O D E.

RECITED AT THE INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

Thou, from thy realms of brighter day, Thou, the Bard, whose matchiess lay Once gave to deathless fame thy Fitzroy's praise Now, when again the festive pomp we lead, Oh, vet receive, for 'his the Poet's meed! The earthly homage, which the heart would raise; The foud, warm sigh, that would to life restore The Genius loved and mourned, that must return u

O thou lost Master of the British Shell ! Pleased in the calm of Academic bowers To win the spoils of meditative hours, And from thy studious cell See thy loved Arts and Virtue's gentle train Wide round the world securely reign. Alas! how is that world defiled, How changed each scene, that peaceful smiled Since in this crowded dome thy skill divine Did laurelwreaths round Granta's sceptre twine-

CHORUS. -What countless forms with frantic mien Have flitted o'er you darkened scene-They co.ne—they rage—they disappear— The storm is woe—the pause is fear—

RECITATIVE. But who is he that treads the uncertain gloom That comes the last, nor shares the general doom AIR AND QUARTETT. Vain now each mighty Name. Thro' agestong descended : Lach Banner's storied fame.

Which Conquest once attended RECITATIVE. From height to height the Alpine Eagle flown Screams, as he finds no wild remain his own RECITATIVE.

With sullen march recede The Russian's wasted train : The high indignant Swede The Oppressor braves in vain : In dim eclipse the Crescent's glories fade :

And the far Indian sees the approaching shade Where, mid the clouds of war. Where, now the fortune of the Austrian Sta The high born Maid in bridal garlands shewn Leads up the last sad pomp, that speaks a world

o'erthrown--The shout is heard on high-Britannia I hark—they fly—they fly-Hark-fallen is the foe, and thine the victor

On Alexandria's plains glad sounds arise; Vimeira loud replies : The Conquerors of the Worldare conquered nor Rise, bind the laurels on thy brow, Britannia rise! 'tis thine-tisthine. To Roll the thunders of the blazing Line, And bid the rain wide the scattered for pursue

And thine, to rush amain Along the embattled plain. Pouro'er the opposing ranks, and sweep them from

RECITATIVE AND AIR. On Talavera's height, And 'mid Barrova's fight, High heat each English heart with triumph warin And England's Genius o'er the battle's storm Rose proud, and showed her Edward's laurell'd

While near wasseen the sable Warrior Son, Crown'd, 45 on Poictier's day, with wreaths from Cressy wun.

O, Gloster! pleased to thee while Granta bends, And gives her sceptre to thy faithful hand, Oh think, while round the baleful storm extends Why yet the Native Land,

Whe yet the loved, the beauteous isle In Peace can rest, in Virtue smile; RECITATIVE.

'Mid States in flames and ruins hurl'd Why England yet survives the World? AIR. From hards sports, from manly schools

From Truth's pure lore in Learning's bow From equal Law, alike that rules The People's will, the Monarch's power; Form Piety, whose soul sincere Fears God, and knows no other fear; From loyalty, whose high disdain Turns from the fawning, faithless train From deeds, the historian's records shew. Valour's renown and Freedom's glow "Fishence, that springs the unconquered fire That hids to Glory's heights aspire.

O. Gloster! hence the sage's nim, The scholar's toil, the statesman's fame The flaming sword, still ready found To guard the Paradisc around-Here in their last retreat are seen The peaceful Arts, the Classic Muse: And he evenly Wisdom here her light screne Herholy coluican still diffuse a AIR AND CHORUS. No common cause, no vulgar sway

Now ... Gloster, claim thy generous zeal-In England's bliss is Europe's stay. And England's hope in Granta weal. -Thee have the marshalled hosts of France

Seen on their firmes' ranks advance; Thine was the soldier's fearless glow, And thine the skill that watched around; Shamed and repulsed the conscious foe The laurel gave, the' Fortune frowned. And England heard, with loud acclaim. The promise of thy youthful fame;

The modest Virtues on thy steps attend-To thee the sons of grief and pain For pity turn, nor furn in vain ;

The hapless African has called thee Friend-Oh, ever thou the generous cause defend! CHORUS.

Pursue thy course '---an honest fame is thine--And Granta still shall bless the day. Granta that ever lov'd a Brunswick's name The honoured day, that saw her thus consign To thee the ensigns of her sway. Thee, Guardian of her Laws, her Rights, her Son of hermatron Lore, Prince of her Monarch'

PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 1.

The LORD CHAN. Lord Walsingham, and Lord Liverpool, sat as Commissioners, giving assent to

four Bills. After some observations from Lord Liverpool. Redesdale and Holland, the conference, mentioned in the Commons Report, took place in the Painted

Lord STANHOFF postpound the 2d reading o the Bill on Guineas and Bank Notes until to-mer-

Lord BATHURST moved the third reading of the Irish Beg Draipage Bill, which was read accordingly, after some remarks from Lords Grosvenor Lauderdale, Suffolk, and Redesdale.

Lord LAUDERDALE said that he should to-mor row move for an account of the number of Bank Notes issued above and below 15, during the last

Lords Graham, Bathurst, Walsingham, Redesdale, Grosvenor, Gordon, and the Bishep of Clonfert having returned from the conference, re ported, that the Commons did not persist in the amendment of the Insolvent Debtor's Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-JULY 1.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission t three public and private Bills -The Irish and Eng lish Militia Interchange Bill-The Middlesex and Surrey Magistrates' Bill-the Deer-Hunting Billand the Surrey and Kent Road Bill.

Mr. Gilles called the attention of Governmen to the manufacture of Straw Hats by the French prisoners, which was to an extent greatly to discou rage native industry.

Col. PALMER gave notice, that, in the next Sersions, he should again bring forward his father'

Lord Cochranesaid, that he should, on a fu ture day, move for certain papers, relative to prize captured by the Fisquard, and to address the Princ Regent for the recall of Dr. Sewell, Judge of the Court at Malta.

PETER FINNERTY.

Mr. CHAPLIN presented a Petition from John Merryweather, Keeper of the goat of Lincoln contradicting Mr. Finnerty's affidavit, accusing him of great and scandalous misrepresentation, and imploring an inquiry into the subject. It also charged Mr. Finnerty with attempting to procure criminal connection with the female servants and prisoners in

Mr. WHITBREAD agreed in the indecency of such conduct, but stated that he had received a letter from Mr. F. charging the turnkey with procuring such connections. Whatever might be true, the principal charge in Mr. Finnerty's Petition was solitary confinement, which had not been answered.

Mr. Chartan observed that Mr. Drakard, who was confined in the same prison, spoke highly of the humanity of the goaler, and of the comfort of his accommodations.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, that Mr. Drakard's comforts were no relief to Mr. Finnerty's miseries .-While Mr. F. was in solitary confinement, Mr Drakard was allowed the society of his friends.

Mr. CHAPLES replied that part of the time Mr Drakard and Mr. Finnerty were in the same cell. After Mr. BROUGHAM Indexplained,

Mr. Sec. Rypra denied that Mr. F's affidavi ontained any complaint of solitary confinement. On inquiry he found that most of Mr. F's assertions were untine, and that the rest greatly exaggerated he facts. The Right Hon, Gentleman assured the House that all proper means were taken to remove grievances, and that Mr. F. would be allowed three ours air and exercise.

Mr. Brougham further explained, by reading that part of Mr. F's affidavit which went substaninlly to state his solitary confinement.

Mr. STEPHEN repeated Mr. F's assertions, and aid that if they were true, the subject ought to have een brought forward carlier.

A single remark having becomade by Mr. Whitbread, the petition was laid upon the table. CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. MANNERS SUTTON adverted to what had falen from Sir F. Burdett, relative to the corporal punishment of John Avery, who had attempted to cu his throat after sentence for descrtion had been pased upon him. The truth was, that this man had olunteered, received the bounty, and then descried. He was tried, and threw himself on the mercy of the Court, and then attempted the act of suicide. He thought that if there was a case for corporal pu nishment it was this.

Mr. WHITBREAD, admitting the heineousness of he offence said, it did notalter the principle that corporal punishment should not be applied. (Hear

After a few words from Mr. Brougham and Sir . Burrel, the speaker put an end to the conversa-

ASSASSINATION.

Mr. WHITHREAD rose for the purpose of givne Ministers an opportunity of explaining themelves on a subject which not only affected all other individuals, but even the family on the throne. He had understood that Marquis Wellesley had made the conveyance of the people, artillery, ammuni a declaration of his sentiments, that whatever hatred we might feel against our enemies, we were not to be their judges and executioners. Although assassination had been extolled, he would ask its advocates. in what instance it had been beneficial in its consequences? Did the fall of Cassar secure the liberties of Rome? The history of Henry the IVth of France shewed its inefficiency to any good object- | raguas under the orders of Don M. A. Cavanas, and

I to assassinate his Majesty; and the King of Sweder, as well as the Emperer of Russia, had fallen by the hands of murderers. The invasion of their country could not justify a Spaniard in killing Bonaparte, or a Zealander in killing George the IIId. although in the latter cause a premeditated attack was made on a nation in prefound peace with Great Britain. Having seen the manly reprobation of such doctrines by Marquis Wellesley, in another place, he called on Ministers to do the same in this

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHIQUER said that if such a disavowal was necessary on the part of the Government, he was much obliged to the Honourable Centleman for bringing the subject forward. He was perfectly convinced that no cir- tion. After an engagement of more than four hours, constances could justify assassination. He had no doubt that the French Ruler was an instrument in enemy left the field strewed with dead bodies, and the hands of an over-ruling Providence; but there a number of their Otheers prisoners. were modes of resistance which were honourable, and those which were nefatious. He disapproved nost heartily, and from the bottom of his soul, a the dead was found Don Ramon Espinola, whose doctrine so antichristian and abominable as that head was brought to me. On our part 24 only were which had been recommended by the advocates of killed, two wounded, and six or seven made trito. assassination.—(Hear, hyar, hear.)

Mr. WHITBREAD said a few words, which a message from the Lords requested a coole- of the artillery, the valour and calm firmness of the rence in the Painted Chamber, on the subject of the English Insolvent Debtors' Bill.

On the return from the conference, Mr. Secre tary Rypen reported, that the Lords, wishing to fled with its General so precipitately, that it is much meintain a good understanding between the two Houses, had desired a conference, for the purpose of expressing their disagreement with the first province testified with its blood its fieldlits to the Amendment, extending the Insolvent Act to the King, and to the mother-country. The hattle in Isle of Man, and their Lordships alleged, that they the plains of Paraguny is one of the most memorable had not before them sufficient information regarding fought in America, it has restored tranquillity to the laws of the Isle of Man.

Mr. Honner expressed his surprise, that the Peers should be ignorant of the law of a part of the realm, but recommended that the Commons should not persist in their Amendment; which in the sequel, was agreed to, and the other orders being dispered of, the House adjourned.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We give the following extract from a Monte Vi deo Gazette of the 7th Much, received this morning. Our readers will see that the Spanish Settlements in South America are still in a most distract-

Topy of a letter transmitted by Don Bernard Ve

Lisco to the Governor of Monte Video. G Considering, as I informed your Excellency that the troops from Buenos Avres, under the comnand of Belgrano, would endeavour to carry into execution the project of attacking and revolutioning this province, Limmediately took the necesary measures to prevent the introduction of emissaies, and resist their forces; they in fact approached to the Coast of the South of Parana - their first steps were to dispatch two officers, charged with reclamations, letters, &c. filled with seductive deas and ridiculous inventions; the officer Woparnes, who went to the Coast of the North of Parana, by the way of Neembuer, was intainly arrested by D. F. Yegros, commander of the parties of Guerilles of the right, and sent to the capital of Asuncion; the other, which took the direction from Candelaria to Ylapua, with a similar commission, was received with all the necessary precautions by Don P. Tomlison, commander of the parties of the left, who transmitted me the papers he carried. This success left the leaders of the insurrection assured that their attempts were known; and the point of Candelaria, which they occupied, did their plan. Under this conception, and informed of the trilling forces which we had in the places of Itapua and in front of Candelaria, I resolved to atempt my passage, which I began at day-break, on the 19th of December last, without experiencing other resistance than some discharges of cannon, fired by a party of 13 men, detached in the small plain called Candelaria, under the orders of Capt

W. D. S. del Mongo. " We lost, on our part, only an iron cannon and ordrero, which could not be defended by 40 men with fire-nims, who saved the other cannon and pedrero, the only artillery destined to that point with the object of observing and overawing the insurgents.

" As Belgrano was ignorant of the plan of defence I had formed, and was not convinced of the heroic valour and fidelity of this province, he imagined he had in a great measure realised his object and already contemplated himself master of Parauay. In this supposition he commenced his march with about 1000 troops, and 6 pieces of flying artiflery, pushing forward with the atmost precipitation towards the river Teviquati, always observed by our parties, who kept falling back upon the army. Upon notice of this movement, I dispatched orders for the nion of our troops, who, as if by inspiration, joined; and in two days I found myself at the head of 6000 of these incomparable Provincials, determined to spill the last drop of their blood, sooner

" On the 29th, I marched from the capital with the staff of the army, which with the artillery had advanced-my direction was the river Teviquari: but the numerous cavalcade which was necessary for tion, &c. prevented me from arriving in time to attack the insurgents on the banks of the said river, which they passed without opposition.

"On the 4th inst. I arrived at this place, and liking the advantages which the post offered, I immediately formed the army in three divisions, placing one under Don P. Gracia at Appear, another in Paeven in our own times, two attempts had been made the 3d in Arnac, directed by Don J. M. Gamarra.

"On the 11th, advice was received that the my had fallen upon the division of Cavanas; the saint night Gracia's division approximated that of Cavana as, when understanding the enemy had taken a position a league distant from our camp, the division of Gamerra was also ordered to join, because it was evident Paraguaw was the direction the enemy intended to take.

"Scarcely could the ardour of these faithful sold diers of Ferdinand VII, be restrained. They eagerly demanded to be led to the attack, and it was thought proper to yield to that cuthusiasm which appeared the presige of victory. Dispositions were therefore made for the attack on the morning of the 19th L. mary, and before day-break the army was in mosustained with the greatest order and braren, the

"The loss of the enemy exceeded 400 men in killed, wounded, prisoners, and dispersed. Among ners. It is impossible to sufficiently praise the merits of the Chiefs of Divisions, the able conduct infantry, and the intrepidity of the cavalry, who with their lances, completed the victory,

"The small number of the enemy who escaped I doubted whether the large party dispatched in pursuit of them could come up with them. Thus has this the generous inhabitants, and done honour to the Spanish Nation.

.. In the beginning of the battle the enemy had for a short time the advantage, and when it was known in the Capital the greatest despondence and confusion prevailed; no less than 17 ressels were laden with persons and property, prepared to fly from the enemy. Yet, Belgiano, in the papers he distributed, declared that be only came to free Paraguay from her chains, and bestow on her happiness.

FASHIONS FOR JULY

FROM LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE.

OFFRA DRESS .- A blue satia robe, worn over slip of white satin let in at the bottom and sleeves which are short) with silver Meravian net work .tunic of Egyptian brown satsnet or crape, conned on the shoulders with diamond study, and trimned round the bottom with silver net, separated in mall divisions by spangled open work balls. A charlet wreath of green foil, placed twice round the mir, which is disposed in long irregular ringlets. praintings of silver open work, studded with brilliints, recembling in form the bell of a child's coral. shoes of brown satin, boundard sandalled with silver braiding. Long gloves of white kid.

WAIRING DRESS .- A round robe of white Jaconot muslin, with a boddice of violet sarsnet, trimned with rich silk Brandenburgs of Austrian green, half polisse, of fine transparent muslin, with Bihop's sleeves, faucifully tied with green ribband. A Hymen hat of purple brocaded ribband and lace, ornamented with a green military plane; a Chinese parasol of purple satistet, whot with green; gloves and shoes of York tan.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHIONS AND Datas .- Our observations for the present month will be necessarily much curtailed, to leave room for the insertion of the splendid and elegant dresses orn at the Fete given by the Prince Regent, at farlton House, to which every thing else must apear very subordinate.

Muslin pelisses, lined with pink, blue, or yelow sarsnet, are still very prevailing, as are speners of like colours; lace scarfs alone seem to have he preference, either in black or white lace; mandesare by no means considered as inclegant. Satin tippets, trimmed with lace, are very becoming to a light figure. White satin spencers, mantles, and pelisses, are in a high degree of estimation. Small aps, formed of brocaded ribband, finished with a ong rosette in front, edged with lace pearl, or in the long mango shape, intersected with white gymp, with a cord and tassels suspended from one side and caps in every fanciful intermixture of satin or ribband, ornamented with ostrich feathers; they are made flat on the head, raised from theforehead, and

in the long Grecian shape. Flowers were not at all worn at the Prince's Fete, ords and tassels terminated the draperies, and gave an air of graceful negligence to the figure; feathers ere universal, much of the Spanish costume premiled; the sleeves were worn very shert, the booms very low, the backs rather high, trains of a moderate length. The tunic in crape or lace, embroidered in silver, was displayed upon almost every female of rank and taste; this form of dress will of ourse descend to the morning labit, and will doubtless relieve the stomacher of much of that formal appearance which at present distinguishes it, and the effect will be extremely graceful. All lace worn on this magnificent occasion was of the manuficture of this country, a noble example, which we hope will be universally followed in all ranks of life. Honiton lace, as most resembling Brussels point, held the preference.

The crusiments in jewellery were either of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, or emeralds. The prevailing colours, pink, blue, yellow, and

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Waterford Chronicle. Ramsep's

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1811.

[From the Dublin Evening Post.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

DOCTOR HUDSON respectfully informs his Friends of his arrival at Waterford, and his in. tention of remaining for three weeks, during which THE RIGHT HON, JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN he may be consulted on the DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE RIGHT HON, HENRY GRATTAN. TO THE TEETH AND GUMS at his lodgings, Messrs.

more explicit.

B. Daly, Mr. G. Ponsonby, Mr. Forbes, myself,

and some very few others. It may not be for us to

pronounce encomiums upon it, but we are entitled

o say, that had it been assuccessful as it was honest,

we might now look back to it with some degree of

satisfaction. The reason of my adverting to it is

that, under the sanction of that party, and in its

presence, it was agreed between Mr. G. Ponsonby

and me, that if any circumstances should arise, un-

cept office, it should be on the terms of his taking

no paltry compact, with any view to the attainment

deemed our public duty. With what fidelity I ad-

hered to every part of the engagement we then form-

ed, you well know; and you also know at what

sacrifices, and under what professional persecution

and what implacable and successful attacks upon my

person, my character and my fortune. I so acted,

as to be fully entitled to perfect reciprocity of good

faith; and to consider the performance of the per-

sonal part of the compact, as a matter, not of favor,

but of right, which I might receive like the payment

of any common debt, without being crushed by the

der which it might be honourably epen to us to ac

Waterford, July 8, 1811. AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH INST. AT THE DIFELLING-HOUSE,

M'GREGOR and ROUKER, Grand Parade.

IN WILLIAM-STREET, Lately occupied by Samunt Phynosu. Esq. Deceased VARIETY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE-A comprising a Set of large and elegant Mahogany Dining Tables and Side-Board, Bedsteads and Bedding. Chairs. Carpeting, Window Curtains. Plate. China, and Sundry other Articles, mostly New, and all the best in their Kind; also, a few Dozen of Old WINE. The different Articles may be viewed two Days preceding the Sale, from the Hour of One o'Clock, to Three in the Afternoon. FIELDING, Auctioneer

Waterford, July 6, 1811.

TO BE LET, FOR ONE TEAR, OR A TERM OF YEARS, THE BOUSE in William Street, lately occupied by KENNY SCOTT, Esq. Apply to Mr. Prin-Deut., Beau-Strect.

Waterford, June 22, 1911.

TIMBER AND DEALS.

N Assortment of American, Dram, and Aron A dally now for Sale of Richard Jacob and Sou's Yard, near the New Bridge, where a fresh Supply of LONG-OUND is also daily expected a and as usual furnished with SLATES, LATHS, TILES, MILLED

Waterford, 7th Mo. 6, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS. TYWELVE Acres, one Rood, six Perches of OAR WOOD, of 43 Years Growth. It lies within This and a Half of Ross, and convenient to the Rive Barrow.- Application to be made in Writing, (Post paid,) to Joseph Nusse, Esq. St. Margaret's, Broad way; or, at Rockfield, Wexford. April 15, 1811.

NEW BRIDGE OFER KILMACOFF-PILL.

TROPOSALS will be received by Cornelius Bol ton, Esq. Mayor, for Building a Bridge over the Pill of Kilmacow, on the Mail-Coach Road lead ing from this City to Clonnel.-The Proposals to be deuvered in on, or before, the 15th of July next. Waterford, June 22, 1911.

GENUINE JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING PREPARED BY DAY & MARTIN, LONDON. In Stone Bottles, Price 1s. 8d. each.

THIS Composition is in general use throughout the United Kingdom, is considered by all who use it the greatest preserver of the Leather of any now in at any time commandit; it was solely a pledge to an almost decided purpose to decline the appoint.

But if I could have disponsed with the matter of puuse; it produces a jet black, with the least possible trouble, pleasant in smell, and will not soil Stockings in wearing. Sold by

ARTHUR BIRNIE, Chronicle Office, Waterford Where may also be had, Genuine Essence of Spruce Nankeen Dyc, Indian Arrow Root, Marking Ink. Cheltenhain Salts. Rose Lozenges, Bennet's Worm Powder, Anderson's Pills, Cephalic Snuff, Fisher's Golden Snuff, Godbold's Vegetable Balsam, Dr. James's Analoptic Pills and hever Powders, Leake's Patent Pills, &c. &c .- and most Patent Medicines, Genuine

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JULY 6.

or any comment or or, without theme (tusting in
humiliating sensation that I must have felt, if my
debtor, by such payment, could become my patron
or benefactor. Upon the basis of this compact,
which was always publicly known, and adopted by
Lord Fitzwilliam, in 1795, Mr. G. Ponsonby was
then nominated to the office of Attorney-General,
I to the place of Solicitor General. The comple-
tion of that arrangement was prevented by the change
of the Irish Administration; the compact itself
continued, and with increased force, (if by the
continued fidelity of observance, compact can be
susceptible of accessional obligation) till the late
change in 1806; it was again acted upon by the
parties to it. On that occasion I was the only in-
terested member of that party that remained in Ire-
land. I did not write to any of my friends then in
London; not to Lord Ponsonby; not even to yeu.
I knew your zeal for my interest; I knew the
friendship and parity of Lord Ponsonby-I was sen-
sible of the warm protection of Mr. Fox, to which
I had no claim, save what might be suggested to a
noble and generous spirit, like his, by my conduct
as a public man; I knew, also, the protection my
interests would have found in Lord Moira, Lord
Erskine, or Lord Howick, had such protection been
necessary. I felt no solicitude for myself; I re-
mained at home; the event justified my confidence;
Mr. G. Ponsonhy accepted the Seals; a proof, of
itself, that I must have been appointed to the next
attainable situation. That next situation could be
attainable situation. Appl brat situation could be

the only place in the power of the new Administration to vacate: from its official rank in the Governethis fact I was not left to conjecture. I was apprised by letter from you, and also Mr. G. Pon-When you were last in Ireland, I talked to you souby, that my interests had been taken care of; of a subject on which I thought it might be necessary Mr. G. Ponsonby communicated the same to a relato communicate more distinctly by letter. I was tion of mine, then in London; directing him to Inunwilling to attach much importance to the asser-

tions of mere malice and falsehood, while they confixed, and that my coming over would be but unpitinued vague and indistinct, or, by descending to cessam trouble. repel them, expose myself to the humiliation of au The Duke of Bedford soon after arrived in Ireacquittal from so vite an accusation. I was addiand, and Mr. G. Ponsonby, as Chancellor, became tionally restrained by reflecting, that I could not go an Irish Minister. At our first meeting, he assured into any rindication of myself, without some allune, somewhat in the stile of his previous letter, sion, at least to persons and to things, that should that my friends had not been unmindful of me, and not be wantedly or unnecessarily introduced; but, that I would find every thing perfectly to my satisas I find that the same calumny has acted with no faction. In a few days, however, I learned the small degree of perseverance on both sides of the water, I think it an haughtiness, to which I am not then Attorney General, and assured him that he entitled, to assume that it could not have acted with was not to be removed. It soon appeared that the some success. Resides, all delicacy, with respect report was true. To me the fact was incomprehento things, in their own nature somewhat private and sible : Mr. G. Ponsonby left it in all its darkness ; confidential, has been removed, for the purposes of for when we met, which was only by accident, he aspersion; no decorum has been observed, which was silent upon the subject. I soon received a letter from Lord Ponsonby, then confined in London, by the rank of the persons concerned, or the nature of the subject might have suggested: In repelling these that sickness which was soon to terminate his valucalumnies, therefore, I draw aside no reil-I do not able life; it was conceived in such terms as might pearance of a job. even allude to any topic, not already public; and be expected from the friendship and honour of the I should well deserve to be condemned, if, when writer. He expressed indignation at the delay which Basely accused, I could stand mute under the citiful had taken place in effecting that arrangement, which pretext of affected delicacy or discretion. I find he had considered conclusively settled; desiring myself, therefore, at length, compelled to address most anxiously to hare it explained. This letter I you formally on the score of that friendship, of shewed to Mr. Ponsonhy, but without receiving which, for so many years. I have enjoyed the honor any explanation whatsoever. I wrote to Lord Ponand the advantage; to such facts as you already souby such an answer, as he had a right to expect know, I need only allude; as to others, I must be from the affection of a man, to whom he had endeared himself, by so persevering a fidelity, and by the You will remember the state of Ireland in 1789; uninterrupted friendship of so many years; such and the necessity under which we found ourselves, facts as I knew, I stated; but I had no explanaof ferming some bond of honorable connexion. by tion to give. It would be affectation in me to say, which the co-operation of even a small number might that under these circumstances, I was perfectly ut be secured, in making some effort to stem that torease. I might despise the triumph of my enemies, rent, which was carrying every thing before it .-I could not be insensible to such coldness from a For that purpose our little party was formed-it friend. I had however one great consolation : deconsisted of vourself, the Duke of Leinster, (that screed, as I could not but think myself, I had every excellent Irishman) the late Lord Ponsonby, Mr reason to be proud of the perfect faith and friends

towards me; and to feel, that the disappointment which I prepared myself to meet, could be no more imputed to you than prevented by you. After a lapse of some weeks I waited upon the Duke of Bedford, by his Grace's desire; he apprisas the necessary arrangements were effected. You of preferment, was obvious, for either of us could | courtesy of the communication;" and retired with | the law and the constitution. sarture from the compact with Mr. G. Pousonby. and accompanied by the aggravation of withholding that consultation and explanation, without which and without my own express consent. I ought no to have been so disposed of. As to the place itself it was the last I should have chosen; it imposed upon mea change of all my habits of life; it forced my nind into a new course of thinking, and into new modes of labour, and that increased Jabour; it removed me from that intellectual exercise which cusom and temper had rendered easy and pleasant; it excluded me from the enjoyment of an official shar n an administration which I then thought would tried friends of Ireland. When the party with which I had acted so fairly, had, after so long a prescription, come at last to their natural place, lid not expect to have been stuck into a window, spectator of the procession. From the station, which I then held at the Bar, to accept the neutralized situation of the Rolls, appeared to me a descent, and not an elevation :- It had no allurement of wealth, susceptible of accessional obligation) till the late for diminished as my income had been by the most remorseless persecution for years, by which I was made to expiate the crime of not being an alien to my country, by treachery, or by birth, it was still abundant, when compared with my occasions, and was likely to continue so, as long as those occasions hould last. To this intended refusal, however, my friends in

ship, which you and Lord Poasonby had manifested

Ireland thought there were strong objections; they attainable situation. That next situation could be | temporizing nature of Lord Ponsonby, where he | sion to any interest or concern, that he himself, or

no other than the office of Attorney General; it was I thought his honor concerved, and I saw that the whole arrangement of the Administration for Ireland, as far as it depended upon him, might be disment, it was the natural passage to that place on the | solved, if he thought me ill treated; I had a similar, King's Bench, to which, as next in professional apprehension from the part you yourself would puradvancement, I had a right to succeed. But on | sue upon such an occasion: and I could not but see, that if you and Lord Ponsonby were to withdraw your support from the Irish Administration, that unhappy country could have little to hope from any new order of things. I resolved, therefore, to sobmit, and to do so with an appearance of as much form me that my place as Attorney General was good humour as I could affect.

PRICE FOUR PENCS.

At my next meeting with Mr. G. Pomonby, which was purely casual (for I did not seek it) he asked me if I had not seen the Duke of Bedford? I said " yes;" he said " he hoped every thing was to my satisfaction." I answered " his Grace's reception of me has been extremely courteous." Even then, not a word of explanation from Mr. G. Ponsonby. He merely informed me that Sir M. Smith should be treated with on the subject of his resignati-Dake of Bedford had sent for Mr. Plunkett, the on. And I must confess, that he presented my condition in a point of view, which excited no ordinary sensations: for I now saw, that instead of coming into the stipulated situation by an undisputed claim of right, and without the burthen of one shilling expence to the country, I was fluing upon the precarious chance of a place, which if achieved at all. could be obtained only by a charge on the Public, and rendered additionally disgusting to meby theap-

> At last, after delays perhaps not easy to be areided, but certainly affording ample time for the triumph of my enemics, and the veration of my friends, both of whom looked upon me as insulted and abandoned, that treaty took place, without any participation of mine, and without the remotest hint that it could involve any atipulation or guarantee on my part. I was informed by Mr. G. Ponsoully that the arrangement was completed: that Sir Michael was to resign, on the terms of receiving the retiring salary; and also, apon promise by the Government, that his Deputy, Mr. Ridgeway, should get a place of £500 per annum, if such place should become vacant before the 25th of March ensuing, until which time no addition could be made to the pension list; and if no such vacancy, should occur before that day, be should then be placed on the pension establishment for £500 a year, for his life, and that's provision by pension, to the amount altegether of £300 a year, was also to be made for three inferior officers of Sir Michael's Court.

Had any idea of any stipulation whatever on my part been suggested, feeling as I did, I could not have borne it-for, see how it would have stood: on my part, it would have been a direct purchase ed me that I was to be Master of the Rolls, as soon | of a judicial office. The purchase could not be made good out of its own income, which could last only to may casily judge of my feelings on this communica- my death or resignation : for these annuities were for tion :-but it was the first time I had ever seen the | the lives of four other persons, and worth at least Duke of Bedford; I had no shadow of claim upon | £8000; with these £8000 therefore, I was eventhe first, and my taking the second place in the his Grace; he was not the person to whom I could toally to charge my private fortune; for this sum I course of professional advancement. That this was | complain, that I was humbled or ill treated; I bare- | was to buy the disappointment of an expectation, ly said that " I was grateful to his Grace for the | which I thought certain, and to commit a breach of

> another question remained: was this change between my professional and a judicial situation so to be obtained, worth the sum of £8000? There would have been, therefore, two previous questions o decide, a question of crime, and a question of prudence: if I had consulted a moralist upon the one, and a Jew upon the other, what would have been the answer? I would not therefore have subnitted for a moment, I would have snapped the thread in such a manner, as would have made it impossible to splice it, and have felt pleasure in being restored to my liberty.

Sir Michael Smith at length resigned; and, five nonths after Mr. G. Ponsonby accepted the Scals have consisted principally, if not altogether, of the I came into my office. Months afterwards elapsed -no place was given to Mr. Ridgeway. I should have wished that he were satisfied rather by a place than a pension; but upon this delay I made no application to Mr. G. Ponsonby, because there scarcely then subsisted between us that sort of intercourse which could make such an application agreeable to ne; perhaps in those feelings I was not just to Mr. G. Pousonby; perhaps my temper might have been too hasty or too exacting: but I certainly did think myself treated, at least with great unkindness; and you may remember I complained of it to you long before the close of that Administration. So things rested until a very few days previous to

the 25th March, when Mr. Elliott requested of me o find out the names of those persons belonging to Sir Michael Smith, and send them to him, that their business might be settled before the Government thought it would look like an accusation of the par- | should resign. Sir Michael happening to come to y at large, to the great majority of whom I had town that very day, I apprized him of Mr. Ellireason to be more attached than ever—they urged o- ott's desire, and accordingly he sent him the names. ther inducements unnecessary to detail-and which I soon learned from mere rumour, that the pensions I thought worthy my attention. There remained a were not granted, though the Government contistill superior motive to decide me: to have yielded | nued till towards the end of April. | learned it to resontment, or disgust, and refused the offered infterwards from Mr. G. Ponsonby himself, who situation, might be to carry disturbance and irrita- spoke of it with regret, as a circumstance vexatiitself, that I must have been appointed to the next | tion to the bed of a dying friend; I knew the un- ous to Sir Michael; but without the remotest allu-

Modras Roads, January 3, 1811. You will be pleased to lay before the Right Hon the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the inclosed copy of a letter I have received from Captain Christopher Cole, of his Majesty's ship Caroline, detailing his successful enterprize against the strong, and generally supposed impregnable fortress of the ratuable Island of Banda, the principal of the Spice Islands in the Molucca Sens, with a handful of men, hed on to the storm of the place by Captain Cole, Lieutenaut Richard Kenah, acting Commander of the Barracouta.

Captain Cole's plain and modest narratise marks so strongly the intrinsic merit of himself and his gallant associates, that it would be almost presumption were I to offer a word of commendation to their Lordships, further than expressing my high approbation of the judicious conduct of Captain Cole, in his provision with the very small force he had for the protection of this most important position, as well for the preservation of our Fastern trade, as for its immeme value. The Caroline was my flagship, and going on another service, but seeing the necessity of sending immediate relief to Captain Tucker, and my entire confidence in the ability of shore. Capt. Cole, determined me on sending him with the Caroline and Piedmonteise, as the only certainty of reaching the Moluccas against a contrary Monsoon in any reasonable time.

His Majesty's Ship Caroline, Banda Harbour, August 10, 1810.

Sin-I have the honour and happiness of acquainting you with the capture of Banda Neira, the chief of the Spice Islands, on the 9th of August, by a portion of the force under my orders, in consequence of a night attack which completely surprised the enemy, although the approach of the ships had Been unavoidably discovered the day before.

The weather proved so unfavourable for boat service on the night of the 8th instant, that although nearly four hundred officers and men had been selected for this occasion, yet, on assembling under Great Bands, at two on the following morning, 1 found that the state of the weather would deprive us of the services of some valuable men under Lieutemost Stephens, of the Royal Marines, and the greater part of the detachment of the Madras European Regiment, and from which I had expected the most stendy support and assistance.

The attempt was now to be made with less than 200 men, consisting of the seamen and marines, and about forty of the Madras European Regiment, or our labours in the heats through a dark and squally night, in the open sen, must end in the severest mortification. After getting under shelter of the land, the same circumstances of the weather which before operated against us were now favourable to us, and the confidence I had in the handful of officers and men about me, left me no hesitation; and with a degree of silence and firmness that will ever command my heartfelt acknowledgements, the hoats preceeded to the point of debarkation.

A dark cloud, with rain, covered our landing within 100 ands of a battery of ten guns, where, by the promptitude and activity of Acting Captain Kennh, and Lieutenant Carett, who were ordered with the pikemen to the attack, the battery was taken in the rear, and an officer and his guard made prisoners, without a musket being fired, although the enemy were at their gims with matches lighted. From the near approach of day light our situation became critical, but we had procured a native guide to carry us to the walls of the Castle of Belgica; and leaving a quard over the prisoners, and in charge of the bittery, the party made a capid movement round the skirts of the town, where the sound of the bugle was spreading alarm among the enemy. In 20 minutes the scaling ladders were placed against the walls of the outer peutagon of Belgica, and the first muskets were fired by the enemy's sentries. The gallantry and activity with which the scaling ladders were hauled up after the outwork was carried, and placed for the attack of the inner work, under a sharp fire from the garrison, exceed all praise .-The enemy, after Gring three guns, and keeping up an ineffectual discharge of musketry for ten or fifteen minutes, fled in all directions, and through the gateway, leaving the Colonel-Commandant and ten other dentl, and two officers and thirty prisoners in our hands. Captain Kenth, Lieutenants Carew, Allen, Pintt, Walker, and Lyons of the Navy, Lieutenants Yeates and Ensign Allen (a volunteer) of the Madras service, were among the foremost in the escalade; and my thanks are due to Capeto Lieutesant Nixon, of the Madins Europenn Regiment, for the steady and officer-like conduct with which he directed the covering party entrusted to his charge, and Lieutenants Brown and Deker of that regiment, attached to the marines.

With such examples our brave fellows swept the ramparts like a whirlwind; and in addition to the providential circumstance of the service being performed with scarcely a hurt or would, I have the satisfaction of reporting, that there is no instance of irregularity arising from success.

The day now beaming on the British flag, discovered to us the Fort of Nassau, and the sea defencount our feet, and the enemy at their guns, at the different ports. I dispatched Captain Kenah with a fing of truce to the Governor, requiring the immediate surrender of Nassau, and with a promise of protection for private property. At sun rise the Dutch tie was hoisted at Nassau, and the sea batteries opened a fire on the Caroline, (followed by the

Piedmontaise and Parracouta) then approaching the harbour. Having selected a detachment to secure Belgica, the temainder, with their scaling ladders were ordered for the immediate storm of Nassan but Captain Renah had returned with the rerbat submission of the Governor, and I was induced to send a second flag, stating my determination to storm Nassau that instant, and to lay the town in ashes, if the colours were not immediately struck This threat, and a well-placed shot from Belgica, (which completely commands all the principal defences) into one of their sea batteries, produced an mmediate and unqualified submission, and we found ourselves in possession of the two forts, and several batteries, mounting 120 pieces of cannon, and defended by near seven hundred disciplined troops, besides the militia.

The ships had been left with so few men to manage them, that I had merely directed Capt. Foote to lead into any anchorage that he might be able to obtain, to make a diversion in out favour; but they were worked against all the unfavourable circomstances of a dark and squally night, in a narrow channel, with the most determined persererance, and with that degree of zeal that I expected from an officer of my own rank, whose heart and hand had always been with me on every point of public service.

Captain Kenah, who led the storming party crowned a series of valuable services, during two months difficult and intricate navigation through the castern seas, by his bravery and activity or

The colours of Forts Nassau and Belgica will be presented to your Excellency by Lieutenant John Gilmour, who has served nine years in this country as a Lieutenant, and a large portion of that time, as First Lieutenant under my command. Although labouring under severe illness, he took charge of the ship on my quitting her; and his seamon-like and zealous conduct in the discharge of his trust was

I also transmit a plan of the defences of Banda Neira, with the position of the Dutch troops, and our route from the landing place to Belgica : the enemy had advanced a strong corps towards the place where Admiral Rayner's forces had formerly landed; and a suspicion that this would be the case, and that the reads would be destroyed, determined me as to the point and method of our attack.

The service performed was of such a peculiar na ture, that I could not do justice to the merits of my companions without entering much into detail; and I feel confident that in your Excellency's disposition to appreciate duly the merits of those under your command, I shall find an excuse for having taken up so much of your time. - I am, &c. CHRISTOPHER COLF.

To his Excellency William O'Brien Drury, Esq. Rear Admiral of the

Extract of another letter from Vice Admire Drury, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Dis mede, in Madras Roads, Jan. 2, 1811.

You will be pleased to lay before the Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying detailed account of the gallant and judicious proceedings of Captain Edward Tucker, of his Majesty's ship Dover, whose great exertions for the perfect security of the Moluccas (by possessing himself of Ternate, one of the strongest islands in Molucca seas, which he accomplished in the most gallant manner), and every dependency on the Celebes, the resources of which he has turned to the supply of the Moluccas, claim my highest com-

His Majesty's ship Dover, at sea, off Gorontello, June 16, 1810 SIR-In prosecution of your Excellency's orders o distress the enemy as much as possible in the Molucca Sea, I log leave to inform you that, after having sent all the Dutch Officers, and troops from Amboyna to Java, I proceeded to the Dutch port of Gorontello, in the bay of Tommine on the northast part of the island of Celebes, where I found the olours of the King of Holland flying on the fort, ud on the three batteries at the entrance of the har-

Finding, however, that no Dutch Officer had charge of these posts, but that the whole settlement was rested in the hands of the Sultan and his two ions (who bore Dutch Commissions) for the Dutch company, I therefore, instead of making a descent, landed and waited upon his Majesty, to whom I addressed the letter, a copy of which I have the ho-

our to inclose. The proposals contained in this letter having been duly considered by his Majesty and the Nobles in Council, were acceded to with much satisfaction. The Datch colours were hauled down, and the British supplied their place in Fort Nassau, under every demonstrance of their attachment to the British Government.

Having thus opened a large proportion of this ourt of the Celebes to the English trade, from whence dso various kinds of supplies can be constantly thrown into our possessions in the Moluccas, it is my intention to proceed to Manado, where there is a tery good fort with a heavy battery in front close to he sea, sunt the front again commanded by a battery on a hill immediately over it, and from whence musjustry can play into the fort; but as the ship can be prought to hear on the latter and lower battery, and sixty picked men under Lieutenants Incledon and Higginson are ready to storm the battery on the hill, I have no doubt but the attack will be successful .- I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARDT COKER. Rear-Admiral Deery, commanderin-chief of his " jesty's ships and vessels in the cost ludies.

His Ma cele's ship Dover, Manado 1 Roads, June 25, 1810.

propress was but now, and they had at days.

the mortification to find themselves at some distant

from Fort Navo Meirah. Captain Forbes, m.

der this circumstance, did not hesitate a moment .

directing a landing to be attempted to the southward

and we tward of the fort, out of the line of its 6-

which was happily made good without annoyance

from the enemy; but their difficulties accompanied

with great labour and fatigue commenced for the

particulars whereof, and their further operations

so extremely reputable to them. I beg to refer some

Excellency to Captain Forbes's report to me that

have the honour to forward; from which your F.

cellency will perceise that great judgment and rece

lution, with the most determined courage, has been

displaced, and particularly so by every office

the enemy's detachment with his brigade of runs

that were in advance.

stated in his report.

under the heavy tire from Fort Kayo Meirahand

These Officers constantly headed and to

their men with the utmost gallantry, shewing an

The calm that intervened between the hand and

eabreezes on the merning and forenoon of the

28th, presented the ship closing till two P. M.

when, lorening exactly the situation of the troops, I

hoisted a flag of truce, and summoned the Gorennor

a declaration of defending it as long as possible. I

communicated the same to Captain Forbes by letter

acquainting him at the same time with my determine

nation to place the ship alongside Fort Karo Ma

irah, as early as possible in the morning (it being

at that time past sun-set.) But the ardert zenl of

Capt. Forbes could not brook the delay; he had al-

ready selected 100 men, equally from his own regi-

ment, the seamen, marines, and Amboynese troops,

with whom he instantly advanced, and carried the

Fort in that gallant and determined manner as

The currents and wind during the night were more

unfavourable than could possibly be expected, nor

was there ground for anchoring; so that it was a

quarterpast two P. M. on the 29th, before Liest.

Jefferies with the seamen that had lande jard

Lieut. Higginson, with a few of the merios,

(whose assistance was absolutely required,) could be

Barro, the first battery, mounting as per margint,

next to fort Kayo Meirah. Having closed to pis

tol-shot, and a well-directed fire being kept m

principally grape and cannister, it was short-

ly silenced, but, upon standing on to the

we opened a third battery of similar force, and also

the sea-face of Fort Orange, it was observed the

enemy had again entered the hattery of Kota Barro

and opened their fire upon us. We were new ex

poved to a heavy cross fire from those three batteries,

and from Fort Orange. I therefore regained our

former position off Kota Barro, with the intralion

when again silencing it, to land a party and sile

the guns, for which service Lieutenant Higgines,

Royal Marines, and Mr. Green, the Gunner, had

readily volunteered. The battery was soon a secon

time silenced, when we perceived some of our troop

in sharp contest with the enemy, at but a short dis

tance from it, which was shortly after entered t

Lieutenant Cursham and his party, they having

a most superior stile defeated all that were oppose

to them. Such gains of this battery as could?

brought to bear on the remaining batteries and for

were instantly turned on them, and a good firekt

ship immediately after brought to pretty clo

tion with the second and third batteries mention

before, also with Fort Orange; after an hours

three quarters sharp firing, during which times

shots were thrown with uncommon coolness

precision; the enemy's firing was observed to d

crease considerably, and at five in the evening flar

of truce were seen hoisted in Fort Orange, upo

which all firing ceased, and three officers came

board, commissioned by the Civil and Military G

vernor to arrange Articles of Capitulation for

The articles I have the honour to inclose

then concluded, and the next morning ratife

made for the entrance of the British force, at

o'clock in the morning of the 31st, which was t

cordingly done, the enemy marching out, and

ing down their arms, when the English colours

lisplayed in all the forts and batteries, un

royal salute from each, also from his Majesty's

Dorer. Thus has the whole of this island falls

less than one day to a very inconsiderable force,

o famous for the strength of its fortifications,

permorable for its defence in the last war against

English. By official documents we find that

hundred regular troops, with a very large pre-

tion of officers and Europeans, have defended

place, aided by the marine department, man

whom are European seamen, the Dutch inhabit

and burgbers, in number two hundred and three

also the King of Ternate's force, two hundred

fifty of whom were in the field, and an equal

ber from the Sultan of Tidore and adjacent i

All these circumstances duly considered

the very small force opposed to such evident.

of defence, will, I trust, make it apparent

officers and men employed on this occasion.

derive additional credit by any eulogy in m

to pronounce; however, I cannot refrain

+ Kota Barre—2 iron 18 pounders, 4 do. 19?

in alliance with the Dutch.

surrender of the island.

On Kota Barro being taken possession of, b

o surrender the Island, which being declined, with

example of intrepidity impossible to be excelled.

Sit, Conformably to my intentions as exseed in a former letter to your occellency, dated . 16th instant, off Gorontello, I proceeded to Manade, where I arrived vesterday at two r. M. and having taken up a station in his Majesty's ship under my command, to the right of Fort Amterdam, and well reconncitud their other positions, Linstantly sent a flag of truce on shore, with summons to the Governor, a copy of which I herewith inclose.

"The enemy having thought proper to accode to the terms preposed, the marines were landed under the command of Lieutenant Fireworker Nelson of the Homenable Company's Coast Artillery, and thirty of the Alaboyness treops, embarked in the Dover, for the purpose of garriconing it, after its cipture, who immediately took possession for his

Had the enemy chosen the other alternative, I in well convinced, from the experience I have repertedly had, that the officers and men I have the onour to command would have added to the credit which they have already so well carned, particularly n the attack on Amboyna.

The dependencies which have fallen with Manado are very extensive, being the ports of Kemar Le Gopang, Amerang, and Tawangwoo; the capture thereof, as well as Gorontello, has been very opportune, as large supplies were preparing at all these places, and ready to be shipped for the isles

I have the honour to transmit returns of the garrison found here, and of the ordunnee in Fort Amterdam, and the adjacent batteries. I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD TOCKER. Rear Admiral Drurg, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and

vessels in the East Indies. To Marinus Balfour, Esq. Prefect at Manado. Sir-It has, no doubt, ere this, been made known to you, that the English are in considerable force in these seas, and that the Island of Ambovna, with all its Dependencies, are already in their

"You now see before your fort and batteries, an got on board, and the ship brought against Kon English frigate, ready to open her fire, and volusteets in her boats, only waiting the order to land, and storm your position. It remains for you to de-

Being perfectly acquainted with the exact strength of your garrison, and all your means of defence, I next battery, (ordnance per margint) by which am cumbled to judge with what probability of success vou can oppos**e** me.

I therefore summon you to surrender the Fort of Amsterdam, with all the Dependencies thereunto

On condition of your instantly complying and delivering up all public property, I promise protection to the persons and private property of the inhabitants; that the Datch civil servants shall be at liberty to return to Java. The military, being prisoners of war, may likewise return there, on their parole of honour.

The officer in charge of this has instructions to vait half an hour for your determination; which, should it be in the affirmative, be pleased to notify y striking the colours of the Fort, if in the negative, by hauling down the flag of truce.

I am, Sir, &c. EDWARD TECKER. His Britannic Majesty's ship Dover.

Return of the Garrison found in Amsterdam, Manade June 21, 1810. 1 captain commandant. 3 lieutenants, 3 serjeruts, bombadier, 13 corporals, 1 fifer, 1 drammer, 7

privates, 1 boatswain, 10 foremast-men. Total, including officers, 113. EDWARD TUCKER. Return of Ordnance found at Manago, June 24, 1810 1 Brass six-pounder, 4 ditto 1-pounders, 5 ditte air-pounders.
3 from twelve-pounders, 5 ditto eight pounders, 9 half-pounders. ditto six-pounders, 6 ditto four pounders, 3 ditto

vo-pounders, 14 ditto one pounders. Total-50 guns. - EDWARD TUCKER. His Majesty's ship Dover, in Ternate Harbour, August 31.

signed and exchanged, and a further arrangement Sin-I have much satisfaction in communicating your Excellency the conquest of the Island of Fernate, by his Majesty's ship Dover under my command, and a detachment of the Honourable Company's troops from Amboyna, under the command of Captain Forbes of the Madras European regiment. The detail of this affair, (which I am in hopes your Excellency will deem very creditable to the officers and men employed) I have the honour

Having made application by letter, duted the 21st Aug. to Captain Court commanding at Amboyna, for 100 troops to assist me in reducing the Island of Ternate, they were on the same day embarked on board his Majesty's ship Dover. pushed to sen, and got sight of the Island on the 25th; but, owing to light airs and calms, it was not until the morning of the 28th that the party (as per margin*) were embarked in the boats, and effected a landing.

The boats left the ship about one A. M. on the norning of the 28th, under the direction of Lieut. Jefferies, with the intention of landing close under the walls of Fort Kayo Meirah, which was immediately to have been stormed, double scaling ladders and planks having been prepared for closing the ditch and mounting the works; but meeting unexpectedly in shore an unfavourable current, their

ers, 1 ditto 8-pounder, 3 do. 1-pounders Total-8 of all sizes. † 1st Strand Battery 1 iron 13 pounds * Europeans of the Coast Artillery, and Madras European Regiment, 74; natives from Amboyna corps, 84; Royal Marines, 35; Seamen, 30.—To-tal, including officers, 174. do. 12-pounders.

Total—5 of all sizes

names of those officers who from truly herole con-

duct have excited in ma such admiration. With the conduct of every officer and man on heard the Dover, during our attack on the hatteries and Fort Oranga, Lammost perfectly satisfied; to Lieutenants Incledon and Jefferies, Mr. Morgan the Waster, Lieut, Higginson, Royal Marines, and Mr. Palmer the Purser, who assisted on the main deck, much praise is due. Let me remind your Excellency that Lieutenants

Jofferies and Higginson also shared in all the fatigue and glory attending the storm on Fort Kayo Meirah. It will be gratifying to you to learn that notwithstanding the heavy cross fire the Dover was exposed to, from the different batteries and Fort Orange, our loss has been but trilling, having had only five seamen wounded; nor has the ship suffered mate-

rially, 'cither in her hall, masts or rigging. Linclose herewith a return of the ordnauce found on the island, and a list of the killed and wounded. The colours of Fort Orange are now on board the Diver, and I shall have the honour of presenting them to you on my joining your Excellence's flag. EDW. TUCKER. -I have, &c.

Rear Admiral Drury, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and

vessels in the Rast Indies. Names of the officers who so conspicuously distinguished themselves at the taking of Ternate, but more particularly so when storming Fort Kayo Madras European Regiment-Capt. Forbes, Lieuts,

Forbes and Cursham.
His Majesiv's ship Dover-Lieut, Jefferies, Royal Navy: Lieut. Higginson, Royal Marines.

It will be remembered by your Excellency, that all these officers bore a distinguished part in the attack of Amboyna.

To Edward Tucker, Esq. commanding his Maiestr's chip Dover.

Sir .- I have the honour to detail to you the ope rations of the detachment under my command, from the time of its leaving his Majesty's ship Dover, until hostilities ceased against the island of Ternate.

After the boats left the ships on the night of the 27th instant, every possible exertion was made by Lieutenant Jefferies, in charge, to accomplish a couding before day-break, with a view of taking Fort Kayo Meiral by surprise; finding, however, that so desirable an object could not be effected, I directed him to proceed to Safa (which is situated behind a point of land), where we landed without molestation about even A. M. Lieutenant Charles Forbes then moved forward with a party to occupy The beights, where he remained until the guns and ammunition could be brought up; this became a atiguing service, from the steepness of the hills and deep ravines. About noon, after incredible labour, ne gained a commanding position near the sea, where we rested about two hours. Having left a party here to keep up the communication with the ship, we proceeded on to occupy a height, and to command Fort Kayo Meirah, and which was pointed out as the spot taken up by the English, last war; but to our great mortification, on our gaining it, we found that the trees had grown so much as to preclude our entirely seeing the fort; in the mean time we perceived the flag of truce hoisted on board his Majesty's thip Dover. Being determined. in the event of the enemy's not agreeing to the summons, to gain immediate possession of Fort Kayo Meitale, Lordered one hundred men, with a double scaling ladder, to be in readiness to storm. When I received your letter, inclosing the Gorernor's refusal. I proceeded on about seven o'clock, P. M. with this party, keeping the inland road .-After advancing some little way, we found it impossible to proceed futher, owing to imme trees cut down by the enemy, and thrown across the road. I then turned to the right, and after great labour reached the beach, and about ten o'clock arrived within nearly eight hundred yards of the fort, undiscovered. We had not advanced fifty vards farther, before the enemy's out-sentry fired his musket. Immediately after, a detachment of the enemy, with a brigide of guns, fired a volley. We now pashed fernard, keeping up a fire of mus-Setry on the detachment outside, which drove them off. The fort now opened a heavy fire of grape and musketry, notwithstanding which, we crossed the ditch and placed the ladder on the flank of the bastion, on the right of the bridge, under a brisk fire from the opposite bustion. The walls were scaled, and the fort carried instantly and an officer and sixty hight prisoners secured. As soon as day-light appeared, the battery of Kota Barro

party, to advance and endersour to gain possessiton; he was, however, obliged to return, the enemy having turned his heavy guns and commenced a fire In consequence of your baying communicated to the your intention of laying his Majeste's ship Dover alongside Kota Batto, the Strand Batteries, Fort Orange, and the town, I directed Lieutenaut . be granted A sirsham again to advance with the six-pounder and sake advantage of your fire. The enemy in the course of the day throwup a bread-work across the road, defended by two field-pirces. Lieut, Cursham fired a tex rounds from the six-pounder, advanced and Kota Barro, the enemy only firing one round, and turned the guns towards the Strand Batteries and the town, keeping up a fire could the flag of truce may chuse, free of duty.

openeda fire; the distance, however, was too far

to do any damage. Understanding it was open to

the rear, I ordered Lieutenant Cursham, with a

I cannot express to you now much the service on this occasion benefited from the exertions of the offi-14, Lieutenant Higginson, Royal Marines, and so, and be protected, and enjoy the same privileges Loutenants Charles Forbes and Curcham, of the as a British subject.

disfaction of reporting to your Excellency the Maden. Lucapean Regiment. Their bravery weng carrying the fort is entirely to be attributed to their great presence of mind in conducting men in a dark night, preventing confusion incident on such an occasion, and the gallant manner in which they mount-

To the marines, seamen, detachment of artillery. and detachment of Madras European Regiment, and the detachment of the Ambornese corps, every praise that can be given to men is due. The fatigue endured by the scamen, in dragging the guns and bringing up the ammunition, was great; and the six seamen who carried the ladder are descrying of notice. Thave the honour to inclose you a return of the killed and wounded. Lattribute the sma't loss on this occasion to the darkness of the night, and the quickness of the advance of the party.

I have the honour to be, &c. DAVID FORBE .. Return of killed and scounded.

Royal Marines-1 private. Madras European Regiment 1 serjeant.

KILLED.

Royal Marines-1 private, severely. Detachment of Artillery-1 matross, severely, since

wounded.

Madras European Regiment-Lieutenant C. Forbes received a severe contusion from a fall in storming : three privates, severely ; six privates slightly. Amboynese corps-1 serjeant, 1 private, slightly; guide severely.

Total—1 serjeant, 2 privates, killed: 1 licutenant,

Total—1 serjeant, 2 privates, 1 guide serjeant, 1 seaman, 12 privates, 1 guide

DAVID FORBES. Cuptain commanding Detachment.

CAPITULATION FOR TERNATE.

REQUESTED. The Lieutenant Colonel, Civil and Military Commandant, Johan Von Mittena, proposes to Captain Edward Tucker, commanding his Britannic Majesty's ship Dover, and the forces employed against Ternate, to give over the said island the 31st of this month, provided no succours be received by the garrison ad interim. That all hostilities shall cease on both sides, and that there be no communiation between the besiegers and the besieged.

Agreed-Provided the enderrour to cut off such

upplies be not deemed an act of hostility. Art. 1. The commandant, the garrison, and o. her military who have defended Ternate, shall march out of the castle gate with all the honours of war, drums beating, Colours flying, matches lightwith two brigades of guns, and one brigade of portars, and shall be received on board such vessel r vescels as the commandant, &c. may embark with the addition of fifty rounds of ammunition or each gun, and thirty-six rounds of musket-amunition, for each soldier.

Answer-Granted. The troops laying down their arms, and delivering over their colours at the Glacis, but the Officers will be permitted to retain their swords. Neither guns nor ammunition can be allowed to embark.

Art. II. All the Officers and soldiers, except such sere inclined to remain on the island, shall, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty, be as commodiusly as possible transported to Java, in strong and well-formed vessels, the Officers being permitted to arry with them their families, effects and goods,

without being visited. Answer-Granted. But all goods must pas through the Custom-house.

Art. 111. No Officer, civil servant, soldier or sailor, who shall be left here sick, shall be sent to Madras, or any other English port; but on their reco very, they shall be embarked for Java by the firs opportunity; neither shall they be forced into the British service.

Answer-Granted. Art. IV. All Officers, civil servants, soldiers and sailors, and all others residing at Teruate, in the service of the King of Holland, shall be subsisted at the expence of the British Government from the day of surrender until their arrival at

Answer-Granted. Art. V. Such sick as shall remain in the hospital shall be attended until they are recovered, and embarked, by the Dutch surgeous at the expence of the British Government, such surgeons to be also subsisted until their arrival at Java.

Answer-Granted. Art. VI. That all the Dutch Government property shall be given over by Commissioners on both sides, and that copies of the same shall be given to the Dutch Officers for their responsibility.

Answer-Agreed. Art. VII. The fortifications, government, maazines and public buildings belonging to the King f Holland, shall not be demolished, but be suffered to remain in their present state, particular accounts of the same to be given to the respective Commissioners for their responsibility. Answer-Refused. But particular accounts will

Art. VIII. The military officers, civil servants, inhabitants, merchants, and all other persons residing at Ternate, and others belonging to Ternate,

though absent, but having attornies here, shall have their persons and property protected, and shall be carried it. He then proceeded on and got possesionof allowed to dispose of the latter as they think proper, and to carry away with them in the course of the next twelve months, such merchandize as they Answer-Granted. But all the usual duties must

Art. IX. The Dutch burghers and the other inhacers, namely, Lieut. Jefferies, of the Royal Na- bitants who wish to remain, shall be allowed to do

Answer-Granical provided they take the oath | efallegiance to his Britannic Majesty.

Art. X. The natives, inhabitants, and other persons of every description, shall not be molested under the pretence that they took up arms in defence of the island against the English.

Answer-Granted. Art. XI. All Government Papers shall remain in the hands of the Commandant without inspection Answer-Refused. But copies will be allowed im for his responsibility.

Art. XII. All the public papers, documents, & of the several Colleges, and all Notary Acts, shall remain under the protection of the different departments at Ternate.

Answer-Granted. But subject to the inspection of the British Government.

Art. XIII. All the money which has been lent to the Dutch Government by the Vice Chamber and Orphan College, Military Officers. Civil servants and other inhabitants of every description, whose names will be delivered in, and who have obligations and other certificates from the Dutch Government for the same, (amounting to eighty-scren thousand and fifty-six dollars and twenty stivers) shall be taken as a debt by the British Gevernment, and paid accordingly in silver money, without de-

Answer-Refused. His Britannic Majesty net being responsible for the debts of the Dutch Govern-

Art. XIV. The paper money now in circulation at Ternate shall be guaranteed to the holders thereof by the British Government, and assurance be given that it shall remain current as under the Dutch Government, without being reduced in its value.

Answer-Refused. But the paper money ma still remain current among the Dutch and other inhabitants, without any responsibility arising there from to the British Government.

Art. XV. Their Highnesses the Sultans of Ternate and Batchian, being the true allies of the Dutch Government, with their Princes and Council, shall be confirmed by the British Government n all the Prerogatives they enjoyed under the

Art. XVI. And in like manner the Chiefs and Princess of the Islands of Tidore and Marquan; nor shall they be molested for being faithful to the

Answer-They shall not be molested; but all are augements respecting them, must abide the deciion of the Government of Amboyna.

Art. XVII. Several of the Military having left in the hands of Government a proportion of their pay, it is requested that the British Government be esponsible for the payment thereof. Answer-Answered as in Article the Thirteenth.

The whole of the Articles of this capitulation will become valid on receiving the signature of Captain Edward Tucker, or such persons as may be postpone. duly appointed by him to execute the same.

Dated on board his Britannic Majesty's Ship Dover. off Castle Orange. Ternate, the 29th Day of Sugust, (Signed) EDWARD TUCKER, Captain of his

Majests's Ship Dover commanding the British Forces. (Signed) DAVID FORBES, Captain commanding the Troops.

Fernate, in the Castle Orange, the 29th August, (Signed) JOHN VON MILTERANN, Lieutenant Col. Civil and Military Com-

mandant. Return of the mounted Ordnance on the Fertifications of Castle Orange, Fort Kayo Meirah, Fort Terloko. the adjacent Batteries at Ternate. Castle Orange.

brass six pounders, 3 ditto four pounders, 1 ditto two-pounder, 4 ditto one-pounders. iron eighteen pounders, 7 ditto twelve-pounders, 2 ditto eight-pounders, 8 ditto six-pounders, 9 ditto four-pounders.
brass seven-inch mortar, 1 ditto four-inch mortar 4 ditto four-inch cuhorns.

Fort Kayo Meirah. iron twelve-pounders, 4 ditto eight-pounders, ditto six-pounders, 4 ditto four-pounders. Fort Terloko. iron twelve-pounder, 5 ditto eight-pounders, 3 dit

to two-pounders. Kota Barro Rattery. iron eighteen-pounders, 2 ditto twelve-pounders, 1 ditto eight pounder, 3 ditto one-pounders. 1st Strand Battery.

iron twelve-pounders. ad Strand Battery. iron eighteen-pounder, 4 ditto twelve-pounders. 3d Strand Battery, or Sultan's 2 iron eight-pounders, 2 ditto six-pounders, 1 ditt four-pounde

Total--99 Dismounted Ordnance. brass four-pounders, 4 ditto one-pounders, 1 ditto nan-pounders, 19 ditto four-pounders, 2 ditto two-pounders, 2 ditto one-pounders. t brass four and balf-inch mortar, 2 ditto four-inch

mortars, I ditto five and half-inch howitzer. Total .- 29. DAVID FORBES. (Signed) Captain commanding Troops Return of the Killed and Wounded belonging to Ms Majesty's Ship Dover, in the different attacks on the

Island of Ternate. Killed ohn Skinner, Royal Marine. WOUNDED. Alexander M'Kenzie, ablo Seaman, severely. Cornelius Dogherty, Royal Marine, ditto. William Jones, Quarter-master, severely. James Sangster, Boatswain's mate, severely, in th attack of Fort Orange and the batteries to the right

thereof. Henry Clarke, Trompeter, ditto. Henry Duke, Landman, ditto. Paul Lopez, Supernumerary,

Total-1 Royal Marine, killed ; 6 Seamen, I Roy al Marine, wounded. EDWARD TUCKER

The second section will be seen to be seen t delaterined Chronitie.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

The proceedings of the British Fleet under Admiral DRURY, Naval Commander in Chief in the Fast Innes, which were briefly alluded to in Saturday's Paper, will be found fully stated in this day's publication. The great length of the details has necessarily restricted us in other respects; but their importance and their peculiarly interesting character, will, we are confident, be a sufficient apology for every exclusion. We can only afford space to observe with regard to them, that the style in which they are written will bear no mean comparison, in point of clearness and simplicity, even with that of C san, while every document is characterized by that unassuming modesty which is the inseparable companion of genuine merit.

There are at present three Mails due, owing to the reneral calmness of the weather, and to the fluctuation of the little wind that has prevailed during some days. Thus deprived of the usual sources of intelligence, we can only advert to the reports that are current with respect to the Allied Army before BADAJOS. One account, said to rest on the authority of a letter from ELVAS, dated June 11, states, that the siege was raised a second time on the foregoing day, after two attempts to storm fort CHRISTOVAL. In the first attempt, the British batteries were advanced to within three hundred and eighty yards, but, after destroying the wall of the citadel, the ground behind was found to be compord of a cement upon which the balls had little or no effect. The second attempt was made on the night of the 8th by scaling ladders; but the Allied forces were so warmly received by the enemy that the few who succeeded in getting into the fort were killed, or taken prisoners. Another letter, dated June 13, contradicts the former as to the raising of the siege, but snys, that it had been converted into a blockade, and that the hope of taking the place by storm had been relinquished. Other accounts repeat the report, that Sours had been greatly reinforced, and that he was advancing to give the Allies battle, adding, that every precaution was taken to secure the safety of the sick and wounded, and to make preparations for others, in case of an action. All of the former that were capable of removal were ordered for Lisson. Some British divisions, and a Portuguese division, from the North, are said to have joined Lord Wellington, together with a British brigade, the 11th Dragoona, and General Hill, from Lisnon. The next mails will, we have scarcely a doubt, enable us to throw some light on these various statements.

In our next publication, we shall revert to the Distressed Manufacturers, (some domations for whom will be acknowledged in due time) and also to some other matters which we are still chilged to

Monday week, Francis Carleton, Feq. was elected Mayor of Cork, and Edw. Newsom and James Lone, Esqra were appointed Sheriffs, and Bartholemew Gibbings, Esq. was nominated Common Speaker.

Joseph Wakefield, Treasurer to the Sick Poor, cknowledges the receipt of one pound from James Bellard, being a fine on a Master of a vessel. Also, of two guineas from Cornelius Bolton, Mayor, and Alderman Samuel King, being an award on & salvage.

DIED-On the 26th of June, at his house in Limerick, Philip Walsh, Esq. of Fiddown, and for about 30 years, Distributor of Stamps for the Limerick District. His remains were conveyed to the place of interment at Fiddown. When the Puneral approached Carrick-on-Suir, it was met by a numerous concourse of persons of all descriptions, who were anxious to may the last sad tribute of respect to a Man whom they fervently esteemed while living, and deeply deplore in death. This public testimony of sympathy and approbation was eminently due to the memor of the deceased. There was a candour and sincerity in his manners which at once disclosed the feelings of his heart-feelings which were all on the side of benevolent and social virtue, and which possessed the rare excellence of socaring that ardent attachment they almost instantaneously acquired. Influenced by the strictest principles of honour, without artifice and without disguise of any kind, those who were engaged with him in the common transactions of life placed the most implicit reliance on his integrity, and many of them remain to say of him, that their confidence was never abused. But his excellence was chiefly conspicuous in the bosom of his family, and in the circle of his more intimate friends. These have sustained: oss which is not to be repaired; but the remembrane of what he was, and the thoughts of what he now is will console them in their sorrow, and animate then to follow his example.—On Tuesday morning, i Baker-Street, Portman-square, London, Lady Vi counters Sidmouth-lu Shropshire, W. Beatty, fathe of the young Roscius.

A CARD.

DOCTOR HUDSON respectfully informs b Friends of his arrival at Waterford, and his i bention of remaining for three weeks, during whith he may be consulted on the DISEASES INCIDEN TO THE TRETH AND GUMS at his lodgings, Mess M'GREGOR and ROUKEE, Grand Parade Waterford, July 8, 1811.

In the Matter of Perze Cumming, Wednesday, the 19th day July lost, all Bankrupt's rig a Bankrupt. title, and interest, in and to ! Pawn-Broking and Pipe Making Establishmed lately carried on by him, in John-Street, in the C of Waterford, in premises held by him as a yea Tenant.-Also to be Sold at same time, some artis

of Household Furniture. HERRY IVIL, and SAMUEL } Age at COATES.

Waterford, July 8, 1811.