That resolutions of such an opulent and respectable body of men were better criteria of Catholic feeling, than the sentiments of hot-headed zealots. That the terrors professed to be felt from admitting Catholics to Military and to Judicial Offices and Honors were equally visionary.—That he was astonished to hear that a Protestant was not to expect Justice from a Catholic Judge.—That the system hitherto pursued in Ireland, and the Protestant ascendancy had produced acts of injustice in Civil and Criminal cases—that a man's case had been often prejudged against him, because he was a Catholic! and that this was one of the grievances which the Bill was framed to remove. That Mr. Abbott had fallen into an error calculated

for the meridian of the Hutings, and had supposed that the moment the doors of the House were opened, there would not be an Irish Protestant Member—that when the Bench was open, every Judge would be a Catholic, and that all the numerous Petitioners against the Bill, would determine to elect none but Catholic Members. With respect to the apprehension of Mr. Abbott, that if Catholics had seats in Parliament, "every thing would follow." Mr. Whitbread observed, that altho' the Dissenters had long had seats in Parliament; they had not yet created any danger to Church or State.—That the Catholic of the times of Locke and of the Revolution, was as different from the Catholic of the present day as light is different from darkness; not only in point of religion, but in the feeling with which they regarded Protestants—and that Catholic and Protestant were formerly opposed to each other on the point of succession to the Crown—the Catholic being attached to the Pretender and the Protestant to him who held the Throne. That if Locke and Lord Somers had lived in times and under circumstances like the present, there could not be a doubt, considering the general liberality of their sentiments—the depth of their philosophy—the general soundness of their sense, and the wide and enlightened character of their views—but they would concur in putting an end to the Catholic disabilities.

Mr. Whitbread again adverted to the measure which had been introduced in 1807, and which led to the change in Administration, and said, that he was prepared to make all the concessions then proposed, but would not take charge of the Bill if the clause in question failed—"How anxiously" he said, "Mr. Abbott must have wished to support" "Mr. Whitbread and his friends in 1807," "when they were urging the propriety of these concessions.—How desirous he must have been to have his mouth unlocked in order to lend them the benefit of his powerful authority! How his heart must have wrung to see the unsuccessful termination of these exertions; and yet, he would not now carry forward the measure of concession, even to the extent that he thought necessary."

Mr. Whitbread next observed, that Sir John Cox Hippisley was to give the House much information on subjects alluded to by the Speaker, of dangers to be apprehended from Jesuits, Benedictines and other Catholic Societies.—That it was singular the Hon. Baronet had not communicated these dangers to Government. That to interfere by Legislative enactment with these monastic institutions would have a positive tendency to maintain the Papal supremacy in the United Kingdom; but, that if the Bill passed there would be no occasion for other restrictions—all the dangers alluded to would be at an end.—The Roman Catholic Religion would no longer be supported by that pertinacious adherence, which always resulted from persecution of every description, and that the State would be relieved from all its threatened dangers from these quarters. That the most beneficial effects would result from bringing Catholics into that House where Catholics and Protestants would see and know each other—and that the principle of the Bill was no longer to be argued, in as much, as it had been admitted by the House of Commons. That the great enemies of concession had reserved themselves for a last effort and had succeeded in producing some distrust in regard to the measure among a considerable portion of the community; but, that notwithstanding this, he was firmly convinced that the public mind in England was ripe for the Bill, and that the public mind in Ireland would be conciliated by its passing.

Mr. Ponsonby was the next speaker in support of the Bill, and contended that the clause of the Bill under discussion, was in strict conformity with the instructions given to its framers, "to remove the Civil and Military disabilities under which the Catholics laboured."—That he considered this Bill, and especially the first clause, as necessary to prevent the destruction of the British Constitution, and necessary for the security of the Protestant establishment. Mr. P. ridiculed the idea that if ten, fifteen, or twenty Catholics were returned to sit in that House they would turn out 638 Protestants, or that the Catholics, however great their talents, eloquence or interest, would persuade the Protestant Members to overturn the British Constitution in Church and State; and added, that he thought there was great security in allowing the Catholics to have seats in Parliament; that he liked to see Men openly and responsibly giving their opinions, and that the real sentiments of the Catholics would thus be known by the House of Commons and by the people. Mr. Ponsonby admitted that the spirit of Papacy and the spirit of every priesthood was to govern men as rigidly as possible, if men would submit to be thus governed; but, that he looked to the laity and would not rely on a Priest.—That if the priesthood found the people instructed and unwilling to submit to spiritual dominion, it would conduct itself with propriety. That he was persuaded the Catholics of the present day would not act like the Catholics in the time of Charles II. and that they would resist with the greatest vigour any foreign power that might attack their own authorities. That if the measure in agitation did not give universal satisfaction, it only met with the same fate as other measures.—That if a free Government should never legislate except when its measures were to meet with universal satisfaction, it would not legislate at all.—and that it was quite sufficient if the Bill gave satisfaction to reasonable men.—That great public benefits were likely to result from it.—That it was the triumph of truth, liberality, and wisdom, over bigotry, selfishness and superstition; and that it would unite a great mass of the people in the defence of the liberty of the country and of the constitution.

Lord Castlereagh followed the argument of Mr. Banks and declared that he had no hypochondriac fears for the Constitution, such as had been expressed by the opposers of the clause before the Committee.—That if the Catholics were admitted to office, but refused admission to Parliament, the measure would not bear the character which it was necessary it should bear; to give effect to the resolutions of the House, and to the wishes of the Catholics. That by adopting a broad fundamental measure which treated the Catholics as friends, while it guarded each party from external danger, there would be little difficulty in arranging any ulterior point that might come into discussion. That the seeds of discontent had been sown in Ireland, by giving into unnecessary details. That the Protestants if they wished to make a proper impression on the Catholics, should be the measure like Statesmen, and not make the differences between them the subject of an annual struggle which, on the broad principle of mutual conciliation might be settled at once. That the framers of the Bill offered to the Committee a substantial and intelligible measure, the general provisions of which had not been censured, even by the constitutional jealousy of the Speaker. That he (Lord C.) felt no alarm from the introduction of Catholic Members, and thought that some of the Protestant Members who had been sent to Parliament by

Catholics, had exerted themselves with greater warmth in their favor, than would have been manifested by Catholics themselves. That he was anxious to terminate a struggle, repeated annually, which some were inclined to continue, for the purpose of ascertaining, how long one party could hold out in putting forth claims; and with how much ill-nature they could be resisted by the other. That for years he had been satisfied that a measure like the present was necessary to extricate the Councils of England from the difficulties with which they were beset—and that he rejoiced at the temper in which the measure had been brought forward by the advocates of the Catholics, who formerly maintained, that no securities were requisite, and that he hoped the same spirit of liberality would be seen throughout. The Noble Lord, appears to have concluded a most able and candid speech in the following terms—"That he had the greatest respect for the sentiments of those who opposed him and with whom he cordially agreed on the general policy of the country.—It was with anguish he differed from them on any subject, but, in the present instance, it were to shew himself unworthy of the personal favor with which they had honored him on many occasions, were he not to act from the feelings of his own heart."—The Noble Lord is represented to have resumed his seat amidst loud cheers from all parts of the House.

The only other argument—that has reached us in support of the clause, was urged, by Mr. Canning, but we are sorry to say that we have received a part only of his Speech—the Specimen which we have, however, is like all the orations of that enlightened man replete with eloquence and ratiocination.—He expressed his belief that the Bill was a most valuable grant to the Catholics, and the best security for the Protestant Establishment.—That he considered the best means of allaying the ferment and discontents of men, were to give them vent in that House—the legitimate receptacle of all the opinions—the prejudices and passions of the people; and not to allow them to range abroad unwatched and uncontrolled.—That he had heard apprehensions expressed that demagogues should be admitted into that assembly, but he had no such fears, and wished to see such persons there to conflict with them face to face. That if a violent party among the Catholics did exist, let it fairly enter the House of Commons where it might be met and answered. That the Cause should be first stripped of its great and standard grievance, and then, let the turbulent advocates be placed, not where they might find sympathising multitudes to echo all their sentiments; but among a body of men, who look at the affairs of state with the eyes of Statesmen. That it was a miserable and unfounded apprehension to suppose that the Catholics would necessarily act as an indivisible Phalanx—draw after their all other parties, and usurp the influence of the state; for the indissoluble link of common suffering would be broken, and the cause of rebellious discontent would be stripped of its most plausible pretext. That before the Union it had been prophesied that importing one Hundred Irish Members into the House, would be to introduce a body of men, united by a common tie, who would make bargains for Irish objects and throw all their weight into the scale of that party, which would most favor their wishes: but, that this bugbear had proved to be visionary, for Irish Members had acted as fairly and had distributed themselves as much among the different parties of the House, as if they had been na-

tives of the English soil:—and that he was not afraid of the grisly spectres that had haunted the minds of some sleepy legislators, who had conjured up terrors from the Jesuits and Dominicans.

The only other Members, whose Speeches have reached us, were Mr. W. Fitzgerald, who appears to have been an Advocate for concession—and Sir John Cox Hopesley—who is personally known to many of our Readers.—We confess that if Sir John had not declared in terms "that the clause had his most cordial support" we should have drawn a contrary conclusion as well from Sir John's arguments as from the observations which fell from Mr. Whitbread.—It should seem that Sir John's activity had discovered the dangers, so often alluded to in the course of the debate, as apprehended from the Jesuits and other bodies of monastic institution; and it would appear, that the House did not receive his information with becoming gravity. Sir John declared that the Bill had been carried by physical force and not by discussion, and predicted, that the triumph would be short which had arisen from indecent precipitation.—He appears to have observed in another part of his Speech "that altho' the clause in itself had his approbation, yet as it stood in the Bill, he could not give it his support, but would not give it his negative." The Honorable Baronet concluded by hoping "that he should have frequent opportunities of delivering his sentiments in the course of the Committee." a hope, (for what reason we must not divine) which appears to have excited the risible faculties of many of the Members present.

Having concluded our Summary of the debate on this most important subject, we cannot but lament, that the clause which was the subject of discussion was lost by a majority of four.—When this was ascertained, it appears, that Mr. Ponsonby moved, that the Chairman should leave the Chair, which being agreed to, the Bill was adjourned.

Thus, has failed, for the present, a Bill which after much consideration and discussion in the Committee that framed it, was calculated to remove disabilities, no longer requisite or expedient—to secure the safety of the Protestant establishment by removing all motive for its subversion—to restore many millions of our fellow subjects to equal rights with their co-patriots, and to unite and dispense the hearts and energies of the Country to a common exertion—a Bill, which appears to have provided amply security against foreign influence temporal and spiritual—and which we sincerely believe would have riveted the affections of the Catholic Body in the firmest hold of the British Constitution.

It is remarkable, however, that public opinion has undergone a wonderful change since 1807. Our readers must remember what a clamour was then raised by the No Popery party against the Administration which survived Mr. Fox; because, they recommended that the Army and the Navy should be opened to the Catholics. Yet, we find, in the late debate, that even Mr. Abbott was willing to go thus far in concession. It is possible that his opinion may be further changed, before the subject is again agitated in Parliament!

The objection that the measure was not likely to give "universal satisfaction" received its fit answer in the House. If it were expedient and politic on general principles, to remove the disabilities—requiring certain securities against the possible consequences of their removal; why should a boon of such general benefit be withheld, because a few discontented individuals did not deem it acceptable? Why should the conduct of those who were to furnish the security, and who indeed rendered security necessary, prevent the legislator from

enacting that, which he knew to be essential to the political happiness of those who were satisfied with the measure? 283

We observed, when we first heard of the failure of the Bill, that we were not solicitous about the Catholic Clergy. Our Political Soul, is however interested that the laity should have all their disabilities removed.—We sincerely believe that an ecclesiastical sovereignty is now exercised by the Priesthood over a large mass of Catholics in Ireland, and that this influence of the Clergy, is not only the effect of religious habit, but founded on the belief of common suffering.—The Clergy, we also believe are desirous of having their hierarchy recognized and clothed with legal authority—of having their supremacy acknowledged as well as revered, and therefore we are not surprised that they complained of a Bill, which exacted security from them, while it conferred all the benefits on the laity. It has been strongly recommended by Statesmen, who appear to have been well acquainted with the Irish Catholics, to separate the Aristocracy from the Priesthood—as the surest mean of destroying the influence which the Clergy exercise over the higher classes of their persuasion. It surely will not be believed that a Catholic Nobleman or Members for a County, admitted to the power of legislation for an immense Empire will engage in a Plot for subverting the state and erecting a monarchy on its ruins.—"Let the Gulf," it has been well said "which now separates the Catholic from his Protestant Brother beance filled up"—the temporary cement which now binds him to his priest will be dissolved—and his sympathies transferred to the Constitution "which embraces him."

Convinced as we are, that the late act of grace and justice to the body at large was most properly coupled with demands of security from the Clergy, we are persuaded that the laity would not have supported the Priesthood in their obstinate conduct, if the Bill had passed into a law.—The Clergy would have been brought under the control of the state, and in all probability deprived of that support, which can alone enable them to become dangerous.—The fetters would have been struck off the "layman and forged anew for the priest."

We refer our Readers to the resolutions of the Catholic Boards in Ireland, and England—and of the Catholics of Cork, for a confirmation of our opinion that the Bill in question was likely to conciliate the laity; and the resolutions of the Catholic Prelates of Ireland, and the Declaration of Dr. Milner in England afford proof irrefragable that the interests and sentiments of the Clergy are perfectly distinct from those of the Catholic Body.

THE COURIER.

Tuesday, November 9, 1813.

The Monsoon has fairly set in, and we have had abundance of Rain at Madras and in its vicinity. It has been accompanied by considerable wind, but hitherto we have not had any thunder.

The article from the Paris Newspapers of the 20th of June, contains some interesting intelligence, and forms an admirable contrast to the information which we had received from Bombay. That Bonaparte "had got in a certain degree between the Russian Army and Russia." It is admitted by the devoted Maria Louisa, that partisans of the enemy were still in the rear of the French Army—that some of them carried on the war on their account, in the manner of SCHILL, and refused to acknowledge the Armistice—and that many detachments were active in destroying them: Paragraphs like these speak volumes—Oh! that we could satisfactorily learn that war was carried on in Germany, in the manner of SCHILL and HORRE.—Then indeed would Bonaparte's empire be "twisted from its basis."

POET'S CORNER.

BEAUTY AND GRIEF.

Fain one, forget the painful theme
That robs thy soul of rest;
Lament no more o'er sorrow's dream,
But tranquillize thy breast;
For, ah! I love not thee to weep
The eye of beauty dim
While tribute tears to misery
Are trembling on its brim:
For now, believe me, steals the rove
Of loveliness away;
Beauty and grief as much are foes,
As Winter's gloom and May.
Then cheer thee, fair one! smile again;
We were not made for woe:
The heavier makes life's length'ning chain,
That galls us as we go.

THE SIGH.

Oh! give to sorrow, momentary ease
Thou gentle tell-tale of a passive breast;
For thou, when cheering hope no more can please,
Thou canst afford, at least, a transient rest:
Oh! then, ambitious, loves, safely rest,
Whilst the tears tremble on the pallid cheek;
Sorrow the Virtue which a Sigh denies,
To save the breaking heart, that dares not speak.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

Sir,
The following Solution to the Enigma
which appeared in your Paper of the 2d instant,
is at your service.

A CONSTANT READER.

Madras, 4th November, 1813.

Attending to gain to your riddle a clue,
I found after all that nothing would do,
And, when for some time, I had puzzled my brain,
Discover'd that nothing rewarded my pains.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

Sir,
I HAVE the pleasure to send you a Pun on an
important subject for insertion in your Paper.
A. B.

Madras, 30th October, 1813.

OW is being observed that the French army
must have looked with astonishment on the re-
sult of the battle of the 21st June, a War re-
marked that he expected they could have felt
little or no disposition to "Gaze on at the crisis
alluded to, the had generalship of their Com-
mander having given them more occasion to
use their legs than their eyes on that memora-
ble day.

In our Supplement of Thursday last, we laid
before our Readers all the information that has
been reached us, since the publication of our last
regular paper, respecting the Armies in the
Peninsula. The latest intelligence is dated
from Corunna, May 29th, and describes the
allied army to have been in full movement,
while the French were concentrating their
forces between Vellalpano (a Town about 37
miles S. of Leon) and Valladolid. An article
from Santiago, dated on the 25th of the same
month, mentions that the enemy on the 10th
were in possession of Madrid, and that the
forces near Valladolid were making dispositions
with 50,000 men for a battle on the Duero.

It is also stated that Suchet was attacked by
the troops of the celebrated Nebat.—That the
mare on which he was mounted *hurled*, from the
precipitation of her rider's flight, and that his
Aid-du-Camp and escort were taken prisoners.
This event is represented to have happened
while Suchet was performing "a military
journey," and the article is dated Badajoz, May
7th.—The last accounts we have of the French
General's movements are in the dispatch of
Sir John Murray, who was about to proceed
to attack the entrenched position of Suchet's
defeated army, if the pass of Alboya could be
carried.

We hope that it will shortly be in our power
to communicate the interesting details of the
battle of Valladolid; and we trust that the
allies may have been enabled to follow up the
blow, with which the campaign has so fortu-
nately begun. The dearly bought experience
of last year, when victory was turned into re-
freat, after retreat had been "converted into
victory" in the glorious battle of Salamanca,
will, we trust, have produced a salutary effect
on the Councils of the Spanish Government;—
and that it will not be again imputed to our
own Ministers, that the want of means and re-
sources, which could have been supplied, have
frustrated the fruits of victories obtained by
the genius of the General and the gallantry of
his Troops.—Let us not again be disheartened
by hearing, that after the brave Wellington has
driven the enemy before him, through every part
of Spain, and perhaps has re-occupied Madrid—he
is compelled to lead back a dispirited and
undisciplined army to linger in listlessness in
the lines of Fenanda;—but, rather let us learn,
that exertions are made commensurate with
the mighty object—that Spaniards, Portuguese
and Britains are co-operating "with a will" to
liberate the Peninsula, and terminate a strug-
gle which has wasted the strength of the three
nations without any combined effort of their
energies.—We confess that we are more in-
clined to entrust the deliverance of the Continent
to Lord Wellington than to the Chiefs-in-
selected by his brother as a fit Champion to be op-
posed to Bonaparte, while we think with Lord
Wellesley, that the great hope of Europe de-
pends on the exertion of Spain and Portugal,
aided by the British arms—and that this is the
only rational scheme for the restoration of
affairs, not only in Europe—but in the world.

We have looked in vain over the Bombay
prints, published since the arrival of the Vesta,
for any authentic intelligence, confirmatory of
the statement announced by the *Bombay Gazette*
Extraordinary—that Bernadotte had proceeded
from Stralsund to hold a conference with the
Emperor Alexander and King of Prussia—and
had succeeded in obtaining the command of an
Army of eighty thousand men, which had ac-
tually reached an advanced place "not named
in the Foreign Gazette."—And we have been
equally disappointed in our search among the
columns of the *Bombay Courier*, for extracts
from the *Frankfort Journals*, to shew, that on
the evening of the 23d of May, the Armistice
was proposed by the Russian Emperor.

With regard to Bernadotte, it appears, by his
Proclamation of the 8th May, published in our
Supplement of Thursday last, that he had been
ordered to take charge of the army in Pomerania—
and that he was then about to separate
himself from his adopted Country for a short
time "to co-operate in the ground work of a
"general peace," and we collect from an ar-
ticle dated June 7th in the *English Courier*, that
on the 25th of May, he was at Stralsund.—
The same paper mentions, that an Army of
122,000 men, consisting of the troops cover-
ing Berlin, and blockading Magdeburg—the
Hanoverian Legions, new levies raised by Gen.
Walmoden at Berlin, and 24,000 Swedes, was
to be placed under Bernadotte and to act in
the rear of Bonaparte.—There are no ac-
counts, which we have seen, of the *Suedes*
having actually advanced, or that the Army
had in any degree been formed.—A species
of Official paper, dated Head Quarters Stras-
sund, 5th of June, states the 1st division
of the Swedish Army to have been then be-
tween Gadebusch, Schwetien and Wilmars—that
the 2d division would re-assemble at Restock;—
the 3d at Tribesee and Grim and the Reserve
at Richtenburg and Franzburg. The Russian
and Hanoverian Troops under Walmoden
were said to be then at Bartenburg. This
document then proceeds, thus, "the Swedes will
"wait in these positions the arrival of the Rus-
sian and Prussian forces, and as soon as the
"combined Army shall have amounted to the
"numbers stipulated in the treaties, it will
"then advance."

This would seem to be the sum of the intelli-
gence received respecting the co-operation of
Sweden, and we shall leave it to the considera-
tion of our readers without further comment.

An respect of the armistice we are now in-
clined to believe, that it was not a necessary
consequence of the battle of Bautzen,—that it
was not sought by the Emperor of Russia or by
his Ally.—But that it was the effect of the inter-
vention of Austria—and, that, therefore the sus-
pension of hostilities, is not any criterion of the
condition of either party to prolong or renew
the conflict. We will briefly explain the
grounds of this opinion.

In the *Monitor* of the 28th of May, (of
which we published extracts in our Supplement
of Thursday last,) it was announced, that Bonaparte
had consented to a Congress at PRAGUE
and that France, America, Denmark, the King
of Spain (Joseph), and all the Allied Powers
on one side; and England, Russia, Prussia,
the Spanish Inturgents and the allies of the
Belligerent Mass on the other side, should
settle the basis of a general peace.—That if
England should refuse, Bonaparte still proposed
a Congress of the other powers to settle the
peace of the Continent, on the principles of the
treaty of Utrecht, which were, as he declared,
conformable to the views of Austria. The
same Journal mentioned that Count Budna had
arrived at Dresden with Letters from the Em-
peror of Austria to Bonaparte, and had left it
again on the 17th of May—three days before
the battle of Bautzen.—It is also stated in
the English papers, that Austria had fixed the
24th of May, for declaring hostilities against
France, if her Ruler, had not assented to a Con-
gress. Hence, we conclude, that if the battle
of Bautzen had not been fought there would
have been a Congress, and of course an armis-
tice.

Again—Look at the Proclamation of the
King of Prussia, also published in our Sup-
plement of Thursday last.—Does that Monarch,
who has so long for his confidence in Bona-
parte "bitten the dust"?—Does he admit, that
the armistice was a consequence of the affair at
Bautzen?—We answer no.—He tells his People,
this.—"THE ENEMY HAS OFFERED AN ARMISTICE
—and he adds, that it had been accepted to, in
order, completely to develop the national energy,
which in the present cause had distinguished his
people—and he urges them to profit by the short
interval to augment their forces, in order to in-
sure their INDEPENDENCE. His Majesty, alas!
knows well, the wretched degradation which in-
evitably follows the fraternal hug of Bonaparte
—and we trust, that the taunts and jeers of the
Monitor, will stimulate the *Landwehr* and
Landsturm to remember what Prussia performed
under the Great Frederick.

While our national hopes have been excited by
the continental news which we have been con-
sidering, our warmest feelings have been agitated
by the intelligence that the Americans, have taken
possession of York, the capital of Upper Cana-
da.—The detail of it, on which we dislike to dwell,
may be collected from an Article, first published
in our paper of Tuesday last, but more fully ex-
plained in our 2d Supplement of this day. Whether
Britains and Americans ought to war with each
other, is a proposition, which, in the abstract,
we should be sorry to affirm,—unfortunately,
however, they now form distinct nations in the
general commonwealth; and still more unfor-
tunately, are at War with each other.—Americans
are therefore our Enemies; and we confess,
that altho' the mass of their nation is composed of
the same materials with ourselves, we are not
the less sensible of their recent successes.—The
losses at sea of the Guerrieri, Macedonian and
Java frigates were for a time compensated by
the advantages which we gained in Canada.
Our readers will remember the surrender of
the force under General Hull at Detroit, to half
their number—which terminated the first invasion
of Canada,—and the victory gained over the
American forces under General Rensselaer at
Niagara, which closed the brave career of Ge-

neral Brock—and closed General Sheaffe with
glory.—On that occasion the Americans again
surrendered to an inferior force.—A third inva-
sion was menaced by General Smyth, whose
troops mutilated and fired on him in December
last, in consequence of which, the expedition
was postponed.—We heard no more of the
American Army, until the afflicting intelligence
reached us, that they were in possession of York.
The gallantry of General Sheaffe, who was
knighted for his conduct at Niagara, leaves no
reason to doubt, that he did his duty. We are
afraid that he has been overpowered by numbers,
while it is possible, that former successes, may
have induced him to think too lightly of his
enemy. We recollect that there was much
vapouring on this subject in the English journals
the Editors of which, deal much in words, while
the enemy responds by deeds.

We observe that a number of Gun-boats were
fitted out in England for the defence of the El-
be;—It is most unfortunate, that like many of
our other preparations for assisting the Allies
they were not ready, until it was known in Eng-
land that the French were again in possession of
Hamburg!

An expedition consisting of the 3d Dragoons
of the German Legion—the 2d Batt. of the 25th
the 54th and 55th, a Battalion of the 73d, an
91st Regiment and two Troops of Horse Artil-
lery was spoken of, as about to proceed under
General Dunlop to join the Allies in the North
of Europe.—It was at first intended, that the
force should have been sent to Hanover—after-
wards it was destined to Hamburg—and lastly
it was designed for the Baltic.

We understand that two SERMONS were
preached lately at Trichinopoly by the Re-
verend R. SMYTH, for the benefit of the Calcutta
Auxiliary Bible Society, and the liberal sum of
Sixteen Rupees 1300, we are happy to add, was
collected on the occasion.

INSTRUCTIONS TO A YOUNG LADY OF THE EVE OF MARRIAGE.

(Continued from the last Column.)

WHAT I am going to point out to you, I
case a husband be addicted to drinking, my
perhaps, be unnecessary, as I have often heard
that our people in the East India in general
lead rather a sober life. But should you
future spouse be fond of his bottle, you must
act very wrongly to dissuade him from it, in
any manner to check that propensity. This
would be the constant cause of useless quar-
rels; for, you may be sure, you will not bea-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Seringapatam on the 19th October, the Lady

Gr. Mr. Wm. Henry, of H. M. 56th Regt. of a son.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday the 5th current, by the Reverend Dr.

Ward, Benjamin Edalls Esq. of the Honorable Com-

pany's 5th Rifle, Captain D'Esters, to Miss Cha-

lotte Williams.

At Agra, on the 5th ultimo, Captain John Swin-

Commanding the Pioneers, to Miss Jane Jaque, eldest

daughter of the late Major Henry Jaque, of the

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

On Thursday, at St. John's Church, by the Rev.

and Henry Shepherd, Warrent Esq. Supply Green

Esq. to Miss Hoare, eldest daughter of John Hoare

Esq. of Aylesford, in the County of Kent.

On Wednesday, the 15th instant, Canon Henn-

George Pritchard, Esq. Judge and magistrate of Seram-

poor, to Miss Ann Birch.

Sang day, Mr. James Browne Moore, to Mrs. An-

neatenby.

BENGAL DEATHS.

At Adjerghur, on the 1st August last, Lieutenant

William Babinpton, of the 2d Native Infantry, a

young Officer of the most promising talents, and a

valuable man. As a testimony of respect for his me-

moray, his Brother Officers, have resolved to erect a

Monument over his Remains.

On Saturday, last, the 5th current, Lieutenant John

Elmore, of the Bombay Marines, son of Captain

John Elmore, late resident in the city of Seram-

poor, to Miss Ann Birch.

Sang day, Mr. James Browne Moore, to Mrs. An-

neatenby.

BOMBAY BIRTH.

On Sunday, the 24th instant, the Lady of George

Brown, Esq. of a Son.

EUROPE MARRIAGE.

Thursday, at St. George, Bloomsbury, Robert Hick

Esq. of Afton House, Isle of Wight, to Catherine

third daughter of William Nicholson, Esq. of Blooms-

bury-square.

DEATHS.—On the 26th of April, John de Penhryn,

Esq. formerly of the Civil Service on the Bombay

Establishment.

Russell Gambier, Esq. Commissioner of the Navy.

On Thursday the 26th instant, Richard de Green, Esq.

of Portlith, near Hertford, aged 74 years.

Mrs. Spike, Sister of the late Peter Spike, Esq.

of Calcutta.

ER,
1813.

We have made such further extracts from the Frankfurt Journals and English Papers received by the way of Russia, as we conceive may be acceptable to our Readers, we have also been favoured with the perusal of two or three late English Papers brought by the James Sibbald, from which we have also extracted.

FRANKFORT JOURNALS.

COPENHAGEN, 29th JUNE.

Madame de Stolt has left Stockholm, it is said she is going to England.

BALTIMORE, 5th MAY.

The English attacked us yesterday but were repulsed, they nevertheless succeeded in possessing themselves of a small fortification at French town. They burnt all the Magazine there and a considerable quantity of merchandise—they landed afterwards at White Hall and marched towards the battery in front of it—After having received two or three discharges they immediately re-embarked—Thirteen boats full of troops are now approaching.

We are here all under arms and expect a fresh attack every moment.

NORWICH, JULY 1st.

The Thermometer of our Gazette points today to pence—as we may judge by the following article published under date.

VIENNA, JUNE 26th.

"It is here looked upon a good omen of the progress and even success of the negotiations respecting peace, that the service of plate belonging to the Count of Metternich has been today sent to him—The Rillenger Powers and the mediating Court have it is said named the most consummate diplomatists to arrange a solid basis, on which the general pacification may be commenced—Austria has chosen Count Metternich—France the Duke of Vicenza Count Stokelberg—England Count Lauderdale, ancient Minister from Hanover at our Court, and Prussia Baron Humboldt. As soon as the basis is agreed on, the armies on both sides will quit the concentrated positions they at present occupy and will be dispersed over a more extensive space."

PARIS, MAY 2d.

The friends of literature have been very uneasy for the last two days, M. D. Lillie had a fresh attack of apoplexy and did not recover from it—He terminated his career last night at the age of 75.—A career constantly honored by the most gentle and amiable virtues and embellished by the most brilliant productions.

SEMIN 15th OF APRIL.

The news which was lately published, that Molla Pacha had been massacred at Weddin by his Jerlis, does not appear to be confirmed, he report is now current of a conspiracy against him which however was discovered in time to prevent any consequences.

One of the most atrocious acts ever heard of, has just taken place in Servia :—

The father of a peasant died in a village at a little distance from Topola. The son wishing to have him buried with the usual religious ceremonies went to the Curate of the place and entreated him to attend at the funeral at the same time asking him how much the expenses would amount to. The Greek Clergy of this country as well as those of Turkey not having a fixed salary are frequently in the habit of making an agreement with the relations of the deceased concerning the funeral charges. The Serb, priest demanded 50 Dollars, the unhappy young man only had 30 to offer him which was all the ready money he possessed, the Priest persisted in his demand and would not bury the corpse until he was paid. The son following the advice of some of his friends went to Cevry Georges at Topola, and related to him his difficulties, requesting him to advance him 30 dollars which were wanting to bury his father. Cevry Georges, advanced the money immediately telling him at the same time to dig another grave by the side of that intended for his father, and fixing also the hour of interment at 11 he said he should be present. He arrived at the burial place at the appointed hour followed by some guards and a coffin. As soon as the corpse was deposited in the grave, he asked the

Priest if he had received his 50 Pistols & how many children he had. The Curate answered that he had five—very well, said Georges, lest your children should be in the same difficulty in which this young man has been, in the event of your not leaving enough for your burial, I shall proceed to enter you alive. The prayers and lamentations of the Priest were unavailing. Cevry Georges, ordered his guards to bind him, nail him up in his coffin and inter him immediately.

After three hours had passed and the guards had retired, the peasants of the neighbourhood opened the grave of the unfortunate priest, who was of course found dead.

Extracts from Paris Newspapers.
of the 20th JUNE.

Her Majesty the Empress, Queen Regent has received the following news of the situation of the army up to the 14th June at night.

All the troops have arrived at their cantonments, battalions have been created and companies formed. The Emperor is on parade every day at 10 o'clock. Some parties of the army are still on our rear. Some of them carry on the war on their account in the manner of Schill, and refuse to acknowledge the armistice—many detachments are active in destroying them. The Queen Regent received the following news from the army under date the 13th.

Baron Kaas Minister of Denmark for the home department and charged with letters from the King has been presented to the Emperor.

A treaty of Alliance was concluded between France and Denmark by which the Emperor guarantees the integrity of Denmark. In the course of 1814. The Court of Stockholm made known at Paris a desire to unite Norway and Sweden and required for this purpose the assistance of France.

It was answered that whatever desire France might have to do every thing agreeable to Sweden, a treaty of alliance had already been concluded with Denmark guaranteeing the integrity of that state. His Majesty could never therefore give his consent to the dismembering the Kingdom of his Ally.

From this time, Sweden began to be alienated from France and entered into negotiation with her enemies. As soon as the war between France and Russia became probable, the Court of Sweden proposed to unite with France in the common cause, renewing however its proposition regarding Norway. It was in vain, that Sweden, explained that from the Ports of Norway a descent on Scotland would be easy. It was in vain that she laid a stress on the guarantees which the ancient alliance of Sweden would give France respecting her conduct towards England. The answer of the Cabinet of the Tuileries was the same—their hands were tied by the treaty with Denmark.

From this moment Sweden no longer preserved appearances; she contracted an alliance with England and Russia, of which the first stipulation was that Denmark should be constrained to cede Norway to Sweden.

The battles of Smolensko and Moskova, put a stop to the activity of Sweden. She received some subsidies, made some preparations but did not commence hostilities.—The events of the winter of 1813 took place, the French troops evacuated Hamburg. The situation of Denmark became perilous: at war with England, menaced by Sweden and Russia, France seemed perfectly unable to sustain her. The King of Denmark with that integrity which characterizes him, requested the Emperor to withdraw him from this situation. The Emperor who never wishes his policies to be the expense of his allies, answered that Denmark was at liberty to treat with England in order to preserve the integrity of his territory, and that his esteem and friendship for the King would be by no means lessened by the new engagements which circumstances might oblige Denmark to enter into. The King expressed his gratitude for this proceeding.

Four complements of very good sailors had been furnished by Denmark and were on board four of our ships in the Scheldt. The King of Denmark having in consequence of the above circumstances requested that these sailors should be returned—the Emperor sent them back with scrupulous exactness expressing his entire satisfaction at the services he had received both from the officers and sailors.

Events however were taking their course. The Allies thought that Burke's vision was about to be realized. The French Empire was

in their imagination effaced already from the surface of the globe, and this idea most have predominated to a strange degree, since they offered Denmark as an indemnity for Norway; our department of the 33d military division and even the whole of Holland in order to form a maritime power in the North to co-operate with Russia.

The King of Denmark far from allowing himself to be deceived by these delusive temptations, said to them—You wish then to give me Calicoes in Europe to the detriment of France?

Finding it impossible to make the King of Denmark comprehend so ridiculous an idea; Prince Dolgorouff was sent to Copenhagen to demand that Denmark should assist the Allies, on condition that they would guarantee the integrity of Denmark and also of Norway.

The urgency of circumstances, the imminent danger in which Denmark was placed, the distance of the French armies, and its absolute safety, made the policy of Denmark yield.

The King consented to cede Hamburgh, (stipulating that the integrity of his dominions should be guaranteed) and to protect this town from the French armies during the War, he was not sensible of the disagreeable consequences which might arise to the Emperor from this stipulation—he made every possible modification in framing the treaty, and did not sign it until compelled to it by the interference of those by whom he was surrounded. Who represented to him the necessity of saving his dominions. He was far from thinking this a trap which had been laid for him.

They wished to bring on war between him and France; and after having deprived him in this manner of his natural support in his present critical situation they meant to break their word with him and to oblige him to subscribe to all the disgraceful conditions they intended to impose on him.

The following address was delivered by the Cardinal Maitry to the Emperor on her entrance into the city of Notre Dame, under the auspices of the victory of Lutzen :—

"Madame.—The presence of your Imperial and Royal Majesty in this sanctuary, marks out to your people the new and striking blessings with which the Almighty has just crowned the always victorious arms of your august husband.

"If all the French are filled with joy on having this day, in their love, to return thanks to God for so much glory, what must be the felicity if a heart called to partake of the Throne."

The same temple in which the whole Empire raises to Heaven the pious transports of its gratitude, must shortly be re-opened. Madame, to celebrate, in your honour, another historical solemnity, as dear to the Sovereign, as to his subjects. We shall, then, see amidst universal acclamations, the august heroine of this national festival, deservedly placed before our eyes, between the restorer and the heir of the throne of Charles-Magne.

"Religion, fortunate in having to consecrate so fine a day, will felicitate herself in proclaiming upon it your glory,—all resplendent with your happiness and the public joy.

"But we cannot, Madame, too often remind your Majesty, in the name of that holy and necessary religion, that it will ever regard the publicity of your religious principles, and the protection of your example, as the greatest of its benefactions."

LONDON, JUNE 1.

THE HORRIBLE MURDER

OF MR. AND MRS. THOMSON BONAR.
[FURTHER PARTICULARS.]

It appears that on Sunday evening Mr. Thomson Bonar went to bed at his usual hour; Mrs. Bonar did not follow him till two o'clock, when she ordered her female servant to call her at seven o'clock in the morning. The servant, as she had been directed at the appointed time went into the bedroom, where her master and mistress, and found Mr. Bonar mangled and dead upon the floor, and her lady wounded, dying and insensible in her bed. A bent poker which was lying on the ground, and the fractured condition of the heads of the unfortunate victims, plainly denoted with what instrument the act had been committed. As there were some remains of life in Mrs. Bonar, servants were sent express to town for surgical assistance. Mr. Astley

Cooper arrived with all possible dispatch, but it was too late; the wound was mortal, and she expired at 11 minutes past one o'clock, having been, during the whole previous time, insensible, and only once uttering the exclamation of "Oh! dear!" We never witnessed such a scene of horror as the bedroom presented. Almost the first object which met the eye on entering, was the dead body of Mr. Bonar, with the head and hands steeped in blood; the skull was literally broken into fragments in two or three places; and there was a discoloured laceration across the nose, as if effected by the edge of a poker. His hands were mangled in several places, apparently by the same instrument. There were also severe wounds on the right knee. From the numerous wounds, on the body of Mr. Bonar, from the whole state of his mouth, and the convulsive adhesion of his hands & knees, it is clear that he had struggled with all his force against his horrid murderers. The most shocking circumstances connected with this spectacle was the appearance of the night-cap, which lay a few paces from him drenched in blood, with a lock of hair sticking in it, which seemed to have been struck from the skull by the violence of the blow of the poker. The pillow of his bed lay at his feet completely dyed in blood. The manly athletic person of Mr. Bonar—for although advanced in life he seems to have been a powerful man—gave an increase of horror to this afflicting sight. The view of Mrs. Bonar, though equally distressing, excited more pity than terror; her head had been fractured in a dreadful manner, yet there was a calm softness in her countenance, more resembling a healthy sleep than a violent death; it might have been supposed that her life had parted from her without one painful effort. The linen and pillow of the bed were so drenched with blood, as was also the bed of Mr. Bonar. They slept in small separate beds, but placed so close together that there was scarce room for a person to pass between them. The interval of floor between the beds was almost a stream of blood. No slight additional horror arose from the contrast of the various conditions of the apartment in which this scene of death was exhibited. The most heart moving spectacle yet combined. About seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Bonar, just arrived from France, where he was on duty as Colonel of the Local Militia. In spite of the efforts of Mr. Augstein, joined by some other gentlemen, he rushed upstairs, exclaiming, "Let me see my father-in-law! I must see him." It was impossible to detain him; he burst into the bed-chamber, and immediately locked the door after him. Apprehensions were entertained for his safety, and the door was broken open, when he was seen kneeling with clasped hands over the body of his father-in-law. His friends tore him away, and hurried him, tottering and fainting, into an adjoining chamber.

Such are the circumstances connected with the fact of this horrid catastrophe; as to its author or authors, nothing has transpired but suspicion and surmise. There has been no attempt at robbery; no other motive can be imagined for the assassination of two persons who were not only innocent, but universally beloved for their kindness and benevolence. It is a curious circumstance, that the poker with which the crime seems evidently to have been perpetrated, does not belong to any part of the house, and must have been brought there by the assassin. No part of the house is broken in, though it is reported that the house-door was found open in the morning. Mrs. Bonar, as we have already stated, did not enter to bed till two o'clock; and at four o'clock, a woman, who goes there to wash, let herself in; but whether the crime was committed in this interval, or afterwards, there seems at present no clue to develop. None of the servants appear to have been alarmed by any cry in the night, but their division of the house is at some distance from the wing in which Mr. and Mrs. Bonar slept. Though the room is covered with blood, it appears rather strange that there is no trace of a bloody footstep in the anteroom or hall (the stairs are spread with red carpeting), and only one or two drops of blood in the hall.

It would not only be premature but mischievous to detail all the various circumstances which have reached our ears, before they have been authenticated by oath before the regular Inquest; but one or two facts which are notorious in the neighbourhood may be published, not only without injury, but even to the furtherance of legal justice.

We learn on very accurate information, that about seven o'clock in the morning, when the alarm was raised among the servants the footman, Philip Nicholson, rode express to London

passed at the trial. (His Lordship raised some of the points already noticed.) He then said, he felt it his duty to state, that he adhered to the opinion he had held at the trial. Rule refused.

Mr. Creevey was in Court, accompanied by Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Western, and Captain Bennett.

LONDON, MAY 28, 1845.

The Allies, it is said, have refused to allow the Duke of Cumberland to go to his quarters. They don't want volunteers. A similar order has been issued respecting the French Princes who have gone from this country.

In the battle of Gros Gorchien Sir Robert Wilson assisted by Captain Dawson, Colonel Campbell, and his two Aides de-Camp, acted very distinguishedly well. Sir Robert, in person rallied a Prussian detachment, and carried the

anarchy, civil war and murder. They become the apostles of evil in the world. They wished to light up a moral configuration between the Vistula and the Rhine, in order, according to the usage of despotic Government, to place deserts between us and them. The madmen! They little knew the attachment of the Germans to their Sovereigns,—their wisdom, their orderly disposition, and their good sense. They little knew the power and bravery of the French. In a single battle, they would have crushed all these perfidious plots—We will drive back these Tartars into their frightful regions, which they ought never to have left. There let them remain, amidst their frozen deserts,—in an abode of slavery, of barbarism, and of corruption, where man is debased to an equality with the brute. You have deserved well of civilized Europe. Soldiers—Italy, France, Germany, return you thanks.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

From our Imperial Canal, at Lunzen, May 3, 1813.

The 8th and 9th of May were very remarkable days for the inhabitants of Dresden.

Some days previous, we could collect, that the Allied army was retreating, because we witnessed the arrival of baggage, of the park of artillery, and on the 7th, all doubt was removed by the retreat of the combined forces; and on the morning of the 8th, the troops hastily retreating to the right bank of the Elbe. By four in the morning of that day the Emperor Alexander had retired to the right bank, and about nine was followed by the King of Prussia. At about eleven o'clock, when the Allied army had crossed the Elbe, the bridge was burned, by which means, all communication was interrupted.

Most of the Russian troops passed the Elbe by the bridges established above and below the city.

We are assured that a considerable part of the troops, particularly the corps of General Blücher, was to pass the Elbe at Meissen.

About 11 o'clock in the forenoon the French Hussars entered Dresden accompanied by many other troops, who pursued the Russians to the points where they crossed the Elbe. The Russians defended the telegraph post erected on the banks. There was a good deal of cannonading, but the Russians having a full complement of all kinds of musketry, they all passed the Elbe by the bridges, and crossed the river on foot, and carried off the boats, and were seen to float down in great numbers.

The boats of which there were about 20 boats, of which the owners have suffered, having wholly passed the Elbe, the cannon and fire of musketry were kept up on the two banks during the whole of the 8th.

After dinner, the Emperor Napoleon entered Dresden with his army, accompanied by the Viceroy of Italy, a number of Marshals, Berthier and Marmont, who were lodged in the same palace which he formerly occupied. During the night and next day, the necessary preparations were made for establishing a bridge over the Elbe, the Russians endeavoured to oppose and did not cease firing on the left bank with cannon and musketry. They had placed a cannon at the bridge, and occupied the houses adjoining the Elbe, from whence they directed their fire. It did not cease replying until the engagement terminated on the morning of 8 in the evening. Two inhabitants of this city were killed and many wounded.

A number of balls fell on the houses, and in damage. Thus the event this day in fear and we reposed a few hours, evening of the 10th; the musketry re-commenced. The Russians quit the French garrison was immediate. Probably the new be forthwith re-established.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR TO THE ARMY.

SOLDIERS!—I am
have fulfilled my ex-
plied every thing by
valour. On the mem-
leated and routed the
my, commanded by
and the King of Pru-
lustre to the glory of
played all that the K-
The battle of Lutzen
of Austria, Jena, &c.
In the last camp-
refuge against our
a ferocious course of
Armies of Tartars la-
ties,—sacred Musco-
in our regions
subjects and deserte
Italy, for the purp

RESISTANCE OF THE POPE'S NUNCIO IN
SPAIN TO THE SUPPRESSION OF THE
INQUISITION.

A most important State Document has been recently received from Spain. It is a Manifesto of Cardinal de Bourbon, the head of the Spanish Hierarchy, against the seditious, if not treasonable, conduct of the Papal Nuncio, who had been secretly endeavouring to excite the Spanish Bishops to refuse publishing and reading in their respective dioceses the Decree of the Cortes for the suppression of the Inquisition.

Important as this paper is upon every account, is peculiarly so at the present moment, when doctrines are endeavoured to be promulgated and acted upon, that no interference of the State ought to be allowed by Roman Catholics in whatever concerns the doctrines, constitutions and discipline of the

We here find, that even a Roman Catholic Cardinal thinks himself bound, as Rector, being in possession of the Sovereignty, to vindicate the rights of his State, when attacked even by the Nuncio of the Pope, and at the same time the dangers to which every country may be exposed, when the pretended authority of the Court of Rome be exercised without the full knowledge & control of its civil powers. We trust, that it never can be expected that a free Protestant Government ought to be less circumspect and less jealous, with respect to the usurpations of a despotic power, however alleged to be spiritual, than the Government of the most devoted in Europe, to the Roman Catholic Faith: and that when we observe the dangers to Roman Catholic countries may be subjected, which endeavor to reform the abuses and suppress the usurpations of the Court of Rome, we shall not be surprised to find, that the same measures, which are necessary to restore the existing securities which may prevent, and control these usurpations, will be necessary

[illegible]

WHITEHALL, MAY 17.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and to grant to George Anson, Esq., a Major-General of His Majesty's forces, Lieutenant Colonel of the 16th (or the Queen's) regiment of foot dragoons, and one of the Representatives in Parliament, for the City of Litchfield, His Majesty's royal licence, permission, full power, to accept and wear the insignia of an honourable Knight, Commander of the Royal Prussian Order of the Star and the Tower and Sword, with which the Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has honoured him, in testimony of the high esteem which that Prince entertains of the distinguished courage and intrepidity displayed by that Officer in several actions with the enemy in the Peninsula; and provided, nevertheless, that his Majesty's grace and permission doth not authorize, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorize, him to demand or to expect any title, quality, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining into a Knight or Bachelor of these realms.

And His Royal Highness hath been further pleased to command, that the said concession and especial mark of Royal favor be registered, together with the relative documents in His Majesty's College of Arms.

General Whatham. The funeral of this lamented Officer took place on Wednesday, at Portsmouth. The procession began to move from the Lieutenant Governor's house in Thomas's-street, and proceeded down High-street along the Grand Parade to the garrison chapel. The streets were lined by the Oxfordshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and royal county of Limerick regiments. A party of the royal artillery, with four field pieces, and a detachment of the 18th dragoons, with bands of music, preceded the corpse, which was borne by eight grave-diggers, and the pall supported by Major-General Farmer, Rear-Admiral Foote, Lieutenant-General Elliot, Major-General Winter, Major-General Fisher, and Admiral Sir John Boscawen. Officers of duty at Portsmouth, Portchester, Harlow, Fort on the island, and Gibraltar, attended. The Union flag was hoisted half mast high, as the different forts in the neighbourhood, and minute guns were fired from the grand battery till the corpse entered the chapel, and when the ceremony was concluded, three rounds of eleven pieces of cannon were discharged.

LONDON.—MAY 29. 1813

The following paragraph is copied from The Morning Chronicle of this day. We had ourselves heard before of the intention to establish Orange Societies in London, and to extend them thence throughout England, but we could not believe the statement. Such a scheme is scarcely less impudens than the idea of re-enacting all the penal and disabling statutes against the Catholics which have been already repealed by the justice and wisdom of the present reign. Yet after the attempt here set down, not even the latter desire is incredible.

"On Thursday, we hear, there was a meeting of a number of political men, who assembled on the invitation of the Earl of Yarmouth to consider of the propriety of following up their success in throwing out the Bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics by the establishment of an Orange Club, on the principles of the Orangemen of Ireland. We find, however, that some persons had sagacity and prudence enough to advise the Members to abstain from a sentiment so unseasonable as to 'afflict the afflicted,' they said, 'as the ever-here.' It is so dangerous (as a means of throwing out) such an institution on the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) to hold a meeting at Richmond-house, but this was rejected."

In the same paragraph, which records this monstrous attempt, we are happy to find the following corrective addition:—

"But while the Anti-Catholic parol of the Government are thus busily employed in propagating, in Great Britain, the pious principles of the Irish Orangemen, the friends of the Catholics in the Cabinet (we do not question the sincerity) are no less busy in preparing what they call a short Bill, to be brought in and passed this Session in favour of the Catholics. This new Bill is to throw open to them the army and army, the bar and bench—every brilliant admission into Parliament."

The celebrated French poet, Delille died lately at Paris.

An Irish Bishoprick is to be vacant 7 the 14th of the Right Rev. Dr. John Kearney Bishop of Ossory, who departed this life Saturday last, at the Epifopial Palace, in Ikenney, after a short illness, in the 72nd year of his age. Dr. Kearney had been Vice-Provost of the University of Dublin prior to his promotion to mitre, and was remarkable for his innate knowledge of the classics, and for the elegance and taste in polite literature.

At the Court of Common Council held on the 25th instant, Mr. Saunders gave notice of a Motion to be made at the following Court, of which the under is a copy :

"That the thanks of this Court be given to the 251 Members of the Honourable House of Commons who, by their vote on the 24th of May, 1813, so nobly supported the Constitution of this Country in Church and State, as established at the glorious Revolution in 1688!"

LONDON—MAY 21

THE PRINCESS OF WALES

Mr. Whitbread was for a part of the evening in the Royal Highness's box; and, having been enabled and most honorable defender during the late investigations and discussions, was usually associated in her triumph with particular credit. Her Royal Highness still wore the mourning for her late mother, with the addition of a white veil thrown over her shoulders, which looked very well, but rather pale, and evidently much affected by the repeated marks of robbery and interest, which she received in

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to give and grant unto the Hon. T. W. Fennell, Colonel in the Army, and Captain in the 3d Regiment of foot guards, his Majesty's royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight, Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and the Sword, with which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has honoured him, in testimony of the high sense that Prince entertains of the distinguished courage and intrepidity displayed by the said Colonel Fennell in several actions with the enemy in the Peninsula: provided, nevertheless, that his Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize, nor shall not be deemed or construed to authorize, the assumption of any title, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms.

And his Royal Highness hath been further pleased to command, that the said concession and especial mark of the royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in his Majesty's College of Arms.

WHITEHALL, MAY 19.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to give and grant unto William Maundy Harvey, Esq. a Colonel in the army, Lieutenant Colonel of the 79th Regiment of foot; and Brigadier General in the Portuguese service, his Majesty's royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight, Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and the Sword, with which his Royal Highness John Prince of Brazil, Prince Regent of Portugal, has been pleased to honour him, in testimony of the high sense which that Prince entertains of the great courage and intrepidity displayed by the said Maundy Harvey in several actions with the enemy in the Peninsula: provided, nevertheless, that this his Majesty's licence and permission doth not authorize, nor shall not be deemed or construed to authorize, the assumption of any title, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms.

And also to order, that this his Majesty's concession and especial mark of his Royal favour, together with the relative documents, be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms.

The Blenheim man of war, of 74 guns, will be launched tomorrow, from the King's-yard, Deptford. Preparations have been made for the reception of the Princess of Wales, who, it is understood, will honour the ceremony with her presence.

FRENCH PAPERS.

JUNE 2.

EXTRACT FROM THE BERLIN GAZETTE OF MAY 26.

The following are the most recent news from the Army—

"After some obstinate and glorious combats, by the two wings of the Allied Army, since the 25th of April, the enemy has not only been driven beyond the Saale, with considerable loss, but on the 2d instant, a grand pitched battle was fought with him on the banks between Lutten and Pagan.

"The result was ours from the commencement to the close.

"Night alone prevented the battle from being quite decisive.

"The battle was obstinate and bloody on both sides.

"Our troops fought with extraordinary courage, and it was thus only they could maintain an advantage over the enemy, who was superior in numbers.

"His Majesty the King and all the Princes are well.

"We hasten to communicate this news to the public, and shall do the same as soon as we receive the report of the second battle, which most probably was fought on the 3d.

"Long live the King and the brave allied warriors!"

"On the part of the Military Government between the Elbe and the Oder."

Signed LESTOCQ,
SACK.

Berlin, May 31, 1813.

SIR JOHN MURRAY'S DISPATCHES.

Supplement to the London Gazette.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 18, 1813.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy, was this morning received by Earl Bathurst, from Lieutenant General Sir John Murray, Bart.

Castalla, April 14, 1813.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inclose to your Lordship a copy of a dispatch addressed this day to General Mackenzie, by which I am happy to say in my power to lay before your Lordship so convincing a proof of his gallantry and spirit which pervades this army.

I have, indeed, but faintly described the exertions of the officers and soldiers who have been engaged, but I still venture to hope that they will appear sufficiently meritorious to attract the notice and obtain the approbation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

This dispatch, with its inclosure, will be delivered to your Lordship by Captain D'Aguiar, of 81st Regt. My Military Secretary, I have, with great inconvenience to myself, selected this officer, because he is well qualified, from his situation, to hold, to give you, and forward every information relative to this action, and, indeed, relative to this army and the province.

I think I may safely venture to assure your Lordship that Capt. D'Aguiar eminently possesses every quality which we prize in the character of a soldier; and that the liberty of early and recommending him to your Lordship's favourable notice and protection.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY.

Lieutenant General.

The Earl of Bathurst, &c. &c.

Head-quarters, Castalla, April 14, 1813.

My Lord—I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that the allied army under my command, defeated the enemy on the 12th instant, commanded by Marshal Suchet in person.

It appears that the French General had, for the purpose of attacking this army, (whose time has been employed in collecting his whole disposable force.

His arrangements were completed about the 11th, and in the morning of the 12th, he attacked and dislodged with some loss, a Spanish corps, posted by General Lloa, at Yella, which threatened his right, whilst it supported our left flank.

In the evening he advanced in considerable force to Villena and I am sorry to say, that he captured on the morning of the 13th, a Spanish regiment, which he threw into the hands of the Spanish General, for his defence.

On the 13th, about noon, the Marshal Suchet began his attack on the advanced of the Spanish army, posted at Biar, under the command of Colonel Araya, of Adam.

Colonel Adam's orders were to fall back upon Castalla, but to dispute the passage with the enemy; which he did with the utmost gallantry and skill for five hours, though attacked by a force of infantry superior to that which he commanded.

The enemy's advance was applied the past that evening, and Colonel Adam took up the ground in our position.

On the 13th at about noon, the enemy's columns of attack were formed, composed of seven divisions of infantry, a corps of cavalry of about 600 men, and a formidable train of artillery.

The position of the allied army was extensive. The left was posted on a strong ridge of hills, the foot of the Malaga General Wollington, and the right, occupied by troops, and the advance of the Spanish General Adam, the allied army under General Adam.

This range of hills terminated the ground to the right, was at Castalla, which, and Mackenzie's division, and the 2nd Regiment, from that of Lieut. General Clinton.

The remainder of the position was covered by the strong ravine, behind which the French General Clinton was stationed, supported by his batteries, and a general reserve, as a reserve.

A few batteries had been directed in this part of the position, and in front of the ridge of hills, the left of the position, the first movements he made, was to pass a strong body of cavalry along the line, the intention of which was to force the enemy to retreat, and to notice was given by the French General Clinton.

At the same time, the French General Clinton, by his movements, was to prevent the allied army from advancing.

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The French General Clinton, by his movements, was to prevent the allied army from advancing.

The line of the began his retreat, and, thus driving the French, which they had exultingly predicted terminated at dusk, in confusion.

I am sorry to say that I have not been able to gain the hill too expeditiously to enable me to which he med in the latter part of in the gorge of the defile, and it was, just as my brave men to take them.

In the dark the allied army turned to Castalla, after the enemy had retired thence he continued his retreat at midnight, which he quitted again this morning in great haste, and in great confusion.

But although I have taken no cannon from the enemy, in point of numbers, my army is very considerably crippled; and the defeat of a French army, which boasted it had never known a check, cannot fail, I should hope, in producing a most favorable effect in the minds of the Peninsula.

As I before mentioned to your Lordship, Marshal Suchet before mentioned in person. The Generals Harbert and Robert commanded their respective divisions. I hear from all quarters that General Harbert is killed and I believe, from every account that I can collect, that the loss of the enemy amounts fully to five thousand men; and he admits two thousand five hundred. Upwards of eight hundred have already been buried in front of one part of our line, and we know that he has suffered 8000 men in the immense number of wounded. We had no opportunity of making prisoners except such as were wounded; the numbers of which have not yet reached me.

I assure your Lordship will hear with much satisfaction, that this action has not cost the lives of many of our cannon. I regret most to feel the loss, however trifling, of such brave and gallant soldiers; but we know it is inevitable, and I can with true affection, that there was not an officer or soldier engaged who did not count the glorious termination of an honor, his life, in the discharge of his duty to his King and to his country.

The gallant and judicious conduct of those who were engaged deprived much more than one half of the army of sharing the spoils and glory of the day; but the steady constance with which the divisions of General Clinton and Mackenzie remained for some hours under a cannonade, and the eagerness and alacrity with which the lines of attack were formed, sufficiently proved to me what I had to depend on from them, had Marshal Suchet awaited the attack.

I trust your Lordship will now permit me to perform the duty of informing part of the loss of his Majesty's approbation, the names of those officers and corps which have had the fortunate opportunity of distinguishing themselves, in as far as far as has yet come to my knowledge.

Col. Adam, who commands the advance, claims the first place in this honorable list. I cannot sufficiently praise the judicious arrangements he has made, and the ability with which he executed his orders on the 12th instant.

The advance consists only of the 2d battalion 27th Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Reeves; the 1st Italian Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Burrell; the Calabrian free corps, commanded by Major Carey; one Rifle Company of the 3d and 8th battalions King's German Legion, commanded by Captain Leonard Brown; the 2d corps; and a Company of foreign hussars, under the orders of Captain Jacks, of the 20th dragons, with four mountain guns, in charge of Captain Arabin, royal artillery. The enemy attacked this corps with force, to six thousand men, and for five hours (and then only in confusion) succeeded in passing the line of the position.

This fact alone was in favor of Colonel Adam, and in praise of those he commands, than any words of mine can express, I shall therefore confine myself to saying your Lordship, that the conduct of all engaged in this brilliant affair merits, and has met with my highest approbation.

Colonel Adam was wounded very early in the attack, but continued, and still continues, in charge of his division.

On the 12th the attack of the enemy on Col. Adam's division was very severe; but the enemy was defeated at every point, and a most gallant charge from the 2d and 27th, led by Col. Adam and Lieut. Col. Reeves, burst the force of the day at that point of the field of battle.

The skill, judgment, and gallantry displayed by Major General Wollington and his division of the Spanish army, rivals though it cannot surpass, the conduct of Colonel Adam and the advance.

At every point the enemy was repulsed; at many, I must mention, where a French General was killed.

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P. S.—I have from the numbers, thanks of the enemy; they were disabled, and Capt. Adam very judiciously directed Captain Arabin, then commanded the brigade, to fight them to the left, and then to leave them to their fate. Captain Arabin obeyed his orders, and fought them till it was impossible to get them off, but such been Colonel Adam's desire.

(Signed) J.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing at the Battle of Castalla, commanded by Lieutenant General Sir John Murray, Bart. in the action which took place on the 12th instant, the evening of the 12th and 13th April, 1813, with the French Army, commanded by Marshal Suchet.

General Staff 1 lieutenant, killed; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant, wounded.

20th Light Dragoons—1 rank and file, wounded.

Foreign Troop, Hussars—2 horses, killed; 2 horses wounded.

Bronswick Old Hussars—1 horse, killed.

Neapolitan Cavalry—4 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Royal British Artillery—1 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Artillery Drivers—1 rank and file wounded; horses, killed; 1 horse, wounded.

Portuguese Artillery—3 rank and file, killed; 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 27th Foot—1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 16 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants 82 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

1st Batt. 27th Foot—1 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded.

4th Batt. King's German Legion—3 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file, wounded.

6th Batt. ditto—1 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded.

Roll Dillon's—1 rank and file, killed; 1 sergeant, rank and file, wounded; 9 rank and file, missing.

Rifle Company, Rifle's regiment—1 lieutenant, sergeant, and 4 rank and file, wounded.

Rifle Company, 3d Batt. King's German Legion—1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, sergeants, 11 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Rifle Company, 8th Batt. King's German Legion—rank and file, killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

1st Italian Regiment—33 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 45 rank and file, wounded; 22 rank and file missing.

Calabrian Free Corps—2 rank and file, killed; captain, 1 lieutenant, 8 sergeants, 45 rank and file, wounded; 1 horse killed.

Total British loss—2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, drummer, 65 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 15 sergeants, 1 drummer, 338 rank and file, wounded; 143 rank and file missing; 7 horses killed, 3 horses wounded, 1 horse missing.

Total Sicilian loss—1 rank and file, killed, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Total Spanish loss—2 lieutenants, 73 rank and file, killed; 4 lieutenants, 183 rank and file, wounded, horses killed, 7 horses wounded.

General total—4 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 149 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 12 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 15 sergeants, 1 drummer, 4 rank and file, wounded, 42 rank and file missing, horses killed, 10 horses wounded, 1 horse missing.

THOMAS KENAH, Major, Assist. Adj. Gen.

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded.

KILLED.

2d Batt. Foot—Lieut. Thompson, D. A. Gen. 3d King's German Legion—1

5th Regt. Foot—Lieut. Thompson, D. A. Gen. 3d King's German Legion—1

2d Regiment Bps—Lieut. Thompson, D. A. Gen. 3d King's German Legion—1

WOUNDED.

Col. Adam 7 A. G. commanding the advance.

15th Foot—Lieut. McDougall, Dy. Ass. A. Gen. severely (killed).

2d Batt. Foot—Lieut. Dabig, severely; Lieut. Jameson, slightly.

Rifle Company, 3d King's German Legion—Lieut. Jameson, severely; Lieut. Dabig, severely.

1st (Lion) Regiment—Major Pavege, Lieut. Martineau, severely; Lieut. Dabig, severely.

3d Rifle Company—Lieut. Segonor, slightly; Calabrian Free Corps—Captain Tavello, Lieut. Macbech, slightly.

Recpt of Cordova—Lieut. Don Francisco Morales.

Guard of Guadalajara—Lieut. Don Francisco Castañeda.

PRE OF STOCKS, JUNE 1.

3 per cent. cons. 58 1/2

3 per cent. re. 57 1/2

4 per cent. 71 1/2

5 per cent. Navy 81 1/2

Febequer Bills (32) 3 5 pm

anols for Account 38 1/2

(Continued from the fourth Page.)

him of his inclinations; quite the reverse, he will only be the more fond of the forbidden fruit he will go abroad to taverns and ale-houses in search of what you deny him, there he will spend his money, and expose himself, and you of course, to the scandal of all your acquaintances. It is generally your good-natured men that love wine and liquor most; and even in a few of the clergy, they will, if rightly managed, not lose their good temper on the contrary, if they meet with a little attention, such as putting them to bed, giving them a good cup of tea, &c. they will make ample returns for the trifling sacrifice of kindness we bestow on such an occasion. Such a man proves generally a treasure to a prudent woman that knows how to take advantage of his failing; nothing she does will be found fault with, any thing she asks will be readily granted, not to mention the liberty you by that means obtain of indulging (with moderation of course) in the same enjoyment. He will be glad to crack a bottle with you any time, rather than with a stranger.

The case seems to stand differently in regard to the article of food. I have known silly women who, during the morning, while their husband was out on business, have racked their brains, and ground their hands, to procure for him some exquisite dish, to excite him, as they perceived his spirits, exhausted by the fatigue and anxiety of his sitting. If you do this once, you will have to be cooking and scullion every day of your life, an occupation which I am sure no Christian woman of spirit would think of. It is a different thing in Turkey. There, as Lady Montague in her entertaining letters tells us, the *Polygamist* law is established, which allows men to have as many as four wives under one roof. — The Lord deliver us from such enormities! One woman, I am sure, is more than a match for any man! — But, as I was going to say, in such a country we read of a man's wives trying to curry favour, by outdoing each other in cooking a savoury stew, or making nice pastry, for him, of which they were not even allowed to partake, being obliged to keep on their legs while the great buckwheat gobbles down the rich morsels, which, with so many wives, he may, for ought I know, stand in great need of. But an English husband, my dear niece, ought to be fed in the English manner, that is to say, as plain as possible. Depend upon it, the better you feed him, the more you will feed his pride and independence. Give him what you will, and he is sure to find fault with it. Is it then not better he should find fault with what you have taken no trouble about, than with a dinner that you have been at great pains to provide for him? Answer me that question!

Another reason you should be as frugal as possible in the catering of meals is, that if your husband is sure to find a good dinner when he comes home, he will make no scruple of frequently bringing his friends with him, to take, as they call it, pot-luck; or if he do not bring them, they will have seen enough to make free, and introduce themselves. And give me leave to ask you, what can be a greater bliss in a well-regulated family, than to behold a swarm of unasked and unexpected guests rushing in upon you, when you are, perhaps, not in a humour, or in an attire, to see any body? My first husband, poor Mr. D served me so once or twice, bringing along with him three or four of his sporting jockies, in their jackets and filthy gaiters, with an appetite keen enough to devour more fish and fowl than they had ever been the death of; and I soon stamped their train, I promise you. Not that I was guilty of any sort of rudeness towards them undressing the gentlemen; but I took care to serve a certain frigidity of conduct, a dull dryness of speech, which, coupled with a petty morose aspect, could not fail of evincing the desired effect of sickening both them and my husband of future visits of the kind. Besides, the fate they met with by no means attempted to encourage many attempts; for even if I had prepared a decent meal, my next orders were instantly given, under the pretext of making some addition to the homely dinner, and in lieu of the intended fare, they had to content themselves with the servants' strong peas-soup, followed by the bones remains of a cold joint, and a large bowl of brown salad, in which the absence of oil was liberally supplied by as much mustard as would set their eyes swimming during the greater part of the repast. And what was the worst of the fun, were

the praises which I forced their hypocritical complacency to bestow on their Newgate fare, in contradiction to the excuses I proffered for their homely entertainment. That I took care, as soon as I left the room, to make ample amends for the temporary privation of my own comforts, while they revenged themselves on my husband's wine, you may easily suppose. My dear Franny, I have here told you what I did, in order to point out the track you have to follow on such occasions. It is the part of the wise to take example from other's experience.

There is another observation which the present subject brings to my mind: it is no less extraordinary than true, that few men will be punctual in the observance of the dinner hours, however regular they may be in matters of business, or in appointments among themselves. They will either be too early, and in that case forget about the house, asking a thousand direct or indirect questions, "When the dinner will be ready?" or, what happens more frequently, they will outstay their time in the most wanton manner, and then be sure to find fault if the meat be overdone, or the vegetables boiled out of colour. They will bring forward the idle and hacknied excuse of "pressure of business;" pressure of business! I say "To nothing but their own consequence, and the neglect and contempt they hold their wives in." Don't tell me, that men cannot be as punctual to their hour of dining, as to that of business. If they have a profitable bargain on hand, or an appointment with a superior, they will be looking at their watch twenty times for fear of being too late. Why not arrange their business so as to be sure of being in time? But it's all nonsense; if the regular time were an hour later, they would trespass it just as often, and just as often be ready with the same false excuse. Do not, my dearest girl, give way to such fancies; for there is a most simple way of teaching these men of business, that it is their business to be as regular towards their wives, as towards other people: when the hour is arrived, just allow him ten minutes' grace, and no more; after which, have the dinner served up instantly, and set to work, without giving it a thought whether he may come or not. At first his will create a little astonishment, and perhaps some blustering, to which your ready answer will be, that as for yourself, you would not mind sitting with an empty stomach; but in the morning, till at eight; but that it is impossible for you to exact regularity from your servants, if you do not observe it on your own part; that indeed no servant will stay in so irregular a house as yours, &c. &c. Take your aunt's word for it, my girl, you will not often have to adopt this strong measure, for most men are such evil natures, that, rather than lose their warm dinner, they will conform to the only way left them to obtain it. In the end, your husband himself will see the wisdom of your conduct, and if he be capable of gratitude, feel thankful for your strict, but reasonable discipline.

Since writing the above, the Rev. Mr. B your old friend, who continues to take the greatest interest in your welfare, has given me a call, to acquaint me with fears of joy in his eyes, that your's that is to be has lately published a book, I remember the title rightly, *On the Affinity of the Hindu Belief in a Transmigration of Souls, with the ancient Doctrine of the Pythagorean Philosophy*. From me, my poor Franny, this news has drawn tears of sorrow; and I can assure you, were I not confident, that on your arrival at the presidency you would succeed in transmuting your books into fuel, I should likewise consign to the flames all I have written, and as far as my authority and your love to me go, strictly enjoin you to leave Mr. Sam to his Hinduos, and stay at home to wait for a better match. I know what it is to have a learned bigwig for a husband; not, thank God, from my own experience, but from that of my poor mother, who, I firmly believe, has been burned to death at the hands of my most learned father-in-law. At this moment I cannot look upon that cursed Cyclops, without fancying every volume so many doses of slow poison operating her destruction. Let me recover myself, and I will go on. . . . To show you what sort of a spouse your men of letters make, I will sketch for you the kind of life this man led my mother, in a few words; for with him, one day resembled all the rest. In the morning he invariably came down to breakfast with a book

in his hand, which so entirely engrossed his attention, that even while sipping his tea, he would by a slight contrivance to read sideways, his eyes finally riveted to his book, I have more than once seen him empty the dregs of his cup into my mother's tea, of the sugar-glass, and as often swallow, by mistake, the contents of the soap-basin. As to asking him what he would chuse to have for dinner, you might as well ask a street-porter, and he duty to receive the same reply. Now and then, but very rarely, when he happened to be more collected, he would return for answer: "Any little matter, my dear, so it be of concentrated nutritive, not heterogeneously compounded, and well concocted; built then in a porch, enough to answer the purpose as an *admirable economy*, without superfluous the functions of the abdominal viscera." On such an occasion, I have heard my poor mother express regret at his ignorance of the Latin tongue, which, as she fancied, might possibly enable her to prepare the food in the manner prescribed by her learned lord and master. As soon as he had hurried down the last cup, and before any one else had done, he sallied to his study up stairs, for, as he called them, the success of which, I was then a quarter of an hour, manifested itself by the most poisonous effluvia, filling the whole house from the cellar to the garret. Yet all this was unobtrusive perfume to the horrid smell we had to endure, when he and our apothecary, who in a manner boarded at our house, took it into their heads to prepare what they called *Far-fetched*. . . . The infernal smell, as you may suppose, drove both of us out of the house, as they had failed to themselves; and if (as we afterwards found out) this grand experiment failed in every respect, except that of entailing loss of appetite, and a hellish cough on the constitutions of such philosophers, it certainly was no fault of ours.

After this *affaire unique*, as the French call it, we enjoyed, it is true, a week or two's respite from fresh experiments; but, alas! it did not produce the least reform, or change, in my father's mode of life. Books were as before, the ruler of the day; and books and papers constituted the ornaments of every apartment in the house, the drawing-room not excepted. To remove, or even view the dust off them, was strictly forbidden. All was litter and confusion, and so it will be with a *variety* literary geniuses. And as to the study, to enter that sanctum sanctorum, much more to dust or clean it was high treason. Under such circumstances, you may form an idea of the pleasing sweetness of that temple of human genius. — Good wholesome air dislaid associating with the sprightly and brilliant airs daily manufactured in that receptacle of filth; and what is rather singular, even remain dislaid from too near an approach. Spirits, oils, essences, salts, saltpetre, chalk, lime, lime-water, iron-sulphate, and a thousand other substances, unknown to me, formed a new coat on the ceiling, except where several had burned holes through it. Yet all this good nature of my poor mother would have been able to endure, had it not been for a diabolical practice her husband was addicted to — a woman, if she lolly, may put up with almost every fault or folly her husband is guilty of in the daytime; provided, in the hours which nature herself has set apart for the purpose of rest from the labour and fatigue of the day, he treat her with that cordiality, that *je ne sais quoi* of conjugal attention, which every wife has a right to demand from him! Not to mention the advantage which the silent hour of night affords her to settle with him a variety of important family concerns; no, in case he has committed any fault, to give him that gentle, but impressive sort of rebuke, which, in every well-regulated family, is known by the appropriate appellation of "Curtain Lecture." You will shudder, my dearest, my tender girl, to learn that none of these comforts ever fell to the lot of your great-uncle. That monster of a man never went to bed to her without some book or other, in which he would read, at least till he knew her to be asleep, and generally as long as the candle on his night-table would last. It is a mercy of Divine Providence all of us were not more than once burnt alive, and that, instead of only singeing now and then the sooty tassel of his curtain nightcap (rendered fire-proof by filth), he at least did not expiate his crime by an execrable death, so likely to arise from this unheeded enormity of his. My unfortunate mother's death is unquestionably was the cause of; nor is it to be wondered

at, that outrage nature, in asserting her rights, soon after bade him follow his innocent victim to the grave. As little will it surprise you if such a match was not blessed with children. They would have been monsters! — These, my ever beloved Franny, are your scientific husbands; and this, my poor girl, the fate which possibly lies in store for you, if you have not spirit enough to bid defiance to it, and sense enough to adopt proper measures to crush the evil which threatens you. To frame, in this instance, detailed instructions for your future conduct is next to impossible, as that must arise out of circumstance, and greatly depend upon the state in which you find matters on your arrival. But a few hints, just enough to *outline* the spirit of the measures to be resorted to, it is my duty to give you in this place.

As a preparatory measure, I would recommend your purchasing a copy or two of *Sam's* Hinduos book in sheets, to wrap in them the most common and mean articles of your luggage, such as shoes, your washing-balls, powder, pomatums, brushes, &c. — (Never mind the expense, 'tis his own money!) — There is little fear but some of these valuable fragments, after being unpacked at Madras, and spread with a seeming carelessness about the house, will meet Mr. Sam's learned eye; for I have already told you, that men are naturally of a prying disposition. But lest they escape his notice, I will tell you at once what to do. Buy him some trifling present (with his own money), and deliver it into his hands, carefully wrapped in one of his Hinduos papers. Probably, before he begins to thank you for your kind attention, he will discover the profanation of his *loop-operations*, and anxiously enquire how you prepared the paper, to which you answer, with the most unconcerned ingenuousness, that the maid brought it you in London, or having sent out for waste-paper, and that you have plenty of it in your trunk at his service. Should his pride permit him to own himself the author, you may observe, that although, from an instance in your own family, you have cause not to overvalue the possession of a learned husband, yet, had you known that the sheets belonged to a book of his manufacture, you certainly, out of regard to him, would not have appropriated them to the unworthy purpose to which is very apparent vilification in England had consigned it.

Whether or not this preliminary measure, accompanied by the above recommended illustration, produce any explanation between you, your husband will at once see how the matter lies; and, in all probability, govern himself accordingly. I am sure that I am sanguine enough to hope that he will at once renounce all books and papers, but a damper, no doubt, will be put on his studious zeal, which, being in the sequel continually curbed and checked by your assiduous efforts, will gradually subside; till, at last, he become again a reasonable being. To associate and converse with a rational female. Manifestly are the means which must be resorted to, to complete this salutary reformation; but the chief is, a declared hostility to all his books. To suffer him to read, in your presence, any book, or even a written paper of any sort, is out of the question. His books must absolutely be confined to his study, nor one to be admitted to be in your sitting or drawing-room, much less in the bed-chamber. Should you ever meet with such a straggler, all you have to do is, to put it out of the culprit's power to appear in public again; the maid will be thankful for the donation. In this respect, the wise conduct of that British monarch of whom Momi. Rolin tells us in his book of history, that when Homer, his general, subdued Alexander the Great, and entered his capital, the famous city of Alexandria, he there found the greatest library that had ever existed in ancient and modern times. On writing to his lord and master for instructions what to do with this literary treasure, he received the sensible reply, that the books in question contained either what was to be found in their holy writings, and in that case they were superfluous and useless; or they treated of matters, not conformable to those sacred revelations, and then the danger to be apprehended from their promulgation was evident; on which account, the general was directed to burn them all!

* The venerable matron's misstatement of names and facts, in the introduction of this anecdote, proves her being not quite so skilled in history as she appeared to be in matrimonial matters.

It is necessary to repeat what we have very often said, that the first interest and object of Denmark is to defend herself against the ambition and pretensions of Sweden. Now the fact is, that Sweden wants Norway, and has been negotiating and intriguing to get it. The allied Powers (there is too much reason to believe) have consented to give it her, as Sweden have) have consented to give it her, as Sweden have refused to be connected with them on any other terms. Denmark, therefore, finds herself, at the present period, in an actual, though not an avowed, state of war with Sweden; and, therefore, it has become the interest of Denmark to watch the latter, and to anticipate and prevent her attempts. The Court of Denmark, being lately in the practice of this policy, has seen lately in the present and immediate object of Bernadotte's present and immediate object of Bernadotte; they have seen that he is at Copenhagen; they have seen that he is at Copenhagen; and is only waiting for a fair wind to enter Germany. The road of Bernadotte, upon his disembarkation, is direct to Hamburg, and his first required service to the Allies is, perhaps, to cover and to protect this city. The Emperor has herein anticipated him. The Emperor Napoleon has, perhaps, said, enter Hamburg and cover that city, and that quarter from Bernadotte; you will therein do me great service, and have an opportunity of disappointing your own enemy. The Allies have promised you the Hane Towns in exchange for Norway; perhaps I may give you a Hane Town and leave you Norway too.

As we feel upon this proceeding, we shall not lose further time in arguing upon its reasonableness, but now say a few words upon its probable consequences, which will be more immediate than is imagined.

The first effect of it will be, that Bernadotte and the Danish troops will come into immediate contact. This Swedish Prince has hitherto had the luck to play his safe game with good advantage; circumstances, however, have now occurred which compel him to enter upon a decided movement; he has therefore directed his movement towards a quarter, in which, by the use of a very little artifice, he may still continue his evasive conduct. It is most probable that he would have seized Hamburg in the same manner as the Danish army has anticipated him in this effort, and given him an actual enemy. It will be against the Danes, therefore, that his real purpose will be. But it is a question in what manner he will commence this hostility. In his character of an Ally to Prussia and Russia, he cannot pretend, we should think, to quarrel with the Danes for covering and defending the City of Hamburg. In his character of a secret friend to Bernadotte, it will not answer his purpose to expose the actual purpose of the Danes in this seizure. The event, therefore, most probably will be, secret accommodation, as far as respects this matter, between the two Powers, and a seeming double alliance to compel a general Peace against Bernadotte. We would almost venture to say, that such will be the course of dealing in this intriguing situation of the two parties.

It is probable, indeed, that Bernadotte may prefer attack to defence. But if he should actually adopt this course, we must not too hastily impute it to his sincere attachment to the Allied Cause. We have never doubted for a moment that he is very sincere in his hostility against Denmark; and, therefore, if he should actually make this attack, we shall not hesitate to carry it to the account rather of his hatred against Denmark, than of his sympathy with the Allies. Upon this last subject, indeed, we have only one opinion.

There is indeed another possible, and perhaps not improbable state of things. It may be as follows:—The Danes, in entering and covering Hamburg, may have acted without any direct collusion with Bernadotte. But if even this should be the case, we are decidedly persuaded that we must not impute it to any thing like a hostile purpose of Denmark against France.—The real motive of Denmark will then be, merely to oppose Bernadotte. The latter, and not the Emperor Napoleon, will then be object of her hostility.

American papers to the 18th ult. have reached town.—The National Intelligence states, that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard had been appointed, together with Mr. Adams, the American Minister at Petersburg, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to open a negotiation at Copenhagen for a peace with England, under the mediation of Russia. Gallatin and Bayard were to set out the latter end of last month. Great alarm still prevailed on the coast of the United States, in consequence of the movements of our squadrons, but no attack appears to have been made except at Lewis Town, which was fired upon for some time from our vessels, but the damage done is stated to be trifling.

AMERICAN ROCKETS.—A Boston paper of March the 18th, says,—"On Saturday Mr. Heath, the inventor of the Spring Rocket, made several compositions, in the presence of Commodore Rodgers, Captain Hull, and others, to ascertain the greatest range his

rockets could be made to perform; and we are happy to state that he succeeded in throwing one of six pounds weight the great distance of 200 yards, which is 500 yards more than the celebrated Congreve Rockets of 19 pounds weight. The cylinders of Heath's Rockets are made of iron, and terminated at the head with a cane 12 inches in length, which may be charged with grape-shot, musket-balls, or combustible matter. Springs are attached to them when the object is to fire shipping."

The *Arethusa* frigate is arrived at Portsmouth from Vera Cruz. She has on board 472,000 dollars for Government, and 300,000 for merchants. The *Arethusa* brings accounts that the insurgents in Mexico are greatly reduced, and incapable of much resistance.

The 73d regiment, about 400 strong, marched into Harwich on Wednesday morning from Colchester, and with small detachment of artillery embarked on board four transports. A large portion of ammunition, muskets, and other ordnance stores, is also to proceed with the same convoy.

The Prince Regent, it is said, has transferred to the Duke of Brunswick, the 15,000*l.* left by his late mother to the Prince's of Wales, and which as her husband became the property of the Prince.

Horne Tooke's copy of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, with many M. S. notes by the former, sold for two hundred pounds, his *Hermes* for sixteen pounds; and every other common book, in which he had made notes for proportionate sums.

The Maryland Gazette of the 15th of April, contains a series of letters purporting to be written by Joel Barlow to this Government, at the close of 1811. They allege, that the following offers were made to Mr. Jefferson and renewed to Mr. Madison, as the reward for commencing hostilities with Great Britain:—

1. Under the guarantee of France, the Presidency of the Republic was to continue for life in the Person of the occupant.
2. One million of francs, or more, if necessary to be paid to the President from the French Treasury.
3. Three thousand French Officers to be sent to America, and to be placed at the disposal of the President.
4. Ten French ships of the line, to be Officered and manned principally by the Americans, and to be at the disposal of the same authority.

There was no business of importance in the House of Lords on Friday; in the House of Commons.

Sir John Newport, in moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws in Ireland with regard to landlord and tenant, observed upon the confusion and injury resulting from the present state of the law, particularly to the poorer tenants, who were too often obliged to submit to injustice from an inability to obtain redress, particularly in cases where the property of the occupying tenant was distrained in consequence of the malfeasance of the person under whom he held, and such cases of distress, he assured the House, but too often occurred in Ireland. The Honourable Baron also took notice of the grievance occasioned to Landlords by the mode of ejectment, which process was so expensive in Ireland, that where the property was small, it was generally found more advisable to submit to injury than to resort to such a remedy. To remove these inconveniences was the object of his Bill, which he proposed merely to bring in to have read a first time, and to let it stand over until the next session, in order that opportunity should be afforded for fully considering its provisions on the other side of the water.—Leave was given to bring in the Bill, and the House adjourned till Monday.

The sum to be expended for the reduction of the national debt, in the ensuing quarter, is 4,074,150*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

CONFERENCE

BETWEEN NAPOLEON AND THE AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR, COUNT VON BUDNA.

In the Correspondence of the 7th of this month (May), is announced the departure from Paris of the Austrian Minister, Count Von Budna, and also that of the Extraordinary Ambassador, the Prince Von Schwarzenberg. The latter delivered to Napoleon a letter, in the hand writing of the Emperor Francis, containing the final propositions of Austria for peace, to which, however, Napoleon gave no consideration. The Count Von Budna had previously, on the 10th of March, the following conversation with Napoleon.

After the Public Audience which the Emperor gave on the above-mentioned day to the Diplomatic Corps, the Duke of Bassano approached

the Count Von Budna and intimated that the Emperor was desirous of conversing with him. The Count was then conducted into the Great Cabinet. The Emperor, with whom the Duke of Hesse was, having made a sign to the Duke of Bassano to remain likewise, advanced to Count Von Budna with a pretty calm countenance, and said:

"My policy is known to you, I have nothing to conceal. Your Court does not act so towards me."

"Sir, the situation is difficult."—"And! That's what makes, you so reserved. You believe me in the great difficulty, and you want to profit by that, in order to obtain once more a great influence in Europe. This uncertainty must cease—you distract my grand plan of defence, and I have need of all my presence of mind. Your Court will precipitate itself into misfortune. I told you this before. My predictions are always fulfilled."

"Sir, our Court has sustained great losses by the war."

"And will the losses be repaired by a faithless neutrality? Are my services thus to be rewarded? I could have annihilated you, incorporated you, governed you by one of my Generals; But I have done no such thing. I love you, I love your Sovereign; I have given a proof of my love by uniting myself with his family. Were it, if he compel me to become his enemy! My personal feelings have a second time moved me to offer him Peace; but I will no longer give room to these feelings. I now see that you are striving against the well-being of my people."

"Sir.—Your Majesty cannot blame Austria if she take advantage of circumstances, to prevent herself from being hauled under the necessity of adopting a peace prescribed to her. Our Emperor would betray his people, were he to overlook the unexpected turn of fortune which presents itself."

"The unexpected turn of fortune! To unite himself to my enemies to promote my (all, or at least by inactivity silently aid them, that they may be able to direct their whole force against me! Is this observing treaties? Thus, after having promised me a co-operation, through prudence never performed, feeble in its means, and ridiculous in its result."

Budna.—"We have been faithful to our alliance. Your Majesty could not direct that we should expose ourselves to the fate which has been so dreadful to your troops."

Bonaparte.—"That is the very thing that brought my army into difficulty. Your timidity, to use no harsher term, has embarrassed all my grand combinations. What are men in the eyes of their sovereign? Mere abstract quantities which they employ in the solution of important political problems; and in my eyes they are no ten mere tadpoles. Yes, M. Budna, as mere tadpoles I view them. But I speak not of the past.—The present presses me, the future occupies me, I must know whether, for the value of the territories I may give in exchange, in virtue of our alliance, and in respect for the ties which unite us, whether, I say, I can rely, that while I am advancing, in front, your Court will make a great flank movement: In short whether you will join me to surround the barbarians who fancy that they are to prescribe laws to Germany! What! can your master, the heir of the German Empire, endure, that where his ancestors have reigned, one of the races of Czars should command? Well! if you do not help me to dissipate these horrors! I will drive them back myself; but then I will have the right to be severe towards those whose cause I shall have defended without their assistance. The neglect of important state interests has caused the overthrow of ancient dynasties. It is the essential interest of the House which has inherited the title and a part of the possessions of the Czars, not to permit the Russians to govern in Germany. These colonies of Savages must be sent back to the deserts whence they came."

Budna.—"But, Sir, your Majesty has done every thing in your power to destroy the influence of my Sovereign over the German Political Body."

Bonaparte.—"Yes, that coincided with my views, which have no other object than the interests of Sovereigns and the tranquillity of nations. Besides, it is not better that a liberal power such as France, whose only object is the equal extension of the benefits of civilization, should form a strict confederacy of the petty German Princes, than that fine country should become the victim of the plunder and unjust invasions of its neighbours? I have explained my ideas, I am satisfied with allowing Germany to have a strong organization, and I am not disinclined to extend the advantages thereof to Austria. That was a part of my object when I began the war against Russia. I wished after having driven the Russians northward, to enlarge the Austrian frontiers, and strengthen them by mountains and rivers, Austria may, however, still enjoy the fruit of my good will if she will help me to regain those positions which I possessed before the last campaign. This assistance is due to me as well for her own

advantage as from gratitude. In reality what has she to fear from thee? Have not I guaranteed the integrity of her Polish Possessions?"

Budna.—"Sir, you cannot blame my Sovereign for employing his present ascendancy to recover his ancient territories?"

Bonaparte.—"Ascendancy! That then is your secret thought? Do you believe that you preponderate as you naturally should do? Well! I will annihilate that ascendancy, should it cost me my last dollar M. Budna, I am not yet down; I am still able to make those shiver teeth which have ventured to threaten me, because I have been unfortunate. M. Budna, the sun of Wagram is not yet obscured. My genius and the bravery of my troops can yet make memorable days dawn upon me. And finally what does your Cabinet want? What does your Sovereign desire? Have not I done every thing to tranquillize him as well with respect to the policy as to our family union? You know I have taken a step with respect to the Pope, which had no other object but to calm the scruples of my father-in-law. I have not yet, however, made this step the origin of all the consequences which I intend to derive from it. But pressed as I am on all sides by my enemies; receiving from my allies none of the assistance they owe me; treated in the same manner by your Court, from which I had right to expect a very different conduct, I am under the necessity at present of thinking only of the defence of my flanks. I shall surround the Empire with new splendour. I shall render her independent of events, and shall allow to her the Empire during my absence, or after my death. Yes, this is not satisfactory; this benefit is rejected, and far from afflicting me, I have been afflicted by demands irreconcilable with my honour. I have sacrificed to you the crowned Empress, Queen, the woman who next to the present Empress was the nearest to my heart, I was only for the Coronation of the present in order that she may take her title. What can I do more? We live no longer in the times when troublefome Queens might be strangled. Doubtless, it is not denied, that I should make them all vanish. The thought strikes me, when state policy requires such actions, that the necessity has not yet been demonstrated to me. Since I have united myself with your Majesty's Dynasty, I have wished to animate it with new vigour. I have, in amalgamating it with the new order of things in Europe, wished to provide against its being swallowed up by it. Well then, it appears my views are derided. I am dealt with deceitfully—the greatest frankness is shown in my view the welfare of Austria. This affair must end in a crisis. This convulsion cannot endure, and was to you and to your Austrian Master when this explosion breaks forth against you!"

Budna.—"Sir, we have in the mean time, shown that menaces do not frighten us. The explosion of which your Majesty speaks, cannot be directed against us."

Bonaparte.—"Has your Majesty any other in my presence against the Emperor of the French, words which I do not fear to be allowed towards an abridgement of the Rhenish Confederacy? I know, do your duty."

[Rogov immediately stepped forward to Count Von Budna to disarm him; but the latter stepped quickly back a few paces, and laid his hand on his sword to be ready to defend himself. Rogov, by a wink of the eye, acquired the pleasure of his Master, who now, more calm, signified to him, by a similar signal, not to proceed farther.]

Bonaparte.—"M. Budna," said he, "I am so passionate; I possess all the pride of the Sovereign of the great and brave nation. I have a lively feeling of insult, and in what you said there appeared something offensive. However, though you may forget yourself, I will not forget what is due to the character with which a Sovereign who is my relative and ally has clothed you."

Budna.—"Sir, my Sovereign will perceive in my language only the expression of what is due to himself."

Bonaparte.—"Do you know, M. Budna, that to-morrow I can make peace with Russia, if I re-establish Prussia and even enlarge her? If I place a Russian Prince on the throne? What in reality have I to fear from Russia? She is too distant from my estates for me to fear her as a power; and what would become of Austria, were I to permit Russia to extend herself towards the Danube? Let me hear what you have to say on this point!"

M. Budna.—"Either that your Majesty does not know your own situation, or that you are pleased to give me a view of it which you have not yourself."

Bonaparte.—"You then believe me to be in a very critical state, (here he turned about to the Duke of Bassano.) You see what this senseless babbling must ever be, (such are the delicate expressions which his Majesty uses.) You know not my strength, my resources; and because I have found it necessary to fall back to my old positions, you begin already to think that my throne totters.—In consequence of such hopes, which have not the slightest found,

dation in probability, you stumble in the midst of danger, and are blind to my power. M. Budna have I abandoned Spain? No; I have, even sent reinforcements there. Would I not have entirely given up the war in the Peninsula, or at least have limited it to a plan of defence, if I had not possessed most powerful means for the vigorous prosecution of this war? Well, speak.

Court Von Budna was about to reply, but Napoleon said to him rather warmly, no no, I don't require your opinion on that, I know already what you think. I know that you write *Bulletins à la Markon* to your Court, in which you paint me as if I no longer knew where my head stands, as surrounded by wretched people, & threatened with insurrection. Thus Sovereigns are deceived by those who should enlighten them. Thus a false security and foolish hopes are cherished. But know, M. Budna, that I was never master in France than I am now. Attempts are indeed made—there are mutinies, but no one will venture on the hazardous gain of insurrection. I readily comprehend that if you take the conversation of the *salons* for the barometer of public opinion, you must write extraordinary things concerning me; but what care I for the complaints of courtiers, or some eunuchs? For them, I employ the lash to discipline them when their clatter fatigues me. But go to the markets, to the exchange, mix in all the assemblages of the people, and see whether every thing is not as tranquil as it there had been twenty years of peace.

Budna—"Sire, it becomes me not to judge of the opinion of the people of France."

Bonaparte—"You do it, however, and you fulfil very quietly, in the heart of my capital, your mission as a spy."

Budna—"Sire I am of no use here except that of being an object for spies."

Bonaparte—"For these two years all the Ministers your Court has sent to me have had no other employment, except that of spying my actions, and distilling the most frivolous circumstances respecting me. This is not the way in which Sovereigns ought to treat each other, especially when they are united by the ties of blood. I am candid. What I wish to be known, I speak out openly. What I desire to know, I ask without any circumlocutions. I am too strong to seek refuge in deception. The Sovereigns of Europe are still in tutelage, and consequently can never stand in harmony with my Continental System, while they rely on tales fit only to amuse old women and children. I am not to be cheated, and I cheat none. I have never yet pursued any plan which I had not previously announced; and I have announced none which I have not executed."

Budna—"Ah Sire! the ruin of Russia!"

Bonaparte—"I would have been in Petersburg had it not been for the unseasonable cold which my army had to sustain. I was however overcome by the elements only. The weather deranged all my calculations; every thing else has however happened just as I foresaw it. If your Emperor had supported me, he would have saved me much blood and many tears. If our Master will sincerely unite with me, we still can restore tranquility to the world, and realize the project of a general peace, which is the object of all my meditations, the end of all my efforts! It is supposed that I love War, this is a mistake. The evil which it produces makes my heart bleed. Before the commencement of a campaign I have always offered peace; and have always again bestowed it on my vanquished enemies. In a week I shall have 300,000 men. I will go to Magdeburgh. Your Emperor may on his part give me his hand at Erfurt, make a flank movement with two hundred thousand men, and assist me in delivering the North of Europe from the Barbarians that ravage it. We must unite the chain of civilization. Should he deny me his assistance, I will perform the great work without him: it will of course cost me more time and I shall have to sacrifice more men, which will wring my heart; but this time I will put the old dynasty out of condition to give me farther uneasiness. I have been too long indulgent with them. I have replaced them when I had cast them down.—There must be an end of that.—Your Master must either be my enemy or my confederate."

Budna—"Well, Sire—"

Bonaparte—"Ah! I understand you, M. Ambassador.—You unroll your flag, and show us war with all its horrors. Well, you shall have war."

Budna—"Sire we fear it not. I shall write then to my Court to prepare for it."

[Napoleon cast a look of astonishment, and after some moments of profound silence, proceeded.]

Bonaparte—"No! Humanity has suffered enough, I wish for peace, I wish for it sincerely. It depends on your Court to give it to Europe. Let only my enemies cease to rely on your neu-

trality, or your co-operation. Let not our Court permit English emissaries to sow divisions on the Continent.—Lord Walpole—his presence in the states of a Sovereign, who is my father-in-law and ally, is a scandal which astonishes all Europe—which France reluctantly sees. That Lord Walpole must be publicly dismissed. The Empress participates in my sentiments. Go to her, she expects you; then write to your Court."

THE TIMES.—JUNE 9.

Nicholson the murderer has made a confession to this effect.

That on Sunday night, after the groom left him, he fell asleep upon a form in the servants hall, the room where he was accustomed to lie; that he awoke at three o'clock by dropping from the form; he jumped up, and was instantly seized with an idea, which he could not resist, that he would murder his master and mistress; he was at this time half undressed; he threw off his waistcoat, and pulled a sheet from his bed, with which he wrapped himself up; he then snatched a poker from the grate of the servants hall, and rushed up stairs to his master's room; he made directly to his mistress's bed, and struck her two blows on the head; she neither spoke nor moved; he then went round to his master's bed, and struck him once across the face; Mr. Bonar was roused, and from the confusion produced by the stunning violence of the blow, imagined that Mrs. Bonar was then coming to bed, and spoke to that effect; that when he immediately repeated the blow, Mr. Bonar sprung out of bed, and grappled with him for 15 minutes, and at one time was nearly getting the better of him; but being exhausted by the loss of blood, he was at length overpowered; Nicholson then left him groining on the floor. He went down stairs, stripped himself naked, and washed himself all over with a sponge, at the sink in the butler's pantry. He next went and opened the windows of the drawing-room, that it might be supposed some person had entered the house that way; he then took his shirt and stockings, which were covered with blood (the sheet he had left in his master's room), went out at the front door and concealed his bloody linen in a bush, covering it with leaves; the bush was opposite the door, and not many yards from it; he then returned without shutting the outer door and went to the servants hall; he opened his window-shutters and went to bed (it was not yet four o'clock); he did not sleep, though he appeared to be asleep when King came for the purpose of waking him at half past six o'clock. He stated, in the most solemn manner, that no person whatever was concerned with him in this horrid deed; and to a question put to him, whether he had any associate, answered, "How could he, when he never in his life, before the moment of his jumping up from the form, entertained the thought of murder. He can assign no motive for what he had no enmity or ill-will of any kind against Mr. or Mrs. Bonar."

It appears that Nicholson had been drinking a great quantity of the beer of the house during the Sunday; and though it is not stated that he was intoxicated, yet the quantity might have had some effect on his senses.

In consequence of Nicholson's information, search was made for the linen, and it was found in a laurel bush close to the house covered with leaves, except about two inches; the stockings were very bloody, and the shirt was also rent almost to rags about the neck and throat.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 18.

34th, Ensign R. Chambers, from the East York Militia to be ensign, without purchase.
55th, Ensign J. Sparkes, from the 1st Surrey militia, to be ensign, without purchase.
2d Ceylon Regt.—To be Assistant Surgeons, Hospital-Mate A. Macqueen, vice Jones, appointed to the 15th foot; Hospital-Mate H. Todd, vice Marshall, promoted in the 1st Ceylon Regiment.
Brevet-Captain A. Andrews, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to be Major in the East India only.
Staff.—The Rev. O. W. Kilvington, A.M., to be Chaplain to the forces; Major W. Warre, of the 33d Light Dragoons, to be deputy quarter master general to the forces at the Cape of Good Hope, with the rank of lieutenant in the army; vice Archibuth, who resigns.—To be deputy assistant Commissaries General to the Forces, W. De Roden and W. Barren, gent.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 29.

14th, Ensign W. H. Hill, from the Hertford Militia, to be ensign without purchase.
30th, D. Latouche, gent. to be ensign, without purchase.
67th, Lieut. ——— Horton, from the Armagh militia, to be ensign, without purchase.
84th, Capt. R. Cockburne to be major, vice Horton, deceased.
89th, A. Bowdall, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Munro, promoted in the 94th foot.
Garrisons.—Lieut. Gen. the Hon. T. Maitland to be Lieutenant Governor of Portsmouth, vice Lieut. Gen. Whetham, deceased; Lieut. Col. R. Walker of the 20th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Lieut. Governor of Shornsea, vice Ruddell deceased.