

MARSH & CO. LONDON.

VOL. XXIX.

TUESDAY.

NOVEMBER 16, 1813. No. 1467.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of **JAMES MACRONAN, 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.

Beach Buildings,
5th November 1813.

MR. JOHN HABRANECK,
BEGS leave to inform the **LADIES** and **GENTLEMEN** of the **SETTLEMENT**, that he will undertake to give **Lessons on the PIANO FORTE, or VIOLIN,** on the most reasonable terms.

He will also undertake to instruct, or raise, a Military Band if required. Applications to be sent to his House, No. 41, Anderson's Street.

FOR SALE,

AT

MESSIEURS

ADRIAN DE FRIES & Co.'s
GODOWNS,

CHOICE Old London Particular Madeira, per Pipe,

Star Page 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. 14

Good Champaign, per doz. 30

From the Government Gazette,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1813.

Fort St. George, 20th October, 1813.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following Regulations in substitution of those notified in the General Orders by Government, under date 9th October 1810, on the subject of Appointments to the Staff, &c.

Para. 1st.—No Officer shall be eligible to hold any Appointment which confers the official rank of Major, or any subordinate appointment on the General Staff of the Army, until he has been nine years in the Service.

2d.—No Officer, shall be eligible to hold any Appointment, which confers the official rank of Major, or any subordinate appointment on the General Staff of the Army, until he has been seven years in the Service.

3d.—No Officer, shall be allowed to hold any Division, Garrison or Personal Staff Appointment (Out of Aide-de-Camp excepted) until he has been five years in the Service, for three years of which period, he must actually have performed his duty.

4th.—No Officer shall be allowed to hold any Regimental Staff Appointment, until he has performed three years Regimental duty.

5th.—No Officer shall be considered eligible to hold the appointment of Aide-de-Camp, until he has been seven years in the Service.

6th.—No Officer shall be appointed to the Military Institution, who has not done duty with his Corps for the period of three years, and who can not produce a certificate from a Commanding Officer, stating that he possesses a good knowledge of Regimental duties, and a competent knowledge of the Hindostanee Language, and that his general conduct and character have been such as to render his despatch of such a mark of favor and indulgence.

7th.—The Commander in Chief, on being satisfied on these points, will have the power of appointing Officers to the number of twenty to vacate their studies at the Military Institution, at any period within the term fixed for the completion of his studies, excepting only one Officer during the prescribed term of study, who will be entitled to enjoy the benefits of the Institution, to the exclusion of other applicants for that distinction.

8th.—No Officer, who has been admitted into the Military Institution, will be allowed the option of leaving the Institution, at any period within the term fixed for the completion of his studies, excepting only one Officer during the prescribed term of study, who will be entitled to enjoy the benefits of the Institution, to the exclusion of other applicants for that distinction.

9th.—No Officer, who has been admitted into the Military Institution, will be allowed the option of leaving the Institution, at any period within the term fixed for the completion of his studies, excepting only one Officer during the prescribed term of study, who will be entitled to enjoy the benefits of the Institution, to the exclusion of other applicants for that distinction.

10th.—No extra allowances shall be granted to Officers of the Military Institution, during their studies at the Presidency; but when it may be necessary for the Superintendent, to carry them to a distance for the purpose of acquiring their Practical Surveying, they will be permitted to draw allowances in the same extent, which have been fixed for the 34th Class of the Officers, attached to the Department of the Quarter Master General of the Army, and which shall be inclusive of all extra charges during the time of their absence.

11th.—The above Regulations, are not to operate to the prejudice of any existing Appointments.

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

Lieutenant A. Anderson of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Major of Brigade, and Superintendent of the Intelligence Department with the Field Force under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Dawe, from the 15th instant, vice West.

The following promotions and corrections of rank will take place.

12th Regiment N. I.

Captain Lieutenant George Moore to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant James Johnson to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign Andrew Sibbald to be Lieutenant, in succession to Duggan deceased; date of commission 15th April, 1813.

13th Regiment N. I.

Ensign George Duns to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor, resigned the said Service; date of commission 15th September 1813.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon George Anderson having resigned to the Government, on the 12th inst., with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, will resume the duties of his rank on the Establishment.

November 9, 1813.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased, under date the 25th of October 1812, to resolve that all articles of Military Appointment, submitted by the Officers of any Corps for their own use should be exempted from the payment of duties, the following List of Articles, to which that indulgence extends, is published for general information, viz.

Sashes and Garters.
Swords and Sword Knives.
Belts, Hairs, Caps and Helmets.
Lance Javelins and Buttrons.
Horse Appointments and Furniture for Officers of Cavalry and for the Field Officers and Regimental Staff of Infantry.

Leather Breeches and Boots for Cavalry Officers. Made up Uniforms of every description.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Captain F. P. Stewart of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Judge Advocate, vice Dunn.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
(Signed) E. WOOD, Sec. to Govr.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE, — OCTOBER 28, 1813.
BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. M. Ricketts, Collector of the District of Shabjeepore.

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

FORT WILLIAM, Oct. 16, 1813.

Captain T. W. Taylor, of the Majesty's 34th Regiment of Light Dragoons, is permitted at his own request, to resign his situation of Member of the Board of Superintendence for improving the Breed of Cattle, in these provinces.

FORT WILLIAM, October 16, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Captain E. V. Barker of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, to relieve Captain R. C. Smyth, of the Corps of Engineers, from the duty of the Survey of the Southern and Western Frontier of Behar and Benares.

The foregoing appointment is to take effect from the 1st instant, the date on which Captain Barker was directed to take charge of the Survey of the said Frontier.

Cornet James Franklin, of the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, to conduct the Survey of the Southern Frontier of Bundelcund, under the Instructions of the Surveyor General.

FORT WILLIAM, October 16, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Sir Robert Colquhoun, of the 224th Regiment of Native Infantry, to do duty as the Factor or the Resident at Poonah.

THE MIRROR, — OCTOBER 27, 1813.

The first Durbar since the arrival of his Excellency the Earl of Moira, Governor General, was held at the Government House, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The attendance was unusually full; among the Natives of rank presented to the Right Honorable the Governor General, were

The Vakeel of his Highness the Nizam; Vakeel of the Nizam of Morshedabad; Mir Saif-ud-Daula; and the Peshwa; Vakeel of Rajah Nainang; Vakeel of Jugga Set, &c. &c. three Envoys and two Agents from the Court of Ava; an Agent from the King of Achen; and many other foreign Ministers; Rajah Collan Sing; and five sons of the late Maha Rajah Sookmoy, &c. &c. &c.

On Saturday last, a few minutes after 1 P. M. a fine new ship of 610 tons burthen, was launched from Mr. Smith's yard in Clive Street, under the name of the "Earl of Moira," and almost instantly afterwards, another new ship of 520 tons, was launched from the yard of the same builder at Howrah, and named the Susan. Both launches went off in the best style, and afforded a most gratifying spectacle to a nu-

merous concourse of spectators. The Earl of Moira is the property of Captain Kemp, and the Susan of Captain Collingwood.

The Moffatt, which unluckily grounded on the James and Mary Sand, we are happy to understand, has been got off safely, and is on her way to town.

On Saturday last, arrived at Kedgee, the ship Kussore, Captain Waddington, from Bombay 31 September, Cochin, Alapee, Colombo, Madras, and last from Covelong, which she left on the 13th instant.

PASSENGERS.

Major Ross, Artillery, — Lieuts. Doyle, — The Kussore, — Had, — Nelson, and Gordon, — Mr. S. Beaufort, Merchant.

Mr. King, Purser of the Honorable Company's extra ship Huddart.

On the 10th instant, in lat. 16 deg. 19 min. North, long. 81 deg. 48 min. East, the Kussore fell in with the brig Cecilia, Captain Robinson, of Calcutta, 31st Decr., having thrown her cargo of salt overboard, and lost one of her top-masts. Major Ross and Lieutenant Doyle, were passengers on-board the Cecilia, but removed to the Kussore; — the Cecilia is from the Isle of France, and touched on the Coast for sale.

The following vessels are expected to sail long to the Sand Heads.

The Tottenham passed Kedgee, at one P. M. on Saturday.

The Commander of the ship Kussore, whose arrival is noted above, states in the report received by him on Sunday last, on the 15th current, he saw on sail of vessels off the Sand Heads five of which were ascertained to be brigs; the remaining five were conjectured to be ships. This information gave rise to a report that the June fleet had actually arrived; but no account of this fleet, except that brought by the Cecilia, has yet reached Calcutta.

The following vessels are expected to sail from Calcutta, in the course of three or four days: —

Ship Helen, Johnson, for the Persian Gulph. Brig Industry, Taylor, for Amboyna. Ditto Misera, Russell, for the Isle of France. Ditto Nany, De Coll, for Mauritius.

Honorable Company's ship Pacific, D'Este, to complete her loading at Saugor.

Honorable Company's extra ship General Stuart, Jameson, ditto.

Honorable Company's extra ship Huddart, Nisbitt, ditto.

Honorable Company's extra ship Derwayne, Short, ditto.

(From Diamond Harbour) ship Cornwallis, Graham, for Bombay; — Passengers; Mrs. Kemp.

SUPREME COURT.

The fourth Term of the present year was opened on Friday morning, the 23d current, when the resignation of William Blackstone, Esq. Register of the Supreme Court, and Registrar of the Court of Vice Admiralty, was notified to the Court. In accepting the resignation of this meritorious officer, their Lordships unanimously expressed their full and unqualified approbation of the distinguished ability, zeal and fidelity with which he had discharged the duties of his office.

Their Lordships were pleased to appoint Dempster Hemming, Esq. Counsellor at Law, to be Registrar of the Supreme Court and Court of Vice Admiralty, in the room of William Blackstone, Esq. resigned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To JOHN ELIOT, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

We, the undersigned Agents, Merchants, Ship-builders, Manufacturers, and others, residing in Calcutta and its vicinity, on both sides of the River, having experienced the benefits resulting from your constant and unwearied exertions to effect a reform amongst the numerous classes of mechanics and others employed in the ship yards and in boats, by which a system of plunder carried on to a great extent, has been lessened, and that order and regularity brought about which so much conduce to the good of all within its influence; feeling as we do, the advantages arising to us from your continual endeavor to remove the evils of which we complained, and anxious to afford some small proof of our sense of the services rendered to us, we resolved on building a Boat that should afford more safety to your boats than which so much and other Police Stations in that direction than the one in which we so often observe you to pass and repass on the river, and which being complete, we most respectfully solicit you will do us the honor to accept of, as a mark of our respect and gratitude.

Wishing you may long enjoy the blessing of health and the pleasure arising from the exer-

cise of these abilities for the public good, by which you are so eminently distinguished.

We have the honor to subscribe Ourselves, Your grateful and very obedient Servants,

(Signed) Padric, Ferguson and Co., Hogue, Davidson, Robertson and Co., — Crutenden and Mackillip, — Alexander and Co., — Joseph Barretto and Co., — Mackintosh, Fulton and Macintosh, — Colvins, Baxent and Co., — James Scott and Co., — J. Sarkies and Co., — J. Gilmore & Co., — Matthew Smith, — Anthony Blackmore, John Green and Co., — Kyo, and Co., — John MacKenzie, Edward Brightman, W. H. Harton and Co., — Alexander Wilson, — Thomas Stewart, and Mark Lackerstein.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24, 1813.

To which Mr. Eliot, returned the following Answer.

GENTLEMEN, I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 24th instant, requesting my acceptance of an accommodation Boat, as a mark of the sense which you entertain of my exertions in the suppression of thefts, and other public offences.

The importance, which I have always attached to the opinions of all classes of people, whose conduct and consciences in any measure connected with my official conduct, renders this testimony of the sense entertained by so respectable a body of Merchants, Ship-builders and others, of the success of my exertions for the improvement of the Police, in the highest degree gratifying to me.

The extreme circumspection necessary on my part as a Magistrate, in accepting even the most honorable testimonials of my conduct, suggested to me the propriety of my submitting your letter to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council for his consideration; I have now the honor to acquaint you that I accept the Boat, which you have been pleased to tender to me, with the full approbation of Government.

The accommodation which you have afforded me, will materially facilitate my endeavors for the reform of the Police of the River Hooghly, an object closely connected with the prosperity of the Dock-yard, and in consequence of the reason in believe, requires my immediate attention; the sentiments which you profess to entertain of my conduct, and of which you have afforded so flattering a proof, will at all times render the discharge of those or other functions, on which the security of your property in any manner depends, peculiarly satisfactory to me.

I request that you will accept the assurance of my respect, and esteem.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ELLIOT.

ALLYPORE, October 2, 1813.

BOMBAY COURIER, — OCT. 30, 1813.

The following is a List of the Passengers on the Charles Mills. — Mrs. Davis, Capt. Earwell, of the Marine; — Captain Campbell, Lieut. Davis, and Lieutenant Young, of the 47th Regt. — Lieut. Browne, and Lieut. Ensigns, of Madras; — Messrs. Sharp, Liwellen and Dickenson, Assistant Surgeons; — Mr. Macklin, Messrs. Hoyle and Duff, Volunteers H. C. Marine; — Messrs. Cheek and Hardy, — Free Mariners.

ARRIVALS. — October 25th, H. C. Sloop Baracout, Charles Hawkey, Esq. Commander from Madras.

Ditto 28th, H. C. Cruiser Zephyr, Lieut. C. J. Maillet, from a Cruise.

Ditto 29th, H. C. Cruiser Zephyr, Lieut. R. Watson, from Goa.

DEPARTURES. — October 23d, H. C. Cruiser Ternate, Captain Davidson to Calcutta.

Ditto 26th, H. C. Ship Carmarthen, James Ross, Esq. Captain to England.

Ditto, Ship Betsey, Captain Wm. Howell, to Bussora.

Letters from Constantinople mention the following unfortunate incident. — Mr. Levy, an English Gentleman, well known and highly esteemed in Russia, was lately drowned in the Black Sea, together with Count Foggessara, a Piedmontese Nobleman, two orderly dragoons of the 30th regiment, and a servant, on their route to join Sir Robert Wilson, with the rest of the crew of the vessel, one Greek only escaped. Mr. Levy was on his return from Constantinople, whither he had been dispatched by Sir Robert Wilson, at the critical period of the retreat of the French from Moscow. The Count had also been the bearer of dispatches to the same quarter. In their anxiety to rejoin Sir Robert Wilson, they could not be induced to postpone their passage till the weather moderated, and met their fate near Varna, after being many days at sea. Besides his friends, dragoons, and servant, Sir R. Wilson must have lost much valuable and curious property on this melancholy occasion.

TO CORRESPONDENT.

A Letter from Bangalore has been received, and shall have a place at an early day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE
MADRAS COURIER.

Sir,

In commencing a letter to you, which I expect to read in print, I feel a sensation near a kick to blushing; and not unlike, what I recollect to have experienced some years ago, when I was persuaded to dress myself in my Brother's clothes. I feel indeed an apprehension lest I shall discover myself, and expect to be roundly rated, by those who claim a right to lecture me, if I am suspected of being your correspondent.

Your paper is taken in by our family, and a part of it is occasionally read and discussed at our breakfast table, and although you said a short time ago, that nothing should appear in your columns, that the most delicate female might scruple to read, I shrewdly suspect that your practice does not agree with your preaching. I have often remarked that Mr.

has stooped abruptly in the middle of a paragraph, and has nimbly the remainder of it to the disappointment of us all; and have noticed that when this has happened, he has invariably carried the paper away with him. Now Sir, explain this if you can, and call to mind a nasty trial at Calcutta, of which you gave us some time ago a very circumstantial detail—Don't suppose from this observation, Sir, that I read it—I assure you I did not—but I have heard it spoken of by several Ladies, of my acquaintance, who have declared, that such things should not be permitted. Lawyers and such people may be obliged to hear such stories, but surely you ought to find something more appropriate for Ladies.

You have inserted a letter, written I suspect by a learned Doctor, recommending you to publish now and then something instructive: I think he has given you a very good hint, for although I know nothing and hardly hope to know much about Science, I shall be glad to find that a State for knowledge is encouraged in this Settlement—I shall feel quite as much pleasure in hearing by Bean converse about Electricity, Galvanism and the heavenly bodies, as on the pulpit of his Horse—or the Manufacturer of his Soul—and shall be more flattered by an enquiry whether I have attended the lectures of Sir Humphrey Davy, than whether or not my Gloves have been made at the Madras Tannery.

But there are many subjects that have not been touched by the "Friend to Science," about which we females are interested. I am not a learned Lady—I am neither a Ptolemy, an Edgeworth, nor a Graham—I never belonged to the blue-stocking society. I am not a book-worm—Nor am I, I believe, a pedant in petticoats. Yet I should be glad to see a little light, at the same time rational reading in the Courier. Politics are very well for those who understand them, and Science is fit for the Learned Doctors of Aberdeen and Edinburgh: but should not we poor women have some attention paid to us, when you are catering for this intellectual repast? Imagine not Sir, that we are to be fed with trash, and attempt not to put us up with scraps of the Ladies' Magazine and La Belle Assemblée. We must have, as I said before, light but rational reading; and occasionally you must tell us what is doing in the Fashionable World in England and Calcutta. If any work of acknowledged excellence be published at home, on the subject of female education or conduct, you should either furnish us with an abstract of the Book, or with a well written critique on the subject, and I think we can dispense with your wretched puns and nanby pamply verses.

The letter which you have published containing advice to a Young Lady on the Eve of Marriage, I have read before in print—and I think it a poor production, that does no great credit to your selection.—But, if I am not detected in this my first offence, I shall occasionally improve your paper, by reproving the Editor.

TABITHA BRAMBLE.

10th Nov. 1815.

THE COURIER.

Tuesday, November 16, 1815.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. James Bird, to act as Master Attendant and Harbours Storekeeper.
Mr. Peter Boyd, Deputy Master Attendant and Boat Paymaster.

Our Country Readers will perceive, that a Packet is now open at the General Post Office, for the transmission of Letters to Europe, by an early opportunity.—It is expected, that about the middle of December, another occasion will offer for the like purpose.

The Weather during the last week, has been remarkably mild—and very little Rain, has fallen in the vicinity of Madras.

A Fleet consisting of the Dover Castle, Lady Castlereagh and East St. Vincent, from Madras; and the Surrey, Walthamstow, Bengal, Asia, Astell, Prince Regent, Tigris and Sir William Bensley, from Calcutta; and of other Ships, arrived in the Downs on the 15th of May last.

At the period of the last accounts from Sicily, Lord William Bentinck was at Palermo.—A paragraph in another part of our paper, will shew, that there have been some discontents in that Island, occasioned as it should seem, by the Queen, who was to proceed on a Frigate on the 7th of May.—Her destination we believe to be Malta.

We insert a dispatch from Sir George Prevost, Bart. Governor General of the Forces in North America, announcing the success of Colonel Proctor, against a body of American Troops under General Harrison in Upper Canada.—This gallant affair appears to have taken place at Riviere au Raisin, on the 22d of January; but the capture of York, alluded to in our last, we are sorry to say on the 26th of April.

There appears a strange inconsistency in the accounts that have reached this Country, respecting Hamburg.—By the intelligence received over-land by the Vestal, we were led to believe, that the Danish Troops had united with the French, and that Hamburg had capitulated; but, by the extract of a private letter dated Hamburg May 15th, it will appear, that up to that period the Danes had acted in defence of the Hamburgers against the French!

The supposed conference between Napoleon and Count Von Budna, the Austrian Ambassador, and which we published in our Supplement of Tuesday last, as we found it in a Bombay print, has excited much interest. Many think that it is not genuine—and that it is of English manufacture.—We can say nothing in support of its authenticity, except that it savours much of the style and manner of Bonaparte; and that the sentiments which he is supposed to have expressed are no less characteristic of the Corsican Chieftain than consistent with the uniform tenor of his policy. The production will naturally suggest to the minds of our readers the scene, between Lord Whitworth and the French Ruler!

A dispatch from Lord Cathcart, dated at Dresden the 26th of May, and which we have this day inserted, contains a particular account of the battle of Lutzen, and will be found to convey most interesting details of the struggle during that eventful day.—This letter supplies what was wanting in the dispatches of General Stewart, which described the subsequent conflicts between the Belligerents.

The arrival of the India Gazette has put us in possession of further information respecting the progress of the Allied Army in the Peninsula, and particularly of two dispatches of the Marquis of Wellington, the last of which is dated at Ampudia, June the 6th.

It appears from the Lisbon Gazette of the 13th of June, that on the 7th of June, Lord Wellington's head-quarters were at Palencia, and that on the 8th, they were transferred to Ampudia, about three leagues beyond Palencia.

It is also stated in the India Gazette, that in concert with this grand movement of the principal force, the several Spanish corps from Andalusia and Estremadura, had advanced against the line of the Tagus and to approach Madrid from the South. That on the 23d of May, the Conde de Abisla, had established his Head-quarters at Truxillo, while the greater part of his Army had taken post at the bridges of Almaraz and Arzobispo, and that on the 3d of June, the 1st division of the Spanish Army of reserve under O'Donnell, entered Palencia, and was followed successively by the two other divisions on the 4th and 5th of June.

It appears that the French had assembled a body of 10,000 men for the siege of Castro Urdiales, (mentioned in Lord Wellington's dispatches,) and that the Garrison entirely Spaniards, kept up a fire on the enemy while embarking, and had not abandoned the place, until all hope of successful resistance had vanished.

Altho' this intelligence has enabled us to accompany the gallant Wellington from Salamanca to 3 leagues beyond Palencia which is within 23 miles of Valladolid, we have not yet received any confirmation or details of the Battle which was fought on the 21st of June in the neighbourhood of the last mentioned place. The junction of the whole Allied force on the right bank of the Douro—the abandonment of Valladolid by the enemy—and the evacuation of Madrid, are all events which alike evince the energy and force of the Allies, and prepare the mind to expect either a great struggle—or the evacuation of the Peninsula. The latter was scarcely to be anticipated, while Bonaparte cherished a hope of continuing his mischievous influence—or could maintain any competent force to the Southward of the Pyrenees, and of course, a battle was the alternative—the result of which, we know, and which must, if the Spaniards are true to themselves, liberate them from the fangs of their oppressor.—If it be true, as is stated in the Lisbon papers, that besides the force withdrawn from the Peninsula at the time when Soult proceeded to Paris, 10,000 men have since returned to France—we may venture to hope, that the Battle of Valladolid may have so far thinned the ranks of the enemy, that they may be driven beyond the frontier, before reinforcements can be introduced from France. In that event, and should the Congress of Prague fail to make such a Peace as the Belligerent Powers may demand—the recommencement of hostilities, may be marked by the active co-operation of British Troops, and the Brave Wellington may exhibit his wonderful skill on a different Theatre. We are afraid, however, to indulge in these speculations—but, trust, that we shall shortly be enabled to announce to our readers, the detail and result of the battle of Valladolid.

It appears from the English Prints, that Sir John Newport has moved in the Imperial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws in Ireland, with respect to Landlord and Tenant. The particular objects of this Bill are calculated to relieve the Tenant, in the actual occupation of premises from distresses occasioned by the

failure of the original lessees or middlemen and to enable the Landlord to obtain possession, by some process less expensive than Ejectment, where the property in question is of little value.

That the Cottager who has paid his rent to the person under whom he immediately holds, should nevertheless have his good distressed, is an undoubted grievance ought to be redressed; and this indeed forms a substantial objection to that class of people who have long been known in Ireland under the denomination of middlemen. The general clamour, however, against them, has been we apprehend, raised either from evil design or real ignorance. The middlemen who took long leases, when land was much cheaper than at present, are doubtless making great profits, but when their leases shall expire, the same profits will be exacted by the Landlord, and the occupant will not be in the least relieved.

The system of letting lands to persons (in this description, arose out of the extreme poverty of the tenantry of Ireland. If the capital of the lower classes shall be increased, so as to enable them to hold directly from their Landlords, middlemen will no longer be interposed. The main cause of high rent in Ireland, is not chargeable to the extortion of the Landlord or the middleman, but imputable to a cause which has been well illustrated by the celebrated Adam Smith—the small portion of land and capital necessary, upon the potatoe system, to support the labour employed in cultivation; throws the large portion of the gross produce on the Landlord.

While we rejoice that any attempt has been made to redress the grievances of the lower class of the Irish Community, we lament that the subject of Tithes has not been brought forward.—This has been long crying and standard grievance.—In 1778 the immortal Grattan brought forward a detail of facts in the Irish House of Commons which shewed that exactions most exorbitant and illegal had been levied, in the districts of Ireland which had then been recently disturbed—and whoever has read his celebrated speech on that occasion—a speech which the Attorney General (afterwards Lord Clare,) not only could not controvert, but was compelled to acknowledge to be "the most splendid display of eloquence that that House had ever heard," cannot fail to desire, that in addition to the emancipation of Catholics, the peasantry of Ireland may be relieved from extortions and grievances, by which, to use the phrase of Lord Clare himself they have been "ground to powder." Most sincerely do we hope and pray that the effort made in May last, and the Bill of Sir John Newport, may prove the dawn of a long day of light and liberty to Ireland, after a period of darkness and oppression which has endured from the period of the second Henry to the present hour.

INSTRUCTIONS TO A YOUNG LADY ON
THE EVE OF MARRIAGE.

(Concluded from our last.)

When regard to your husband's conduct in any society where young females are present, as long as that is confined within the limits of mere general civility and respectful decency, you will of course pay him that public attention and deference which such a display of good sense on his part entitles him to. But the moment he should presume to outstep those bounds, ogle at any particular coquette, harried or single, begin to say sweet things, sit by her in a corner, or attempt any similar sacrilegious demonstrations; then, my dear, it is high time—not to abuse him, and make yourself publicly ridiculous; such vulgar measures may be forgiven in a journeyman's wife, who serves not to go in search of her deary from one public-house to another, and when she has traced the object of her affections, to drag him home by the lap of his coat, assisting his course by an occasional impulse from her angry fist. A

the moment you hear him knock at the door. Depend upon it, you cannot please him more than by making him thus believe that he is in possession of a treasure of a wife: why, therefore, not encourage such an opinion at so trifling an expense, which he will amply repay you, and probably numerous and valuable presents? Besides, your imaginary occupations will afford you the best excuse, and indeed justification, in case of any omission or neglect either in your dress or domestic economy; the want of time to do this or that will always be an incontrovertible argument in your favour.

And here, my ever beloved Euphrasia, do I feel myself compelled, not from a want of matter or good will, but by my exhausted strength, to close the pleasing task of guiding you by anticipation through the intricate mazes of married life. My love to you has given me courage to bid defiance to the gout, that inveterate foe of my declining age. For five successive nights have I sat up long after my usual hour of rest, in order to complete the work I had once begun; and I privately persuade myself, that I have not overdone my duty in this constitution. I am no longer the woman I was thirty years ago. The cramp in my right hand has, as you may observe in the two or three last sheets, greatly impeded my writing; and is now become so painful, that I must give up the idea of any further continuation. Two words more, and I have done.

The present, my dear child, is probably the last time I shall enjoy the happiness of conversing with you. Although there two years parted from you, the idea of your being still in England, at but a few days journey from me, rendered the absence of a husband, which there is no return, the thought of eternal separation from you, my good girl, from all my heart holds dear, paralyzes my pen, and bedews, as you see, my paper with tears of agonizing sorrow. This trial, a penitential whisper to me, I shall not long survive. But it is for your good, and so let it be endured with resignation and fortitude. Farewell, my child, for the last time, farewell! May your own well-meant advice, may her daily blessings and prayers, secure your happiness! Once more, adieu! A line on your arrival will be balm to the afflicted heart of your affectionate, your disconsolate aunt.

M. H.

In giving the conclusion of these truly remarkable matrimonial instructions, we beg that our fair Readers will understand, that we neither vouch for the authenticity of the production, nor recommend the doctrines which it professes to inculcate. We do not however agree with our correspondent "Tabitha Bramble," whose letter appears in another part of our paper, that our selection of this article has been injudicious. We consider it to convey negatively a good deal of excellent advice, and it happens that an absurd argument is often productive of rational conviction.

THE MIRROR, Oct. 27, 1813.

In addition to late English and Portuguese Gazettes per Gram Paris, we have been favoured with periodical of Boston and New York Papers to the end of March. We are happy to learn from these, that a strong probability existed of negotiations for peace being opened between Great Britain and the United States. Through the mediation of the Russian Consul General some intercourse had already taken place prior to the above date, between the American Government and Alexander Warren, preparatory to a more formal negotiation. Our hopes on this head, are strengthened by various articles from America, published in the London Papers at the end of May, which contain advice from America of still later date than those published in the New York and Boston Newspapers mentioned above. It is stated in these later accounts, that Mr. Gallatin, Secretary to the American Treasury, was preparing to embark in April, for a visit to a mission connected with the removal of the Pacific Colonization to England. The friends of the American cause and have been confirmed, as vigorously as the illustrious number of British ships of war employed on that service, could effect.

On John B. Warren, on the 20th of April, was of American, Capt. Sprague, with San Domingo, 74; M'Intosh, an American frigate; Pantano, and Mahwah, brigs, and High Flyer, tender. In their passage up the Chesapeake, the small American armed vessels being discovered, the small American armed vessels, and ordered to attack the enemy, which was carried into immediate effect. After an obsti-

nate resistance, the whole were carried with the loss of only two men killed, and eleven wounded, on the part of the captors.

Among other valuable prizes captured by the squadron on the American station, we observe one ship bound from Calcutta to Philadelphia, which was ransomed for 150,000 dollars.

The United States, frigate, had returned to Boston with six prizes, captured on the coast of Brazil.

An article from Salem of the 23d March, states that the brig Caravan, with a valuable cargo from Calcutta, had safely returned to the port of Salem.

The Caravan touched on her passage from India at Pernambuco; and was there taken possession of by two boats' crews from an English armed brig, but as the captors were getting their prize underweigh, they were boarded by boats from Pernambuco, manned with American sailors, who retook the prize and carried her into the neutral harbour.

INDIA GAZETTE, Oct. 25.

LONDON GAZETTE, Dec. 13.

Retreat of a letter from Marshal General Lord Wellington, Duke of Victoria, addressed to H. E. Sr. Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, dated from his Head Quarters at Caragajas, May 31, 1813.

On the morning of the 26th, I arrived with my army at the heights of Salamanca, and found that the enemy still occupied that place with a division of Infantry, three squadrons of Cavalry and some Artillery, belonging to the army of the south, the whole under the command of Gen. Villars. The enemy evacuated the city as we approached; but having retired on the heights, and being longer than he ought to have done, an opportunity of attacking him was thereby afforded to the cavalry under the command of Generals Fane and Victor Alten, the former of whom crossed the Tormes at the ford of Santa Maria, and the latter by the bridge. This circumstance caused him greater loss in his retreat than he might otherwise have sustained. He had many killed and wounded; and we took from him about 200 prisoners, besides seven caissons of ammunition, and some equipage, provisions, &c.

The enemy retired by the road of Babila Fuente, and was joined on his march, near the town of Huerta, by a corps of horse and foot proceeding from Alba de Tormes. Meanwhile, I had sent orders to the Cavalry to detain from the pursuit, observing that our Infantry had not yet come up.

Major-General Long, and Brigadier Morillo, commanding the Spanish division, attacked Albaxa Tormes, from whence the enemy was compelled to withdraw. During the 27th and 28th, I established the troops, which had marched from the aguada and Upper Estrada. General Sir Rowland Hill, in a position between the Tormes and the Lower Douro. On the 29th, I left Salamanca, and on the same day, I arrived at Miranda de Douro. On the following day (the 30th) I found, that, agreeably to the plan which had been concerted, the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham had arrived on the Esla, that their left was resting on Teyro, by which point they communicated with the army of Galicia, while their right was posted in this town, and that the necessary arrangements were in forwardness for crossing the river. Accordingly the greater part of the troops in question have already effected the passage of the Esla, the Cavalry at the ford, and the Infantry by a bridge, which it was found necessary to construct, on account of the depth of the waters, which was so considerable, that even some individuals of the Cavalry were drowned in crossing. The English Hussars, who first passed, were an Officer and 30 Dragoon prisoners, near Valdeparaiso.

The enemy has evacuated Zamora, and our patrols have entered that city. The troops which were stationed there, have retired upon Toro, where, I hear, the enemy has a division of Infantry and a brigade of Cavalry.

It appears, that the enemy's forces, which retreated from Salamanca, Alba, &c. also those which were posted in Arcevalo and Medina del Campo, have rendezvoused at Nava del Rey, and as this part of the army advances, I consider that they mean to retreat to the right side of the Douro.

The enemy's troops at Madrid and on the Tagus, still remained in their positions, up to the 24th current; but I presume, they will evacuate that part of the country, as soon as they hear of our movements.

I have received advice, on which I fear, though they are not official, stating that the Spanish garrison of Castro Urdiales has evacuated that place, and embarked on board the English Squadron.

Since my last dispatch to your Excellency's address, I have had no advice from Alicante.

COPIES OF A LETTER FROM MARSHAL GENERAL LORD WELLINGTON, DUKE OF VICTORIA, ADDRESSED TO H. E. SR. DON MIGUEL PEREIRA FORJAZ, DATED FROM HIS HEAD-QUARTERS AT CARAGAJAS, MAY 31, 1813.

The troops have continued to advance, since I addressed your Excellency on the 23d ultimo. On the 1st current they were at Zamora, and on the 2d they arrived at Toro. Between Toro and Morales, the English Hussars

composing the vanguard, fell in with a large body of the enemy's Cavalry, which was immediately attacked by the 10th, supported by the 15th and 18th Regiments. The English completely to the route, and followed them for many miles, taking 210 prisoners, besides 2 Officers, and a number of horses.

Enclosed I forward to your Excellency, the account given me by Colonel Grant of this brilliant affair, which reflects great honor on Major Roberts and on the 10th Hussars, as well as on Colonel Grant himself who commanded.

On the evening of the same day, Don Julian Sanchez surprised a French Post at Castro Nuno, where he took two officers and fifty Dragoon prisoners, and drove another detachment from Polho, which occupied that place.

The enemy had destroyed the bridges of Zamora and Toro; which circumstances, coupled with the difficulties attending the passage of the Esla, had materially retarded our movements; and the enemy had availed himself of the delay, to collect a large body of his troops between Turrelobador and Tordesillas.

Consequently, I was obliged to halt at Toro, during the 3d, in order that the light division, and the troops under the command of Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, might pass the Douro at the bridge of that place, and that there might also be time for our rear-guard to come up, and for the army of Galicia to join the army of Toro, which objects being accomplished, we resumed our march on the 4th.

As soon as the enemy learned that we had left Ciudad Rodrigo, he began to withdraw his forces towards the Douro; and, on the 2d, he crossed that river, at the bridge of Tordesillas.

The troops, which occupied Madrid, and the 10th and 18th Regiments, commenced their march on the 27th ultimo, and passed the Douro, by the bridge of the same name. The enemy abandoned Valladolid entirely on the 4th, and has left behind him considerable magazines of grain in Arcevalo and Toro, as also a quantity of military stores in Valladolid and Salamanca.

The French have passed the river Carrion, and to all appearance are retreating upon Burgos.

By authentic advices which have reached me, it appears, that the enemy having conveyed five pieces of ordnance by sea from Santona to Castro, had effected a breach in the walls of that place on the 11th current, by which means they were enabled to assault and carry the town, the garrison retiring into the castle. On this also they made an attempt by storm, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The garrison was afterwards withdrawn, and embarked on the morning of the 19th, on board H. M. ships Lys, Royalist and S. arrow, which landed them at Brest.

I am still without any news from Alicante. May God preserve your many years of age.

WELLINGTON.

We are assured by the Lisbon journals, that Bonaparte had recently withdrawn another body of 10,000 men, composed of his regular troops, from the Peninsula; and that there remained no French force in Navarre, excepting the garrison of Pampeluna.

A body of about 3000 French Infantry, with 300 Cavalry, a howitzer and four fieldpieces, the whole under the command of General Maistre, had defeated on the 18th of May, after a short action, at Leblanque, a Spanish detachment, consisting of 3000 foot and only 30 horse. The attack on this occasion, was commenced by the enemy, who had 400 of their men wounded, a part of whom were left prisoners, together with a considerable quantity of specie, and the field of battle.

All the troops composing the Anglo-Sicilian expedition, together with Spanish troops, General Wittingham, had re-embarked, as we have already stated, at Alicante, and sailed from thence on the night of the 25th of May. It was reported at Cadiz, that they had subsequently landed in Catalonia, at Tarragona according to one account, and according to another at Palamos. Meanwhile, the Duke and Duchess, with his army, occupied a position at Parques, which General Murray had fortified, previous to his embarkation; General Roche maintained himself at Alcoi; and Ello remained stationary in the same position which he had before occupied. The evacuation of Valencia, and the retreat of the enemy from that place, were the first results expected from these arrangements.

The assembly of the Cortes, we are told, were preparing to transfer their sittings from Cadiz to Madrid.

Another expedition had sailed from Cadiz for Most' Zenides, to assist in quelling the South American insurgents.

A fresh advantage is stated to have been gained by our forces in North America, with the loss of 1000 men on the part of the enemy.

A Lisbon paper of the 14th of June, contains the following interesting article from Berlin.

BERLIN, MAY 15.

On the 6th of this month, the necessary measures were carried into effect, throughout all the wards of this city, for organizing a levy en masse. All the inhabitants, from the age of 15 to 60, without distinction of rank, or of country, were summoned, and promptly attended, for the purpose of having their names inscribed in the lists prepared by the Commissioners of the respective districts. They are now all informed, at what points they are to as-

semble in case of need; they are all armed and practised the use of arms, in pursuance of the edict directing a levy en masse. It is estimated that Berlin will produce 40,000 men, who will no doubt be themselves genuine sons of their country.

The royal proclamation, which promulgates the measures to be adopted relative to this levy en masse, among other matters, the following passage: "The levy en masse is not to wear any uniform, but to be dressed in the usual clothes, that he will cause the severest surveillance to be executed on the French prisoners, in every instance in which the enemy shall treat any man belonging to the levy en masse, who may fall into his hands, with greater severity than prisoners taken from the regular forces." His Majesty expects that every subject will make known without delay to the Prussian authorities, any outrage committed to his knowledge, as having been committed by the French troops towards individuals of the levy en masse, in order that the pains of retaliation may be inflicted on an equal number of French prisoners within 24 hours at the furthest.

The Portuguese ship Ocean, on her homeward voyage to Lisbon from Bengal and the Brazils, was captured near the coast of Portugal, on the 7th of June, by a French privateer. Besides very valuable cargo of Indian produce, the Ocean carried on board specific for an amount of 150,000 Cruzados from Rio de Janeiro. The Supercargo and part of the crew were put on board an American ship, in which they arrived at Lisbon.

PIRACY.

Canary Islands, April 30, 1813.—On the 24th of March last, the Spanish ship Nastra Senora de Cobiagon, Capt. Vincent Lemos, from Havana to Tenerife, was robbed at sea near Madeira, by the American schooner, privateer General Armstrong, Captain J. Smith, of Salem under British colours, of Sagar, Rana and other names. The amount of the booty was three and four thousand dollars; the Spanish crew having been confined upwards of six hours, with sentinels in the hatches, and the captain imprisoned in the cabin of the privateer, while the plundering was going forward. On leaving the ship she gave the following report:—

"At Sea, 23d March, 1813.

"Received of the bearer the sum of 100 dollars, being the sum of the ransom."

"DAVID LOYD, Lieut. of his Britannic Majesty's schooner Antelope, of Plymouth." The Privateer having sent her boats on shore at Santa Cruz, Tenerife, on the 27th of April, the marauders were recognized, but having information that steps were taking for their seizure, they unfortunately effected their escape. The party on board the schooner, consisting of the captain and crew, were sent to the following letter, addressed to Gilbert Stuart Bruce, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul General:—

"April 28, on board the United States private armed schooner General Armstrong."

"Sir—Having captured the British packet Mary Ann, of Malaga, and in possession of the mail that was on board, consisting of two large leather bags of letters, which, should you choose to ransom, I will deliver them up, by your paying me a handsome reward. My boat will wait three-quarters of an hour for your answer and the cash."

"I am, Sir, your humble servant."

(Signed) "J. SMITH."

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Mary's Church, on the 4th instant, by the Reverend E. Vaughan, Senior Chaplain, William Smith, Esq. to Miss Mary Eleanor Parsons, daughter of the late Mr. Parsons, the Assistant, the Lady of Arthur Brooke, Esq. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.—At the Presidency, on the 29th instant, Lieut. James Swinburn, of the 18th Regt. of Foot, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, extended and sanctioned by all who knew him.

At Hyderabad, on the 23d ultimo, Elizabeth Hetherington, wife of Sergeant Hetherington, H. M. 34th Regt., in the 33d year of her age. The Deceased was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew her, as an affectionate Wife, a tender mother and a Soldier's Friend. Her Funeral was attended by the whole Regiment, and by a large concourse of Native, who had left a inconsolable Husband and two Infants to bewail her loss.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At Muzafferpore, on the 15th current, by the Reverend Mr. Haskins, William Lamb, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Mary Anna Dennis, Grand Daughter of the late Francis Gladwin.

On Friday, the 29th current, Sergeant John MacLeod, attached to the Detach of the Tanna Guard, died at Anson's Barracks.

BIRTHS.—On Monday, the 25th current, the Lord of Ardenon M. Mallesher, Esq. of a Son.

On Monday, the 25th current, the Lady of Robert Campbell, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.—Yesterday morning, Thomas Charles Francis, Esq. of the B. C. Civil Service, to Miss Wrenham.

BIRTHS.—On Friday the 21st instant, at Vancora, the Lady of Lieutenant Baker, of a Daughter.

On Sunday, the 24th instant, the Lady of George Brown, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Ranch, on the 23d instant, Lieutenant and Adjutant-General, H. M. 21st Bde. 50th Regt. much and serious regretted. The deceased was born to be engaged to the profession of a soldier, in his Majesty he lost a zealous and intelligent Officer. With a mild and settled with his own unblemished and every principle which constitutes the Gentleman, with the esteem and affection of those who knew him, he has left behind him a name and his intimate friends and acquaintances. On his way to the field, for which his heart ever yearned, he caught a fever, and in a short time he was taken by the almighty deers yielding to death the victory.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE TUESDAY,



2867
MADRAS COURIER.
NOVEMBER 16, 1813.

HAMBURGH, May 13.

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER.)

"On Thursday, the 11th instant, I arrived here. During my absence things have altered greatly. The French, in great force, have compelled the Russians to recross the Elbe, and taken possession of Lüneburg, Harburg, Cuxhaven, and the whole of the left bank of the Elbe. Cuxhaven was evacuated by the British without firing a shot. Davoust had several times tried to cross the Elbe, but had been repulsed, chiefly through the exertions of the volunteers. The Russians were too few to be able to operate with effect. Their corps consist only of light cavalry, which can do but little against more regular troops. The King of Denmark had repeatedly declared to the town of Hamburg his noble resolution to support them, and to enforce this measure, he has ordered eight thousand men to be concentrated near Hamburg; he caused this to be signified to the French General; and this is the chief cause which has prevented the latter from crossing the Elbe. After several attacks the French succeeded in making themselves masters of some islands in the Elbe opposite to Hamburg, with a considerable loss to the Prussians and the Hanseatic troops, of which several battalions are annihilated. From the Swedes nothing was heard. The advice of a great battle fought in Upper Saxony, which was rather advantageous to the French, who have advanced to Dresden, had arrived here. Such was the state of affairs on my arrival; and you may judge of the general sensation when every thing had been expected from England, and no kind of assistance was derived from that quarter.

"The General of the Danish troops had been acquainted with the result of Count Bernstorff's mission to London: notwithstanding, he persevered in his intention of strictly following the instructions he had received, of defending Hamburg against the French. Colonel Tettenborn received this assurance. He had begun to despair of being able to defend the town, and fully perceived, that without the assistance of Denmark, both he and Hamburg would be ruined. To this assurance was added, that the King of Denmark would faithfully persevere in his noble resolution of saving Hamburg, and that he would never abandon it, however much his interest had been opposed by the Allies, who, in direct opposition to their own, had excited Sweden to hostilities against Denmark—Sweden, which had done nothing for their cause. The joy of Colonel Tettenborn, and of the Hamburgers, on this occasion was extremely; these are now as warmly attached to Denmark, as they uniformly complain on the indifference of Great Britain.

"Prince Dalgorouky arrived the same day at Hamburg from Copenhagen. Even he gave the assurance, that if only one shot was fired by the Danes against the French, the Emperor his master would consider it a sacred duty to protect and assist Denmark; and while he was thus engaged in conversation with M. Rist, the Danish Charge d'Affaires, the report of the guns announced that the Danes were engaged with the French. The French attacked a small island in the Elbe, where one battalion of Hanseatic troops, the Mecklenburgers, two companies of Danes together with half a battalion of volunteers, were placed. The attack was made by superior numbers, and the island was taken. Many fell: the Danes lost 40 men; the Mecklenburgers 100, and the rest in proportion. The Danish gun-boats took a very active part in the engagement. From this island Hamburg may be bombarded. The Russians are not able to prevent the French from crossing the Elbe from thence; the Danes alone can prevent it. These are near the town 8000 men, and guns. Prince Christian of Denmark, the heir apparent to the Crown, is expected to take the command.

"This place appears like a besieged town; business at a stand. To-day or to-morrow the Danish General expects orders from Copenhagen, subsequent to Count Bernstorff's arrival from England; but every one is assured that the King will persevere in his resolution to defend this town. In the mean time the Crown Prince of Sweden is as yet not arrived in Germany, though he has for these three weeks past been daily expected. The Swedish troops in Pomerania do not exceed 7000 men, and make no signs of advancing. Hostilities between Denmark and Sweden are on the point of breaking out. The Crown Prince is

beset by all parties, to desert from his attempt on Norway, and to hasten to Germany at this critical juncture, with his brave troops; but hitherto he appears most determined to persevere.

"The advantage of the French in the late battle arose from superiority of numbers and artillery; but every one is persuaded that the good cause would ultimately succeed, if Denmark and Sweden could be made to co-operate towards the same object, supported by Great Britain with money, arms, and other necessities."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, MAY 25

FOREIGN OFFICE, MAY 25.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated

Dresden, May 8.

My Lord—My last dispatches informed your Lordship of the arrival of the Ruler of France, and of the concentration of his forces near Erfurt and towards the Saale, and also of that of the allies upon the Elster.

I have now the honour of inclosing herewith the official statements which have been published by the Russian and Prussian Governments, of the general action which took place on the 31st instant, between the two armies; and after which the allies remained in possession of the field of battle, and of the positions from which, in the course of the day, they had dislodged the enemy.

The last division of General Tormassoff's corps having crossed the Elbe on the 29th ult., the whole of it moved forward, by forced marches, to the Elster. His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia arrived at Borna on the morning of the 1st inst. with the reserve; and the several parts of the army were on the same day collected in the vicinity of that place.

Marshal Prince Kutsoff Smolenski was left off on the march at Buntzlau, where he died; but his death was not published. Count Wittgenstein, at that time at Zwenkau, was appointed to command the army. He had on that day reconnoitred the enemy and ascertained his position; and the same evening a disposition was made for a general attack, to take place on the following morning at day break.

During the preceding week, the advance of the enemy's main army towards Naumburg, and the approach of Bauhaunois from Quedlinburg, had been indicated by several skirmishes and partial affairs, particularly at and near Halle and Merseburg, where the Prussians behaved with great gallantry.

On the evening of the 1st, the enemy appeared to have great masses of his force between Lützen and Weissenfels, and after dusk a strong column was seen moving in the direction of Leipzig, to which place there was clear evidence that he intended to move. The advance corps of Count Wittgenstein's army having been engaged on the same evening to the east and north of Lützen, the cavalry of it remained there to amuse the enemy in the morning, but with orders to retire gradually. Meanwhile the several columns of the army were ordered to cross the Elster at Pegau, and bear down, and to follow the course of a rivulet which, rising near the Elster, runs in a north-west direction to the Saale, by which movement, which the ground favoured, it was intended to turn the enemy's right between Weissenfels and Lützen, while his attention was directed to his left, between the latter place and Leipzig. As soon as their Majesties saw the troops placed according to the disposition, the whole was put in motion towards the enemy.

The country is uncovered and open, the soil dry and light, but with very considerable variety of hill and valley, and much intersected by hollow ways and mill streams, the former not discernible till closely approached. The enemy placed behind a long ridge, and in a string of villages, of which Goreschen is the principal, with a hollow way in front; and a stream sufficient to float timber on the left, waited the near approach of the allies. He had an immense quantity of ordnance, of 12-pounders and larger natures, distributed throughout the line and in the villages; the batteries in the open country were supported by masses of infantry in solid squares.

The plan of operation determined upon, on view of the enemy, was to attack the village of Gora Goreschen with artillery and infantry, and in the meanwhile to pierce the line to the enemy's right of the village, with a strong column of cavalry, in order to cut off the troops in the villages from support. The remainder of the enemy's line was to be engaged, according to circumstances, by the corps opposed to it.

The cavalry of the Prussian reserve, to which for this attack fell, presented themselves, and supported their movements with great gallantry, but the showers of grape-shot and musketry to which they were exposed on reaching the hollow way, made it impracticable for them to penetrate, and the enemy appearing determined to maintain the villages at any expense, the affair assumed the most expensive character of attack and defence of a post repeatedly taken, lost, and retaken.

The cavalry made several attempts to break the enemy's line, and behaved with the most exemplary coolness and regularity under very heavy fire; in some of these attacks they succeeded in breaking into the squares, and cutting down the infantry.

Late in the evening, Buonaparte having called in the troops from Leipzig, and collected all his reserves, made an attack from his left on the right of the allies, supported by the fire of several batteries advancing.

The vivacity of this movement made it expedient to change the front of the nearest brigades on the right, and as the whole cavalry from the left was ordered to the right to turn this attack and to charge it, I was not without hopes of witnessing the destruction of Buonaparte and of all his army; but before the cavalry could arrive, it became so dark that nothing could be distinguished but the flashes of the guns.

The allies remained in possession of the disputed villages, and of the line on which the enemy had stood. Orders were given to renew the attack in the morning, but the enemy did not wait for it, and it was judged expedient, with reference to the general policy of the army, not to pursue. The wounded have all been removed across the Elbe, while the cannon and the prisoners taken, and the guns wrested from the enemy in the action, are incontestable proofs of the success of the allies.

Both Sovereigns were in the field the whole day. The King was chiefly near the village where his troops were engaged. The Emperor was repeatedly in every part of the field, where he was received with the most animating cheers by every corps he approached. The fire to which this period was not infrequently exposed, and the casualties which took place near him, did not appear in the least to disturb his attention from the objects to which it was directed, and which he followed without any ostentation.

General Wittgenstein, with the army, is between the Elbe and the Elster, with the command of several bridges over the former.

The Russian troops, of all arms, fully realized the expectations I had formed of their bravery and steadiness; and the emulation and spirit of patriotism which pervades the Prussian army merits the highest encomium.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 24.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, April 22.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by the Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost and Commander in Chief of the Forces in North America:—

Quebec, Feb. 8, 1813.

My Lord,—I have the Honour to congratulate your Lordship upon the signal success which has again attended his Majesty's arms in Upper Canada. Brigadier-General Winchester, with a division of the forces of the United States, consisting of upwards of 1000 men, being the right wing of Major-General Harrison's army, thrown in advance, marching to the attack of Detroit, was completely defeated on the 24th of January last, by Colonel Proctor, commanding in the Michigan territory, with a force which he had hastily collected upon the approach of the enemy, consisting of a small detachment of the 10th Royal veteran battalion three companies of the 41st regiment, a party of the royal Newfoundland fencibles, the sailors belonging to the Queen Charlotte, and 150 of the Essex militia, not exceeding 800 regu-

lars and militia and about 600 Indians; the result of the action has been the surrender of Brigadier-General Winchester, with 500 officers non-commissioned officers, and privates of the American army, and with a loss on their part of nearly the like number in killed and wounded. For the details of this affair, which reflects the highest credit upon Colonel Proctor for the promptitude, gallantry, and decision, which he has manifested upon this occasion, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to my letter to Major-General Sheaffe, herewith transmitted. I have also the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, returns of the killed and wounded on our part, and of the prisoners taken from the enemy, the latter of which, your Lordship will not fail to observe, more than exceeded the whole of the regular and militia forces which Colonel Proctor had to oppose to them. Major-General Harrison, with the main body of his army, consisting of about 2000 men, was reported to be four or five days' march distant from Brigadier-General Winchester's division, advancing in the direction of Detroit. I think it not improbable that, upon hearing of the disaster of this division, and the loss of his supplies, he may commence his retreat; but should he persevere in his endeavour to penetrate farther in to the Michigan territory, I feel the fullest confidence in the skill and bravery of Colonel Proctor, and the troops under his command, for an effectual resistance to every attempt of the enemy in that quarter. A small detachment from the Royal Artillery at Port George, with the light infantry company of the 41st regiment, have marched to reinforce Detroit; they are to be replaced on the Niagara frontier, by troops now in motion from Montreal.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

To the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, &c.

SANDWICH, JANUARY 25.

Sir,—In my last dispatch I acquainted you, that the enemy was in the Michigan territory, marching upon Detroit, and that I therefore deemed it necessary that he should be attacked without delay, with all and every description of force within my reach. Early in the morning of the 19th I was informed of his being in possession of Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, 26 miles from Detroit, after experiencing every resistance that Major Reynolds, of the Essex militia, had it in his power to make, with a three pounder well served and directed by Bombardier Kijson, of the royal artillery the militia, three of whom he had well trained to the use of it. The retreat of the gun was covered by a brave band of Indians, who made the enemy pay dear for what he obtained. This party, composed the militia and Indians, with the gun, fell back 18 miles to Brown's town, the settlement of the brave Wyandott, where I directed my force to assemble. On the 21st instant, I advanced 13 miles to Swan Creek, from whence, we marched to the enemy, and attacked him at break of day on the 22d instant; and after suffering our numbers, a considerable loss, the enemy's force posted in houses and enclosures, and which, from dread of falling into the hands of the Indians, they most obstinately defended, at length surrendered at discretion; the other part of their force, in attempting to retreat by the way they came, were, I believe, all, or with very few exceptions, killed by the Indians. Brigadier-General Winchester was taken in the pursuit by the Wyandott Chief Roundhead, who afterwards surrendered him to me. You will perceive that I have lost no time; indeed it was necessary to be prompt in my movements, as the enemy would have been joined by Major-General Harrison in a few days. The troops the marine, and the militia, displayed great bravery, and behaved uncommonly well. Where so much zeal and spirit were manifested, it would be unjust to attempt to particularize any; I cannot, however, refrain from mentioning Lieutenant-Colonel St. George, who received four wounds in a gallant attempt to occupy a building which was favourably situated for annoying the enemy; together with Ensign Kerr, of the Newfoundland regiment, who, I fear, is very dangerously wounded. The zeal and courage of the Indian department were never more conspicuous than on this occasion, and the Indian warriors fought with their usual bravery. I am much indebted to the different departments, the troops having been well and timely supplied with every requisite the district could afford. I have fortunately not been deprived of the services of Lieutenant Troughton of the royal artillery,

and acting in the Quarter-Master General's department, although he was wounded, to whose zealous and unwearying exertions I am greatly indebted, as well as to the whole of the royal artillery, for their conduct in this affair. I inclose a list of the killed and wounded, and cannot but lament that there are so many of both, but of the latter I am happy to say a large proportion will return to their duty, and most of them in a short time. I also inclose a return of the arms and ammunition which have been taken, as well as of the prisoners, whom you will perceive to be equal to my utmost force, exclusive of the Indians. It is reported that a party, consisting of 100 men, bringing 500 bags for General Winchester's force, has been completely cut off by the Indians, and the convey taken. Lieutenant McLean, my acting Brigade-Major, whose gallantry and exertions were conspicuous on the 22d instant, is the bearer of this dispatch, and will be able to afford you every information respecting our situation.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) HENRY PROCTOR, Col. Comdr.
To Major-General Sheaffe, &c. Ac. Fort George.
Return of Prisoners taken after the action at Riviere au Raisin on the 22d of January, 1813.

One brigadier-general 1 colonel, 1 major, 6 captains, 6 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 1 brigade-major, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master, 2 surgeons, 27 sergeants, 435 rank and file—Total, 495.

N. B. The Indians have brought in and delivered up several prisoners since the above return was taken; they continue to do so this morning, so that this return is not perfectly correct, nor can a correct one be procured until they arrive at Sandwich.

(Signed) FELIX TROUGHTON, R. A.
Act. Brig. Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the Action at Riviere au Raisin, Jan. 22, 1813.
Total—sergeant, 1 gunner, 21 privates, 1 seaman, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 5 corporals, 1 bombardier, 6 gunners, 116 privates, 12 seamen, wounded—General Total—24 killed, 158 wounded.

Names of the Officers wounded—Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Troughton, 41st Foot—Captain Tallon and Lieut. Clewlow, Royal Newfoundland Regiment—Ensign Kerr, Marine Department—Lieutenants Bolette and Irvine, and Missions—Richardson, 1st Essex Mills—Captain Mills, and Lieutenants McCormick and Gordon, 2d ditto—Claird, Lincoln. Staff—Colonel St. George.

(Signed) FELIX TROUGHTON, Lt. R. A.
Act. Brig. Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen.
[This Gazette also announces the capture of the American Letters of Marque, the Viper by the Superb and Pyrramus, and Carolina by the Medusa.]

THE COURIER—July 7, 1813.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street June 2.

Sir George Prevost, in a dispatch dated Niagara, Feb. 27, 1813, acquaints Lord Bathurst, that on the 21st of February he arrived at Prescott, within a mile of the river, posted at Ogdensburg, who had waited there for the frozen state of the St. Lawrence, in that neighbourhood, to carry on rejected nocturnal enterprises against posts of communication which were occupied by the Militia; and to commit frequent depredations upon the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects, carefully selecting objects beyond the immediate support and protection of a regular military force.

In order to put a stop to these depredations, Sir George deems it necessary to dislodge the enemy from his position at Ogdensburg, which was effected in a very spirited manner, by a detachment under the command of Major Macdonnell, of the Glengarry light infantry, feasible, whose report Sir G. encloses.

Sir George praises the gallant conduct of Capt Jenkins, of the Glengarry Feasible, and Lieutenant Inup, of the Dundas Militia, the former of whom lost an arm, and the latter a leg. Sir G. warmly recommends them both for promotion.

Prescott, Feb. 22.
Sir—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that in consequence of the commands of his Excellency to retaliate, under favourable circumstances, upon the enemy, for his late wanton aggressions on this frontier, I, this morning, about seven o'clock, crossed the river St. Lawrence upon the ice, attacked and carried, after a little more than an hour's action, his position in and near the opposite town of Ogdensburg, taking eleven pieces of cannon, and all his ordnance, marine, commissariat, and Quarter-master-General's stores, four officers, and seventy prisoners, and burning two armed schooners and two large gunboats, and both his barracks. My force consisted of about 480 regulars and militia,

and was divided into two columns; the right commanded by Capt. Jenkins, of the Glengarry light infantry feasible, was composed of his own flank company, and about 76 militia; and from the state of the ice, and the enemy's position in the Old French Fort, was directed to check his left, and intercept his retreat, whilst I moved on with the left column, consisting of about 120 of the King's regiment, 40 of the Royal Newfoundland corps, and about 200 militia, towards his position in the town, where he had posted his heavy artillery. The depth of the snow, in some degree, retarded the advance of both columns, and exposed them, particularly the right, to a heavy cross fire from the batteries of the enemy, for a longer period than I had expected; but pushing on rapidly after the batteries began to open on us, the left column soon gained the right bank of the river, under the direct fire of his artillery and line of musketry, posted on an eminence near the shore moving on rapidly, on the ice, consisting of the detachment of the Royal Newfoundland and some select militia. I turned his right with the detachment of the King's regiment, and after a few discharges from his artillery, took them with the bayonet, and drove his forces through the town's some way, carrying across the Black River into the fort, but the majority fell into the woods, or sought refuge in the houses, from whence they kept such a galling fire, that it was necessary to dislodge them with our field-pieces, which now came up from the back of the river, where they had stuck on landing, in the deep snow.

Having gained the high ground on the brink of the Black river opposite the fort I prepared to carry it by assault; but the men being quite exhausted, I procured time for them to recover breath, by sending in a summons, requiring an unconditional surrender. During these transactions, Captain Jenkins had gallantly led on his column, and had been exposed to a heavy fire of seven guns, which he bravely attempted to take with the bayonet, though covered with two hundred of the enemy's best troops attacking as rapidly as the deep snow and the darkness of the night (in consequence) of his men would admit, he ordered a charge and had not proceeded many paces, when his left arm was broken to pieces by a grape shot; but still undauntedly running on with his men, he almost immediately afterwards was deprived of the use of his right arm by a discharge of case shot; still heroically disregarding all personal consideration, he nobly ran on, cheering his men, to the assault till exhausted by pain and loss of blood, he became unable to move; his company gallantly continued the charge under Lieut. McAuley, but the reverse of things being able to keep up with them, they were compelled by the great superiority of the enemy, to give way, leaving a few on a commanding position, and a few of the most advanced, in the enemy's position, nearly about the time that I gained the height above mentioned. The enemy hesitated to surrender, I instantly ordered my eastern battery, and by it silenced another, which now opened again, and ordering on the advance, the detachment of the King's and the Highland company of Militia, under Captain Eustace, of the King's regiment, he gallantly rushed into the fort, but the enemy retreating by the opposite entrance escaped into the woods, which I should effectually have prevented, if my Indian warriors had returned sooner from a detached service on which they had that morning been employed.

I cannot close this statement without expressing my admiration of the gallantry and self-devotion of Captain Jenkins, who has lost one arm, and is in danger of losing the other. I must also report the integrity of Captain Lefevre, of the Newfoundland regiment, who had the immediate charge of the militia under Colonel Fraser, and the other officers of the King's regiment and particularly, of Lieutenant Ridge of that corps, who very gallantly led on the advance, and of Lieut. McAuley and Ensign M'Donnell, of the Glengarry regiment, as also Lieut. Ganguehen, of the royal engineers, and of Ensign M'Kay, of the Glengarry light infantry, and of Ensign Kerr, of the militia, each of whom had charge of a field-piece, and of Lieut. Inup, of the militia, who has lost a leg. I was also well supported by Col. Fraser, and the other officers and men of the militia, who exhibited the conspicuous bravery of all the troops of the line. I inclose a list of the killed and wounded. The enemy had 500 men under arms, and must have sustained a considerable loss.

I have the honour to be, &c.
G. MACDONNELL,
Major, Glengarry Light Infantry, Lt.-Col.
Commanding in the Eastern District of Upper Canada.
(True Copy) Noah Parker, M. Sec.
Return of the Killed and Wounded in the action of February 22.
Total Loss—1 sergeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 field-officer, 2 captains, 5 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 46 rank and file wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

8th (or King's) Regiment—Ensign Powell, Glengarry Regiment—Lieut. Col. M'Donnell, Captain Jenkins, and Ensign M'Kay, Militia—Captain M'Donnell, and Lieutenants Inup, M'Lean, and M'Dermid.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE.

June 5.

A Supplement to the Gazette was published at a late hour on Saturday night, containing a dispatch from Lord W. Bentinck to Lord Bathurst, dated Palermo, April 9th, informing him of the surrender of the islands of Lagosta and Cusculina, to Lieut. Col. Robertson, Commandant of the island of Lissa, and enclosing Col. Robertson's letter to his Lordship on the subject, which is dated Lissa, Feb. 23, 1813.

Colonel Robertson states, that several merchant vessels to Lissa, having been captured by a French privateer, and carried into Lagosta, Admiral Fremantle and himself had deemed it necessary to put a stop to a system which was likely to become very detrimental; and that accordingly on the 13th January, he embarked with about 300 of the garrison, two 6-pdrs and two howitzers, on board the Apollo frigate, Capt. Taylor. They landed on the island of Lagosta on the 21st. Captain May & Rones, together with Mr. G. Lowen, First Lieutenant of the Apollo, succeeded in spiking the guns of the enemy's lower batteries, and destroying a magazine of provisions within musket shot of the fort.

On information being received that a corps of 300 men were on its way from Ragusa to reinforce the garrison, Col. Robertson & Capt. Taylor were induced to offer favourable terms of capitulation, which the French Commandant after some hesitation accepted. The detachment afterwards proceeded to Curzola, where after considerable resistance from the town, as well as from troops placed at the doors and windows of the houses, and from the sea batteries, the enemy proposed a capitulation, which on taking possession of the town it was discovered that the enemy had packed up the church plate and bells of Lagosta and Curzola, for the purpose of sending them to the Continent; these were restored to the oppressed inhabitants. Col. Robertson praises the conduct of Captain Taylor of the Apollo, and makes honourable mention of the services of Major Slesser, Captain May, and Lieut. M'Donald, of the 55th, Capt. Ball, of the 51st, Capt. Conen, of the Calabries, Lieut. Bowen, and Mr. Ullrich, Purser of the Apollo, (who volunteered his services) as well as Lieut. Rains, of the artillery, and the troops in general.

No mention is made in this dispatch of either killed or wounded.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER, JUNE 6, 1813.

What we had foreseen has unhappily occurred, and the Danes, having been put forward by Buonaparte for that purpose, have delivered Hamburg into his hands. In one point of view this is to be much lamented, as it strengthens his line of defence in that quarter, and as it puts an end to the new liberties and independence of Hamburg. In another, it is eventually something in the shape of mercy to that devoted city. If Buonaparte had taken it by his own troops, there would have been an end almost of the name of Hamburg, and the streets would have been flooded with blood. He will now have some respect for the Danes, who will doubtless interpose between his vengeance and this unhappy town. If the King of Denmark have a drop of German blood in his veins, he will not permit, in the presence of his own army, the erection of a military tribunal in a Hanseatic town, and Hamburg, though she have lost her independence, will avoid the horrors of martial butchery.

The accounts of the battle of the 21st from the allies, have not yet been received, but a private letter contains their substance. This letter differs from the French statement only in the result of the battle. It asserts the battle to have been begun at four o'clock on the morning of the 21st, and to have been commenced with a feint attack on the left wing of the Allied Army. The real attack was shortly after made upon the centre. The battle here was long and obstinate, but the French could gain no ground. The artillery of the Allies was so well served as to repel all the efforts of the enemy with great slaughter. A third attempt was now made by Ney and Lauriston to get round the right of the allies, and here upon a comparison of the two accounts (though the statements are verbally in direct opposition) it seems necessary to confess, that the French seem to have succeeded.—The French accounts state positively that the allies were here defeated, and the allied accounts acknowledge that though they repelled the enemy, still he contrived to avail himself of an incident to get round them, and thereby to compel them to quit the field of

battle. They accordingly retreated, that is, made a change of position, but still took up a new position a few miles in the front of the enemy.

This therefore, according to an attentive and impartial consideration of both accounts, appears to have been the summary of the battle of Bautzen; the French were defeated in their efforts to break through the line of battle, but they succeeded in compelling them to quit the field by means of a manoeuvre.

The Allies, however, were unbroken, and are still as sufficient to make head against their enemy as before.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 14.

AMERICAN NAVAL WAR.

Earl Darnley rose to make his promised motion, relative to the war with America. His Lordship alluded to the late capture of the Hancock, and to the other Naval successes of the Americans; and concluded by moving "that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the circumstances of the war with America, and more especially into those connected with the management of our Naval force."

Lord Melville strenuously defended the conduct of the Admiralty.

Lords Grey and Grenville supported the motion; which was opposed by Lord Liverpool and Bathurst when the House divided.

For the motion, 59, of whom 19 were Proxies; against it, 125, of whom 42 were Proxies.—Majority against it, 66.
Adjourned at 4 o'clock.

LONDON, MAY 16.

We have the satisfaction to announce the safe arrival of the East India fleet, in the Downs. This agreeable intelligence was received on Friday afternoon at the Admiralty by a telegraphic communication, and eleven of the Purser, of the different ships, reached the India House with their dispatches to the Directors and owners, the forenoon; but none of the letters and papers were ready for delivery when our paper was put to press.

The arrivals are, the Dover Castle, Lady Castlereagh, and Earl St. Vincent, from Madras; the Surver, Walthamstow, Bengal, Asia, Antelope, Prince Regent, Tigress, and St. Basil from Bengal;—as also the Regent and Sir V. Burroughs, country ships, and the Collier transport; the General Graham and Admiral Gambier, from China; several whalers, and a rich American prize.

The Java, a valuable ship, from Batavia and China parted from the fleet on the 30th of March in lat. 2. 30, long 36 10 and is the only missing ship.—The Captain of the General Graham died on the passage.

When the Government in Sicily was formed, it was stipulated that the Queen should quit the island, instead of which she withdrew into the country, and collected together a number of disaffected persons to oppose the enforcement of the order. Three regiments were immediately marched from Palermo, and dispersed those who had taken up arms in her cause. Several of the chiefs of the insurrection were put under arrest. The Queen then pleaded indisposition, and was allowed by the Medical Board to remain on the island until the 7th of May, for the recovery of her health, when she was to embark on board one of our frigates. Lord W. Bentinck remains at Palermo, and every thing was perfectly quiet when the last vessel came away.

MIDDLESEX ADDRESS.

TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

We, the Freeholders of Middlesex, in full county meeting assembled, respectfully approach your Royal Highness with an affectionate Address.

We have viewed, with the utmost indignation and abhorrence, the attempts which, through the measures of subversion and perjury, have been made against your Royal Highness's honour and life.

We participate in the general lamentation that your Royal Highness's forcible Appeal to the House of Commons should have been received with such intestation and disrespect,—a disrespect which we cannot conscientiously attribute to any other cause but to that defective state of the representation, that want of identity of interest and feeling with the people, which, how much so ever to be deplored, is almost universally allowed to be as notorious as the sun at noon day." At the same time, we cannot but feel deeply affected with that noble generosity of soul which could alone induce your Royal Highness to suppose that the refusal of Parliament to entertain the question "originated in a conviction that your innocence stood above all suspicion, and apprehension that Parliamentary interference might delay the restoration to your daughter's society."

In our humble judgement, had the House of Commons conducted itself towards your Royal Highness as the true Representatives of the generous English nation, the people would have had no need to have stood forward as your protectors.

We deprecate the exercise of a discretion on the part of Lord Sidmouth, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, which prevented records, most honourable to your Royal Highness, being handed down to posterity in the official Gazette of Government.

This refusal renders the interference of the people the more necessary; it becomes the people to express their contempt of the hypocritical pretences under which your Royal Highness has been deprived of the society of your only child.

We cannot refrain from offering our sentiments to your Royal Highness, on the truly maternal affection you have evinced for your Royal Daughter, which claims from us the most lively admiration. May ye long live the mutual comfort and solace of each other: and when, in the course of time, your Royal Daughter may become our Sovereign, we trust it will be firmly impressed on her mind that, at a period when the bonying mongering factions, the detestable oligarchy of Great Britain, united in one impenetrable phalanx against the cause of her Royal Mother, the People—the abused People of England—did justice to her innocent and virtuous.

ANSWER.

Nothing can be more gratifying to me than the expression of attachment in this Address from the great and populous county of Middlesex.

I retain my opinion of the motives which induced Parliament to decline interfering in the question relating to me; although it is a matter of deep concern, that notwithstanding the clear establishment of my innocence, I should find myself more completely than ever deprived of my daughter's society.

I have, indeed, suffered most severely for presuming to defend my honour and my life.

I derive great comfort from the generous sympathy of the people of England, and from my daughter's unabated attachment.

PLYMOUTH, — MAY 25.

Arrived the American schooner privateer Paul Jones, Taylor, commander, with 15 long 6-pounders, (pierced for 20 guns) and 94 men, out five weeks from New York, and had taken three English vessels.—She was captured on the 23d instant, by the Leonidas, about 100 miles south of Cape Clear, after a chase of three hours.

CORUNNA PAPERS.

CUIDAD RODRIGO, May 14.

The plan of operations is varied, in consequence of which a great force of English infantry is passing the Douro by a magnificent bridge of boats placed at Torre-mancorico. The object is to attack on the enemy's left flank, and oblige him to abandon the Douro.

Silveira arrived yesterday, with his division of 5000 men, at Sierra de Gato, and has his head quarters in Triveles.

OVIEDO, May 15.

The division under the command of General Forlier has already begun to move towards Leon.

OPORFO, May 10.

All our cavalry will be in Braganza by the 23d. So will 3 divisions of British infantry, General Pack's and Beresford's Portuguese brigades of infantry, and D'Urban's cavalry, under General Graham. The French are said to be assembling in Zamora.

Our cavalry are in high condition.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, — Nov. 3, 1813.

The Honourable Company's Extra ship Carmarthen sailed for England, from this port, Tuesday the 26th ult.—The following Passengers proceeded by that opportunity.—Capt. Emanuel Margery, Honourable Company's Marine, Mr. Gramlick, and Mrs. Gramlick, Capt. W. Lofie, Madras Establishment, Ensign Wm. Banantyne, Honourable Company's service, Bombay, Lieut. J. Banantyne, H. C. Infantry, Madras, Captain William Marshall, H. C. Infantry, Mr. Boyce, Mr. Richard Willis Coward, Mr. Cersellia, (to the Cape of Good Hope.) Major Warren, Lieut. George Millet, H. C. Marine, Lieut. Wilson, Captain Backhouse, Mrs. Johnson, and three children, two children Boyce, one child Sheen, one child Goring, Mr. E. S. Hays Middleman, H. C. Marine, Miss Johnson, Daughter of Capt. Johnson, H. M. 84th Regiment, Mr. Peter Kurk, late Lieut. H. C.'s 1. Mr. O. Margery, late Ensign H. C.'s 1. Mr. W. N. Burton, late an Officer H. M. 56th Regt.

We are concerned to mention that in working out of the harbour on the 24th ult. the Extra ship Sir Geoffrey Webster run ashore on the

middle ground, where she remained until the return of the tide at about eight in the evening of the same day, when she floated off. We are happy to learn that, though fully laden, she has not sustained, apparently, any injury; it is intended, however, to haul her into dock, with the view of forming a decisive opinion upon that point. This will be the third time that this vessel will have landed her Cargo at this Port.

CEYLON GAZETTE, Oct. 27, 1813.

On the 15th Inst. arrived at Trincomalee, His Majesty's Ship Minden, Captain Prior, bearing the Flag of His Excellency Sir Samuel Hoed. His Excellency is accompanied by the Honorable Lady Hood.

The Hon'ble Company's Ship Marchioness of Exeter, is arrived at Trincomalee; having parted from her anchors at Belligam on the 12th, she attempted to beat to windward to enable her to make this Port, but it blowing hard, she was obliged to bear up for the former place where she arrived on the 17th instant.

Sailed, October the 21st, Govt. Ketch Hebe, Captain L. A. Matheys, for Arripo—Passengers Mrs. Lyard, James Sutherland, Esq. George Laughlin, Esq.

22d, Cutter Cadry, Serang Muran, for Bombay—Passenger Mr. Kessels and Mr. P. E. Blum.—Point de Galle.—Arrived 21st October, Ship Julia, Captain R. F. Cauty, from Bombay, Passenger Lieut. C. Farbes.

20th, Passed Ship Fanny, Capt. G. M. Brown, from Calcutta; Passenger Mrs. Lowes. Trincomalee.—Arrived, October the 12th, H. M. Ship Africaine, Hon'ble Captain Rodney, from Madras.

CEYLON GAZETTE, — NOVEMBER 3, 1813.

Yesterday evening the Honorable Company's ship William Pitt, Captain Graham, sailed for Calcutta.

Passengers from Ceylon.

William Montgomery, Esq. Ceylon. Civil Service, J. Fanning, Esq. Merchant, Mrs. Carendish, Mr. James Hartley.

MAURITIUS GAZETTE, Sept. 4, 1813.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, that Bills of Exchange on the Bengal and Madras Government, will be offered for sale at the General Treasury, at 11 o'clock of the forenoon, on Wednesday the 12th September instant. The Bills will be put up at a premium of 10 per Cent. and no Bill will be drawn for a less sum than (2000) Two Thousand Sixteen Rupees, or star Pagoda (3) three hundred and twenty five. In other respects the terms of sale will coincide the same as that published in the Government Notification of the 24th May last. By Order. Port Louis, 2d Sept. 1813. Dep. Sec. to Government.

MAURITIUS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1813.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint George Henry Cantuar, Esq. to act as Second Assistant in the Chief Secretary's Office.—Date of appointment to take place from the 1st October 1813. F. ROSSI, Sec. to Govt.

Port Louis, 12th Sept. 1813.

PROCLAMATION.

In the Name of His Majesty George the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King.—His Excellency ROBERT TOWNSEND FARQUHAR, Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Islands of Mauritius, Bourbon and Dependencies, Captain General, Vice Admiral, &c. &c.

Whereas I have deemed it expedient for the general good and prosperity of the Colonies under my Government and Command, to tolerate and support the Establishment of a Bank at Port Louis in the Island of Mauritius, subject to the confirmation of His Majesty, to be known and denominated by the firm and designation of "The Colonial Bank of Mauritius, Bourbon and Dependencies," and being desirous to invest the said Bank, with all such privileges and immunities, as are usually granted to Institutions of the like nature, legally erected.—I have thought proper to grant, that the present Actionaries, or Proprietors of the Stock of the said Bank, and all others who may at any time hereafter become Actionaries, or Proprietors thereof, are and shall be by the Authority of these Presents united, and joined together in Company and Partnership, and henceforth ranked and considered under that class which by the laws of this country are called "Anonymous." And for the more effectually securing to the said Actionaries and Proprietors the full benefit and object of their association, I have obtained, and do hereby order and ordain, that the said Company and Partnership, and henceforth ranked, may, and shall continue for the space of five years, from and after the 30th day of June last, notwithstanding the date hereof, or longer than that period, should the same be extended by a renewal of the act of association granted by me to this effect. And further that from and after the date of the promulgation of these presents, the said Bank is and shall be entitled to all the Privileges, immunities and considerations, by law and equity due and belonging to the said Class of Societies, styled "Anonymous," and so recognized and acknowledged by all His Majesty's Subjects and others throughout the said Islands, and the provinces, notwithstanding that the affairs of the said Bank are and shall be managed and conducted, agreeably to the express Tenor and true meaning of all the Articles, Conditions, Stipulations and Restrictions, inserted in the said Act of Association, subject to the vigilant and strict Observation of which the said Bank shall exist, and not otherwise; and in Order that the said Articles, Clauses, Conditions, Stipulations, and Restrictions,

contained in said Act of Association, shall finally determine the nature and constitution of the said Bank of Mauritius, Bourbon and Dependencies and be legal and promulgated with all due formality and publicity. I have directed, and do hereby order and direct, that the same shall be regularly entered in the registry of the Commercial Tribunal, transcribed into the records of that Court, within fifteen days of this date, and put up for the space of forty Months in the Court Hall for publication, as prescribed by the Code of Commercial Laws in force in these Islands.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Port Louis in the Island of Mauritius, the 17th day of September in the Year of Our Lord 1813, and the 10th Year of His Majesty's Reign.

R. T. FARQUHAR, By Order. C. TELFAIR, Actg. Chief Sec. to Govt.

MAURITIUS GAZETTE, Sept. 25, 1813.

PROCLAMATION.

In the name of His Majesty, George III. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King.—His Excellency Robert Townsend Farquhar Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Islands of Mauritius, Bourbon, and Dependencies, Captain General, and Vice Admiral, &c. &c.

Whereas I have deemed it expedient for the general good, and prosperity of the Colonies under my Government and Command, to tolerate the Establishment of an Insurance Company at Port Louis, in the Island of Mauritius, to be known and denominated by the firm and Designation of the "Mauritius Insurance Company," and being desirous to invest the said Company and Society, with all such Privileges and Immunities of the like nature legally erected, I have thought proper to grant, that the Actionaries, or Proprietors of the Stock of the said Company and all Persons who may at any time become Actionaries, or Proprietors of the same, are, and shall be, by the Authority of these Presents, united, and joined together in Company and Partnership, and henceforth ranked, and considered under that class of Societies, which, by the Laws of this Country are called "Anonymous." And for the more effectually securing to the said Actionaries and Proprietors the full benefit and object of their association, I have obtained and do hereby order and ordain, that the said Society, and Insurance Company may, and shall continue for the space of three years, from and after the date of the Registration of the said Act, or longer than that period should the same be extended by a renewal of this; And further I have obtained that from and after the date of the publication hereof, the said Company shall be entitled to all the privileges immunities and considerations by Law and Equity due and belong to the said class of Societies styled "Anonymous," and so recognized and acknowledged by all His Majesty's Subjects and others throughout these Islands. But under the Provis nevertheless, that the affairs of the said Insurance Company are and shall be managed and conducted agreeably to the express Tenor and true meaning of certain articles, clauses, conditions, stipulations and restrictions contained in an Act of Association regularly executed by the said Actionaries, before Mr. Nicolas Petit and his Co. Agents, before the said Town of Port Louis, upon the 12th day of September current, and likewise enumerated in my Act of approbation thereof granted of this date and in Order that the nature and constitution of the said "Mauritius Insurance Company," may be finally ascertained and determined as also legalized and promulgated with all due formality and publicity. I have directed and do hereby order and direct, that both the said Act of Association and Approbation, together with all the Articles, clauses, conditions, stipulations and restrictions therein contained, shall be entered at the Registry of the Commercial Tribunal and transcribed into the Records of that Court, within fifteen days of this date, and afterwards put up for the space of three months, in the Court Hall for publication, as prescribed by the Code of Commercial Laws in force in these Islands.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Port Louis, as aforesaid this 21st day of September in the Year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Thirteen, and in the Fifty Third year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, R. T. FARQUHAR, By Order.

C. TELFAIR, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

ARRIVALS.—On the 22d, the Ship Bengal Marchant Russ, Master, from Calcutta.—Cargo, Sundries.—Passengers, Colonel Hawks, and Mrs. Grey.—Bound for England, put in for Water on the 23d.—On the 23d, the Ship Constance, Marquisseux, Master, from Batavia.—Cargo Sundries.—Passengers, Messrs. Arnaud, and Tissot.

DEPARTURES.—On the 26th Sept. The Ship Elizabeth Forrest Master, for the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena and England. On the 30th Do The Ship, Three Sisters, David Master for Pondicherry.

PRICE CURRENT OF MERCHANDIZE.

AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.

Port Louis, 22d September. 1813.

	D. L. S.	to D. L. S.
Blue Cloth, 1st Sort.....	4	4 10
Do, 2d Sort.....	3	3 10
Do, 3d Sort.....	2	2 10
14 Poinum.....	3	3 5
23 Do.....	12	9 5
Nankens, Yellow per Piece.....	12	13 10
Do, White per Piece.....	14	14 10
Do, Small per Piece.....	6	6 10
Rice, Bengal per Bag of 150 lbs.	4	4 to 4 2
Batavia Do Do 100 ds.	4	5 2
Madagascar Do	3	3 to 3 7
Soap Indian.....	32	32 Wholesale.
Coffee.....	2 to 3	2 3 ds. the bag
Cotton, Island.....	2	2 1/2 liv. the bag
Do, (no demand)		
Sugar, 1st, 1st sort, 6 to 7 Dollars, y 100 lbs.		
Do, 2d ditto 5 to 6 do		
Do, 3d ditto 4 to 5 do		
Do, 4th ditto 3 to 4 do		
Do, 5th ditto 2 to 3 do		
Do, 6th ditto 1 to 2 do		
Do, 7th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 8th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 9th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 10th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 11th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 12th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 13th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 14th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 15th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 16th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 17th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 18th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 19th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 20th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 21st ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 22nd ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 23rd ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 24th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 25th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 26th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 27th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 28th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 29th ditto 10 ditto		
Do, 30th ditto 10 ditto		

139
270

MADRAS



COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1813.

An Express from Bombay, 8th Instant, has been just received, announcing the following important Intelligence received from the Gulph of Persia.

Austria had joined the allies against France.

The victory of Lord Wellington confirmed.

The American frigate Chesapeake taken.

We thought the above sufficiently important for immediate publication. The details may be expected from Bombay tomorrow, when we shall lose no time in laying them before our Readers.

Madras Courier Extra.

Friday Afternoon, Nov. 19, 1813.

Since publishing the Heads of Intelligence which reached us this morning, we have received the *Bombay Gazette Extraordinary*, from which we hasten to publish the important and interesting details that have recently been received at the Sister Settlement. We shall wait for further information before we offer any comment on this intelligence, which we sincerely hope, may be satisfactorily confirmed to its full extent.

Bombay Gazette Extraordinary,
NOVEMBER 8, 1813.

It is with unbounded transport we present to our readers, the following glorious intelligence received, this morning, from the Gulph by the Honourable Company's Cruiser Prince of Wales, & we feel the pleasure in a keener degree because, when we received it we were almost in the very act of writing a few observations, in reply, to an ironic allusion lately made by the Bengal Hurkaru to a former Extra of ours, wherein we congratulated mankind on the Gorgon Shield of Bonaparte being at length divested of its terrors, and to a paragraph treating our hopes as imaginary and absurd. It is cruel to triumph over the fallen, and therefore we content ourselves with leaving the Hurkaru to draw all the consolation it can from the pettish disposition which another Brother Editor at Calcutta has recently so decidedly evinced towards us, merely because we have had the delightful satisfaction of first conveying to the different presidencies in India the late encering accounts from Europe.

Heads of Intelligence from Bagdad.

Austria declared War against France on the 11th of August; the plenipotentiaries at Prague having made but little if any progress in the negotiation before the Armistice was ended.

The Crown Prince (Bernadotte) furnishes the plan of the future war operations; and is at the head of 100,000 men near Berlin.

The Russian and Prussian Army in Silesia amounted at the end of July to 160,000 men.

Austria has 200,000 already in Bohemia under the command of Prince Schwartzburg, 60,000 in Upper Austria under Count Meerfeld and 80,000 more assembling on the Drave. The total French force amounted to about 350,000 men of course not picked veterans. General Moreau is said to be going to the Russian head quarters.

Bernadotte declares himself willing to do his best to fight for a peace on the best terms.

The French under the command of Joseph Buonaparte and Jourdan were completely defeated by LORD WELLINGTON on the 20th and 21st of June with the loss of 151 Guns—415 Ammunition Waggons, 56 forage Waggons, &c. Jourdan fled with so much precipitation that he left his Marshal's Baton behind him.

Our loss was very small—a Lieutenant Colonel is the highest officer killed. Marquis Wellington is created a Field Marshall.

A Franckfort Bulletin however on the 31st of July announces that on the 24th of that month the Duke of Dalmatia had attacked Lord Wellington under the Pyrennees, had driven him from that position, had taken five thousand Prisoners and eighteen pieces of Cannon, and was pursuing the Allies towards Pampeluna with the view of compelling His Lordship to raise the siege of that place. We are inclined to doubt this intelligence.

It is said that Lord W. Bentinck has taken possession of Tarragona and there is little doubt that some of the allied Troops have entered France; several letters mention their having taken Bayonne.

The plan of operations determined upon by the Allies is to maintain a defensive position on the frontiers of Bohemia and Silesia; a part of the force is to advance upon Dresden, whilst another is to attempt to pass the Elbe near Dessau, and it is thought Bohemia will be the scene of future operations.

In addition to the above glorious intelligence we are also informed that H. M. Frigate the Shannon, Captain Brocke had captured the American Frigate Chesapeake on the 1st of June near Cape Anne; the Shannon boarded the Chesapeake and took her in twelve minutes afterwards.

The American lost 135 men, the English but few—their first Lieutenant was killed and Captain wounded.

Two American Privateers have been taken by two English ones and brought into Port to be fitted.

It is singular that Brocke was the name of the General who first this War defeated on land the Americans under the orders of General Hull, and Hull is the name of the first American Naval Captain who took the Guerriere the first sea action between the two nations.



Government Gazette Extraordinary
FRIDAY, NOV. 19.

We have much pleasure in laying before our Readers the details of Lord Wellington's Glorious Victory, as given in the London Gazette Extraordinary of the 3d of July 1813.

The London Gazette Extraordinary.
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.
SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, July 3, 1813.

Despatches, of which the following are copies have been this day received by Earl Bathurst from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Savasterra, June 32d, 1813; and Irunzab, June 24, 1813.

My Lord,

The Enemy's army commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, having Marshal Jourdan as the Major General of the Army, took up a position the night of the 10th instant in front of Vittoria, the left of which rested upon the heights which end at Puebla de Artanzon and extended from thence across the valley of Zadora in front of the village of Arunze. They occupied with the right of the centre a height which commanded the valley of Zadora, and the right of their army was stationed near Vittoria and was destined to defend the passage of the river Zadora in the neighbourhood of this city. They had a reserve in rear of their left at the village of Gomecha.

The nature of the country which the army had passed since it had reached the Ebro had necessarily extended our marches and we halted on the 30th in order to close them up and moved the left to Margina, where it was most likely it would be necessary; I reconnoitred the Enemy's position on that day with a view to the attack to be made on the following morning if they should still remain in it.

We accordingly attacked the Enemy yesterday, and I am happy to inform your Lordship that the Allied Army under my command, gained a complete victory, having driven them from all their positions, having taken from them one hundred and fifty one pieces of cannon, four hundred and fifteen waggons of ammunition, all their baggage, provisions, cattle, treasure, &c. and a considerable number of Prisoners.

The operations of the day commenced by Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill obtaining possession of the heights of La Puebla on which the Enemy's left rested, which heights they had not occupied in great strength.

He detached on this service one brigade of the Spanish division under General Murillo, the other brigade being employed in keeping the communication between his main body on the high road from Miranda to Vittoria and the troops detached to the heights. The Enemy however soon discovered the importance of the heights and reinforced their troops there to such an extent, as that Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill was obliged to detach, first the 71st Regiment and the Light Infantry Battalion of Major General Walker's brigade under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant Colonel Cadogan, and successively other troops to the same point, and the Allies not only gained but maintained possession of these important heights, throughout their operations, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Enemy to retake them. The contest here however was very severe, and the loss sustained considerable.—General Murillo was wounded but remained in the field, and I am concerned to be obliged to report that the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Cadogan has died of a wound which he received. In him, His Majesty has lost an Officer of great zeal and tried gallantry, who had already acquired the respect and regard of the whole profession, and of whom it might be expected, that if he had lived he would have rendered the most important services to his country.

Under cover of the possession of these heights Sir Rowland Hill successively passed the Zadora at La Puebla and the defile formed by the heights and the river Zadora, and attacked and gained possession of the village of Sobijana de Alava in front of the Enemy's line, which the Enemy made repeated attempts to regain.

The difficult nature of the country prevented the communication between our different columns moving to the attack from their stations on the River Byas at as early an hour as I had expected, and it was late before I knew that the column composed of the 3d and 7th divisions under the command of the Earl of Dalhousie had arrived at the station appointed for them.

The fourth and light divisions however moved the Zadora immediately after Sir Rowland Hill had possession of Sobijana de Alava, the former at the bridge of Nemeles and the latter at the bridge of Tres Puente, and almost as soon as these had crossed; the columns under the Earl of Dalhousie arrived at Mendouza, and the 3d division under Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton crossed at the bridge higher up, followed by the 7th division under the Earl of Dalhousie.

These four divisions forming the centre of the army were destined to attack the heights on which the right of the Enemy's centre was placed, while Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill should move forward from Sobijana de Alava to attack the left. The Enemy however having weakened his line to strengthen his detachment in the hills, abandoned his position in the valley, as soon as he saw our disposition to attack it, and commenced his retreat in good order towards Vittoria.

Our troops continued to advance in admirable order, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground.

In the mean time Lieutenant General Thomas Graham who commanded the left of the army, consisting of the 1st & 5th divisions & Generals Pack's and Bradford's brigades of Infantry, and Generals Bock's and Anson's brigades of Cavalry, and who had been moved on the 20th to Margina, moved forward from thence on Vittoria by the high road from that Town to Bulha. He had besides with him the Spanish division under Colonel Longa and General Geron who had been detached to the left under a different view of the state of affairs, and had afterwards been recalled and had arrived on the 29th at Orduña, marched that morning from thence so as to be in the field in readiness to support Lieutenant General Sir T. Graham, if his support had been required.

The Enemy had a division of Infantry and some Cavalry advanced on the great road from Vittoria to Relva, resting their right on some strong heights covering the Village of Gamarra Major. Both Gamarra and Abeneche were strongly occupied as têtes de pont to the bridges over the Zadora at those places. Brigadier General Pack with his Portuguese brigade and Colonel Longa with the Spanish division were directed to turn and gain the heights, supported by Major General Anson's brigade of light dragoons, and the 5th division of Infantry under the command of Major General Oswald, who was desired to take the command of all these Troops.

Lieutenant General Sir T. Graham reports that in the execution of this service, the Portuguese and Spanish troops behaved admirably. The 4th and 5th Cadacores particularly distinguished themselves. Colonel Longa being on the left, took possession of Gamarra Minor.

As soon as the heights were in our possession, the village of Gamarra Major was most gallantly stormed and carried by Brigadier General Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, which advanced in columns of battalions under a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry without firing a shot, assisted by two guns of Major Lawson's brigade of Artillery. The enemy suffered severely and lost three pieces of cannon.

The Lieutenant General then proceeded to attack the village of Abeneche with the 1st division, by forming a strong battery against it, consisting of Captain Dubouddien's brigade and Captain Ramsay's Troops of Horse Artillery, and under cover of this force Col. Halkett's brigade advanced to the attack of the village which was carried, the light battalion having charged and taken three guns and a howitzer on the bridge, their attack was supported by General Bradford's brigade of Portuguese Infantry.

During the operation at Abeneche the Enemy made the greatest efforts to repulse themselves of the village of Gamarra Major, which were gallantly repulsed by the Troops of the 5th division under the command of Major General Oswald. The Enemy had however on the heights on the left of the Zadora two divisions of Infantry in reserve, and it was impossible to cross by the bridges, till the troops which had moved upon the Enemy's centre and left, had driven them through Vittoria.

The whole then co-operated in pursuit, which was continued by all till after it was dark.

The movement of the troops under Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Graham and their possession of Gamarra and Abeneche intercepted the Enemy's retreat by the high road to France. They were then obliged to turn towards Pamplona, but they were unable to hold any position for a sufficient length of time to allow their baggage and artillery to be drawn off. The whole therefore of the latter, which had not already been taken by the troops in the attack of the successive positions taken by the Enemy in their retreat from their first position on Arunze to the Zadora, and all their ammunition and baggage and everything they had were taken close to Vittoria. I have reason to believe that the Enemy carried off with them one gun and one howitzer only.

The army under Joseph Bonaparte consisted of the whole of the armies of the South and of the centre, and of four divisions and all the cavalry of the army of Portugal and some troops of the army of the North. General Foix's division of the army of Portugal was in the neighbourhood of Belaur and General Clausel who commands the army of the North was near Logrono with one division of the army of Portugal commanded by General Topin and General Vander Massen's division of the North.

The 6th division of the allied army under Major General the Honorable Edward Pakenham was likewise absent, having been detained at Medina del Pomar for three days to cover the march of our magazines and stores.

I cannot extol too highly the good conduct of all the General Officers, Officers and Soldiers of the Army in this action. Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill speaks highly of the conduct of General Morillo and the Spanish Troops under his command, and of that of Lieutenant General the Honorable W. Stewart and the Comdte. A. Narante, who commanded divisions of Infantry under his directions. He likewise mentions the conduct of the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel O'Callaghan who maintained the village of Sobijana de Alava against all the efforts of the Enemy to regain possession of it, and that of Lieutenant Colonel Brooke of the Adjutant General's department and Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Alexander Abercromby of the Quarter Master General's department.

It was impossible for the movements of any Troops to be conducted with more spirit and regularity than those of these respective divisions of Lieutenant General the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Lowry Cole and Major General Charles Baron Alten. These Troops advanced in echelons of regiments in two and occasionally three times and the Portuguese troops in the 3d and 4th division under the command of Brigadier General Power and Col. Stubbs led the march with a steadiness and gallantry never surpassed on any occasion.

Major General the Honorable Colville's brigade of the 3d division was seriously attacked in its advance by a very superior force well formed, which it drove in, supported by General Ingles's brigade of the 7th division commanded by Colonel Grant of the 82d. Those Officers and the troops under their command distinguished themselves.

Major General Vandeleur's Brigade of the light division was during the advance upon Vittoria detached to the support of the 7th division, and Lieutenant General the Earl of Dalhousie has reported favourably of its conduct.

Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Graham particularly reports his sense of the assistance he received from Colonel Delancy Deputy Quarter Master General, and from Lieutenant Colonel Bourvier of the Adjutant General's Department, and from the Officers of his personal Staff, and from the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Upton Assistant Quarter Master General, and Major Hope Assistant Adjutant General with the 1st division; and Major General Oswald reports the services of Lieutenant Colonel Berkeley of the Adjutant General's Department and Lieutenant Colonel Gorman, of the Quarter Master General's Department.

I am particularly indebted to Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Graham and Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill for the manner in which they have respectively conducted the service entrusted to them since the commencement of the operations, which have ended in the battle of the 21st, and for their conduct in that battle, as likewise to Marshal Sir William Beresford, for the friendly advice and assistance which I have received from him upon all occasions during the late operations.

I must not omit to mention likewise the conduct of General Giron who commands the Gallician army, who made a forced march from Orona and was actually on the ground in readiness to support Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Graham.

I have frequently been indebted, and have had occasion to call the attention of your Lordship, to the conduct of the Quarter Master General, Major General George Murray, who in the late operations and in the battle of the 21st instant has again given me the greatest assistance. I am likewise indebted much to Lord Aylmer, the Deputy Adjutant General, and to the Officers of the Adjutant and Quarter Master General's Departments respectively and to Lieut. Col. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieutenant Colonel Campbell and the Officers of my personal Staff; and to Lieut. Col. Sir Richard Fletcher and the Officers of the Royal Artillery.

Colonel His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, was in the field, as my Aide-de-Camp, and conducted himself with his usual gallantry and intelligence.

Marshal del Campo Don Louis Wimpfen and the Inspector General Don Thomas O'Donoghue and the Officers of the Staff of the Spanish army have invariably rendered me every assistance in their power in the course of these operations, and I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction at their conduct, as likewise with that of Marshal del Campo Don Miguel de Alva, and of Brigadier General Don Joseph O'Lawlor who have been so long and so usefully employed with me.

The Artillery was most judiciously placed by Lieutenant Colonel Dickson and was well served, & the Army is particularly indebted to that Corps. The nature of the ground did not allow of the Cavalry being generally engaged, but the Gen. Officers Commanding the several Brigades kept the troops under their command respectively close to the Infantry, to support them and they were most active in the pursuit of the Enemy, after they had been driven through Vittoria.

I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Fremantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection, he will have the honor of laying at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Colours of the 18th Battalion of the 100th Regiment, and Marshal Jourdan's Baton of a Marshal of France, taken by the 89th Regiment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the late operations, and a return of the ordnance and ammunition, captured in the action of the 31st instant.

Abstract of Loss from June 12 to 21.

BRITISH.
2 Sergeants, 9 rank and file, 9 horses, killed;
1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Sergeants, 62 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded.

PORTUGUESE.
3 Rank and file, killed; 1 Major, 1 Captain, 3 Sergeants, 16 rank and file, wounded.

TOTAL LOSS.
Total British loss: 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 6 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 15 Sergeants, 4 Drummers, 2 rank and file, 92 horses, killed;—1 General Staff, 7 Lieutenants Colonels, 5 Majors, 40 Captains, 37 Lieutenants, 22 Ensigns, 5 Staff, 123 Sergeants, 13 Drummers, 2504 rank and file, 68 horses, wounded.

Total Portuguese loss: 3 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Ensigns, 4 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, 138 rank and file, 1 horse killed;—1 Lieutenant Colonel, 4 Majors, 16 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 19 Ensigns, 2 Staff, 35 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, 811 rank and file, wounded.

Total Spanish loss: 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants 85 Rank and File, killed;—1 General Staff, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 453 Rank and File, wounded.

Grand Total—1 Lieutenant Colonel, 10 Captains, 14 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 19 Sergeants, 5 Drummers, 633 Rank and File, 93 Horses, killed.—2 General Staff, 9 Lieutenant Colonels, 9 Majors, 59 Captains, 103 Lieutenants, 41 Ensigns, 7 Staff, 168 Sergeants, 14 Drummers, 3708 Rank and File, 68 Horses, wounded.

(Signed) AYLMEYER.

D^y A. J. tant General,

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED.

BRITISH.

11th Light Dragoons, Lieut. the Honorable G. Theulson attached to the 16th Light Dragoons.

273

stated that the circumstances with which they were attended, had reflected not less honour upon the officers and crews of these ships than was attached to the *Guerriere*. But to return to the blockade. Perhaps the Noble Lord meant that the American ship should have been shut up in their ports, or as he had expressed it, that the harbours of the United States should have been hermetically sealed; again and again he repeated, it was impossible. The Noble Lord had said, that it was the duty of Government to have had on the coast of America, before the declaration of war, a force sufficient to have blockaded the whole of the American ports. He would be glad to know what would have been said if any Government in this country had taken so determined a view of war as to have sent out a force for that purpose at such a time, when the expectation of a war was at least dubious, and perhaps improbable. It would have been necessary to have sent out the Admiral with the discretionary power of commencing the war. At the very time when every effort was making to avoid a war, what were they called upon to do? To send out a force sufficient to blockade the whole of the American ports—(Hear, hear, hear!) and this too at the very moment when they were striving to show that the wish of the nation was to avoid a war, and that the dispositions of the nation were amicable, instead of hostile. The next point was whether, if this powerful blockading squadron had been sent out, the capture of the British ships would have been prevented? Was it to be supposed that any blockading squadron, however powerful, however sufficient for the purposes of blockade, could prevent a frigate, on her voyage to the East Indies, from falling on her own coast? Upon the subject of force, with an American frigate of superior force, which was at sea? Upon the subject of force, the Noble Lord had made on the subject of the crew of the *Java*, and that the ship was unfit for action, he would only say, that the *Java* was in most excellent condition; and if another ship was at that moment to be dispatched to the East Indies, he would adopt the very same measures for the selection of the crew as had been done in the case of the *Java*. As to building ships of the same class with the American frigates, all naval men were agreed that nothing was more impolitic than to increase the number of classes—but supposing that such a thing had been done, and that there had been a number of ships of the same class with the strongest of the Americans; of what use would they have been even if placed off the American coast? Certainly they could not have prevented the capture of the *Macdonald*. But perhaps the Noble Lord would have sent them to the East Indies, and would have prevented the loss of the *Java*—(Hear, hear!)—The ship which were fitted out were not properly described by the Noble Lord when he called them old vessels. 74. Although these class of ships are under a slight disadvantage in being slower sailers than frigates, they were universally admitted to be more generally serviceable and useful than any other description of ships. All he should say on the subject of the Noble Lord's plan of having ships of that class built was this, that the introduction into our Navy of any such number of ships of that description as was likely to be useful, would have been a measure at variance with prudence and policy and would have been highly injurious. The Noble Lord had asserted a most extraordinary proposition, when he had said that there was a superabundance of small ships, that is, of sloops of war, &c. in the British service at that time. This was said too, at a time when he complained of the loss suffered from the depredations of American privateers, and although ships of that description were the most serviceable for the protection of trading vessels from the annoyance of privateers, and, of course, when it would be most unjustifiable in any Court of Admiralty to cause the smallest diminution in the Naval Force of that description.—The Noble Lord had said, that the sinews by which the Americans were enabled to support the war had been strengthened. All that he should say on that subject was, that they were in possession of accounts, which stated that the case was exactly the reverse. As to the balance of captures, the Noble Lord was very far mistaken when he had said, that the balance was in favour of the Americans.—(Lord Darnley, in the table, denied that he had said so.)—The balance of the captures was much in favour of Great Britain. The Noble Lord was perfectly mistaken when he had said, that the complaints of the Merchants, of the insufficiency of protection to the trade, were numerous and loud. The best proof of that subject was the rate of insurance; and if the Noble Lord had made any inquiries at Lloyd's, he would have found that the rate of insurance to the West Indies was only one per cent. higher than before the commencement of the war. This was a proof incontrovertible. He would tell the Noble Lord, that when the immense number of ships in the West India trade was duly estimated, the number of captures would appear comparatively small. The Noble Lord had stated that the American declaration of war arrived so early as July, yet that letters of marque were not issued before the middle of October. It was his duty to remind the Noble Lord that on the 30th July orders were issued for the detention of American vessels; the letters

of marque were not issued until it was ascertained whether the Americans meant to accept of a proposition which was most extorted from them. The Noble Lord had made a most extraordinary remark about the inadequacy of our naval forces in America. The object of a force there was to defend his Majesty's dominions in America. Did not the army in America do so? After what they had done, was it fair to infer that the number was insufficient—that the army was not adequate for the object for which it was stationed there after it had so effectively vindicated the honour of his Majesty's arms? The Noble Lord had concluded his speech with some general observations on the state of the navy. The Navy Board had in part—had been complained of; and had been criticised by the Noble Lord as composed of Officers, whom it was not possible to make to adopt any new plan. The want of doubt in such a description was only rivall'd by its injustice. On the subject of the construction of ships, he could assure the Noble Lord, that the structure of the French ships was as superior to that of the British as the British navy surpassed that of the French in the art of naval defence. All that he would say of the war with America was, that it was the duty of Government to have provided a force sufficient to keep the Americans in check. This ought to have been done, and was done. When the war was declared, and when blockade was practicable, all the American ports were blockaded, and preparations made to annoy the whole line of coast of the United States in the most formidable manner; the effect of which had been to cause the greatest alarm throughout the whole American States. Lord Stanhope rose, for the purpose of giving his reasons for the vote he should give that night. The Noble Viscount (Melville) who spoke last had showed much ability in answering the speech of the Noble Mover (Darnley); but he wished he had reserved some of that ability to answer the speech of the Noble Mover. He himself, however, what he had not the opportunity of doing in his speech, he would at least endeavour to do in his reply. Before he delivered his own opinions, he would state those of a naval commander; as the great majority of the House were landmen, it would be useful for them to learn the opinions of more experienced persons. In a publication of Vice-Admiral Patten, he stated, that the present time was but the infancy of the art of navigation and naval defence; and he (Lord Stanhope) scrupled not to say, that if ships were introduced upon a different construction from the present, and carrying heavier metal, they would be much an overmatch for any line of battle ships, and introduce a more important change than even that caused by the invention of gunpowder. He flattered himself that they would go away fully impressed with the truth of what he said, after they had heard his arguments. Being long conscious of the great power of steam, he thought it possible to bring this power to operate upon ships. He was long convinced of the deficient construction according to the present plan, and had therefore seriously turned the subject in his mind; and by the method of analysis completely succeeded in his wishes. His plan was tried, and the success of it was not only such as he desired, it was so significant, that the *Racoon* was present at the trial of the vessel built upon this plan, and he stated, that the far surpassed his expectation in every respect. Mr. John Leard, also, a master in the Royal Navy, who was on board the *Kent* Antivaporator, his Lord Stanhope's vessel, acknowledged that, in a scientific sense, that principle of construction possessed all the good properties which the present plan and timber and labour. If a fleet upon the plan alluded to were constructed by the French, it might be made the source of considerable annoyance to this country. The Noble Lord then shewed at some length the inconveniences of the present plan of building ships, and contended that upon another construction they might be rendered less subject to the dangers both of fire and water. Lord Galloway, after a few preliminary remarks, said, that however painful the naval losses sustained since the commencement of the war with America may be, he did not conceive that they carried with them any loss of the naval reputation of the country. No man who knew any thing of the relative power of ships could maintain that our frigates were able to contend with those large ships, which the Americans had brought against them. Besides the difference in point of size, the Americans from the smallness of their harbours and the extent of their commerce, were enabled to fill their ships of war with prime seamen. The extensive demand for British seamen rendered it not possible, and the consequence was, that our ships consisted of prime seamen. The British ship consisted of prime seamen. The rest were badly bodied seamen, or well acquainted with naval affairs, or else handmen who were totally ignorant of them. The question then was, whether they were to contend with American ships under the present circumstances, or build ships sufficiently large to oppose them?—And here he begged leave to differ with the Noble Lord (Melville) for his part, he would be disposed to build ships

of sufficient size, were it only for the purpose of convincing the world, that with equal advantage the naval character of the country would always maintain its ground. It would be worth while to enquire, whether those dissenters did not also in some measure arise from the present inadequate remuneration to prime seamen. All possible encouragement should be given to that useful class of men. Sufficient distinction was not made between them who had been regularly bred to the sea, and the other less efficient classes of men, Naval Service. Some regulations upon this and other subjects were in the contemplation of the late Lord Melville, and he hoped they would not be laid aside. The situation of the warrant Officers was not so good as it should be. They differed under the present circumstances very little from private men. He did not see sufficient ground for the motion, he most oppose it.

Lord Grey said, that considered with reference to the motion that had been brought forward, he did not think the speech of his Noble Friend (Stanhope) was altogether very different from the others. The present plan of construction was inadequate was a fact known to every person who had considered the subject. The Noble Lord spoke (Melville) said, that so far as the subject of the Navy was concerned, he did not yet perceive any amendment. An order had been issued lately for the building of 20 sloops, 10 of which were to be 32 feet 8 inches broad, and 10 of 30 feet 6 inches broad. It was remarkable, that the latter, though shorter than the former, were yet greater in breadth. Such a plan of construction could not be a good one. The motion he did not for or against, which, in his opinion, was made far by the mismanagement of the Admiralty. He agreed with the Noble Lord who preceded him in most of his opinions relative to the navy; but he was not the advocate of his Noble Friend's motion. The question was in the naval war with America, every thing had been done by those who had such ample means in their power to distress the enemy, so as to render them solicitous for peace, and to induce them to sue for terms to our own trade. The subject confined to the capture of the three frigates by vessels of an infinitely superior force, the debate would be in a narrow compass. It would be a question whether it would be worth while to vote for the present motion. No thinking man could consider these captures to be a decided reflection on the British Navy. But while he paid a tribute to the ability of his Noble Friend, he could not but defend and defend the honour of his flag, he could not but think they ought to ascertain by investigation, the circumstances, whether by any exertions of the Admiralty a series of misfortune, so destructive to our power and superiority, could have been prevented. He held, that the cause of failure was want of proper arrangement and application of a timely force to meet the emergency. He thought that the Admiralty would show that protection to our naval interests had been neglected in every quarter of the world. It was the duty of Ministers to be prepared for a war, which they were aware every one would fully provide, and the Noble Lord then went over the whole of the circumstances relative to the operations against America, but want of room rendered it impossible for us to follow him in the details of the Noble Lord's, who succeeded in the debate, through the whole of their arguments.

Earl Bathurst defended the conduct of the Noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty, and in the course of his speech observed that America went to war because they had an opportunity of commencing it with advantage. It was this consideration which determined them as to time, and their main object was to intercept the West India fleet. For this purpose they got their frigates ready even before the declaration of war, and ran down immediately to accomplish their object. They, however, found the trade protected, and only failed in their design—a circumstance which of itself showed the well advised precautions taken by his Noble Friend (Lord Melville). The enemy took the time advantage to themselves, and the British were completely disappointed in their expectations.—As for the injury sustained by trade, it was not to be expected that some damage would not be done at first, upon a commerce so vast, and every one who understood ports and harbours, or so great an extent of coast, filled with ports and harbours. But no Noble Lord could say that any country had been exposed; and as there had been nothing but arguments to show that the trade of the country was not sufficiently protected, there was no reason for agreeing with the motion. His Lordship then touched upon all the other topics, and alluding to the successes of the British arms, he summed up the high opinion of the conduct of Sir G. Prevost and Sir J. B. Esch. He stated also, that two regiments had been sent out in good time, and that every reinforcement, &c. had been promptly dispatched to the seat of war, on the first application of the Commanding Officer. He trusted our good fortune would continue with us this year as in the last, as we had neither reason to doubt the skill of the Commander the zeal of the Sailors or the attachment of the People.

Lord Grenville spoke in favour of the motion, and argued in a manner nearly similar to Lord Grey.

The Earl of Liverpool answered Lord Grenville; and in conclusion observed, that he must be misinformed if he did not see the parts of the speech, which were the most eager for hostilities, the parts which were the most decidedly against the war with England! (Hear, hear!)

The Earl of Darlington spoke briefly in reply, when the House adjourned.

Contents 40—10 Proxies
Non Contents 42—63 Proxies
Majority against the Motion for a Committee of Enquiry
Adjourned at Half past Two o'clock till Monday.

PARIS, JUNE 11, 1813.

By a decree made on the field of battle at Wurschen the 23d of May at 4 in the morning. The Emperor ordered a Monument to be erected on Mount Cenis, to serve as a memorial of his gratitude to his subject of France and Italy who transmitted to the most distant posterity the celebrated speech at which, in three months 1900,000 men flew across the Alps to insure the integrity of the territory of the Empire and of its allies. A decree of the 10th June by H. M. the Emperor consecrates 25 millions to the erection of this Monument.

PARIS, JUNE 13.

Below are the decrees relative to the erection of a Monument on Mount Cenis.

Napoleon, etc. We have decreed and decreed as follows:

1st. A Monument shall be raised on Mount Cenis: on the side of it which looks towards Paris shall be inscribed the names of all the cantons of the departments on this side of the Alps. On the side looking towards Milan shall be inscribed the names of all our cantons of the departments beyond the Alps and of our kingdom of Italy. On the most conspicuous part of the Monument the following inscription shall be engraved.

"The Emperor Napoleon, on the field of battle at Wurschen, ordered the erection of this Monument as a memorial of his gratitude and as in the first decree.

The French institute, that of the kingdom of Italy, the Academies of Rome, Amsterdam, Turin, and Florence, shall name commissioners and take every means they may think most proper in order to present a plan for the Monument, such as may realize the intentions of the Emperor.

This Monument as far as is possible without detracting from its principal destination and without injuring its strength, shall be rendered at the same time of public utility.

It is to be commenced in the spring."

LONDON.—JUNE 10, 1813.

A Mail from Corvoa has arrived from Lord Wellington had on the 23d of May his headquarters at Ciudad Rodrigo, his Lordship was about to march immediately. The enemy had taken measures which seemed to announce the intention of giving battle. Their army was concentrated between Villanorova and Valladolid. It seems as if the French were determined on the greatest efforts to maintain themselves on the Douro. The army of reserve must have been on a bank of the Tagus towards the middle of May, as soon as it has passed this river, General Hill will join headquarters. It is said Lord Wellington has adopted the following plan, for the ensuing campaign. The combined army is to be divided into two columns, of which the right (supposing it front to extend from North to South along the frontiers of Portugal) would advance along the line of the Tagus on Toledo, or would try to effect a junction with the army of Allicant under Sir J. Murray. This column is to be composed of the 2d division of the grand army under Sir Rowland Hill.

The central column formed of the 4th, 6th and 7th divisions, and of the light division under the immediate command of Lord Wellington will advance towards Salamanca. The principal object of this body which contains the chief strength of the army will be to drive the enemy from the right bank of the Douro. The third column forming the left and consisting of the 1st, 3d, and 5th divisions under the command of Sir Thomas Graham is to advance directly towards the North within the Portuguese frontier through the province of Trancoso, Montes, to Braganza, whence it is to enter Spain manœuvring to turn the French east on the Douro; of which in case of success will hasten the retreat; Sir Thomas Graham will then proceed to Burgos through Benevent. The siege of this place will be formed by Lord Wellington with the portion of the army he may judge necessary, shall have arrived the 15th. The most obstinate resistance is expected from the enemy.

PARIS, JUNE 9.

The 10th of this month H. M. Queen Henrietta, who is at the Bath of Aix in Savoy to see the Cascade of Grey, situated in the Moirion accompanied by the Count Arizun her first chamberlain, Madam the Baroness de Brister to the Princess of Mecklenburg, the lady the palace, and Mlle. Cochelet her reader, is necessary in order to see the effect of the Cascade to be placed in front of it and to put first on a plank about 15 inches wide and 4 feet long, fixed firmly on a rock. The Queen

had scarcely passed it, when Baroness de Brister followed leaning on the arm of the Count of a neighbouring soil, fell into the torrent her fall was so rapid, that the cause could not be discovered very precisely. Most likely she was frightened at the sight of the waters of the torrent which here descended with rapidity, and put her foot in one of the rocks which were wet and slippery. At the moment of fall she endeavoured to reach the Miller with her hand, but could only touch him and this effort made her fall more violent. The Miller and H. M. attendants endeavoured in vain to save the unfortunate lady, she had fallen into gulph, into which an immense column of water fell. Count d'Arizun at the hazard of his life made several ineffectual attempts. In a few minutes however they succeeded in bringing up Madame de Broc, but she seemed quite deprived of life. How indeed could she have survived after the violent blow she must have received in falling from a height of 25 feet, the rocks, or resist the pressure of the column of water which forced her into the gulph. Every possible assistance was procured in vain and every means taken which was usual in such cases, nothing succeeded but death. The Queen is the greatest friend and her heart has received a wound which it will require a long time to cure.