MADRAS COURIER.

VOL. XXX. TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1814. No. 1484.

Highland Society of Madras.

THE MEMBERS of the HIGHLAND SOCIETY of *Madras* are informed, that the ANNIVERSARY MEETING will be held at the BANQUETTING ROOM, by permission of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR on the 21st instant;—Those Members who mean to be present at the Dinner are requested to intimate their intention to the Secretary on or before the 18th, and each Member to state whether he will be accompanied by a Visitor.

The Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock precisely *by His Excellency Lieutenant General The Honorable* JOHN ABERCROMBY, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

T. FRASER,
Secretary.

N. B.—It is requested that the letters for the Secretary may be left at Mr. Cochrane's Office in the Fort.

H. M. 22d Regt. Light Dragoons.

WANTED,
£. 400 Sterling.

FOR which Bills will be given on the 6 Regimental Agents, at 30 days sight, tenders addressed to the Acting Paymaster of the Regiment, on the March to Bangalore to 1st April 1814, when the highest Bidder will be considered the purchaser.

J. ADSHEAD, CAPT.
&c. &c. &c. ACTING PAYMASTER.

ARCOT, *March* 8, 1814.

From the Government Gazette.

THURSDAY MARCH 10, 1818.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. James Taylor, to be a Member of the Board of Trade.

The Hon. L. G. K. Murray, to be Superintendent of Investment and in charge of the Import Warehouse.

Mr. J. Bird, to be Secretary to the Board of Trade and Reporter of External Commerce.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. H. W. Kensington, Register in the Zillah Court of Vizagapatam.

Fort St. George, February 18, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Regulations for the guidance of the European Medical Department under this Presidency, shall in future be observed.

Previously to the march of a European Regiment from its Station, a Committee consisting of the Regimental Commanding Officer, the Superintending Surgeon of the division, or in his absence, the Senior Medical Officer on the spot, and the Regimental Surgeon, shall minutely examine the state of the men in Hospital and determine upon such as may be capable of accompanying the Corps on its march, without the aid of Carriage; for it is to be clearly understood that no shall be permitted to proceed in a Dooly from any ion, at which there may be a Garrison Hospital to ve him, those conveyances being attached to Regis for the sole purpose of providing for contingen- luring the march.

In charge of the men who may be judged incapa- f moving with the Corps will devolve on the Gar- / Medical Officer, whose duty it will be to make ily report of their individual state to the Superding Surgeon of the division, and that Officer will those statements frame a monthly report for the rmation of the Medical Board, in order that the cessary steps may be taken for the reinunction of the recovered men with the head quarters of the Regiments.

As the situation of a Medical Officer on his first arrival in India with his Regiment must be embarrassing from his unavoidable ignorance of local arrangements, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in such cases the Sick Men of the Regiment or Detachment shall in the first instance be sent into the Presidency General Hospital, until the Surgeon may have provided himself with the requisite Hospital Clothing and Establishment, when the efficiency of his appointments in these particulars will be reported by the Officer Superintending the Medical duties of the Presidency to the Medical Board.

The most pointed attention will be given by the Surgeon of Brigade Regiments to the Regulations formed for the and published in General Orders by Govern the 15th August 1808.

The Go Council having approved of new patterns of by the Medical Board, of Hospital Cots, Beddi and Clothing, is pleased to direct their general adoption, and expects that on or before the 1st of August next, the Military fixed, and Regimental Hospitals, will be completely equipped with the new furniture, of which models will be immediately forwarded to the Surgeons in charge, authenticated by the Seals of the Medical Board.

The strictest conformity within the period prescribed above is required to the Patterns of Clothing, models of Cots which will then be received from the Medical Board—and these articles will be deposited in a convenient place of custody at each Hospital, for the inspection of the Officer Commanding the Division, or of the visiting Medical Authorities, whose especial duty it will be to remark that the above Regulations are adhered to, and if not, to report the neglect of them for the information of the Government.

FEBRUARY 22, 1814.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant R. M. Glashan of the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of that Corps, vice Pringle, sick list.

The Governor in Council permits Lieut. S. Crump, of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health.

Ensign H. Strong, of the 10th Regiment of N. I. is permitted to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health.

The Governor in Council is pleased to promote Mr. Assistant Surgeon S. Reviere to be Surgeon, vice Dickson, deceased; date of rank the 20th Jan. 1814.

FEBRUARY 25, 1814.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Cornet W. Babington of the 6th Regiment of N. C. to be Adjutant to the Governor's body guard from the 15th instant, vice Chase.

The leave to proceed to Europe on furlough granted by General Orders of the 30th of Nov. last, to Lieut. Col. Bowness of the 11th Regiment of N. I. has been cancelled in compliance with that Officer's request.

The leave to proceed to Europe on furlough granted in General Orders of the 15th of October last, to Major Rossell of the 3d Regiment of N. C. is cancelled at his request.

Lieutenant A. Bentley of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Adjutant to the 2d Battalion of that Corps, is permitted to proceed to Seroor, on leave of absence until the 15th of July 1814.

Lieutenant E. Chambers of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Sea for the recovery of his health.

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

Head Quarters: Gooty, March, Feb. 22, 1814.

By the COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

A Committee for the examination of Clothing Stores, &c. &c. will assemble at the Office of the Agent for Army Clothing,

Captain Balguin, 2d Bt. 5th Rt. N. I.—President.
Lieut. Woodhouse 2d „ 5th „ „ Member.

FEBRUARY 28, 1814.

Cornet E. Jackson is appointed to do duty with the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Ensign James Maxton is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion, 2d Regiment of Pattancottah Light Infantry, and will join immediately.

Lieutenant Colonel Gurnell is posted to the 4th Native Veteran Battalion.

Captain Pitchford is posted to the 2d Native Veteran Battalion, and will join the Detachment at Cuddalore.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Simons is appointed a Member of the Off-reckoning Committee, in the room of Major Fowlis, relieved at his own request.

THE HURKARU,—*February* 26, 1814.

Lord Moira and Suite left Kishnaggur, early on Monday morning, and embarked on their boats at Santipore, about 8 o'clock A. M. His Lordship arrived at Barackpore about 4 o'clock in the evening, and we understand, expressed himself as highly gratified by his excursion. Several buffaloes and a great number hogs & of smaller game have been shot, but the grand object of disappointed in their expectations of falling in with a tiger. The extraordinary height of the grass in some places rendered it often impossible to recover birds which had been knocked down, and its recent destruction by fire in other places, drove the larger game from their usual haunts.

On Thursday at 5 P. M. His Excellency Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. and Naval Commander in Chief in the East Indies, arrived at Diamond Ghaut on board the Hastings Pilot Schooner, under a Salute of 17 Guns; the Light Company of H. M.'s 24th Regiment attended the Vice Admiral's arrival on the Ghaut, and received him with presented Arms.—On His Excellency's reaching Saugor, H. M.'s frigate Theban will immediately put to sea—her destination is stated to be Point de Galle.

The second Sale of the Honorable Company's Agency Opium, of the year 1812.—13, took place at the Godowns in the City of Patna, early last month.

Number of Chests sold, as under.

Behar	1922
Benares	462
	Total 2384

Average on the whole quantity sold per Chest	..	2025	6 2
Ditto on Behar Opium, per do	....	2032	2 7
Ditto Benares Ditto do	....	1997	3 4
The extremes of the Behar, were	.. ..	..	2220
Of the Benares, 1980	.. ..	..	2015

PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTION THEATRE.

On Wednesday evening, the Chowringhee Theatre was open for the representation of the Rivals and Chrononhotonthologos. The audience was neither so numerous nor so select as we could have wished to see it, but we believe it corresponded with the wants of the house, and consisted of those who perhaps are likely to prove ultimately the best friends of the drama.

The performances of the evening rose in the scale of merit above most of the preceding ones; the performers had all benefited evidently by rehearsals, we cannot say by study, for the latter is unknown. They were all perfect in their parts, and they all showed an earnest wish to please, which never fails in communicating pleasure.

The play and farce are both well known to Indian audiences, having at no remote period been more than once represented on the Barrackpore boards. With respect to the play, we may perhaps think that upon the whole it may have been better suited to our advantage. We do not think however that the burlesque of Chrononhotonthologos, was ever better performed than on Wednesday evening.

In the play, the gentleman who represented Sir Anthony Absolute, acquitted himself with the highest credit. He was in great possession of himself and his character, and consequently did justice to both. The whole of the performance was commendable, but the speech of menace to his son, and the description of his son's mistress, were peculiarly excellent.

Acres was particularly good in the early scenes; his acting in the interview with Absolute and Falkland was completely that of a hearty good humored country squire, and always we weakened the effect of some of his speeches by a little unnecessary repetition, and in the duel scene *Mrs. Tremore* began perhaps rather too soon. Falkland was highly respectable, and Julia would have kept up with a proper spirit and her part in the interview with Julia, was feeling and impressive. His appearance might possibly have been improved, and perhaps his wig was out of no favorable cut, as it should have been—he rugs, but half our causes of pleasure and pain are insignificant, and trifles in their nature, are too frequently our trifles in their effects.

Of Captain Absolute, we beg leave to observe that he was rather too serious for a comic character. This Gentleman has figure, voice and manner extremely well adapted to light comedy, but he's apt to give a solemnity to off hand and rightly of muscle, ill adapted to the playful frivolity common to that line of character. David had a number of qualifications for the part. The tone, manner, spirit and simplicity were well assumed, but their effect was impaired by a want of distinctness in articulating the words, which prevented the audience from enjoying their meaning. Fag, Absolute's servant was a prominent figure with great correctness. The performer understood his character and entered fully into its spirit; there was perhaps a little superfluity of action, but this is a fault so like an excellence, that we already to overlook it. Sir Lucius O'Trigger was represented by a gentleman who has great merit in many Characters, and who has always a moment of shewing by being perfect, that he treats the audience with respect and claims consequen by their respect in return. We do not think he was peculiarly happy in the Character assigned to him on Wednesday; but had no reason to be discontented with the performance.

Of the Ladies at the Theatre, it is as delightful to our gallantry, as it is consistent with our veracity, always to speak well. They never offend and often afford delight; and on Wednesday evening, being all in characters suited to their talents, they were particularly successful. The spirit and romance of Lydia were exceedingly well delineated; and from the representative of Lucy, we may always expect the natural vivacity adapted to such a part. Mrs. Malstrop was well supported, and many of the mistapplied words were happily expressed. Some of them however were too from the softness of her voice, and her occupying rather too distant a station on the stage. Julia vivacity and impressive, produced less effect than she deserved to do by being occasionally a little inaudible.

Of the Farce, it is impossible to speak too well—the Actors, the accompaniments, the performers were all in the best style, and excited the most irresistible merriment. Of the actors we may be allowed to specify the King and Aldiborontiphoscophornio, as eminently excellent in their respective lines of character and their candidante. The blank verse declamation of the latter, was particularly good, and induces us to hope that the Lady will favor the Theatre in such characters as require especially theatrical declamation.

Upon the whole, we conceive the performances of last Wednesday evening, might safely stand the test of critical examination, and brave severity, the gentlest breath of critical severity. Should any among the audience have come away dissatisfied with the evening's entertainment, we must consider them as rather over fastidious than discriminating; and shall recommend to their attention the liberal sentiments of the Roman Poet:—

Verum ubi plura nitent——non ego paucis offendar maculis.

A few slight faults my wrath shall never raise,
Where much is excellent, I love to praise.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST DAY MONDAY.

A Plate of Fifty Gold Mohurs for all Horses 8 stone 7 lbs. each, once round heats. The winner to be sold for 1200 Rupees. Five Gold Mohurs entrance, to be added to the Plate. st. lbs. wt.

Col. Shuldham's bay horse *Gift* 2 1 1
Capt. Churchill's grey horse *Slicer* 1 2
A match between Mr. Bruere's grey horse *Scroggy* carrying 8 st. 2 lbs. and Mr. Marjoribank's chesnut horse *Tiney*, carrying 9 st. 2 lbs. once round.—A hard and well contested race, and won with difficulty by *Tiney*.

A match between Mr. Hunter's bay horse *Pilgrim* carrying 8 st. 2 lbs. and Mr. Treves's grey horse *Tickle Toby*, once round. A pretty race, but won easily, coming in the *Tickle Toby*.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY.

A Handicap Plate of Fifty Gold Mohurs, and Five Gold Mohurs entrance, to be added to the Plate—Once round, heats.

HORSES ENTERED.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Treves's grey horse *Tickle Toby*	8	0
Mr. Prinsep's horse *Pilgrim*	8	0
Mr. Hunter's bay horse *Gery Owen*	7	12
Mr. Marjoribank's grey horse *Daylight*—A feather. *Pilgrim Gery Owen*, and *Daylight* having declared not to run,—*Tickle Toby* received Twenty Gold Mohurs of the Plate, and had entrance returned.

A Handicap Plate of Forty five Gold Mohurs—once round heats.

Mr. Treves's grey horse *Tickle Toby*, 9 st. 7 lbs. declared.

Col. Shuldham's bay horse *Gift*, 8 st. 1 1
Mr. Hunter's bay horse *Gery Owen*, 7 st 9 lbs. 2 2

A very Good race.

A match between Mr. Marjoribank's bay horse *Eclipse*, carrying 9 st. 8 lbs. and Mr. Churchill's chesnut Cross *Telemachus*, 7 st. 8 lbs. two miles.

A very close and pretty race, won by *Eclipse*.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate, for 50 Gold Mohurs.

Mr. Prinsep's *Pilgrim*, 8 stone 1
Mr. Marjoribank's *Daylight*, 8 stone, 2 drawn.
Col. Shuldham's *Jack*, 8 stone 2 lbs. (each beat
Mr. Hunter's *Scroggy*, once round—50 Gold

INTELLIGENCE FROM CHINA.

By the Maitland we have received letters from China of 22d Dec. which communicate the pleasing intelligence of the re-opening of the trade, after an unusually long interruption of all mercantile transactions. We have been favoured with an account which fully lays open the causes of this vexatious misunderstanding between the Court of Pekin, and the Committee at Macao. It appears that shortly after the former cessation of intercourse, the Viceroy of Canton enraged at the hostile appearance of Admiral Drury, in the River Tigris, conceived a strong hatred against Mr. Roberts whom he imagined to be the instigator of this dissention. Accordingly when Mr. Roberts, went to England, he with a view of exciting a misunderstanding, and to ingratiate himself with the Emperor in his letters to the Government, boasted that he had banished Mr. Roberts from be Celestial Empire—Previously to Mr. Roberts return, he had been removed, and his situation filled by another Viseroy, who at first judged it necessary to prohibit all intercourse, but was at length prevailed on to remain quiet. Affairs remained in this tranquil posture until last season, when the Viceroy made some very unreasonable demands, with which the President did not feel inclined to comply. He therefore put a stop to all commercial intercourse, and declared that the trade should not be renewed, until the Chinese Government had in writing publickly acknowledged that Mr. Roberts had not been banished; and disclaimed for the future all rights of exacting such power over any member of the British factory. We have not learnt whether these concessions were fully made. Many conciliatory expedients were however proposed, and such ample submission made by the Viceroy as to satisfy Canning, that the factory was satisfied, threw open the trade, which was at the departure of the Maitland proceeding to the satisfaction of both parties.

His Majesty's ship Doris, Captain O'Brien, had struck on a Rock off the N. W. point of Lintin Island. The Rock had been surveyed, and round it was a Needle Rock, lying about a sixth of a mile off shore. The Doris was undergoing repairs.

It appears by the following extract of a letter from Canton, that the trade had not been re-opened before the 10th December—"I have only to day begun to deliver the cargo, we shipped on account of the Company and all the other ships are in the same way. Owing to this delay, it is probable the ships will not get away from China before the middle of February, particularly if they all sail together, which is likely, as only one frigate the Phœnix is to go home with them.—The Doris is also here, but does not accompany us I believe further than the straits. She was out on a cruize a little way to the eastward of Macao, and struck upon some Rocks, by which she is so materially injured, that she must have been hove down, carpenters, caulkers, &c. have gone from the Indiamen to assist her."

Colonel Calcraft, and the other Passengers who arrived in China from Bengal, per Honorable Company's ship Ingelis, were all well.

The sale of Opium at the date of the present accounts from China, was dull, the price from 1000 to 1050 dollars per chest.

BOMBAY COURIER,—FEBRUARY 26, 18

Government Advertisement.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Extract of a Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated the 3d September 1813.

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable Court, in the Commercial Department, dated the 3d September 1813.

PARA 17 You will cause Advertisements to be issued in the most public, and general manner notifying that the Company will continue to receive into their Warehouses in London, any Goods and Merchandize, whatever, the property of Individuals, and to defray all the expenses of housing, landing, and managing, the same, and also of selling the Goods at the Company's Sales, if the parties choose that mode of disposing of them; for which the Company are to be remunerated by a gradual per centage, agreeable to a table of Rates, which shall be sent out by the Ships of the season, varying according to the value and bulk of the goods.

CEYLON GAZETTE,—16th FEBRUARY 1814.

CEYLON CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor, has been pleased to make the following appointments in his Majesty Civil Service on this Establishment.

James Agnew Farrell, Esq. to be Provincial Judge of Calpentyin vice John Dawning, Esq. proceeded to England on leave.

Matthew Johnson Smith, Esq. to be Collector of the Maritime Revenue vice J. A. Farrell, Esq.

Thomas Ralph Backhouse, Esq. to be Assistant to the Collector of Colombo and Sitting Magistrate at Negombo, vice James Maitland, Esq. appointed Superintendant of the Cinnamon Plantations.

WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.

This venerable and much celebrated man, received lately from the University of Oxford, an honorary Degree, a tribute of justice to his extensive knowledge in every branch of Literature, Arts, and Science. The Degree was conferred in full convocation at the Theatre, (which was extensively crowded) in the most handsome and impressive manner, by Doctor Phillimore, professor of Civil Law. The Orchestra was furnished with the most celebrated vocal and instrumental performers, among whom was Catalani. On the appearance of Mr. Hastings, in his Civilian's gown, he was hailed in the most flattering manner, and when the ceremony finished, reiterated plaudits announced the satisfaction. Dr. Phillimore in an energe latin speech, eulogised the character comprising an epitome of all his great and sufferings, at the conclusion of wh took his seat among the Doctors. He ed with the public testimony of his many justly consider one of those cele cultured to mitigate the severity of f remission, it not entirely to

ORRESPONDENTS.

No 7, in our next.—*Juvenis*'s Letter ...sideration. — *Jemima*'s favor is just re-

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

"O glances of proud beauty's eye
"How soon your liquid lustres die!
"O graces of the Virgin brow!
"O love born smiles! where are ye now?
"One moment since, that cheek how red!
"———— And *now the blush of conquest flies!*"

Tho' of late the columns of the Courier have been so entirely devoted to the GALLANT FUZILEERS, as to justify an opinion that all other Correspondents were discarded—still being a very *old* correspondent, I cannot give up my claim for the insertion of *my sentiments* on the same friendly terms as formerly.—I am one of the *Old School*—of the *New*—know little :—FUZILEERING, PIONEERING, CURRICLE-BERING and BANDY-BEARING, may be all very well in their way —I have nothing to say pro, or con—I am told the DOCTOR will cut me up, phlebotomize, anatomize, and expose me, no matter —I defy him—neither his *Ruby Nose*—nor his whole Camp in Arms, cause me the least alarm; —I trouble *Doctors little, their medicines less*—"throw Physic to the Dogs, I'll none on't," no, nor K. K. either—and now I will be after giving you my sentiments.

My fancy was mightily tickled by poor MISS LANGUISH's melancholy narrative inserted in the Courier of the 23d ult. and certainly I felt all the commiseration due to her truly unfortunate situation, yet notwithstanding all this —*after prosing awhile*—(observe, I cannot read at a *full gallop*, as is the practice in the NEW SCHOOL) excellent as is the finesse with which her story is guarded. Methinks I can develope the mystery—being rather *Ancient*, the Sunshine of youth gone past—I cann it see as clearly thro' *Mud* as the "*Prigs of Fashion*," but as I have had some small experience (*twice Married!!! Say no more*) I am enabled to see thro a *cloud* as well as most Men of my day—and I think a *beard* may be discovered on the *lip of Celia!!!*—does the little Doctor start? Oh, Oh, it is there abouts, is it—?

Old Codgers are fond of being garrulous, so is my *Lawyer*, and so shall I be reckoned, if I revert, not speedily to MISS LANGUISH—Lord help her! may she speedily find a HUSBAND, —!—thus much for good wishes—but they vail her nothing, if her system of attack is not altered—surely it requires no great discernment to discover, that her failure hitherto has originated entirely from *her own folly!* —'tis hard to censure a Female, particularly one in distress.—but *bitter remedies* are essential in *some cases*—I must speak plain—MISS CLELIA is now a conjecture past the Season of advice—but there may be other LANGUISHING MAIDS in the same predicament as CLELIA *once was*—I sincerely hope they will profit from the *Old Man's hints*, and end their languishments in the endearments of Hymen!—

"Happy are they who benefit from the experience of others"—let the SPINSTERS observe that the WRITER—the SUB—the DOCTOR and the Lord knows who else—did all they could do as *gentle, modest, well behaved young men*—no appearance of negligence, so far from it their assiduity merited reward—in fact as my Friend MAT: has it "they were fond of sport-"ing, sharp after game, good shots—spring "guns, hair triggers, &c.—or had the best "Kirby's well baited, tackle good, as it should "be—most anxious for a troll"—but what was the result? "They toiled all day and caught no fish!"—CLELIA was too nice—far too nice—she eluded the WRITER'S *fire*—the the SUBS *baits* (giving a *nibble* "en passant") and the DOCTOR'S *Barberry Comfits* because—Why?—Not for any just cause or impediment—No! but because some Antediluvian *Esquire*, or emaciated *Colonel*, lured her from *Hymen's Path*, by a sight of the *Pagoda Bush* (*this fruit will not grow on trees, at least not in perfection*).—She ...ly have made a *bold bite at their* ...but sly fellows—they merely ...kle the Trout"—not to make ...own!—here then is the true ...a's failure—in aiming at the ...ssed the *substance!!!*

Attend all ye fair ones—and so may you avoid CLELIA's sad fate!—in despair, *as her ultimatum*, she *Volunteers*—turns *Fuzileer*, and entreats the protection of DEAR, DEAR DOCTOR PEPPER! *lucky dog!*—scorns the *saffron cheeked* MONDAL, but gives a terrible lure to the JULY ENSIGN!!!—should this Southern Camp afford no hopes in a short time—Mrs. THUNDER's advice is to be followed, she vows to turn SPORTSMAN, (*blot out the bull*) visit the outstations, and aim at every SUB, WRITER, CAPTAIN, [illegible], that come within sight—the "*Lads in Red*" the "*Real Boys*"—"*the Light Bobs*"! *will be the grand objects of attack!!!*—I illfeel fear even MRS. THUNDER's plan will turn out a *bad spec!* 'twere better, far better, for CLELIA to *retire*—to go *home*, and even to "make *Possets*, & *Pap* and nurse the *Brats*."

The YOUNG MEN of the present day in my opinion, require no incitement to Matrimony, neither are they *beer-reserved—modest—bash-full or at all deficient in the Arcana of Gallantry* —but surely they must be allowed to please themselves—is it likely, is it natural for them to overlook the HEAVENLY CHARMS, of "*fresh imported* BEAUTIES, and fix their attention *on Cheeks of Sallow hue*"?

As PETER PEPPER and Co. will growl if their brilliant effusions are delayed, or curtailed, and as your columns are not over spacious, I shall reserve, what remains to be said on this subject to a future Paper—concluding this, by assuring Miss CLELIA, that tho' not for *Public Sale*—I may be *com-at-able* by *Private Contract*—whether or not I am worth an *Old Maid's* notice, will be seen by the following description:

I am only fifty seven years of age—pretty stout as the term goes now a days—indeed as most men say, I am "*a Jolly Old Fellow*"—can walk, shoot, and often hunt with the *first four year olds* now on the course—been *twice married*—had fifteen Children—know what's what!—due allowances made, my *Physog* is none so coarse—down soon—up early—never smoke more than *three* Sherutts *before Breakfast*—about a *dozen after Dinner*—loves my Friends, like to see them cheerful or so—" ——"—No. 187—and "Drops o'Brandy" are my Delight—*No K. K!* love the Ladies (if *good tempered*) and in my endeavours to please them, *will yield to no Man!!!* my *Law friend* (who lives at the Bunder, commonly called Masuli.) can shew my *rent roll*; I have—or rather I am—but— enough—

"On their own merits—modest men are dumb,
"Valet, et Plaudite—Terrence—Hum!"

1775

N. B. I detest *lap dogs*—*Silk Stockings* and *Treacle!*—

Hill-Top Cottage, March 1st, 1814.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

SIR,

I have read CLELIA LANGUISH's letter in a recent number of your paper, and am induced by the justness of your sentiments upon it, to offer to you this address on the same subject.

CLELIA says, she knows it to be an idea very prevalent among the Men, that the majority of young Ladies, who visit this country, are merely sent out on speculation. The idea may be as true as it is old, but there are many who suppose also, that those young Ladies themselves are to blame, that because *sent* out, they hearitly *come* out, on speculation, an idea both illiberal and unfounded in general, and not justified perhaps by a single instance.

I am the Daughter of a Gentleman, living in Kent, with his Family, on an income of 2000£ a year. He and my Mother declared, they meant to send me to India, that I need be there only two years, and that I should then return home, with a Husband, and with a fortune twice as large as their's. I wished for neither the one nor the other. With Parents who loved me, and whom I loved above all the world, I never thought of Marriage, and being in my Father's house, indulged with all I wanted, I knew not the use of money. I was besides, attached to my native country, and naturally averse to a foreign one. My earnest remonstrances and entreaties however, against the plan, were vain. On my arrival at Portsmouth, the contrast between that [illegible]ful place and the Elysium I had left, seemed [illegible] me; and the world's esteem be particularly neat and elegant, without much expense in your dress, good humoured, without vicious compliance or insensibility, and cheerful without folly, noise and levity.

Take an interest in all your husband communicates to you—and communicate to him all you think can interest him, but do not interfere with his affairs, or trouble him with your's. Do not press him to disclose, and beware of endeavouring to discover from others, any thing that you see, he wishes to be hidden from you. Carefully conceal from him every circumstance which could only abate or destroy his tranquillity.

Whatever else you may fail in, however, bad a Wife you may be in other respects, at least observe this rule as sacred. NEVER FIND FAULT WITH HIM.

Do not on any occasion question his judgments. Yet never, yourself, as you wish for happiness, not contrary to your own. Your judgment is the celestial guide of your conduct, and should be silently followed. If you do not approve of his opinion, if he expresses himself against your's, without altering it, or if he blames you, without making you sensible of any fault, be silent, but should he tell you, or you perceive that you have thought or done wrong, acknowledge your failure. If he asks you to do what you think improper, decline it calmly and firmly.

Be most particular in not omitting on any account, a single order or instruction that should be given to your domestics. Repeat it as often as it is required. Do this with gentleness, and yet with energy. But, before them or others, never scold or show a spark of anger. Anger, however just, is frightful and inhuman in either sex, and while it lasts or is remembered in Woman, entirely destroys the strongest love.

Never take it into your head to make a Footman or Messenger of your Husband. By such thoughtless and absurd behaviour, tho' he may appear unmoved, his pride will be hurt and his anger raised, and if before Company, he will be put to the necessity of choosing by compliance or refusal, to be looked upon as a hen-pecked fool, or a Brute, or else be driven to the miserable shift of making a joke of what he feels as an insult.

In regard to your Husband's business, amusements, hours, and guests, leave to him, undisputed, the liberty of a Bachelor.

Do not affect to be a good Manager. You can scarcely set yourself up, as such, without invading the just authority of your Husband. You must be only his Deputy. The reins of a house, like those of a Coach, cannot be held by two persons at once. Neither must you as Hostess pass the Rubicon. Great as may be the call for entertainment, do not encroach upon your Husband's right, nor in an attempt to promote cheerfulness, be guilty of loud laughter, and overstrained or false hilarity. It is in these two characters of Manager and Hostess, that a Wife often exchanges that delicacy, and retiring demeanor, which she thought decent before Marriage, and which won her Husband's heart, for coarseness and forwardness which are sure to disgust and alienate him. A woman who thrown off the modesty and degree of reserve which nature gave her for the distinction embellishment of her sex, is for ever bereft all attraction, like a bramble that has shed Roses and can bear no more.

Employ yourself constantly in doing the merous duties of Wife, Mother, Mistress Neighbour, and in cultivating to the utmost those qualities and accomplishments which quit and adorn your sex, but do not, by officiousness, or vicious submission, to your Husband, suit to the condition of his Pupil, Daughter, Servant, or Slave.

Avoid affectation, deceit, or any degree and kind of falsehood, as the ruin of all happiness, domestick, and social. In a [illegible]quity, either speak truth, or be silent. [illegible] inadequate as my fortitude might [illegible]r parts of virtue, I would not attem[illegible]ir what I am not, declare what I do not, or set up a show of what does not exist, to be mistress of the whole earth, or even to gain the heart of him I love.

OCTAVIA.

March 5th, 1814.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

Sir,

In the course of my Mathematical Studies I discovered the following simple method of resolving Cubic Equations in all cases where the root is a whole number.—I believe it to be original, and I think it will afford an interesting [illegible] to most of your scientific readers; if you think proper to give it a place in your [illegible] you will much oblige me, and I will occasionally correspond with you on similar subjects.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
PHILOTHEORUS.

Madras, 5th March.

NEW AND EASY METHOD OF SOLVING CUBIC EQUATIONS PROVIDED THE ROOT BE A WHOLE NUMBER.

Divide the known quantity by the coefficient of the first term;—then

If the signs of the 1st and 2d terms of the unknown quantities are alike, and the coefficient of the 2d term is not three times as much as the coefficient of the 1st term, find the nearest less cube to the quotient above found, but if the signs of the 1st and 2d terms be unlike, then take the nearest greater cube.——Again, if the coefficient of the 2d term is three times as much as the coefficient of the 1st term, take the nearest cube but one, less or greater, as the signs are like or unlike, and if the coefficient of the 2d term be six times as much as the coefficient of the 1st term, then take the nearest cube but two and so on, always noting the root of the cube so taken.

Find the difference between the above quotient and the cube, and multiply it, by the coefficient of the 1st term

Divide this product by the coefficient of the 2d term, and find the difference between this quotient and the square of the cube root above found, which will be less than the quotient, if the signs of the 2d and 3d terms are alike, but greater if unlike.

Multiply this difference by the coefficient of the 2d term, and divide the product by the coefficient of the 3d term; then if the quotient be the same as the cube root, and nothing remains, the cube root first found is the true value of the unknown quantity.

EXAMPLE 1st.

Where the signs are alike and the coefficients of the 2d term, is not three times as much as the coefficient of the 1st term.

Let $2x^3 + 5x^2 + x = 102$, to find x.

1 $\frac{102}{2} = 51$, the nearest cube to it is $3^3 = 27$.
2 $51 - 27 = 24$.
3 $24 \times 2 = 48$.
4 $\frac{48}{9} = 9\frac{3}{9}$ and the square of the cube root is 9.
5 $9\frac{3}{9} - 9 = \frac{3}{9}$.
6 $\frac{3}{9} \times 5 = 3$.
7 $\frac{3}{9}$ which is the above as the cube root first found, and consequently the true value of x — which was to be found.

EXAMPLE 2nd.

Where the signs are like but the coefficient of the 2d term is more than three times the coefficient of the 1st term.

Let $x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x = 250$, to find x.

[illegible] its nearest less cube but one is [illegible] $= 125$.
$= 125$.
[illegible] sq. of the cube root 5 is 25.

[illegible] same as the cube root first [illegible] he value of x to be 5.

[illegible]E 3d.

[illegible] and 2d terms are [illegible] second term is [illegible] ficient of the [illegible] find x.
$= 8$.
[illegible]oot is $2^3 = 4$, grea[illegible]t because the signs of [illegible]s are unlike.
$x = 0$.
$= 2$ which corresponds with the cube root and is therefore the value of x.

EXAMPLE 4th.

Where the signs of the first and second terms are unlike and the coefficients of the 2d term is more than six times the coefficient of the 1st term.

Let $x^3 - 7x^2 - 3x = 200751$.

1 200751 its nearest greater cube but two is $61^3 = 226981$.
2 $226981 - 200751 = 26230$.
3 $\frac{26230}{7} = 3747\frac{1}{7}$ the square of $61 = 3721$.
4 $3747\frac{1}{7} - 3721 = 26\frac{1}{7}$.
5 $26\frac{1}{7} \times 7 = 183$.
6 $\frac{183}{7} = 61$ the same as the cube root and the value of x.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

MADRAS, MARCH 15, 1814.

ARRIVALS.

March 9th, Brig Seirice, House Thogeira, from Chittagong, 11th February.
9th, Brig Genevre, Captain Almender, J. Cheever, from Coringa 27th February.

DEPARTURES.

March 5th, Brig Tay, Captain J. Carnegy, for Bengal.
9th, Ship Dundas, Captain David Miller, to Mauritius.
Ditto, Ship Arabella, Captain F. H. Price, to Bengal.
Ditto, Brig Fair Trial, Captain J. S. Purvis, to Masulipatam.

CALCUTTA,—FEBRUARY 24, 1813.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 15, At Sauger H. M. ship Barracouta, ——— Hawkey, Esq. Commander, from Bombay and Madras.
Feb. 9, H. M. sloop Acorn, G. Henderson, Esq. Commander, from England, 9th September, Cape of Good Hope, and Madras, 9th February.
19, At Kedgeree, ship Maitland, W. Kinsey, from China 5th January, and Penang 3d February.—*Passengers*: Mrs Underwood, Mr. Underwood, Master Underwood, Lieutenant Crawford, and Pearson, Bombay Marine, Captain Richard Siddons, and Messrs. Thomas Gibson, and Henry King, Country Service.
——Clarke, Esq. Master Attendant of Malacca.
20, At Ditto ship Indian Oak, J. A. Edwin, from Cochin, 17th December and Point de Galle, 28th Ditto.—*Passenger*: Mrs. Edwin.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 10 from Saugor) H. C. ship William Pitt, Graham, for England.
Ditto H. C. extra ship Minerva, Anderson, for Bombay.
Ditto ditto Lord Forbes, for ditto.
From Calcutta brig America, Read, for New South Wales.
10, Ditto ship Eliza, Murray, for ditto.

BOMBAY,—FEBRUARY 28, 1814.

ARRIVALS.

February 25th, Ship Byramgore, Captain Robb, from ———
Ditto Friendship Captain Harvey, from Bengal.

THE COURIER.

Tuesday, March 15, 1814.

His Majesty's 56th Regiment has relieved the 89th Regiment; and the 1st Battalion of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, has relieved the 2d Battalion of the 24th Native Infantry, in their respective garrison duties, at this Presidency.—The 89th, has marched to Bangalore—and we learn, that the Royal Scotts is to proceed to Bellary.

The merry dance commenced on Thursday evening, at the Honorable Mrs. Murray's, about 10 o'clock. Mr. Murray and the Honorable Mrs. Lindsay, led off and were successively followed by all the gay and the lively of the party. The dance was kept up with spirit until 2, when the company *marched* to the Supper Tables, where good things and delicacies abounded. From this refreshment many returned to the dancing room, and altho' the apartment was less crouded than before Supper, the *amateurs* performed with equal energy, and continued their amusement until the morning was far advanced.

We understand that a splendid Ball and Supper will be given at the Pantheon, on Friday next, and that Cards will be sent to the Principal Inhabitants of the Settlement. Masks are to be admitted, but the dancing is to commence at 10 o'clock. Vast preparations are said to be making by the Gentlemen, who have, agreed to give this entertainment; and, from the knowledge we have of the taste and liberality of the donors, we are persuaded, that the expectations of their guests will not be disappointed.—We will venture to express our hope, that we may not on this occasion, witness a repetition of the scene which was displayed at a Masquerade given some time ago by the Masonic body:—and we trust, that whatever variety of *character* may be exhibited, it will not be forgotten, that Masks at Madras cannot have the same license, as those at the *Pantheon* in Oxford Street. We shall endeavour to report in our next Paper, how far this Settlement possesses humour and talent for this species of entertainment: and we beg the assistance of our friends in delineating such characters as may prove deserving of notice.

His Excellency the Governor General returned to Calcutta on the 21st ultimo, and His Excellency Sir Samuel Hood quitted that Presidency on the 24th, for the purpose of re-embarking on his Majesty's ship *Theban*, bound to Ceylon.

The *Bombay Gazette* has scarcely supplied us with any article of intelligence. It appears that nothing further has transpired since the arrival of the *Benares*, and that no vessel has subsequently reached *Bombay*, from the Gulph.

It appears that all differences between the Company's Supercargoes and the Chinese Government, had been adjusted, when the *Maitland*, which recently arrived at Calcutta, left China; and that the Company's ships were taking in their [illegible] and Cargo. It was expected that the first fleet would be dispatched about the middle of the last month.

It is stated in the Bombay Gazette, that Jourdan has been permitted by Bonaparte to retire to an estate near Compeigne.—This would seem to be a very lenient punishment for the "timorous and pusillanimous councils and disgraceful flight" imputed to the Marshall, by Soult's gasconading Proclamation; and we presume, that Joseph Napoleon must have borne a little of the odium attached to a precipitate retreat.

In another column of our paper we have extracted from the *Asiatic Mirror* the copy of a letter written to Mr Liston at Constantinople from his Friend at Vienna—It will be read with interest, because it comprehends nearly all the details which we have received at different times thro' various channels—and furnishes us with a correct view of the Plans which had been designed by Bonaparte—before he opened the Campaign.

The 28th Letter of that nervous and intelligent writer under the signature of *Vetus*, will be seen in our Supplement of this day. Our readers will of course advert to its date, and will perceive from its contents, that it is chiefly in reply to another publication on the expediency of invading France—In a former letter by the same Writer, which we perused, but which from the pressure of other matter we were unable to publish, *Vetus* treated this subject, according to our humble judgment, in a most masterly manner—and we think, that no well regulated mind, after the perusal of what *he* has written, can hesitate to pronounce that it would be insanity, to attempt the invasion of France.

When we first read the extract from the *Morning Herald* of the 18th of September and which we were enabled to lay before our readers in a Postscript of our last publication, we believed, that it furnished a confirmation of the news-over-land brought by the *Betsey* and the *Benares*. The coincidence of circumstances in both accounts is very striking.—The duration of the conflict for three days, terminating in the decided success of the allies, led us to conclude, that the battle in the neighbourhood of Dresden was the same with that, alluded to by Mr. Liston in his letter of the 16th of October. On examining dates, however, we found that on the 12th of September the time of the last official dispatch from Toeplitz, no new contest had happened; and that the accounts by the *Benares* as well as the letter from Mr. Liston, agree in stating the decisive battle to have terminated on the 17th of September—which is the very day on which the *Badger* reached England from Heligoland.

The fall of St. Sebastian may now be considered as certain—and the vast importance of that place may be estimated by the defence of the garrison—and the struggles which have been made by the French to prevent its capture. Much precious blood has been spilled in obtaining possession of the key of the Spanish frontier, and we trust that the gallantry which has been evinced by the three nations in regaining it, will be to Napoleon and to France, an awful pledge, that the Gallic Banners will never again wave within these Ramparts which have been so gallantly carried.—Our next accounts from Europe will doubtless announce the surrender of the Castle, and we will venture to hope that by this time, there is not a hostile musquet in any part of the Peninsula.

ASIATIC MIRROR.

FEBRUARY 23, 1814.

Of the communications forwarded by Mr. Liston to the Governor General, the most interesting is a copy of a letter written to Mr. Liston by his friend at Vienna, and containing a comprehensive account of the views and operations of the Belligerents from the opening of the campaign to the destruction of Vandamme's corps. We have translated it from the Extra Calcutta Gazette, of Friday last.

EXTRACT.

VIENNA, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1813.

With the termination of the armistice, the war has commenced, and I am not ashamed to say, at the term which it has till now been. Bonaparte had flattered himself with the hope of being able to annihilate the armies in Silesia and in Prussia, previously to the commencement of operations by the grand allied army, which he might then attack, single handed and unopposed. Having established on the Elbe, between Hamburgh, and Dresden a disposable body of troops, amounting certainly to 300,000 men, he, on the 17th August, marched with a body of 140,000, against Blucher in Silesia. Blucher made a gallant resistance, and upon Buonaparte's being forced, on the 24th August, to retreat into Saxony with a part of his army, to save Dresden, three armies of the North, under Bernadotte, Schwarzenberg, took immediate advantage of his absence and acted on the offensive against Macdonald. And although he had only 60,000 men to oppose to his four corps d'armee, he, before the 29th August, succeeded in destroying the whole of his army; taking 18,000 prisoners and all his cannon. Having liberated, Silesia, he advanced to Gorlitz, and onened, by the way of Zittau, a communication with the wing of the grand army. He is now marching upon Bautzen. The Crown Prince had to defend Berlin against [illegible] the force that Buonaparte could bring against it, from the country between Wittenburg and Hamburgh. He has several times been partially attacked, and always had the advantage. The most serious combat took place on the 23d August, on which Reynier was completely defeated. The prince has taken about 10,000 prisoners and 50 pieces of cannon. He has, besides, gained ground, since he is now at Luckaw. Tauenzien has pushed forward some parties on the left bank of the Elbe, and is marching upon Wittenburg.

The grand allied army learning that Buonaparte, who conceived it to be acting on the defensive in Bohemia, was, by forced marches, moving all his forces on the right of the Elbe; they defeated, on the 26th August into Saxony, to the left of the Elbe. It wished to disengage Blucher and the Crown Prince; and, if possible, to get possession of Dresden. This would have succeeded, but complaints are at an end—but Heaven determined otherwise. A deluge of rain overflowed the roads in the mountains of Saxony; and the army was unable to reach Dresden before the 25th. The [illegible] guns and provisions—which could not be got up. If Dresden had been stormed the same evening, it would probably have fallen; but the attempt, if it had failed, would have been followed by probable evils. It was not thought right to risk all on the fate of one enterprize; (literally for the chance of gaining all), and the blow was not struck. Buonaparte, joined by several reinforcements, arrived at Dresden in the morning of the 26th. That city could not, now, be taken; the army was without provisions, its supplies not having yet arrived; and it was encumbered with heavy artillery and baggage, and had to make its retreat in the face of 120,000 of the enemy. It lost some of its cannon and baggage; part of which, however, it recovered a few days afterwards, as the French were unable to take them away, for the same reasons which prevented the Austrians from removing them on the day of their retreat. The unfortunate termination of this expedition, must have proved fatal, if the blow which Bonaparte resolved on striking in another quarter, had succeeded. Vandamme, in pursuance of his orders, had, with 40,000 men, after the opening of the campaign, entered Bohemia by the way of Gabel, passed the Elbe on the 26th of August, and marched on Konigstein, with orders to push on as far as Prague, and to carry confusion and dismay into the rear of the army. On the 29th, he moved by Peterswalde; but was opposed by General Ostermann and 8000 Russians, who, under the personal command of the King of Prussia, made a heroic resistance, and kept back the enemy during the whole of the day, until joined by some Austrian and Prussian corps. Vandamme was driven on the 30th, and captured, with three other Generals, several thousand prisoners, and the whole of his cannon. His corps was completely destroyed. Since that day, the steps of Buonaparte's conduct have appeared quite inexplicable; at one time, he presses forward on Bautzen, with the view of giving Blucher battle; but, finding him unwilling to fight, and very wisely retiring, he abandons his project, and feeling that more was not to be gained, returns to that place. On the 9th of Sept. he again marched with three large corps towards Bohemia, by the side of Toplitz; he came in contact with one division, and on its being reinforced, did not push the matter prige farther. Meanwhile, the light corps, detached on the right and rear of his army, cut off his convoys, and do him an infinite deal of mischief; so that we have every ground for hoping that he will be deeply repaid for the obstinacy which has led him to remain on the Elbe. The campaign has, on the side of Italy, been less fertil in great events. The Austrian army, however, of which the centre is posted on the Drave, has extended its right into the Tyrol, ripe for insurrection; and with its left taken French Croatia, organized new levied there, and, by the possession of Fiume, put itself in communication with the English forces in the Adriatic. Such is the state of affairs at the present moment; and it does not appear to me unpromising.—Buonaparte entered the campaign with more than 400,000 men; and his loss, during the first four weeks, will not be overrated, if stated at 120,000 men, and above 200 pieces of cannon. The allies have, naturally, suffered considerable losses, but on a proportion infinitely smaller. Perfect harmony exists between the three Sovereigns—and the different armies rival each other in bravery. The French army, on the contrary, betrays the weakness of its component parts, and proves, that France, thanks to her merciless Ruler, at length can no longer produce soldiers."

POETRY.

ENGLAND'S GLORY.

Hail! WELLINGTON; the great, the wise, the good,
Hail! England's glory, hail!
Who long has stood,
As Warriors should,
Unconquer'd, undubbed.
What though a num'rous host assail,
What though a num'rous host
Can they prevail
When WELLINGTON is nigh?
When our brave Hero, and his troops are by?
Hail! England's glory, hail!

Hark! methought I heard the voice of Fame,
Proclaim with triumph his immortal name;
Methought I saw bright banners wave on high,
And all declar'd the WELLINGTON was nigh!
Yes, WELLINGTON, the brave,
Destin'd to save
A nation good and great
From the last depth of horror and of woe;
Ordain'd by Fate,
Trials severe, and hard to undergo—
But let the Gallic host assail,
They cannot, shall not, e'er prevail—
Hail, England's glory, hail!
Did you hear that joyful cry!
Saw you how the Spaniards smil'd,
When with rapture in their eye,
They greeted glory's favourite child!
Raise the standards! sound the drum!
For, see! the WELLINGTON is come!
Hush'd he ev'ry mournful sigh,
For, lo! the WELLINGTON is by!
Gallia! cease to taunt, and rail,
Can you think you will prevail,
When the conq'ring Hero's nigh?
Hail! England's glory, hail!

Britons, join the exulting voice,
And with warlike Spain rejoice—
Greet the Hero at his
From place to place;
Conq'ring whereso e'er he flies,
If Gallia dare to shew her face,
Greet him with repeated cries;
Own him good, and own him great,
And thank kind Fate,
That on his birth propitious smil'd,
And guarded from all ill the child;
Preserv'd him in his riper years,
Rais'd our hopes, dispell'd our tears;
Decl'd of the foe about to be prevail'd,
And bad—us love the WELLINGTON.
Thank on the glorious course he's run,
On ev'ry victory he has won—
He indeed is Britain's glory,
Fam'd in action, fam'd in story,
Hail! England's Hero, hail!

From the Morning Chronicle, 27th Aug. 1813.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR LORD WELLINGTON.

As Recruits, in these times, are not easily got,
And the Marshal must have them, pray, why should we not
(As the last, and, I grant it, the worst of our loans to him)
Ship off the *Ministry*, body and bones, to him?
There's not in all England, I'd venture to swear,
Any *Man* we could better unanimously spare.
And, though they've been helping the French for years past,
We may thus make them useful—Englandat last!
C—STLER—GH, in our seiges, might serve some disgraces,
Being versed in the *taking* and *keeping of places*;
And Chancellor E—D—N still cannot but shining,
Might shew off his talents in sly *undermining*.
Could the household but scare us its glory and pride,
Old H—D—N at *horn-works* again might be tried,
And the CH—*F J—ST—E* make a bold *charge* on his side!

While V—S—TT—T might victual the troops *upon tick*,
And the *Doctor* remain with the baggage and sick.
Nay, I do not see why the great * * * * himself,
Should, in times such as these, lie at home on the shelf.
Though thro' *narrow defiles*, he's not fitted to pass,
Yet, who could resist, if he bore down *en masse*?
And tho' oft, of an evening, perhaps he might prove,
Like our brave Spanish Allies, "*unable to move!*"
Yet there's one thing, in war, of advantage unbounded
Which he, that he could not, with ease, be *surrounded*.
In my next I shall sing of their arms and equipment.
At present, no more—but good luck to the shipment!—

LINES

A WIT, last week, some lines did make,
Which have this *startling* finish;
That being founded on a mistake,
They lose their point and salt.

The quibbling epigrammatist,
Will find if he will look,
The name in every Navy List,
Is P. B. *Broke* not *Brook*.

So then let's say (as of a Horse,)
To rectify the joke,
Proud Nathan's fire and naval force,
Our tars have curb'd ——— and BROKE.

YES BROKE—FORTH*—from the SHANNON* rush'd
BROKE— (so the news relates,)
Into the CHESAPEAKE* and crush'd,
And BROKE the YANKEES' pates,

As *Lumberis'* ship they *guess'd* to set,
The SHANNON bold in Raines,
I snort! they might as well have met,
To set on fire the THAMES.

* Who foe to nature heard the general groans
(Pope, hem!) } *Ned Testy, hol*
Which out of nature's common order runs } *hol*
And took to threaten Britain?
† A common yankee expression.

N. B. The singing part of your readers have now an opportunity of making an addition to their budgets; (and many of them, I will venture to say, are as much in want of it as some of *my friends*, who are however the last to think so themselves;) for, by putting the word SIR, after every second line, the above verses may be readily sung to an elegant well known and favorite Transatlantic tune.

The Chorus is obvious.

Q. Q.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY *THOMAS LETCHUM*, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, SECOND-LINE POPHAM'S BROADWAY.

LONDON.—SEPT. 3, 1813.

A beautiful American Schooner, called the Marmion, of about 200 tons, Captain Barlow, from Nantz, bound to New York, laden with brandy, wine, silk, &c. arrived at Plymouth on Saturday; captured on the 13th inst. in the Bay of Biscay, by the President, Beagle, Urgent, and Juniper. The Urgent arrived with the prize.—Capt. Crosthwaite of the brig Perseverance, of Whiteheaven, bound to Picton, in ballast, came passenger in the Marmion.—His vessel was captured and burnt on the 18th of June last, by the American letter of marque General Armstrong, and was carried into Nantz.—He states, that while he was at Nantz, two fine large frigates, called the Sultan and Star, were launched, and many sea and river sloops of War were in a state of forwardness for launching. There were also at that port 13 sail of fine American schooners, letters of marque, which were expected to push out shortly on their return to America; and it is to be hoped that many of them will find their way into British ports. The General Armstrong, now at Nantz, is a remarkably fine schooner, being 126 feet on deck, armed with eight 12-pounders, and a 42-pounder on a pivot, and sails uncommonly well. Scarcely any thing was known at Nantz of the affairs of Spain.

The Soto de Roma which Lord Wellington has accepted, is a large park, celebrated in Spanish History, inclosed and improved by the Emperor Charles V. remarkable for the fineness of its timber and luxuriancy of its vegitation, and for its being the only place where there are any pheasants in Spain; it is supposed that Charles V. raised them out. There is only a small hunting-house upon it, which was the retreat of Bernardo Wall, minister of Spain, during the latter years of Ferdinand the VIth. and beginning of Charles IIId's reign. It was granted to the Prince of the Peace; and, if not injured by his rapacity and avarice, it is a beautiful place.

The state of things on the Continent, and the present abundant harvest, lead us to hope that the year 1813 will be distinguished by two falls, almost of equal moment—*the fall of Bonaparte and the fall of Bread.*

A Serpent, of a species supposed by Byran Edwards, in his History of Barbadoes, to have been extinct for more than 100 years, was lately killed on the island: it was twelve feet long and two feet in girth; and had killed several head of cattle, by enfolding its body round their throat, and suffocating them: it displayed extraordinary sagacity in eluding search, never eluding a hiding place which had not several openings to it, more from each other, and from whence it usually escaped. Its powers of mobility were incredible clearing at abound a space of 14 feet. It was killed eight miles from the spot where it was first seen, and where it had suffocated a heifer.

On Friday sennight, Sir William Curtis, the new President of Christ's Hospital, visited the establishment at Hertford, and gave a dinner on the occasion, in the true English style to the Blue-coat boys, consisting of 200. Lad Wellesley and Sir William gave a similar treat to the whole of the boys at Christ's Hospital to the number of eight hundred; and on the same day, to the acting Governors of the establishment, he gave an elegant dinner at the City of London Tavern.

Private accounts from France prove how little reliance is to be placed upon the financial reports of Bonaparte's Ministers. It was lately asserted that no fresh burthens would be necessary, and that the receipts covered the expenditure. We understand that one of the reformers lately adopted to raise money has been to order all the property belonging to the different municipalities to be sold and the produce paid into the Treasury. A large supply of bullocks was wanted for the service of the army in Spain.—The prefects were ordered to purchase them at the rate of four hundred livres each—they replied, that they knew it might be done at a cheaper rate, but they were ordered to do it at the price fixed by Government. In consequence of which the number was raised more speedily, and then the fellers were informed that they could only be paid at the rate declared by the Prefects to be the market-price. They were paid accordingly; not, however, in ready money, according to the original agreement, but in *bons*, or debentures, payable *after the peace.*

Lieutenant Colonel Maclaine leaves town, this day, for Portsmouth, to join his Regiment (the 7th West Indian) in Oracoa. We expect soon to see this gallant Officer removed to his former active feeds of service; to his distinguished conduct in which, he owes his present promotion.

The Marquis of Wellington, with his elevation of military rank as Field-Marshal over all the Generals in the British service, will most deservedly acquire considerable additional emolument; his pay now becomes double that of a General, amounting to 2*l.* per day, which the regular contingencies of the service will greatly increase.

The body of the illustrious Kutufoff has arrived at the Russian capital, where it was received with all the pomp of military and religious service. The place of his sepulchre had not been designated by the Sovereign; but should it be in the church of NOTRE DAME, it was proposed to collect the numerous trophies of his glorious achievements in his country's service over the tomb of the hero, and to place as an inscription upon it the following compendious memorial of his mortal remains and his immortal exploits.

"Here is his body—
"There are his works."

ELECTION of GOVERNORS and DIRECTORS.

On Thursday last came on the Election of Governors, and on Friday the Election of Directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance, when Henry Hinde Pelley, Esq. was chosen Governor, William Vaughan, Esq. Sub-Governor, and William Mathew Raikes, Esq. Deputy Governor, and the following Gentlemen Directors, viz:—

*Henry Abbott, Esq.	*Samuel Bosanquet, Esq.
Arthur Parly Forster, Esq.	Bartholomew Jeffery, Esq.
Thomas Rainbridge, Esq.	J. W. Lubbock, Esq. M. P.
G. Pearkes, Barclay, Esq.	Thomas Raikes, jun. Esq.
George Brassey, Esq.	William T. Robinson, Esq.
Thomas Bosanquet, Esq.	*William Sampson, Esq.
Allen Cooper, Esq.	John Stegg, Esq.
John Ede, Esq.	Isaac Solly, Esq.
Samuel Fenning, Esq.	Robert Thornley, Esq.
Arthur Parly Forster, Esq.	John Fam Tinnin, Esq.
James Gibson, Esq.	Thomas Tooke, Esq.
Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. M.P.	John Woolmore, Esq.

Those marked * were not in the last General Election of 1810.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

On Tuesday, the 6th instant, Robert Hankey, Esq. was elected Governor, Abraham Hellio, Esq. Sub-Governor, and Edward Gwatkin, Esq. Deputy-Governor of the London Assurance Corporation; and yesterday the following Gentlemen were elected Directors, viz:—

Robert Allen, Esq.	Francis Menet, Esq.
John Lewis Andre, Esq.	William Oswell, Esq.
Anthony Auberi, Esq.	T. W. Rummer, Esq.
J. Watson Barradaile, Esq.	T. Clarke Powell, Esq.
Henry Barrower, jun. Esq.	T. Anthony Rucker, Esq.
Abel Chapman, Esq.	William Smith, Esq.
Sir William Fraser, Bart.	Richard Staniforth, Esq.
Gabriel Gillet, Esq.	Andrew Timbrell, Esq.
Abel Antony Gore, Esq.	William Ward, Esq.
John Hillersdon, Esq.	James Williams, Esq.
John Jackson, Esq.	H. S. H Wollaston, Esq.
Richard Lewin, Esq.	Henry Woodfall, Esq.

REVEREND THOMAS LEIGH.

On Saturday last, died at Addlestrop, Gloucestershire, aged 70, universally lamented by all who knew him, the Rev. Thomas Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey in the county of Warwick, and Rector of Addlestrop. Late in life, he succeeded to the ample possessions of his relative, Lord Leigh, which enabled him to increase the circle of that general benevolence which had always distinguished his character. His life was dedicated to the service of God, and his fortune to the benefit of his fellow creatures; and it is not too much to say, that his virtues will be as faithfully and permanently on the minds of those who knew him, as they can never be in the tomb. He is succeeded in the possessions of Stoneleigh Abbey, and other estates of his late uncle, by his nephew James Henry Leigh, Esq. of Addlestrop, Member for Bedwin.

STRALSUND.

The following is the substance of the last letters from Stralsund. "Early in January was concluded at Breslau, attributed to the Count De Stein, by which Russia guarantees to Prussia all that part of Germany situated between the Prussian States and the Mein. Austria ratified much discontent at this partition, made without her knowledge and against her pretensions. At first the Allied Powers did not yield to her return of their troops to the Oder; conferences have been entered into more analogous to the views of Austria. The territories of the Duke of Brunswick including Oels in this cession, are said to have afforded his Highness much uneasiness."

THE ARMY.

Tuesday, the Duke of York held a levee at his office in the Horse Guards, as Commander in Chief, which was attended by Gen Hewet, Lieut-Gens Sir S. Auchmuty (who had an audience of his Royal highness upon his return from Madras) and Sir. Leger, Major Gens. H Conran, Stewart, Lloyd, Backhouse, Nepean, and Mead, Cols. Johnston, Zouch, Whelby, Lyster, and Kane.

FRENCH HOSTAGES.

The following are the names of the Gentlemen sent as hostages by the French from Hamburgh to satisfy Bonaparte's unprincipled rapacity on that unfortunate city:—

George Wortmann; L. E. Seyler, partner of Gessler, C. D. Benecke; Heikscher; Hertz, partner of Heikscher; Von Heithes; D. M. Heitz; J. G. Strutzinzig; J. H. Schroder; C. N. B. Rehe, sen.; D. P. Preile; Friese; Doormann; Uze; L. Westphalen; Parr, Hollander; Banker, Meyer, his son-in-law; N. D. Kruger; N. W. Hillman; C. F. Heymann; L. G. Von Burgen; M. Von Halle; Gerhard Heinrich Reinstein; J. P. Schutzer; Behrens; L. J. Weillach; P. J. Bertram; Bolongaro; H. Roosel, quotirt, represented by their clerk; Hudtzens; S. E. Delberrut; and Hergemein.

ANECDOTE.

Colonel Cadogan, it appears by his own exertions, recruited the battalion he commanded, the 2d of the 71st, or Glasgow regiment, from among the young men of that city, and in a very short time rendered them fit for active duty. In every service in which they have been employed, they have always behaved in the most gallant manner, and worthy of their dauntless Commander. At Arroyo de Molinos, however, one of them happened to be his lot to drive the enemy into the town, they became in some measure paralled by the firm front which their opponents, who had retired to the further end of the street, presented to them, and seemed to waver; Colonel Cadogan, who was in advance, expecting them to follow, instantly perceived this; and, aware of the danger of a moment's delay, and being struck with the resemblance of the street to the Gallowgate of Glasgow, returned immediately round, and galloping to the head of his regiment called out in an animating tone, "What, my lads, shall we and *Drive* them out of the Gallowgate?" The address was electrical, the regiment instantly rallied, regained its wonted courage; and, led on by their brave Chief, overcame all opposition, and in a few minutes not an enemy was left in the place.

DESCRIPTION OF ST. SEBASTIAN'S.

The town of St. Sebastian lies on a low sandy piece of ground, about three quarters of a mile more or less, from east to west, connecting the main land to a high oblong rocky hill, called Mount Orgulle, about one mile in length along the shore, and half a mile in breadth from the town to the sea on the outside. On the west side of the town is a round bay, called Port Passage, a mile and a half in breadth from east to west, and three quarters of a mile in depth, from the entrance to the bottom. The entrance is about three quarters of a mile over. In the midway, between the two points of the bay, lies an island about a quarter of a mile in length and one third of a mile broad, but by no means so high as either of these points. The island is uninhabited but on it is a chapel and hermitage dedicated to St. Clare. Mount Orgulle, on the hill of St. Sebastian is very steep and abrupt all round, having a winding road carried round the west and up to the castle, which is called La Mota, and stands in a very commanding situation. The bay of St. Sebastian's, though very deep at the entrance, can only admit a few large vessels, for the water soon becomes shallow and for the use of the smaller fort, piers have been formed on the west side of the town under the shoulder of Mount Orgullo, where ships of 300 tons may enter at high water; but the bottom is very hard.

The view from the castle is very extensive and grand. To the north lies the sea and the Bay of Biscay. To the south is the town and harbour; the rivers and inlets on each side, and cultivated flats, extending for a couple of miles until they meet gently sloping hills covered with villages and ornamented with fields and woods. Beyond all are the Pyrenees rising to the clouds, whose shaggy sides and rugged summits exclude further prospect.

St. Sebastian's is strongly fortified on the landside, and is nearly surrounded by waters. It is the place of arms for the small province of Guipuscoa, as well as the capital and the seat of its commerce. The town, for its situation, is small; it is, however deadly built, as full of people and houses. In the centre of the town is a large handsome oblong square surrounded on the sides by houses, built on an uniform plan, having open portico on the ground, and balconies above; this square the bull-feasts are exhibited. The trade in St. Sebastian's is considerable; but in a great measure carried on by foreign houses established in the town. Its principal exports are wool, sandstone, rude and when manufactured into fine arms, swords, &c.

DESCRIPTION OF PAMPELUNA.

Pampeluna, the capital of the kingdom of Navarre, is situated on a gentle ascendence on the South side of the river Arga, towards the middle of a plain over three leagues in length from east to west, and league in breadth from north to south, producing in abundance, with some wine, but very deficient in wood. The town is of very moderate size, but peopled; the inhabitants being reckoned about 20,000. Pampeluna being of considerable strength as well as a capital, it has been fortified with all the works which ever the nature of the ground would admit this to be executed. The north side, which is built along a elevation, 80 or an 100 feet above the river, is defended partly by an ancient wall, with a few shallow bastion where room could be found for them. On the east and south sides the works are more modern and regular, and the west side is covered by pentagonal citadel, considered to be a great strength in itself, as well as by its situation. The French have thrown up additional works, so that it might not commanded by the hills on the north-west, distant about a quarter of a mile, from other works. In addition to the ancient fortifications, of the place were constructed by Philip the Second, towards the end of the sixteenth century. Since the French have seized it they have been anxious to render it nearly impregnable.

MR. N. E. LEWIS.

On Tuesday a General Court-Martial assembled at the Muster-Master-General's Office, for the purpose of investigating the following charge, preferred against Paymaster Noah Roward Lewis, of the 8th Royal Regiment of Foot:—"For malversation:—For that he, the said Paymaster of the 8th Royal Regiment, did unlawfully embezzled and misapply to his own use, at different times, between the 25th of August, 1812, to the 1st of January, 1813, the sum of more or less; the account or misapplication of which has been rendered complete and Lewis, before the Right Honourable

On Monday last, the funeral procession of the late Mr. Hill, were interred in the family vault prepared for that purpose. The deceased was in the 70th year of his age, and those who looked upon the remains of that hale and eccentric man, could not but by the subjects of profound reflection applied to him for aid in vain. The character of an officer and gentleman, his reputation and respect that will long remain in memory in the recollection of all who knew him.

A letter from an Officer in the Army of Soult, dated Camp, near Pamplona, June 25, speaking of the late victory, says:—"The plunder made by some men is enormous: a drummer got 1,500 in gold, and several dragoons are very rich in money and jewels."

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On Saturday the 5th instant, at St Mary's Church, by the Rev. E. VAUGHAN, CHARLES MAY LUSHINGTON, Esq. of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, to Miss CATHERINE HOOD.

BIRTH.—At Bellary, on the 27th of February, the Lady of Major Heath, Commanding the 1st Batt. 7th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

On Thursday evening, Mrs. Mary Weeden, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Weeden.

On Sunday morning, in consequence of a fall from his Buggy on the preceding Saturday, Mr. Bruce Jack, most sincerely regretted by numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

EUROPE INTELLIGENCE.

Mrs. Urquhart, widow of Robert Urquhart, Esq. of Tannachy.

At St. Andrews, on the 7th of July, the Lady of Alexander Bingy, Esq. formerly of Calcutta.

LETTERS OF VETUS.

LETTER XXVII.

SIR, *August 26, 1813.*

The arguments by which I would dissuade this country from attempting or encouraging an invasion of France, have been (though sometimes indirectly) considered, as symptoms of *forbearance* towards the French people. Such a misconstruction it is more difficult to imagine, than to correct. The tone of my language—the drift of my reasoning—was studiously, and I had hoped successfully, calculated, to enforce the practice, not of lenity, but of prudence. It is not the vigour that would crush a dreadful enemy, which I condemn; nor the justice that would inflict on a race of impenitent criminals, then punishment due to their off ences;—it is not in mercy to their unmanly selfishness, their shameless fraud, their ferocious infidelity, or their worse than brutal inhumanity, that my nerve recoils from that mode of warfare against the slaves and associates of Buonaparte, so often miscalled "retaliation," for their crimes. Could we lay waste every vineyard—and whirl the consuming firebrand through their proudest cities, and erect a trophy in every field, and decimate the manhood of a nation of destroyers, it would be well to a just, though fearful vengeance for the miseries which they have brought upon the world. If we abstain from ravaging the French territory, it must be not to the sufferings which we might rather than do any which we should by means of inflicting. It is because other retaliation may still be, but unquestionably by this time to have been, with no more adequate, more attainable, more permanent and secure.

But never to the subject of our late discussion. This moment I learn, that in the of the day (Aug. 18) on which my last appeared, the leading paper in the interest to which Lord's Ministers took up the the expe I had directed your notice—ter whence the act of invading France, much more than the manner in which ated, requires on my part, a few tions; and as it presents some obvi- ments, from which no reasonable and withhold the concurrence it is ise incumbered with some struggling s, which we are called upon to q- perfect. "Some of Lord Welling- military critics in this country," y Ministers)" I seem quite sure that he will not enter France. Why this project is so formable, we profess ourselves utterly at a loss to discover. We never hear these persons think it worth while for Buonaparte to invade other countries and make them subsist his troops. Why, then, should not France, the inflictor of an kind of woes, be made to feel the evils of invasion herself?—She, who has imposed them upon every country upon the Continent? A descent into the South of France appears to us to be advisable in every point of view, military and *moral*," &c. &c.

To whose opinions these remarks were destined to apply, or whether (as seems inevitable) to the sentiments of Vetus, is of no importance. At last this, the most awful hour that has yet arrived for Europe, chases away all busy recollections, but of a common country and a virtuous cause.

The merit of an attack upon the French territory depends on the purposes for which it is undertaken, and on the mode in which it is performed. But the illustrious Officer at the head of the allied arms has withdrawn from the jurisdiction of scepticism more than half its empire. The skilful and practicable, and consummate ability, which pervade the whole of his executive system, have placed that department of the duties of Lord Wellington beyond our reach—almost above our comprehension; and left to him who would seek distinction as a critic, not only a vain, but a reproachful task. The points on which alone it now becomes us to exercise a free and anxious judgment, are the *objects* of our Commander—not his actions. These objects must be taken as a great part presented to him, if not absolutely imposed upon him, by minds less infallible than his own; and as created, or powerfully affected at least, by the result and the authority of our domestic councils. I protest, therefore, against the possible imputation of arraigning or questioning the wisdom of Lord Wellington, though at all times ready to investigate, and to suspect the tendency of those measures, which may be adopted in his name.

Is it, then, because France, by the invasion of other countries, has inflicted upon them an "kind of woes," that we must necessarily visit that offending Power with the same description of classic vengeance? I grant that justice permits, that wisdom enjoins us to fit, "crimfit, the measure of reciprocal punishment. None but hypocrites or petty cavillers would dispute [illegible] nature, not the degree, of retribution is the single point at issue. We are bound to consider as a regular preliminary to [illegible] schemes of practical enterprize, how far it would be possible to accomplish them; and thus qualify ourselves for the decision, how far it would be politic to attempt them.

Has France upon the whole been a gainer by her appetite for invading certain countries, and "making them subsist her troops?" Character being totally out of the question, what has Buonaparte acquired in *solid strength*, by his two great invasions of Spain and Russia? Has he not *shored* the woes which he inflicted? Has he preserved the armies for which he levied subsistence on these countries? Where is the thrift, where the profit of that predatory system, under which rather more than half a million of his followers have perished in the midst of plunder? True it is, that signal and terrible calamities have been the faithful associates of French invasion. But if the west had instruments of these calamities have been universally overwhelmed,—in that very march and sweep of ruin which they perpetrated, the perpetrators themselves have been confirmed,—can it be called a winning game which we are invited to practice? Is it an example so prosperous,—a precedent so lovely,—that we must close our eyes to the manifold perils of its adoption? Must the people of England be blind, in order to be brave? We are urged to intimate Buonaparte, for the sake of retaliating his injuries. I declare and dread the imitation, as the sure means of enabling him to retaliate his own sufferings upon us. Here is the precise contrast between the Ministerial doctrines, and those which I am studious to inculcate. This project of retaliation is founded on the arithmetic of madness, and breathes the vengeance, not of courage, but of fear.

And under what relative means and circumstances has such a theory of warfare been recommended? Nothing can be more unpardonable than the assumption, that the unprincipled spirit indulged by Buonaparte of attacking other countries, had never been censured as "absurd." The express ground of reprehension which I had already taken, in arguing the latest and most formidable of his invasions, was "not their wickedness, but their folly." Foolish because more fatal to himself has those whose destruction he anticipated,—intolerably more to Him, who held forth as examples to us! But let us make France the seat of war. How stands the argument? With all the disadvantages long since described as belonging to the nations of the peninsula and of Russia, they both remain unbroken powers—loyal and adventitious affiliation to the invader, who has been thus had heaped achievements.—What the value of this sum of his Three Hundred thousand French conquerors? The South,—two Armies—chiefly furnished in the North,—the martial flower of the Spanish army—more than his ancient freedom restored—and the Russian empire proved to be invincible. Was there no retribution in this? So much for France as an invader.

France, unfortunately, as an invaded country, is not less qualified to instruct the world, than to her former character. But in that case, I fear she might admonish us by other means than her present existence. Exempt from those wants and weakness under which our Allies have laboured, she abounds in every defensive faculty of which they both are destitute. Her Government,—military in its frame, and energetic from necessity,—is in high, resolute, and unremitting action. Her revenues,—more burthensome, perhaps, from the absence of commercial capital and credit, but far better organized, more efficient and productive than any system of finance in Europe, save that of England,—has already derived an immense accession of money from the sale of public property under various forms.—Her population, dense, intelligent, and warlike,—are, of all the known inhabitants of this earth, the most susceptible of keen and combined emotion,—the most rapidly convertible into disciplined and zealous soldiers. By what rule of theorizing therefore, are we to maintain the consistency of an attack on such a people, by those who predicted and truly predicted, the failure of that people in their attempts on more vulnerable enemies? When, of a mingled host of French and foreigners, amounting to more than 600 000 men, not one fifth of the assailing body returned from Spain, and not one-tenth from beyond the Vistula, what hope can any rational being cherish of the impression to be produced by the limited forces of Lord Wellington? Instead of mimicking those follies which they are the first to condemn, let me once more beseech of Ministers to remember, that the same eternal principles of calculation which lead to truth when applied to the means and prospects of Buonaparte, cannot lead to error in the estimate of our own; and that, however we may act upon superior motives, we must not act without reason by common rules.

As for the *moral* expediency of a descent into the southern provinces of France so much insisted on by the English Government, my conclusions on that subject have been already stated. Whatever influence public sentiment may still be suffered to possess amongst a nation so bestridden by the military genius of its Chief, it would revive from an invasion by the British arms, a new impulse fatally decisive of the contest. It is childish to boast, that "we *may* invade France because she is our enemy." &c. &c. When the right shall be questioned, let it be claimed. We have an indefeasible right to destroy France, if we can; but none at all to ruin the British and Spanish army. That, and that alone, is my reply to such "moral" argumentations.

But are we not too soon, or too late, with this discussion? *Can Lord Wellington* now justify my fears, or realize the sanguine dreams of Ministers? I cordially and warmly concur in the proposal of seizing so much of the hostile territory, as may serve for an outwork to our operations within the Spanish frontier. If an advance, even beyond Bayonne, would help us to annihilate that nest and storehouse of aggression, I confess it would be a prize worth gaining, at the risk of another battle. The establishment of such a chain of posts upon the French line as might enable the British General to disappoint, or, at least, to observe any movements commenced or concerted by the enemy, is a measure also of high necessity towards the main and vital object, the future defence of the Peninsula. Upon such propositions it is impossible for those who have the same interest, to entertain a second feeling. But will the subject terminate here? Does the responsibility of the English Government merge in mere declarations of a right to invade France,—which has never been disputed,—while the more pressing business is still *Sub judice*, and our victorious General stands insecure of the very ground which he occupies in Spain Ministers took credit, and obtained it from an approving nation, for the effort by which, at the commencement of this campaign, they enabled Lord Wellington to win the battle of Vittoria. Was, I ask no pledge, a strain of generosity above the pitch of any but a sentimental Cabinet. The first quarter of the present year was a practical refutation of all their doctrines in the last; and Vetus, whose knight errantry was turned into solemn ridicule, for imagining (what the same Ministers have since effected) that England and her Allies could afford the means of encountering eighty thousand Frenchmen,—he same Vetus is now accused of timidity or forbearance, because he deprecated an attack on France herself! Really there must be something mysterious in the science of military proportions. It may be a brilliant sum of heroism, but it is not a very sound discretion, that shrinks from common difficulties, and plunges into those which neither patience nor courage can surmount; or it may be deep and skilful policy to divert our observation from neglected duties, and fix it on adventures whose magnificence will dazzle, while the peril of undertaking them annexes impunity to disappointment.

I must observe, that if Ministers recommend the invasion of France, it rests with them, and during that [illegible] season, are the prospects they present to us? We have a right to ask, what reinforcements has our great Captain received to assist him in executing this mighty measure. Now that he is to come with the whole internal strength of the most formidable nation in Europe, how much stronger is his army than at its passage of the Ebro? It cannot be contended that the same force which may securely occupy a position in Spain, will suffice to carry the war beyond the frontier,—from a friendly to a hostile soil—from a conflict with regular troops, always harassed and tormented by an inveterate population, to a series of conflicts with the same army of regulars, animated and supported by their own countrymen—a military race of innumerable soldiers, well organized and commanded for internal defence, supplying the wants, reinforcing the ranks, and aiding the operations of the enemy. Admitting, therefore, that the Allied Army was just strong enough at the opening of the campaign to support the war within the Spanish territory, it does not follow that, unless considerably reinforced, they would be in a condition to occupy the southern provinces of France. What has been the probable amount of their reinforcements? What the proportion of their losses? The seige of Saint Sebastion's, with the battle of Vittoria, and the unparallelled triumphs of the Pyrennees, have cost the British and Portuguese only, not less than 15,000 men. Fatigue and sickness, at a very moderate computation, have added 5 000 invalids to the number. The army immediately under Lord Wellington, therefore, not reckoning any recruits from England, would be weaker by 20,000 men than when he encountered Jourdan. His effective strength on breaking up from Portugal might amount to upwards of 70,000. Reduced by service to 50 000, the Government have supplied him with (I hope) 6 000 more. His gross receipt, all quarters included, we may liberally estimate at 10,000 men; leaving him a force, *short by* 10 000, of that with which he commenced operations.

The French army, unquestionably, has lost more men in battle. The troops originally under Jourdan, reinforced, reformed, brought forward, and beaten, under Soult, would a short time after their recent calamities, not exceed, but certainly* not much fall short of, the gross amount of the Allies. Considering, then, the scene of action,—the seiges to be carried on,—the proximity of Soult to his resources,—and the energy and celerity with which the disasters consequent on the day of Vittoria were repaired.—I ask, is this a moment to mock the people of England with the sham prospectus of campaigns in the South of France? It is a literal as well as a figurative *gasconade* Where are the preparations for such assistance to Lord Wellington, as will even preserve the fonting he has gained in Navarre? For many months, unless I am misinformed, the regular troops on home service, have approached, if they exceeded, the number 45,000 men. Of these, 5,000 have been dispatched to the Continent to make good a defalcation of three times five thousand! Is this their vigour? or is it a newly discovered policy which counsels us to *protract* the war in Spain? Ministers ought to remember, for if not, it is they alone who have forgotten, the controversies on this subject in 1812. They have now to discharge a double office—that of a censor, their current duties, and to supply the omissions of the past. Sure I am, there is not an honest man in England who will refuse them his support, his applause, his hand and heart towards the accomplishment of any measures, not of mere declamatory bustle, but of substantial force, by which the gallant Officer, to whom they entrusted so much of their country's welfare, and on whom they have bestowed, I sincerely believe, their warmest confidence, may be enabled to crown with final and unqualified victory, the course which he has yet to run. What more liberal boon can we propose, than our zealous aid in all their labours,—our gratitude for success,—and a clear indemnity for every failure, where neither crime nor folly has provoked it? Had even the partial merits of this campaign been exhibited twelve months sooner, the 50,000 000l. just paid into the Bank, would have been sufficient for the Europe. Now to relax, where to tread back each step that we have gained,—to forfeit every hard-earned guinea,—to confess that we had wasted each heroic life,—and to tumble headlong down the precipice by which we have so gloriously, but so painfully ascended. Let us not weakly deceive ourselves, nor wickedly countenance a delusion of the people. If every marching regiment be not this instant sent to Spain, another year may see us once more within the bounds of Portugal,—50 more relucant millions, and 20,000 more slaughtered heroes, may again be buried amongst the mountains of useless, because [illegible] under the weight of demands in the aggregate we might have faced, but have suffered them to exhaust us by their succession,—and whose difficulties we have only accumulated, by our fanciful efforts to divide them.

VETUS.

* I will venture to calculate, and am open to correction—

The *newly formed* division of M. Soult's army, would each consist, in the field of battle, of at least 7,000 men: of these divisions there were 8—total, 64,800.—the reserve, under Villartius, would raise the infantry of Soult's army to upwards of 70,000 men: 3 divisions of cavalry, with a moderate proportion of artillery would increase it by not less than 12,000 men. The losses near Pampelona, &c we cannot *under*-rate at 20,000. There remain to Soult, besides National Guards—besides Conscripts—and with all France behind him!—60,000 veterans in the field.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—AUGUST 25.

The "*Siege of Belgrade*," at this Theatre, last evening a tragedy crowded and elegant auditory, the quiet of which was materially disturbed on the appearance of Mr. Raymond, in the character of Colonel Coheerary, and so loud was the disapprobation shown him, that for many minutes the performance was at a stand; friends and foes equally exerting themselves, in vain, to procure at Mr. Raymond a hearing. At length, after a tremendous conflict, silence being obtained, Mr. Raymond said,

"Ladies and Gentlemen, it is now fourteen years since first I had the honour to appear on the boards of a London Theatre, during which period I am conscious of having done any thing that could forfeit my claim to the approbation with which I had the honour to be received, and I now beg to ask if in any part of my conduct this evening, I have merited the opposition I am now encountering."

This appeal was received with a mixture of applause and disapprobation; but finally the lovers of order succeeded, and Mr. Raymond gain addressed the House and said—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—If it be your pleasure that I shall give up this character and quit the stage, I shall obey your mandate without a murmur."

An universal cry of "No, no, no," followed, and thus a determination, to drive from the stage, an able and industrious actor, ended. It is understood that this mode of revenge was adopted by persons who conceived themselves injured, in consequence of Mr. Raymond's having laid the information at the Police Office respecting the Pantheon Theatre. Without at all considering the propriety of that act, no one will deny, that this open retaliation was at once impolitic and unjust, and that to ask a man in his professional pursuits, for an offence real or imaginary, given out of his profession, subjects the perpetrator to the chastisement of the Law. The performance, though somewhat marred by this interuption, went off with eclat; Cooke, to the Seraskier, sung with great taste, and displayed extraordinary science in the serenade air, "Lilla, come down to me," and in the bravura, "I love and honour now inspire me;" and Mr Cooke, in *Lilla*, delivered and received great applause; where, however, she obtained the applause, she was most effective. Towards the close of the Opera, while mute acting firing the Seraskier's camp, some of the squibs went by accident over the stage into the Pit, and into one of the centre box es. The former was soon extinguished, but in the box all seemed in a blaze for two or three minutes, and the confusion was indiscribable. The flame however was got under, but not until all the Ladies were fairly frightened, and one on whom the squib fell, a little burnt.

COURT MARTIAL UPON COLONEL ORDE.

Mr. W. Smith rose, in pursuance of his notice, to call the attention of the House to the Court Martial held at Halifax in Nova Scotia, upon Colonel Orde of the 29th regiment, who had been found guilty of cruelty and tyranny to his officers and men, and had been charged with attempting to defraud the Quarter-master of the 29th regiment, however, he had been made out as satisfactorily to the Colonel as to enable it to say that Colonel Orde's conduct was infamous and scandalous. When this sentence was transmitted to England, it was reversed by the Prince Regent; and nothing to ascertain upon what grounds this determination had been come to, he required to have the Minutes of the Court Martial laid upon the Table because there did not appear to have been made out on so satisfactorily to the Colonel as to enable it to say that Colonel Orde's conduct was infamous and scandalous. When this sentence was transmitted to England, it was reversed by the Prince Regent; and nothing to ascertain upon what grounds this determination had been come to, he required to have the Minutes of the Court Martial laid upon the Table because there did not appear to have been made out on so circumstance of mitigation, nor was any recommendation to mercy transmitted by Sir John Sherbrooke, the Commander in Chief in Canada.

Mr. Smith proceeded to say, that very severe and disgraceful punishments were often inflicted on the men for the slightest offences. One man was flogged with a cartine strap for having a button from his coat, and another, because, after having done duty on a very wet day, his belt was found very much daubed with dirt; another received 60 lashes in the same manner from a sergeant, because he had been made out the lock of being in liquor. For some similar trivial offences, another soldier in the regiment was sentenced to be loaded with a knapsack filled with stones, to carry on his back, and to walk up and down all the time he was not on guard, and was not even permitted to sit down while at dinner, but it was brought to him at the sun dial, when he was compelled to stand and eat it. In consequence of this treatment the man deserted, and was ordered to receive a thousand lashes, five hundred of which were actually inflicted. These enormities were carried into effect by a miserable instrument, the Adjutant of the name of Herring, as Lieutenant Colonel Orde declared, under his express orders and sanction; but after the commencement of the trial, he retracted this declaration which had been made on the parade, and said that the punishments had been generally without his knowledge.

The regiment, which amounted to about 400 men were confined, the order of Col. Orde, then commanding at Bermuda, to the small barracks of St. George's, and not suffered to go into the town, except a few of them who were "good men and well-dressed." It was stated indeed in justification of this mode of treatment that the regiment was exceedingly disorderly, and that the discipline could not be maintained by milder methods; but he conceived that no plea of this kind could arouse the severity which had been practised, and which had carried to a degree totally unprecedented, as he believed 1,30,000 lash-s having been inflicted on only 400 men in a period of three years. Fraud and robbery of the ... and like ... bank stores to the value ... from the quartermaster of the regiment, ... were proved not to be long term, but while the ... quarter-master chose rather quietly to give up than run the hazard of an unequal contest with his lieutenant colonel. His behaviour to the officers was equally ungentlemanly and unofficerlike. The Honourable Member then referred to several instances mentioned in the evidence, in all of which complaint and remonstrance against the injustice were met not by redress, but reprimand, if not punishment. Under all these circumstances he could hardly found guilty by the Court Martial who tried him. He had, however been since re-instated, and he (the Hon. Member) conceived it to be his duty to call for evidence to the army than by calling for the minutes of evidence on that occasion, in order that it might be seen that no officer who had been so dismissed from the service, could be restored to his rank in the army again. He accordingly moved that the Minutes of Evidence of the Trial of Lieutenant-Colonel Orde before a Court Martial at Halifax, in September 1812, be laid before this House.

Mr. Manners Sutton said, that he admitted that the motion of the Honourable Gentleman was perfectly regular and constitutional, and he also thought that the granting the motion would be the most satisfactory to the gallant officer himself; but at the same time he believed it would not be denied that it was a matter of considerable delicacy for Parliament to interfere in the proceedings of Court-martial, except in cases of absolute necessity. In re-trying the production of the minutes of evidence called for, he must be allowed to observe that he had never read a trial of the kind in which the evidence was more confused, vague, and contradictory, nor marked with a stronger spirit of unfairness and acrimony on the part of the prosecution. But what he chiefly rested his objection upon was that this prosecution had not been instituted at the time and in the place where the officers were said to have been committed, but was put off a year and a half afterwards, so that the first Hint Lieutenant-Colonel Orde received of it was on his return to London By the Mutiny Act, no offence was cognizable by a Court-martial after a lapse of three years, unless some impediment could be shewn to exist to the way of the prosecution. —What impediment had existed here? None at all; and it was this consideration, more than any other, which weighed with the Prince Regent's advisers who had recommended Colonel Orde's reinstatement in his command.

The majority of the thirteen men alluded to by the Honourable Gentleman as having been illegally punished, would be punished, but it by no means they were punished with canteen-traps, a mode which was altogether illegal; but the offences were such as would have subjected the individuals to punishment. It was in evidence, however, that the punishment was inflicted with thankful they were not brought to a Court Martial. One man who had received two dozen of lashes, was asked "what" "Why, he had drunk" "What as you very drunk?" —" O very drunk." The Hon'ble Gentleman said it was in vain to prefer complaints to General Hodson, which could only terminate in the punishment of the individual complaining by Colonel Orde. But General Hodson expressly states that he had taken the greatest pains with that regiment, & had stated to every man the manner of procuring access to him, and the way he was to apply. He stated full to shew how much Commanding Officer had always been alive to subjects of this nature. With respect to the first charge, certainly disapproved of the mode of punishment stated, a mode of punishment which would undoubtedly have been put a stop to whenever it reached ears of the Commanding Officer or the Commander in Chief. But however reprehensible the mode motives of Colonel Orde were good; and there particular circumstances in the case of this regiment, which ought to be taken into consideration in ... ing a judgment in this case. The regiment was in a state of great insubordination—they were notoriously greatly addicted to the vice of drunkenness, but other very heavy charges were brought against them. With respect to the second charge, of scandalous conduct on the part of Colonel Orde in the case of a deficiency of £361, the Court acquitted him of any intention to defraud. He admitted that Colonel Orde was liable for the deficiency. With respect to the third charge, it was very much like the first. It was for tyranny and oppression during the space of five years since he joined the regiment in 1807, up to the period of the charge, without stating one fact, or pointing out any precise time when any offence was committed. The Court however entertained the charge. He was accused of ... ing the men in the barracks for the last five years But they were not confined by Col. Orde alone, but by four different commanding Officers, for whenever they went out they uniformly returned drunk. The Court, however, thought proper to censure Colonel Orde, but though if the House were to take all the circumstances of the case into consideration, they would agree with him in deeming cashiering too severe a punishment for Colonel Orde. He was sure, however, the House would not agree with him in thinking, that if his merits did not protect him, the law would protect him The Crown, taking his long services into consideration, after reflecting on the irregularities of the regiment, and ascribing him to be severely reprimanded for them, thought proper to order him to be restored to his regiment. Upon the whole, he conceived it would be injurious to the discipline of the service, if, after the fair light in which the papers called for by the Honourable Mover.

Mr Cochrane Johnstone said a few words, which were utterly inaudible in the Gallery

Mr Abercrombie pointed out the inconveniencies that would arise from converting the House into a Court of Appeal for the Army; and that the interference of the House could only be justified by strong cases of necessity. In this instance, however, this was not urged from an Officer to the House; but his Honourable Friend had merely communicated to them the information he had received. The Right Honourable and Learned Gentleman thought an unusual acrimony had been displayed on the part of the prosecutors; but this was all known to the Court Martial, and to General Sherbrooke, who had given the sentence. He was sorry, but who did not think proper to recommend any alteration of the sentence. Lashes with canteen straps were understood to be more dangerous, when carried on, than lashes with any other; those given by the cat-o'-nine-tails With respect to four of the thirteen men punished in this way, one of them was punished because he lost his stock; another because he lost his belt; another because, on a rainy day, he had divided his belts; and the fourth because the Quarter-Master had said to Colonel Orde, that he had a red face, as if he had been drinking. It appeared, however, that after that remark case could not be made out. The men were severely punished, not only for the most venial offences, but even for suspicion of offences It was stated, that in this regiment of thirteen men, one was a case, he conceived, which indubitably called for the interference of the House.

Mr Samuel Romilly thought it peculiarly hard on Colonel Orde that his case should be discussed in the House, without their being in the possession of the necessary information From the defence of the Right Honourable Gentleman appeared to be, that nothing could be acted on informalities there was an extremely strong case of tyranny, cruelty, and oppression, against Colonel Orde. He could not be the friend of Colonel Orde he would advise him not to be so, for in several letters, both by the evidence of the Court Martial before the public. The Right Honourable Gentleman had selected those cases in which he could not be had good answers to give; but he had omitted to take any notice of a number of others, mentioned by his Honourable Friend, which made a strong impression on himself, and several other Members of the House. The case of Captain Trion was one of them. This Officer was two years in the arrest, on an unfounded charge, without being brought to trial. The strongest case, however, was the illegal punishment of the soldiers, and the indignities with which these punishments were accompanied. Indignities not only to the men who were punished but to the spectators. Many of the offences for which the men were punished were more than by the cat-o'-nine-tails, could never have been entertained by a Court Martial. It was stated by the Right Honourable Gentleman that this regiment was extremely ill disposed; but could there be a stronger proof of the bad effects of severity of punishment than what was afforded by this regiment, where 130,000 lashes were inflicted on 400 men in three years and a half, and where the men were, exceedingly hardened and irregular? He was astonished that this officer should not only have been pardoned, but restored to his former regiment with a severe reprimand. It was said by the Right Honourable Gentleman, that many of the punishments, though irregular, were inflicted from motives of lenity. An ordinary man would say,on his resuming his command over those men, "You have been punished—You ask for lash, & you shall have it."—It was certainly extremely ridiculous to place a man, embittered as Colonel Orde might be supposed to be,in the situation of having it in his power to inflict upon his enemy the punishment of a flogging. Colonel Orde, and his Majesty's Government, and in justice to his soldiery, he thought the facts of this case ought to be laid before the public. He had never heard any thing said as to the proceedings of these gentlemen,but a certain number of lashes. He should therefore vote for the question.

Mr Manners Sutton explained. He stated that Col. Orde had not been sent back to the regiment, but was now in London.

Lord Castlereagh contended that nothing could be more improper than a motion for the House to re-try cases of this nature. If this was to be still the only way to enable the public to re-try them. The only ground on which such a Motion could be entertained was the supposition of some misconduct on the part of his majesty's servants,as to the exercise of his royal prerogative of mercy. On this head let it be recollected by the House, that his Majesty's Ministers had the best opportunity of knowing what Colonel Orde was or was not, in other respects, a meritorious Officer.

Sir F. Burdett begged pardon of the House for intruding on their patience after the very able speeches they had heard from the Mover of the question, and from the Honourable and Learned Gentleman who had followed on the same side After what had fallen from the Noble Lord, however, who had just sat down, he should not do justice to his own feelings did he not observe on what he considered as a most alarming to the discipline of the army, and the nature of which, at an early period of the next session he should call the consideration of the House. This was not a part of the prerogative, but a power granted by the House to the Crown, over which power they were bound in duty to those men whom they had this day thanked, to shew that they had not abandoned their controul If within the space of two years 132,000 lashes had been distributed among 400 men, that, he thought, was a fit case for a prima facie ground of inquiry.

Mr Ryder contended if the prerogative complained of,regarding Officers as well as men, was not in the Crown, the discipline of the army would be at an end. The same impartiality he allowed ought to be practised to privates as to Officers. If it could be shewn that this was not so,and a case of that kind could be made out, he should be happy to see an inquiry made into it.

Mr. Preston was rather in favour of the motion.

Mr. W. Smith replied,

When the motion was negatived without a division.

SUFFOLK ASSIZES,—August 2.

TRIAL FOR LIBEL.

ROBINSON, CLERK, v. JERMYN MAY, AND GOOCH.

This was an action, tried at the Suffolk Assizes, to recover damages for the injury sustained by the plaintiff's character, from the following Libel:— "The Rev. J. Robinson and Mr. James Robinson, inhabitants of this town, not being persons that the Proprietors or usual Annual Subscribers think fit to associate with, are excluded from the Casino." These words were contained in the Resolution hung up in a public room at Southwold, called the Casino, as also in a circular book, containing the names of the Subscribers. Mr. Serjeant Pierce, in a speech of considerable length, endeavoured to show a connexion between the defendant Jermyn and Dr. Marsh, respecting the character of the plaintiff, in which the defendant characterized the plaintiff as obnoxious to almost every individual in Southwold, and a species of outcast from their society. After several witnesses had been examined to fix the Libel on the defendants, the Chief Baron advised the Plaintiff's Counsel to accept a nonsuit, the only evidence of the defendant having put up the libel being the taking it down. Mr. Serjeant Pierce said, "We have more evidence my Lord; upon which the Chief Baron observed, "Go on; let Mr. Robinson expose himself as much as he pleases." In summing up the evidence, the Chief Baron observed that the plaintiff had the undoubted right to be obnoxious to almost every individual in Southwold, and that every society had a right to exclude whom they please, but this should be done in such a way as the law allows this. he thought, had not been observed in the instance before him. The Jury had, therefore, the Jury come may they agains Jermyn and Gooch (nothing gave a verdict implicate May) of 50l—The Chief appearing to that is 49l. too much.—I should have given a very different verdict; but that is nothing."

HELIGOLAND

A letter dated Heligoland, Aug 23d, states, —"A flag of truce has just arrived with an Officer on board, from whom we have collected the subsequent particulars.

"The Austrians have joined the Allies with 160,000 men, and their first movement has been in the direction of Bavaria, the territories of which are now occupied by a portion of their troops. This fact was announced in the *Allone Mercury*, with the exception of a few which found their way into that city before the order for the suppression could be fully executed

"The Danes, it is said, have engaged to provide Bonaparte with 12,000 horses to augment his cavalry.—They have assigned a corps of 20 000 men to support the French, but the Danish soldiers refused to place themselves under French colours; the Prince of Hesse, to remove this difficulty, has been appointed to command them. The mutination of their dislike of the service in which they are engaged was not sufficient, and 1000 of them went over to the Allies.

"The Swedes and Prussians are in the possession of Lubec.

"Murat had joined the Allies, and all the ports of the kingdom of Naples are opened to their shipping. It is even said, that he has offered to resign his kingdom to its lawful sovereign, leaving the compensation he is to receive for the surrender to the generosity of the Allies The French are to pay a monthly subsidy of 100,000 marks to the Court of Copenhagen

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RUSSIAN SUBSCRIPTION.

The money contributed by the inhabitants of Glasgow, for the relief of the Russian sufferers, was forwarded by Mrs. Finlay, the Lord Provost of the city, through his correspondent at St. Petersburgh, to the Commissioners appointed by his Imperial Majesty for the distribution of contributions; and a receipt for the amount, signed by Prince Galitzen, was returned in return. The following is written in the Russian language, accompanied with the following notorial translation :—

"1813, the 18th of June.—I, the underwritten, have received, through Philip Blessig, merchant, for five thousand two hundred and four pounds sterling given by the citizens of Glascow, in testimony for their benefit of those ruined from the enemy entering the Russian dominions, at the exchange of 16½ per ruble, the sum of seventy-five thousand one hundred and eighty-five rubles; for which sum duplicate receipts are granted.

(Signed) "Intercessor of the Community,
Inspectum of those ruined by the enemy, Privy Councellor, and Knight,
"Prince ALEXANDER GALITZEN,"

LONDON PRICE CURRENT.—August 24, 1813.

	£	S.	D.	£	S	D	
Camphire, refined	0	7	2	to 0	7	4	per lb.
——, unrefined	23	0	0	to 23	10	0	per cwt
Cardemons, Malabar	0	5	0	to 0	5	9	per lb.
——, Ceylon	0	2	8	to 0	4	0	——
Castor Oil	0	0	4	to 0	0	0	——
Cinnamon	0	0	8	to 0	0	9	——
Cloves	0	0	2	to 0	0	3	——
Coffee, Java	4	15	0	to 5	5	0	per cwt
——, Bourbon	4	12	0	to 4	18	0	——
——, Mocha	8	0	0	to 8	15	0	——
Cotton, Surat, long	0	0	15	to 0	0	14	per lb.
——, short	0	0	10	to 0	0	12	——
——, Bourbon	0	0	2	to 0	3	6	——
Galls, in short	7	15	0	to 8	0	0	per cwt
——, blue	8	0	0	to 11	0	0	——
Ginger	3	0	0	to 3	12	0	——
Gum, Arabic	2	10	0	to 3	0	0	——
——, Benjamin	6	0	0	to 35	0	0	——
——, Galbanum	13	0	0	to 33	0	0	——
——, Tragacanth	0	7	0	to 0	8	0	per lb.
——, Myrrh	12	0	0	to 17	0	0	——
——, Copal	0	2	6	to 0	3	6	per lb.
Indigo, blue	0	12	6	to 0	16	0	per cwt
——, blue and violet	0	11	0	to 0	12	0	——
——, fine purple & vio.	0	10	6	to 0	11	0	——
——, middling ditto	0	9	6	to 0	10	3	——
——, fine violet	0	9	6	to 0	10	0	——
——, good do. & copper	0	7	6	to 0	8	0	——
——, fine copper	0	7	3	to 0	8	0	——
——, middling do	0	6	3	to 0	6	9	——
——, ordinary do	0	4	9	to 0	5	6	——
Lac Lake	0	3	3	to 0	5	0	per lb.
——Dye	0	2	0	to 0	2	3	——
——Shell	6	10	0	to 7	15	0	per cwt
——Stick	5	0	0	to 7	10	0	——
Mace	0	12	0	to 0	14	0	per lb.
Nutmegs	0	8	6	to 0	10	0	——
Pepper, black	0	0	0	to 0	0	10½	——
——, white	0	2	4	to 0	2	4	——
Rhubarb	0	2	0	to 0	6	0	——
Rice	2	0	0	to 2	2	0	per cwt
Safflower	5	0	0	to 8	0	0	——
Sago	3	0	0	to 5	0	0	——
Sal Ammoniac	4	4	0	to 4	10	0	——
Salt Petre	3	14	0	to 3	15	0	——
Senna	0	1	0	to 0	1	4	per lb.
Sugar	3	0	0	to 3	4	0	per cwt
Turmeric	3	3	0	to			——

London, 26th August, 1813.

Camphor—Cassia—Cardamons.—The above articles on hand being moderate, an advance ed on their present prices.

Coffee, Mocha.—As the supply amount rales, no increase of price can be expecte time; on the other hand, as it has been late for exportation, no material fall is apprehen

Coffee, Java.—About 6,000 bags each on lately arrived, which is considered a fair sa less the Dutch market should become more that case the price would rise, unless checked timely importations.

Coffee, Bourbon.—None at present in the and it is presumed that a moderate quan command from 95 to 100 shillings per cwt. Cotton.—Since our last publication, by no speculation; a few bales, however, ly ship all clean Cotton may be consi

[illegible] advance of from [illegible] cent on the prices of last sales The pres the London market is about 24,000 ches 15,000 passed the sale.

40-0 declared for sale the 28th of n 4300 imported by the late arrivals from

This quantity scarcely exceeds one yea mand; and is less by 16,000 chests, than we at the corresponding period of the last six years Th chiefly in demand is the strong red staple, particularly adapted for the French market— strong blue is calculated for Russia; and as that of that country is open, will always bring price.

Piece Goods, Surat.—The sale dull and discouragin

Piece Goods, Bengal and Madras.—The Company's investment is so large as to render any extensive en gagement in these articles unadvisable; but during the exclusion of the Americans from India, occasional small consignments of coarse white goods, thro[illegible] atic will meet a fair sale and a favourable sale.

Bengal Rice.—The future price of this commodity so much depends on the exclusion of supplies from Ameri ca, and other circumstances, that it cannot be calcu lated upon with certainty; the present price are not to be relied on.

Silk.—A sale was in progress, during the last week of August; 1000 bales belonging to the Company were sold as under; viz.

Bauleah, best qualities, A and B, 20s. a 22s. C, 22s. a 23s. Second, A and B, 18s a 20s. C, 20s. 6d a 22s.

Cossimbazar, A, 21s. a 22s. B and C, 22s. 6d a 24s.

Jungypore, B, 22s.

Radanagore, white and yellow, A, 18s. a 19s. B, 20s a 22s.

Gontea, A, 28s. a 29s. B, 27s. a 30s.

Commercolly, A, 30s. B, 29s. a 30s. C, 27s.

Malda, B, 20s. a 22s. C, 23s.

Rungpore, B, 22s. C, 23s.

Country wound, Bauleah, B and C, 20s. 6d. a 22s 6d. Commercolly, C and D, 22s. a 24s 6d.

Cinnamon.—The present stock consists of about 3000 bales, each 80lbs. all the property of the Company :—2500 bales are declared for sale on the 1st of October next, and it is thought will obtain prices nearly equal to the present.

Cloves.—About 400,000lbs have been lately imported, and as the Company have declared only 60,000 lbs. for sale on the 1st Oct. prices are not very much, but if the whole quantity be brought on at once, the prices would probably fall to such a rate, as to induce speculators to purchase

Nutmegs.—About 100,000lbs remain of the Company's former sales, and private importations; in addition to which, 400,000lbs were lately imported by the Company, making an aggregate quantity sufficient for the supply of five years consumption:—20,000lbs are declared for sale on the 1st Oct and 10,000 to be put up 10th. per lb it is likely that very little will be sold.

Lac Dye has obtained a character for utility in preference to the Lake; and if maintained by its quality and not impoverished largely, is likely, to answer well At the last sales it realized from 6s. 1d to 7s. per lb

Mace.—Present stock estimated at 150,000lbs. which 80,000lbs. have been lately imported by the company The price fell lately as low as 10s per lb but has raised a little About 10,000lbs will be put up on the 1st of Oct. and probably at 12s per lb.

Black Pepper.—Company's now 11d. per lb. p very 1054. Stock reduced to about 30,000 bags as the Americans cannot now supply the Europ market, prices are expected to improve, until fur and large importations.

White Pepper.—Stock not more than one and without further supplies, the sale is likely continue as at present.

Gold and Silver Bullion.—Standard gold £5 l per oz.—standard silver 7s. per oz. It deserves to noted, that dollars which have 2d below the value standard silver, sell at 7s, per oz. owing to the gr demand for them at coin.

August 27.—The Company have just declared sale of 13,489 bales of cotton, for the 8th of October next.

tired, and directions were given for admitting a large royal Tiger into a circular area of about forty feet diameter inclosed by a strong paling, where a Buffalo was in readiness to meet him.—The Tiger seemed to dread his Antagonist, and made several efforts to escape, by springing up with almost incredible agility against the paling; the Buffalo pursued him round the inclosure, pushing at him with the utmost force, but was generally foiled by the crouching of the Tiger, who succeeded however in two or three attempts, to take him from the ground, wounded him mortally, and rendered him incapable of further exertion, while the Buffalo sustained but a few trifling wounds in the neck and hind legs.—A second royal Tiger more powerful than the last, was now admitted, the Buffalo attacked him with the same spirit, and would have had the same success but the Tiger avoided him by creeping close at the feet of the palings, from whence he could not drive him, although every effort was made to irritate him by fire, pointed bamboos, swords, &c. he was consequently permitted to enter his cage again, and reserved for another exhibition.

It was now presented to the Emperor, the Lieutenant Governor, to his Lady, and to the Gentlemen in their attendance.—The prime Minister and his Officers of attendance.—The prime Minister and his Officers of attendance.—The prime Minister and his Officers again, appeared, a Report was made, fresh orders were given, and the party acceded to the distance of a stage sufficiently to form a stage separated sufficiently to form yards, and ages, a full view, a square of about an hundred command with a way, formed by about three thousand dred yards each way, formed by about three thousand men carrying spears of from twelve to fifteen feet in length; in the centre of the square were placed four large cages containing three royal Tigers of uncommon size, and one Leopard; also two cages made by strong bamboo network, without bottoms, in each of which were several men, whose office was to move about the square, under the protection of their covering (which they conveyed with them) to irritate the Tigers with spikes which they pushed at them through the interstices of the Cage whenever they seemed inclined to be hurt.

The square was cleared of all persons excepting those above-mentioned, and three others, who were destined to the dangerous office of opening the Cages, and setting fire to the combustible substance with which they were covered to prevent the Tigers remaining in them. This service they performed, and retired beyond the line of spears, at a slow pace which they feared not to accelerate in the presence of the Emperor, although the Tigers should have quitted their Cages the instant they were opened, and proceeded to attack them. This danger, however, they fortunately escaped, as three of the Tigers did not quit their shelter till drawn out by the flames, and the other happily made his charge to a different quarter.—The charges of three of the Tigers against the spearmen were desperate, but they were received with the utmost intrepidity and were almost instantly destroyed.—The other shewed no inclination to approach the line of spears, but continued crouching nearly in the centre of the square; the net work was advanced, but the utmost exertion of the people within them was insufficient to arouse the animal to attack; the Emperor then ordered a chosen band of about 20 men to advance, which they did with presented Spears, and almost instantaneously put the Tiger to death in despite of his latest efforts to escape.

The assemblage then proceeded to the Palace, and while taking a slight refreshment in the Hall of Audience, a salute of three rollies was fired in the Court by the Imperial Body Guard, which was repeated by the troops without. The Emperor and Empress then conducted the Lieutenant Governor, with his Lady to their Suite, to an interior chamber of the Palace, where the Daughters and other female relatives of their Highnesses were presented in form; they then conducted them through other parts of the Palace and Gratton, returned to the Audience Hall, and from thence proceeded to the gate of the inner Court, where the Honorable the Lieut. Gen. and his Lady took their leave, and were re-conducted to the Residency by the Crown Prince, under a double salute from the Gratton and the Fort.

On Wednesday afternoon, arrived the ship Minerva, Captain Richardson, in 15 days from Macao; the intelligence received by this opportunity, has already been published. The Minerva has brought an extensive and well selected investment of China Goods for this market, which will doubtless be very acceptable to many of our friends. After having disposed of her present cargo, she intends to proceed to Colonial produce in England, and will sail from hence in about a month or five weeks.

On Thursday morning sailed the ship Claudine for England, with a full cargo of Rice and Coffee; we have not heard that she conveyed any Passengers from this Island.

Yesterday [illegible] sailed the Discovery, Captain O'Connor, for Pulo Penang and Calcutta, with a cargo of Planks, Salt and Pepper. William Young, Esq. went passenger by this opportunity to Prince of Wales Island.

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE,—DECEMBER 18.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 10, Brig Tweed, N. F[illegible]eano, from Penang 14th Nov. Malacca 22d [illegible] and Minto 3d Dec. Cargo, Piece Goods.

Dec. 15, Ship Minerva, B. Richardson, from China 29th Nov. and Minto 13th Dec. Cargo, Sundries.—*Passengers*; Captain and Mrs. Brown and Mr. Addison.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 12, Ship Frederick, William Duncan, for New South Wales, Cargo, Sundries.—Brig Maria, H. Hermans, for Samarang. Cargo, Sundries.

Dec. 13, Arab Brig Mahabar, Shaik Homar, for Samarang.—Cargo, Sundries.

Dec. 14, Malay Brig Maria, H. Garling, for Passee.—Cargo, Sundries.—Brig Good Hope, M. Springer, for Bancallang. Cargo, Sundries.

Dec. 16, Ship Claudine, J. W. Welsh, for England, Cargo, Sundries.

Dec. 17, Ship Discovery, R. O'Conner, for Calcutta, Cargo, Sundries. Passengers: Mr. Young and Mr. Addison.

SAMARANG, Dec. [illegible]ter Harony, Van [illegible] Dec.

SAMARANG, Dec. 10. Arrived the Brig Olivia Ross, from Paccalongang.

Dec 11 Arrived the H. C. Cruizer Nautilus, Captain R. Walker, from Batavia. Passengers: Major Johnson, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Murray.—Brig Jane, Abert, from Bavia. Passengers, Messrs. Hunt, Marier and Smith.

Cheribon, Dec. 13. Sailed the ship Creole, Smith, for the Isle of France, Cargo, Coffee.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads

H. M. Ship Malacca; Do. do. Sloop Hecate; H. C. C. Malabar; Do. do. Psyche; Ship Volunteer; Do. Perseverance; Do. Minerva; Do. Arabella; Do. Ruby; Do. Isabella; Brig Margaret; Do. Tweed; Do. Greyhound; Do. Jonge Christina; Do. Zeepaard; Do. Minerva; Do. Emilie; Do. Anna Maria; Do. Covelong; Do. Margaret; Schooner Inverness; Do. Tiger; Do. Flying Dragon; Cutter Arethuse; Arab Ship Mahabar; Brig Abassy; Do. Herat; Do. Hingshong, Chinese.

LETTERS OF VETUS.

LETTER XXVII.

SIR, *August* 2, 1813.

The possibility of an attack upon the French Empire, on the side of its Pyrennean provinces is forced into our notice by the actual state of the campaign. As a question of policy, it cannot fail to interest us, even when superseded by the question of power, and, until we are checked by the host of obstacles now apparently rising to rebuke our first conception of such an enterprize, it is difficult to imagine a more important subject of meditation, than the consequences of which it might be productive.

I am the less unwilling to indulge awhile upon this score, because it is a direct and obvious branch from that great fountain of observation, the general conduct of the war,—a war long since so fruitful of enquiry into the adaptation of means to ends,—of efforts and events, to emergencies and to seasons.

The advocates for an invasion of the South of France rest upon two positions:—

1st. That the Southern frontier being evidently her weakest point—and wholly destitute of fortified places—will require a proportionate increase of troops for its defence.

2d. That the present ruler is universally odious to the people of the southern departments, who wait only the support of a foreign force to overturn his usurped authority.

The first of these arguments is chiefly addressed to the consideration of military men,—the second to that of Statesmen; but they are sufficiently shaded off into each other, to be treated as members of the same piece, and subjects of a joint discussion.

There is no class of human enterprises to be compared with those of war, for the nice and intricate calculations which they require There are, unfortunately, no species of attempts which so frequently proceeded from headlong passion. Nor is it to men of shallow intellect that we are beholden for the evidence of this striking truth. Men of the highest intellectual power are often a prey to the most furious passions. The wild excesses and baffled phrenzies of genius, disordered by ambition, would lay the possessor of it prostrate at our feet;—but, incapable as we are of more exalted rivalship, we restore the superiority from which he fell, by imitating the errors which had betrayed him.

To profit by the faults of a defeated enemy, is the wisest use of experience most happily acquired. Two distinct, though contemporary occasions, for this happy exercise of prudence and experience, have offered themselves to us almost within the passing hour. Two lessons, pregnant at least with instruction to future ages, if not with benefit to our own, have been vouchsafed by Providence at both extremities of Europe,—Russia, by her re-established Empire, and Spain by her vindicated honour, stand immortal records of outrage chastised with dignity, and of vengeance inflicted anatrocious crimes What, then, are the lessons, what the principles of military action, deducible from these extraordinary passages in the annals of ambition? They are numberless, and of lines inmable value. We may be satisfied with stating, in the simplest form, one which seems most applicable to our present prospects—namely—that a Power of the first order, whose people and Government are faithful to their duty, cannot *now* be *invaded* with success.

Austria and Prussia are no exceptions. The nation, in both cases, remained unmoved. The Court was intimidated or corrupted. Spain and Russia are the true precedents, which confirm and fortify the doctrine revived by the invasion of revolutionary France herself. They eminently illustrate the lesson which she taught us, inasmuch as they have exhibited the same results, with feebler means, against more pressing dangers.

There is a curious felicity in the combination of proof afforded to the world by [illegible] memorable instances of the fa[illegible]-est in which [illegible] & the Peninsula, not only laboured under many fixed and inherent disadvantages, but, from the circumstances under which they were attacked by Buonaparte, they may be said to have embraced the whole subject of foreign invasion,—to have comprehended the extreme varieties of those occasional and artificial aids, which could be presumed at any time to prosper the hopes of an invader, and to shake those principles on which our general reasonings are erected.

The defensive means of any State, that is to say, those means which are most efficacious and important, may be mainly resolved into the density of its population. But the inhabitants of the Russian Empire are more dispersed than any people of the ancient world:

The produce of industry,—the acquisition of sciences directly applicable to the useful arts,—the growth of general knowledge which goes to multiply the human powers, and which, in most of its branches, is remotely or immediately relative to the art of [illegible] can be fairly enumerated amongst the resources of Russia. There was not, it is true, an excess of refinement, to unnerve or dissolve her strength,—but there was not, on the other hand, a progress of civilization, by which it might be matured and developed.

Without putting unlimited faith in the necromancy of Banks and budgets, or confining political salvation to affluent communities, we must regard the state of the Muscovite Exchequer as a deplorable ingredient in the national weakness. It is not simple poverty that has depressed the force of Alexander. His imperial Government has inverted and confounded the successive stages of the financial system. Under him and his predecessors the art of borrowing has been exhausted, while the objects of taxation were inaccessible, and is nature imperfectly known. Thus panting under a load of preliminary debt, their Ministers have "toiled in vain" after a revenue which flies before them. Thus public credit throughout the Russian Empire dies of premature old age; whilst the noble science of political economy, driven from its proper field of exercise, and defrauded of its natural food, has in early childhood degenerated or perished.

The frontier provinces under the Russian sway, were late and turbulent acquisitions; difficult to retain in subjection,—more difficult to defend when attacked. These provinces constituted the most populous and fertile portions of the Imperial territory. They fell an instantaneous prey to Napoleon, whose progress they assisted, while they fed and reinforced his legions, and thus became incorporated with the living mass of destruction which he hurled upon their devoted masters.

But Russia had not merely to contend with the vices proper to her situation. The great advantages which belonged to it were familiar to an enemy, who made studious and terrible provision against them.

The prodigious space between the Rhine and the Niemen, was alone an effectual defence to Alexander, had the war been dependant on French resources—or had the lines of operation proceeded even from the Oder. Buonaparte grappled with this obstruction:—the stream of the Vistula was taught to flow within the pliant limits of his empire,—and the magazines and resources of French hostility were transported to the threshold of Moscow.

The giant strength of a vast but scattered population, dreadful when united, though difficult to unite, must be broken by a force yet more gigantic, or the invasion was utterly hopeless and insane. Here, too, was Russia stripped of her natural superiority. The tide of French despotism rolling on, swept before it the armed youth of the Rhenish Confederations, with the indignant veterans of Austria and of Prussia. Sixty thousand effective cavalry—unheard of but in the armies of the East,—three hundred thousand disciplined infantry—a number unrivalled since the crusades—but in quality and composition more nearly resembling the bands of Cæsar than the desultory champions of the Cross,—formed altogether an host of warriors, far beyond any embodied armament discoverable in the records of Imperial Rome, of the middle ages, or of modern Europe.

But the genius of the Corsican was not more intent on wresting away the advantages enjoyed by Russia, than on curing the evils ordinarily incidental to the nature of the force with which he threatened her. All extensive alliances—all complex coalitions—are feeble on a comparison of their efficacy with their bulk. The motley power led on by Buonaparte, was above every other of which we have read, impregnated with the seeds of dissolution. The tools of his ambition had already been its victims. Their feelings towards him were invariably those of hatred and revenge. Their best interests were permanently adverse to their oppressor. Their arms had been but recently lifted up for his overthrow,—and the triumph [illegible] nations, genius of

of the enterprise to which he now compelled them, would be the seal of their everlasting slavery. These terrors, likewise, he overcame. He treated those whom he distrusted, not as auxiliaries, but as subjects,—he seized and garrisoned their strongest cities—devoured the resources which might have been turned against him—and by the absolute authority which he assumed, he imparted to this refractory and discordant multitude, if not the spirit of harmony, at least the habit of subordination, which until his arms began to recede, and his fortunes to tremble, never once disputed his most arbitrary order—or deserted his odious cause. Such were the measures adopted by Buonaparte—such the discouragements he surmounted, and the positive ascendancies that he enjoyed—such the absolute or relative embarrassments by which Russia was enveloped. What, then, has been the end of the Invader? Has he won the sceptre of the Czar? Utter ruin! Ruin of a magnitude unknown to History. Famine and the sword,—and frost, and fire,—every engine of God and man, have been enlisted amongst the elements of his destruction. Vain and superfluous ingenuity! His fate was independent of frost or fire. The conflagration of Moscow hastened the flight of Buonaparte. Had the city stood, he would have held until flight was unattainable. The human weapons of hunger and the sword, modes of vengeance which all great nations can inflict when they please, on their oppressors,—these were incessantly gathering round him. Another month would have stormed the barracks of Napoleon,—sparing to his harassed soldiers their desolate and fruitless march, and to Europe the calamity of his personal release from bondage. The moral of this narrative will appear in its place.

Spain has furnished a yet more striking example of the final impotency of most direct attacks upon the Sovereignty of an independent and united people——Less populous than Russia,——less inured to battle,——under the very Eye and finger of France,—divested of her troops, her treasures, and her Government, she was marked out by the tyrant for an unresisting prey. The Kingdoms of the Peninsula were, by nature or had to one destitute of may advantages which Russia enjoyed, or of which she had been abridged by the unrelenting genius of Buonaparte. Russia had ample time for preparation. In the case of the unsuspecting Spaniards abandoned perfidy was added to ferocious power; and before the nation could dream that they had an enemy to contend with, their most important garrisons had already fallen.

With the early disgraces, indecisions, retrocessions, langour, and recent progress of this interesting war, we are enough acquainted. In spite of jealousy,—of devided authority,—of timid councils,—and unequal force,—the soil of the Peninsula is, after a five year's experiment, all but cleared of its oppressors.

The fatal issue of these outrageous attempts, of which it is my design to notice, not the wickedness; but the folly, is in itself a solemn warning, equally to Napoleon, and to us. One substantial blessing has sprung from the bosom of miseries which he inflicted upon the North of Europe—the Russian Empire stands secure, an unshaken bar to the scheme of universal conquest. The affairs of the Peninsula do not less abound with happy prospects, or with serious admonitions. If Spain and England are capable of affixing limits to the progress of usurpation in the South, it is to the indiscretion of herself they owe the display and moral influence of that power. Yet in the face of facts like these, while Buonaparte and the worn-out associates of his disgrace came away reeking evidences of the madness through which they had provoked it—those masters in the school of war and wisdom, the scribes and retainers of certain Ministers, cried aloud for an imitation of the model so exposed to ridicule and reproach. They who witnessed and exulted in the series of disasters called down upon France by her campaigns upon the Boristhenes, could advise nothing better for the interests of the Coalition than a similar knight-errantry on the Rhine!—Maniac! an invasion of the Moon! Is the name of Vauban unknown to us—or the triple frontier—or the abortive splendour of Marlborough—or the ponderous imbecility of the Coalition of 1793? Is it the prolific fancy of an English Enthusiast that can generate 100,000 men to form the siege of Landau, Mentz, and Luxemburgh, before they set foot upon the old French frontier—and five hundred thousand more to cover these sieges? While the fortresses of Prussia were still garrisoned by Frenchmen, what but a self-devotion like that of Curtius, would plunge into the abysses of Burgundy or Cologne? It ill becomes those who, like Syrens, lured unhappy Hamburgh to her destruction,—who damped the blazing loyalty of Hanover,—and betrayed the cause of Europe on the Elbe and Oder,—it ill becomes such men to prattle about exploits upon the Rhine—The post of England, in *this* —

Second Supplement to the Madras Courier,---Tuesday, March 15, 1814.

INDIA GAZETTE.—February 8, 1814.

The ships Barrosa, Kent and Indian Oak are now preparing, we hear, to receive freight at this port for England direct.

The East India Company, we understand, had entered into a contract for a term of years with the Board of Ordnance, supplying the whole annual stock of Saltpetre, required for the national consumption, deliverable at the rate of 36s. per Cwt. Individuals therefore are not likely for the present to derive much benefit from the free exportation of this article, permitted by the new charter.

By the arrival at Madras of His Majesty's Sloop of War Hecate, letters from Batavia have been conveyed to this Presidency, extending to the 20th of December. These letters communicate the satisfactory information of the complete success of the British mission to Japan. The ship Charlotte had just returned to Java from her expedition, having parted from her consort the Mary in the China seas. The Charlotte imported a valuable cargo from Japan, consisting of 7000 peculs of Copper, a quantity of Camphor, and other produce. By the opening of this trade, it was expected, that the means of remittance to Bengal would be greatly improved and facilitated.

The ship Ruby of this Port had arrived safe at Batavia.

In another part of our paper, will be found an entertaining account of the visit of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and his family to Solo, and other articles, extracted from the latest number of the Java Gazette.

Major Jeremiah Martin Johnston of this establishment, had been nominated to the situation of Resident at Solo.

The ship Maitland, whose arrival from China we announced in our last, has imported a large supply of specie on account of Individuals at this Presidency. The treasury at Canton was not open for bills on Bengal, when the Maitland came away.

The report of the Cotton market to the eastward, is not more favorable than that of the market of Opium.

By letters received within the last two days from the Rewah district, we have the happiness to learn, that the disturbances lately subsisting in that country, are entirely at an end, and that all matters in dispute with the chieftains of the province have been brought to a satisfactory adjustment.

Jugguthdanee, the refractory son of the Nagode Rajah, had come to terms, and surrendered his hill fort to Colonel Adams's detachment, without venturing to stand a siege. It proved to be a place of extraordinary strength, being equal in height to Callinger, (or 770 feet,) and not commanded by any adjoining eminence. Our accounts describe it as a mountain tapering towards the summit, and there presenting on all sides an abrupt and inaccessible cliff of from 50 to 60 feet perpendicular, and crowned with a space of table land, not more than 400 feet in circumference, where the garrison are secure from any annoyance, except by means of shells, and even from those have various means of shelter. The approach to the gate way is by ladders, and it is not more than 10 or 15 feet in width. The fort was moreover furnished with a store of grain equal to twelve months consumption, and with a tank containing a sufficient supply of water to last until the rainy season.

Mr. Wauchope, was still in Rewah, but was expected to set out shortly on his return to Bundlecund.

The despatches for the Honorable Company's homeward-bound ships Marchioness of Exeter, Lady Lushington and Union, are expected to close at the Post Office on the 9th proximo.

At the second Opium sale for the present year, which took place at the Opium Ware-house in the Old Fort on Tuesday last, the prices ran higher than in almost any former instance within our recollection; some of the lots bringing nearly double the prices of the First Sale of 1812-13. The general average of the Patna Opium, was Sa. Rs. 2033 : 2 : 7, and of the Benares, Sa. Rs. 1997 : 3 : 4 per chest.

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

[Communicated by a Correspondent.]

"Our readers, we doubt not, will share the satisfaction which we feel, in stating the following authentic particulars of the conduct of a British Merchant.—This name, we are well aware, implies in its most common signification the virtues of integrity, and liberality; but when we see one of this respected class displayed, amidst a foreign people, still higher and more extraordinary qualities, our admiration is mingled with a national feeling of gratitude towards the man, whose conduct is so well calculated to exalt the name and reputation of our common Country.—When the yellow fever [illegible] appearance at Port Orotave in the Island of Teneriffe, almost all who were enabled to do so by their condition in life abandoned that unhappy town, from a dread of the same fatal ravages which had been experienced in the preceding year, in Santa Cruz; but, Mr. James Little a British Merchant, who has long been settled at Teneriffe, and to whom the inhabitants were ever in the habits of looking for succour, in times of public calamity, determined, contrary to the earnest entreaties of his friends, to remain on the spot, and to endeavor by every effort, in his power, to alleviate the miseries of his fellow creatures. His most active personal exertions were given to the relief of the lower classes of the inhabitants.—He was the consoler and the adviser of the wretched; visited the sick, and distributed his bounty with a liberal hand.—For the space of thirty days, he was enabled to continue these exertions, until he was himself attacked by this dreadful malady during the continuance of which his life was despaired of; but it pleased God to spare him; and not deterred by the scenes of desolation and death around him, he returned, the moment he was able, to the exercise of those duties of humanity, in which he had been before occupied.—Nor was his beneficence alone confined to the wretched who surrounded him. On learning that the inhabitants of the Island of Hiero were in the utmost distress from famine, he immediately sent supplies to be distributed among them by their own Priests; and thus became the saviour of those about to perish, by a calamity no less dreadful than that which he had himself witnessed.

"The deep impression which the conduct of Mr. Little made upon the local Government, was not limited to expressions of gratitude and admiration.—A report of his actions was made to the Regency of the Kingdom, who have been graciously pleased, in the name, and on the behalf of their Captive Sovereign Ferdinand the Seventh, to decorate him with the Order of Charles the Third; an order sacred to virtue and merit; and which we may venture to assert, never was given on an occasion more honorable to the Government by whom it was bestowed, or to the person on whom it was conferred; who, at the present period has exhibited a conduct admirably calculated to increase the love which we trust every true Spaniard now bears to the name of a Briton."

JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

December 18, 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Hugh Hope, Esq. President of the Revenue Committee.

Major J. M. Johnson, Resident at Solo.

Mr. Eckboom, Assistant to the Resident at Cheribon.

Mr. Wickerman, Vendue Master, Samarang.

Mr. Bloemaar, Resident at Pontiana.

Mr. Bredero, Member of the Commercial Committee.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Vice President in Council.

BATAVIA, Dec 12, 1813.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that all Officers in the Artillery or Medical Departments now serving on the Island of Java and its dependencies, return to their Regimental duties respectively, with the exception of those Medical Officers who are specially authorized to act in a Civil capacity by the authority of the Government.

From the operation of this order, Lieutenant Bell, of the Artillery Detachment, is provisionally excepted, in consequence of his services being absolutely requisite in the Military Pay Department. Lieutenant Bell will therefore continue in the Military Pay Office until further orders.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Lieutenant Kenneth Mackenzie, to be Secretary to the Committee of Military Accounts, vice Scott, relieved.

Dr Thomas Campbell Brown, Assistant Surgeon, to be Garrison Surgeon at Samarang, vice Sir Thomas Sevestre, returning to Madras.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Matthew, to be Garrison Surgeon at Sourabaya, vice Stephenson, returning to Madras.

By Order of the Vice-President in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

BATAVIA, Dec. 15, 1813.

Captain W. P. Tucker is appointed Deputy Military Paymaster General, vice Johnson, removed to Solo.

Mr. Sandman, is appointed a Colonial Surgeon of the 2d class, from the 1st ultimo, and posted to the Station of Cheribon, vice Hendriek, deceased.

By order of the Vice President in Council

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government

The kind attention of our correspondent at Soorscarta has enabled us to communicate to our Readers the following account of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor's arrival at that Court, and of the manner in which he was received and entertained there by His Highness the Emperor. These particulars will be found very interesting, especially the description of the Tiger Fights which took place on the 7th instant.—We understand the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor with his Family and Suite left the Court of Solo soon after for that of Djocjocarta, where they would arrive about the 9th instant, and were expected to return in about a week to Samarang.

SOLO, December 5, 1813.

On the afternoon of the 4th instant, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, the Lady Governess and Suite, set out from Salatiga on their way to the Court of Soorscarta, they arrived and slept at the Fort of Bayolalie, which is situated 18 miles to the North East of Solo—on the following morning they re-commence their journey, and proceeded through a beautiful and highly cultivated country as far as Assum, where they were met by the Chief Civil and Military Authorities of the Empire, deputed by the Soosoohonan to present his congratulations and homage to the representative of the British Government—the Assistant to the Resident was also present.—The guns belonging to the Legion of Prince Prangwedono, with an Escort of men of his Cavalry, attended by the Prince in person and Staff, received the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor on his arrival at Assum with the usual Military honors and a salute of 19 guns. The whole party then formed in procession and proceeded about three miles, which brought them to the ancient city of Cartassora, where his Highness the Emperor met and congratulated the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Governess on their approach to the capital. After the usual ceremonies were over, the procession moved forward to Clutetbon, a country seat of the Emperor's, about five miles from Soorscarta, where the Emperor and Empress with the Officers and Ladies of the Court, the British Resident, and a considerable Military Escort, awaited the approach of the Hon. the Lieutenant Governor, which was announced by three vollies of Musquetry from 200 of the Emperor's Guard paraded for the purpose, and the Gamblembs of his Highness playing in the same manner as on the approach of the Emperor. On alighting from their carriage the Hon. the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Governess, conducted by the Emperor and Empress, proceeded to seats prepared for them in a commodious apartment, where the suite of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and the Officers of his Staff and Escort arranged themselves on one side, whilst the Crown Prince with the Sons of the Emperor, the Prince Minister and other Officers of the Court occupied the other side of the room. A table was laid in the centre covered with refreshments, which were handed round by female slaves. After mutual congratulations & a few complimentary toasts, his Highness the Emperor conducted the Lieutenant Governor to the state coach *(Kia Dondoo)* the Empress having handed the Lady Governess to another state coach immediately preceding the Emperor's—a salute of three vollies of musquetry was then fired, when the procession moved forward in the following order:—

A Brigade of six pounders belonging to the Lieutenant Governor's Guard, with their waggons—sixty mounted men of the Java Light Cavalry, formed in two divisions, with ranks open and drawn swords, preceded by two Honorary Aid-de-Camps of the Lieutenant Governor.—The carriage of the Lady Governess—The state carriage *(Kia Dondoo)* A Native Commissioned Officer and ten men of the Java Light Cavalry with rested carbines, drawn up in single file on each side of the state carriages as Flankers. A mounted Aid-de-Camp of the Lieutenant Governor attending each of the state carriages. The Hussars following the state carriages in two divisions with ranks open and drawn swords. A carriage with the wife of the Resident or chief European Lady at Solo, accompanied by Colonel Eales, Commanding the Centre Division, and immediately after them the Resident accompanying the Crown Prince. The relative of his Highness the Emperor, the Suite of the Lieutenant Governor, Gentlemen in attendance, &c. &c. bringing up the procession.

The road from Clutebon to the entrance of the Residency Palace, was lined with spearmen of the different Pangerangs and Regents, having the heads of their spears covered and interspersed with flags and their respective bands. On the approach of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor to the Fort, he was saluted with 19 guns, and likewise on the Legion of Prince Prangwedono, which was drawn up from the South West Bastion along the main road. The procession halted on reaching the steps of the Limadora or outer Court, when the Empress alighted from her carriage and conducted the Lady Governess, through a line of Troops to the Hall of Audience, where they were immediately followed by the Emperor, conducting the Lieutenant Governor, the Resident and Crown Prince, the Officer Commanding the Centre Division and Resident's Lady, the Suite of the Lieutenant Governor and Officers of his Escort, the Brothers & relatives of the Emperor with the Chief Officers of the Court, arranged themselves as before on the right and left of the seats. A salute was then fired of nineteen guns and three vollies of musquetry, which were answered by the troops on the outside of the Cratton; in the meanwhile the Gamblong, of his Highness continued playing the complimentary music. Wine was then brought round, few toasts drank, when the Lady Governess, Governor, conducted as before, retired from the Hall of audience, and having arrived at the Serreeni (or entrance to the inner Court) took leave of His Highness the Soosoonan and of the Empress who were then handed by His Highness to the Crown Prince to the State carriages and accompanied by him, all the Sons and relatives of the Emperor and the Officers of the Court, to the Residency House, where they were once more presented to pay their respects, congratulations and homage to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Governess.

All the Civil and Military Servants as well as European Ladies and Gentlemen residing at Solo were assembled at the Residency-house, to pay the usual compliments on the occasion.

December 6.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Raffles, attended by the Resident and Gentlemen of their suite, inspected Dr. Horsfield's curious and valuable collection of animals, plants and minerals, the whole of which is the produce of the Island of Java and its dependencies. Among many natural curiosities they witnessed the surprising effects of the Poison extracted from the Opas Tree, it operated on a fowl and dog, the first of which died in less than two minutes and the latter in about eight.

On returning to the Residency-house, the Lady Governess held a drawing Room in a Javanese Costume, which was performed, to the great entertainment of those who were sufficiently acquainted with the language to understand the plot and dialogue. Preparations having been made at the Residency-house for the reception of the Emperor and Empress and the whole Court, who were expected to pay a visit of ceremony to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Governess, in the course of the evening the whole of British, Civil and Military Servants as well as European Society of Solo were invited to meet them. They arrived at half past six o'clock and were received with the usual honors, after which the party adjourned to a convenient situation from whence they witnessed a most splendid exhibition of fireworks.

Upon their return two sets of dancing girls belonging to the Emperor, gratified the company with a most excellent specimen of Javanese dancing. The dance was followed by an exhibition of slight of hand, which seemed to afford considerable amusement to the Emperor and family. At the close of the party adjourned to the Supper Room, the tables of which were abundantly supplied with every rarity that the country afforded, and on the cloth being removed the following toasts were drank with the most animated enthusiasm.

"The King—Tune, God save the King—Long may he reign—Ye banks and braes of bonny Doon.—Long live the Prince, Governor General of India—Paddy O'Carra—The Lieut Governor, (by the Emperor.)—A march—Mrs. Raffles, by the Emperor.—"I'll make ye fain to follow me—His Highness' the Emperor, (by the Lieutenant Governor.)—A march.—Her Highness the Empress.—A march.—The Island of Java.—Sourascarta and Prosperity to it.—The CrownPrince.—A march—Gen. Nightingall and the army of Java.—Grenadier march.

"The Ladies of Java." } *Will you come to the Bower.*"
Col. Eales and the Centre Division of the Army. } *A march.*

These and some other toasts having been drank the party adjourned to the Ball room, where his Highness the Emperor led off a country dance with the Lady Governess. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor danced down a few couple with the Empress. Reconcluded the festivities of the evening.

On the morning of the 7th the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor proceeded on Horse-back to an open space in the vicinity of the Fort, where the Sabadia Corps under the Command of the Prince Prangwedono was drawn up to receive him; on his approach to the ground, they presented Arms, the mounted Artillery fired a salute of 19 guns, and the whole Corps after having performed a few movements with considerable accuracy and steadiness, fired three general vollies of line.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor then proceeded to the Fort of Solo, and immediately after returned to the Residency, where the Pangerang Adipatee, or Crown Prince arrived in the Cayoo Dondoo state Coach at eleven o'clock, under a salute of 21 guns, to conduct the Lieutenant Governor and Lady to the Craton, to pay a complimentary visit to the Emperor; on this they immediately proceeded, attended by the Civil and Military authorities in the usual procession, and with the usual escort under a salute of 19 guns.—On reaching the Craton another salute was fired, the Troops of the Emperor presented Arms and the Emperor himself received the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and his Lady in an open building erected before the Palace for the purpose of witnessing conveniently the interesting scenes that were to follow. After the established Ceremonial Complimentsof meeting had been passed, the prime Minister, attended several other Officers of the Court, seated themselves with the most profound respect, directedly in front of the Emperor, at the distance of twenty-five or thirty yards, and received his orders.—They immediately