

Bombay Gazette Weekly 1814  
139893

# BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1814.

[NUMBER 1232.]

## CEYLON GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT PEARL FISHERY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Pearl Fishery of considerable magnitude will take place at Aripo in the Island of Ceylon on or before the 20th of February 1814. It is therefore recommended to all Boat Owners and Divers who wish to be employed at the said Fishery that they should be at Condatchie on or before the 10th of February next.

The Number of Boats to be employed will probably be about (150) One Hundred and Fifty, for (30) Thirty days.

The Banks to be Fished are the Kooda Paar and the South East and North East Sides of Chivel Paar.

The whole of the Boats will be sold to the highest Bidder, and Persons desirous of becoming purchasers are requested to send sealed proposals to JAMES SUTHERLAND Esq. Superintendent of the Pearl Fishery, Colombo, on or before the last day of January, after which period all subsequent Proposals must be made to the Superintendent in Person at Condatchie who will finally settle the whole.

The Arrangements of this Fishery and the Terms to be strictly followed and punctually adhered to by purchasers will be nearly the same as those which took place last Fishery.

The Biddings are to be made in Porto Novo Pagodas; but the payments may be received in Ceylon Currency, at the exchange of the day or in good & accepted Bills on any of the Presidencies in India as may be mutually convenient for both parties. And it is hereby particularly notified that no sealed Proposal will be attended to which does not specify the exact sum offered in Porto Novo Pagodas for each Boat.

The following Statement of the result of the Inspection of the Pearl Banks made last Month is published for the Information of those wishing to become Purchasers, and to enable the Public to form a Judgement as to the correctness of the value put upon the specimens of the Pearls, the rate at which the several descriptions have been appraised, is added to the Schedule.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE  
COLOMBO 9th December 1813.

By His Excellency's Command  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

### STATEMENT of the Inspection of Pearl Banks of Aripo in November 1813.

Number of Parcel	Number of Oysters	Description of the Bank	Quality and Quantity of the Pearls extracted			Value of the Pearls		Size	Rate of Valuation	
			Chow	Kalingi	Manjade	Portonovo Pagoda	Fans of Masdura 20 per Pagoda.			
No. 1	2140	Kooda Paar	2 Ance Pearls	16	20	20	20	10	th Basket	At 8 Pagodas per Chow
			Kayerel	20	20	20	20	20	th Basket	At 10 Pagodas per
			Kalipoo	20	20	20	20	20		At 5 Pags. per
			Kooruel	20	20	20	20	20		
			Vadiyoo	20	20	6 1/2	20	20		
			Peesel	20	20	20	20	20		
			Tool	20	20	20	20	20		
No. 2	2050	Chevel Paar S. E.	2 Ance Pearls	7	20	20	20	20		
			Kayerel	32	20	20	20	20		
			Kalipoo	20	20	20	20	20		
			Kooruel	20	20	20	20	20		
			Vadiyoo	20	20	20	20	20		
			Peesel	20	20	20	20	20		
			Tool	20	20	20	20	20		
No. 3	959	Chevel Paar N. E.	Kayerel	20	20	20	20	20		
			Kalipoo	20	20	20	20	20		
			Kooruel	20	20	20	20	20		
			Vadiyoo	20	20	20	20	20		
			Peesel	20	20	20	20	20		
			Tool	20	20	20	20	20		

N. B. Shell Pearls valued  
A. CADELL.  
E. TOBEREY.  
G. LAUGHTON.

## CEYLON GOVERNMENT A CHANK FIS

Public Notice is hereby given, that a large supply of Chanks both of the P... Jaffnapatam... be disposed of by private Contract and that offers to that eff... place.

JAFFNAPATAM this 20th

IN THE HONOURABLE COURT OF THE  
RECORLER OF BOMBAY,  
IN EQUITY.  
ANUNTE...  
WISSWANATHJEE, ...  
SUCABOY...  
WOMABOY...  
SADASEW...  
CRUSIN...  
DASEWBHUT...  
WISSWANATHJEE,  
NOTICE is hereby given that

under & by virtue of an Order  
of the Honourable Court, made in  
the above Cause, and bearing date  
20th of February last will be perem-  
torily Sold this day at four o'clock in  
the afternoon by public auction at the  
premises before, EDWARD WM  
HUNT Esq. Master in Equity.  
1. An Oart called Churney Vout  
ley, near Washerman's Tank, being  
part of the Property of the late S  
DASEW GUNBAJEE and W  
SWANATH SADASEW.

SECOND Madras Government LOTTERY, FOR 1813.

Numerical List of Prizes drawn to the Tickets in the third Class of the above Lottery, sold by Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagdas each.  
Nos. 159 169 171 172 182 190  
196 594 601 63 104 617 620  
661 071 080 181 085 62 700  
1432 1436 1437 1453 1818 1819  
1823 1834 1836 1837 1875 1879  
1885 1893.

Bombay, 12th January, 1814.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, January 12, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Governor in Council, Bombay Castle, 4th January 1814.  
The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Collins, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to the situation of Linguist to that Corps, in the Hindoostanee and Marhatta Languages.  
Bombay Castle, 5th January 1814.  
The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the order of the 9th ultimo directing that Ensigns Jopp and T. to be employed in the survey of Malvan, and its dependencies, and to place them under the direction of the Revenue Surveyor of Bombay that they may be employed in the Survey of the Island of Suratte.  
By Order of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Governor in Council, J. FARISH, Secy. to Govt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

ARRIVED.—January 5th, Ship Rahimshaw, Capt. R. T. Bear, from Calcutta and Malacca.—9th, H. M. S. Cruiser Montington, Captain James Jackson, from Bussora.  
Sailed.—January 5th, H. M. S. Cruiser Ternate, Captain Henry Davidson, to Malvan.—7th, Ship, Captain Henry Davidson, to Malvan.—9th, H. M. S. Cruiser Montington, Captain James Jackson, to Bussora.—9th, H. M. S. Cruiser Montington, Captain James Jackson, to Bussora.—9th, H. M. S. Cruiser Montington, Captain James Jackson, to Bussora.

the discovery of it doubtless induced the junction which took place between the Allies. With regard to their movement on Pina and Dresden, thro' the mountains of Erzburgh, there seems to be more elucidation required than at present afforded. Our own opinion is that they failed in the main object; that of taking Dresden by surprise. Had all the columns reached the environs of that City on the 21st of Aug. (the day on which Count Wittgenstein carried by assault the entrenched camp at Pina) it is more than probable it would have fallen, but the attack on that point no doubt gave the alarm; the garrison of Dresden was put on its guard; Buonaparte was hastened back & the troops advancing into Silesia were recalled to its defence. But though we entertain but little doubt that the Allies failed in this, their principal object, we are not quite clear but what, as events have since turned out it was lucky they did so, for Buonaparte instead of entering Bohemia with the main part of his army (as we believe he originally meant) was compelled by the change of circumstances to vary his plan, and direct (rather a division only; he no doubt fondly hoping to play, with more success, the same game with them, upon Prague, as they had attempted to play upon him in regard to Dresden; he therefore, while making formidable demonstrations against the Allies, in the vicinity of that city hurried Vandamme over the Elbe, at Konigstein, trusting that that officer would be sufficiently powerful and quick to render the capital of Bohemia an easy prey. In this hope, however, he was, thank Heaven I disapproved by the gallantry of Count Ostermann, to whom we are of opinion the highest meed of praise is due, and we are truly gratified in seeing that his conduct has been likened to that of Leonidas.

The failure (for such we consider it) on Dresden having been thus nobly redeemed by the valour of Count Ostermann there is nothing now which can induce us to regret it was not served, beyond question, not only as a most powerful diversion, whereby General Blucher was enabled to attack, and with success, the Duke of Tarentum, but it also totally deranged the intended operations of Buonaparte—and what he considered worse than all has had the effect of making his enemies to cage him, as it were, to the walls of Dresden. Had he succeeded in entering Bohemia he might have drawn supplies from a country not yet exhausted by war—could have been a large & being well trained, to act. As it is we are at a loss to what effect his next efforts will be, and how far they will be successful.

Yesterday we which give Brighton had Sebastian, re fighting 28th and him with speaks in ery of his atian was by a and

are deserting to the allies in the greatest numbers.—Bernadotte has likewise defeated a French division, but as these Gazettes will be sent to Bombay, you will see the particulars in your paper."

Copy of an intercepted letter to His Excellency General Count Lauriston Commanding the 5th Corps or to His Excellency the Duke of Tarentum.

My Lord,  
This morning at half past Eleven o'Clock I was in the act of dispatching a letter to your Excellency, when I received by an officer of the staff of my Lord Duke of Tarentum an order, in consequence of which I proceeded to the point where I now am.

In conformity to your orders I set off with my division from Steinberg at half past twelve only, after having recalled to me the Battalion stationed at Valsdorf and distributing the provisions which arrived at the moment from Goldberg.

I repaired to Schoenau by Neukirch, Schoenhausen and Falkenhayn in tremendous weather, the road being tolerable as far as Falkenhayn, but horrible to Schoenau, and having torrents to cross, up to the middle for the Infantry, and difficult for the artillery.

I arrived at 7 in the evening at Schoenau without being able to cross the Katsbach, which at the common fords had already risen to four feet. I took position at Upper-Schoenau on the left bank of the river; two Companies of Voltigeurs occupied the town. The weather continued equally bad during the whole of the night; a great part of my Division threw themselves into the houses during the march, and in spite of my efforts and those of the Chiefs and officers, we were unable to compel them to follow.

This morning, having still the same weather I marched with the 147th and 148th (that is to say the remainder) to repair on the road of Jauer, where I was to take position at Jagendorf in conformity to your Excellency's orders and there to receive orders.

I had directed the 9th Foreign, and the 146 to Hirschberg and last night I sent two companies to Kieleschitz near Lachau, to convey an order to the 134th to proceed also to Hirschberg, warning these three Corps forming my first brigade under the orders of Colonel Dalton, that they were going to cooperate, in beating and driving the enemy from Hirschberg, to take possession of the town in conjunction with the Division of General Ledru, under whose command they would remain until further orders.

This morning 27th, after taking the road leading to the position I was ordered to take on that of Jauer & passing the Katsbach at Upper-Schoenau, I found the enemy 2500 strong in Cavalry and some Infantry occupying a position in advance of the first Village I came to; I gave him a few Cannon shot, but seeing that he showed no disposition to withdraw and that he held the two roads of Jauer and Goldberg, I expected that the success of yesterday's battle would be lost. The 147th and 148th regiments being lost a great many men during the night this morning's march, were so weak, the were so fatigued and so very unwell, that baskets not being in a state to go off, that I received on recrossing the Katsbach at Upper-Schoenau, that I might not endanger the two regiments and my own honour.

When I was taking up position, an officer of the Duke of Tarentum's staff arrived and informed me of the result of the 26th's Battle, of the march of the army on the 27th, and that it was your Excellency's intention that I should immediately retire upon Zobten & there take up a position on the field of Battle of the 19th; then that I might go back to that I had yesterday at Steinberg. It was entirely out of my power to go to Steinberg this morning, being no longer able to cross without Bridges the torrents which were from four to six feet deep, the board of the Infantry having been carried off and my artillery unable to pass any where.

Having but a very small force with me, and my first Brigade, as I thought with the Division Ledru, being at Hirschberg, I determined on retiring to Hirschberg, to collect the troops remaining of my Division, and concert with General Ledru, with whom I wished to march to-morrow to Spiller and repair by my right to the position at Zobten, whilst that General repaired to that of Griffenberg. I accordingly proceeded to Hirschberg; I arrived at 6 o'clock in the evening, but what was my astonishment to find there only the 134th and 146th regiments, General Ledru nor having arrived and to complete my misfortune, my two regiments on the right bank of the Bobr, had not been able to cross the Bridge, the river having overflowed in consequence of the Torrents which fall into the height of six feet on each side of the

It is therefore out of my power to retire at Spiller by the road of Griffenberg and thence to the position at Zobten.

I have determined on retreating by the road of Neuhn and Zobten, from that to Loewenberg if I cannot cross the river before I reach it. I shall move along, in a very bad position, the right bank of the Bobr, with Troops, excessively fatigued and in utter despair; their courage and strength however the Officers will restore; I will give the example.

I send this letter, with 25 men of the 134th Horsemen who will take them up behind

to cross the Torrents, where they may find any difficulty.

It is distressing for me to announce to your Excellency that three fourths of the men, in spite of my efforts, those of my chief and officers threw themselves into the woods and Houses; that gentle means, threats, blows had no effect with them, that they answered, "It was better to be taken than to perish with misery." Thus my General I am heart broken; I am in the greatest affliction; I shall nevertheless do my duty with honor, your excellency may rely on it. Receive the assurance of my respectful devotion.  
CATTUR, General of Division.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. MONDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1814. Extract of a private letter, dated Tebrin, 27th November 1813.

It appears that the Marquis of Wellington had had another severe Battle in Spain with Marshal Soult which was more glorious for our arms than that of Vittoria.—The following extract of a private letter, dated Head Quarters Laraca 4th August 1813, gives a noble instance of our countrymen's gallantry and confidence.—While the Enemy were retreating we came up with General Gauthaume at Elisandor, who with 1500 men was escorting a convoy of provisions towards Pampeluna, consisting of 100 Carriages and 250 loaded Mules, we had only 400 men of General Byng's Brigade, but the enemy was attacked without hesitation, and put to flight, leaving us the Convoy and 500 prisoners. The French Army is panic struck, and I don't believe that the presence of Buonaparte himself would reanimate them.—I look upon this Victory to be superior to that of Vittoria, and the greatest that ever Wellington gained. I believe we shall enter France in a few days, and take up a position on the Adour, a river that runs into the Sea at Bayonne. In the last affair, the charges of the French were more impetuous than ever, but they were repulsed, an immense loss.—Our Bayonets and their frequently crossed, a circumstance which had not been before."

English Extracts.

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM A PAMPHLET ENTITLED "HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MEN FOR THE YEAR 1812." CHAPTER V.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE PENINSULA. (Continued from our last.)

The campaign in Valencia, however, although it served yet as a diversion in the peninsula, allied army on the other side, noticed, which induced Lord Wellington to determine upon commencing a series of offensive operations. These were doubtless much strengthened by the degree of relief, & the present pressure upon the coast of Spain. Early in January therefore, notwithstanding the obstacles which the season presented, the army crossed the Agueda, and reached Ciudad Rodrigo. The siege was pushed with extraordinary vigour. On the very first day the British succeeded in storming an outwork which the French had raised, and which was expected to have protracted the siege for several weeks. In ten days more the fort was completely and several breaches effected in the walls. The French were not carried quite so far as a general attack; but, on considering the circumstances, Lord Wellington determined to hazard one. The troops marched to the assault in five columns, one of which under General Pack, was destined only to make a false movement, in order to deceive the enemy. After a desperate struggle, every point was carried; even the false attack was converted into a real one; and the allies in less than half an hour after commencing the assault, were completely masters of the place. The loss was considerable; upwards of 1,200 were killed or wounded; General Mackinnon, an officer of high promise, was among the former; General Crawford among the latter. But Lord Wellington fully considered that as the French army was now fast approaching, the British lost less even by a severe siege, than by a battle and siege united.

Marmont had established his winter cantonments on the banks of the Tagus, with a view both to the convenience of supplies, and of supporting the operations against Valencia. In pursuance of the latter object, he had detached General Monthron with 5,000 men, to take in the rear the army of Valencia. General Monthron was too late; and having missed his object, amused himself with attempting a fruitless *comp-de-main* against Alcantara, which prevented his co-operating with the main army. Marmont however collected, from the north and centre of Spain, a very considerable force, with which he arrived at Salamanca. He there heard of the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo. He advanced however and offered battle; which Lord Wellington, who had now no object to fight for, prudently declined. The French army then withdrew, not to its former cantonments, but to establish itself in cantonments along the Tormes.

In consequence of the change of the force of the contending parties were placed in a situation very advantageous to the allies. Marmont and Soult being placed at the opposite extremities of the peninsula, their army could not cooperate, nor even hold communication, unless in a remote and circuitous manner. The allied army was interposed between them, and could direct its united strength upon any point. This advantage was very ably improved by Lord Wellington. He caused the whole army, with the exception of a small corps of observation, to march rapidly

north upon Badajoz. All the prepara-  
tions were made for the siege of that impor-  
tant place. The troops newly arrived, com-  
ing with those formerly under General Hill,  
formed a force truly formidable. Operations  
immediately commenced. Notwithstanding  
unfavourable season, which placed the  
ground to the knees in mud, the works advanced  
with rapidity. The defence was conducted  
by some governor and garrisons, who had fortifi-  
ed themselves with success all the efforts of the  
siege. At the end of a month, however,  
breaches were carried to the foot of the  
wall, and a practicable breach was effected. On  
the night of the 6th April, therefore, Lord Wel-  
lington determined to storm the place. The re-  
sult was singular. The main attack directed  
at the point where the breach had been ef-  
fectually made, and the British were re-  
pulsed with very great loss. But two false at-  
tacks made, one by General Picton on the castle,  
the other by General Leith on the bastion of St.  
Vicente, both succeeded; and these false attacks  
took the place. A lodgment being thus estab-  
lished, both in the castle and in the town, the  
garrison immediately submitted. It was then  
4,000 strong. The loss of the allies exceeded  
3,000 in killed and wounded; being greater than  
is usually incurred even in a sanguinary battle.  
Nothing except the urgent necessity of detach-  
ing some troops from the critical situation of the army,  
could have justified so great a waste of British  
blood.

Meanwhile the French armies were in motion.  
Soult having collected all the forces of the south  
arrived on the 8th of April, at Villa Franca.  
There hearing of the fall of Badajoz, he immedi-  
ately retreated, and his rear guard sustained some  
loss. Marmont did not attempt, as formerly, to  
meet a junction with the army of the south.  
He began with attempting to carry, by a *capo-  
demain*, Ciudad Rodrigo, and afterwards  
Almeida. Finding both places prepared to re-  
ceive him, he pushed forward into the interior  
of Portugal, driving before him the British army  
of observation. On arriving at Castello Branco,  
however, he learned the result of the siege, and  
evacuated that place on the very same day that  
he entered it. No time was to be lost in securing  
his retreat; for Lord Wellington with the  
bulk of his army immediately began a movement  
towards the north. The only fruit therefore  
which the French general did or could derive from  
this incursion, consisted in the plunder of a few  
districts. Nothing then could be more idle than  
the censures which some persons threw upon  
Lord Wellington for leaving the north unprotected,  
while he concentrated his whole army against  
Badajoz. Never did he give a higher proof of  
generalship than in so doing.

All the frontier barriers having thus fallen,  
Lord Wellington determined no farther to delay  
the expedition into Spain, which he had long  
meditated. As a preliminary, he directed Gen-  
eral Hill, who still commanded in the south, to  
endeavour to destroy the bridge of Almaraz,  
which formed the only communication lower  
than Toledo, by which a great army could cross  
the Tago. General Hill performed this service,  
which was attended with great difficulties, with  
the same skill, activity, and genius, which he  
had displayed formerly in the surprise of Girona.

On the 13th of June, the allied army broke up from  
their cantonments on the Agueda, and advanced into  
Spain. On the 16th, they entered Salamanca, the  
French army retiring before them; and they were re-  
ceived with extraordinary demonstrations of joy. The  
siege had erected in this place three forts, which  
Lord Wellington had hoped speedily to reduce. They  
were found however to be considerably stronger than  
was expected; the first attack was unsuccessful; and  
it was found necessary to wait for some days the arrival  
of a battering train. The enemy, however, found, en-  
deavouring to communicate with the garrison, and to  
throw supplies, but all their attempts were frus-  
trated by the activity of General Graham. On the  
27th, the principal fort was stormed; and the rest,  
which depended on it, immediately surrendered. The  
French army then retired, and took a position behind  
the Douro.

It is with extreme diffidence, that we venture to  
criticise any measure of Lord Wellington; yet we  
think it our duty to state what occurs to us. Mar-  
mont was at this moment separated by a considerable  
space, both from Bonaparte, who occupied the Asturias,  
and from the army of Soult. The main chance of  
success seems to have been, by pushing him hard,  
before he had time to concert with either of the  
two corps. The decision was taken by the siege of  
the forts of Salamanca, and this object, might not  
Lord Wellington have effected, leaving only a small  
force to blockade them? We scarcely think that a  
general object, to be the retreat of the army. As it  
was all the French corps in the north of Spain, which  
showed the effect of a communication with each  
other. The object was they might be separated, and  
the French army, which was not a contingent, and as  
it was directed on the part of the enemy, that a dis-  
tinct object was produced.

The French had derived some advantage from the  
possession of Burgos. Would a single fortress  
situated so remotely from any other, have enabled its  
possessors to keep the field, in the face of a superior  
army of the enemy? In short, the actual result was,  
that Soult, Suchet, and Joseph, formed a junction  
with each other, and ultimately with the northern  
army; while the troops under General Maitland, shut  
out within the walls of Alicante, were of no service  
whatever to the common cause.

The French had derived some advantage from the  
absence of Lord Wellington during his expedition  
to Madrid. They sent a strong detachment westward  
along the Douro, which raised the blockades of Toro  
and Zamora; and withdrew the garrisons from the  
forts there erected. They advanced with the same  
view to Astorga; but that fortress had fallen imme-  
diately before their arrival. They then returned to  
Valladolid; but soon found this place untenable, when  
Lord Wellington began to move towards the north.  
Upon his approach, they not only abandoned Vail-  
adolid, but did not even attempt to cover Burgos; and  
they retired towards the Ebro. Lord Wellington  
found, therefore, no difficulty in investing the castle  
of Burgos. This fortification, once important, had  
suffered by time and neglect, that at the commence-  
ment of the revolution, it could no longer present any  
resistance to the progress of an army. The French,

the communication of the allies with Portugal, he  
succeeded in inducing them to retire gradually towards  
that frontier. On the 23d of July, both armies had  
crossed the Tormes. The British occupied a species  
of peninsula formed by the river, which bends south-  
wards soon after passing Salamanca. The French,  
who had crossed at Alba, were in a condition to threaten  
the communication with Ciudad Rodrigo.

Marmont seems to have felt an extraordinary elation  
at the success with which his manoeuvres had  
hitherto been attended. Instead of collecting, that  
the circumstances of France, with a great war to  
maintain at the other extremity of Europe, decidedly  
indicated, on this side, a system purely defensive;  
instead of reflecting, that nearly 20,000 men, from the  
armies of the north and centre, were on their march  
to reinforce him; he conceived at once the chimerical  
hope, entirely to cut off the English army. With this  
view, he extended his line so that it might enclose the  
allies within the position which they had taken up.  
His force, however, was not such that this exten-  
sion could be made without unduly weakening some  
point. His left became thus exposed to attack. The  
error thus committed was at once perceived and im-  
proved by the British commander. Nearly the whole  
army being instantly brought opposite to the enemy's  
left, an attack was commenced upon that wing. Three  
divisions under Generals Leith, Coote, and Cotton,  
charged in front, while General Pakenham formed  
another across the enemy's flank. This single move-  
ment decided the victory. The left wing made no re-  
sistance; the British troops overthrew every thing op-  
posed to them. In the centre, the contest was more  
obstinate. General Pack was repulsed in his attack  
upon the hill of the Arapiles; the fourth division was  
forced to retreat before a French division; and the  
confusion was increased by General Beresford being  
wounded and obliged to leave the field. These troops  
however, being reinforced by those which had routed  
the French left wing, victory soon declared alike in  
their favour. Only the right wing now resisted; but  
as the whole of the allied army could be directed  
against it, this soon shared the fate of the two others.  
As the evening closed, the whole force of the enemy  
was in total rout. Favoured by the darkness, they  
fled through the woods and over the Tormes, the  
British army still pursuing. Their loss on this day  
consisted, besides dead, of 7000 prisoners, eleven  
pieces of cannon and two eagles, Marmont lost an arm;  
Bonnet was severely wounded; so that the care of sav-  
ing the wrecks of the army devolved on General Clau-  
sel, the third in command. The loss of the British  
was not very considerable, compared with so splendid  
a victory. About 700 were killed, and 4000 wounded;  
in which latter number were included many of the  
General officers.

This victory was evidently achieved solely by the  
superior generalship of Lord Wellington; and it raised  
his military fame to the highest pitch. Yet, as we  
before hinted, we are not inclined to consider it as  
proving, in any manner, that military genius is of the  
most important nature in the character of that great officer.  
His conduct certainly exhibits one of the most striking  
examples of that *capacitade militaire*, which Mis-  
sionary Saxe-Gothard has the best quality of a general.  
But is this what can properly be called genius? There  
is in it no contrivance, no invention, no plan profound-  
ly meditated. There is merely the prompt discov-  
ery of the enemy's error, and the equally prompt  
employment of all the known resources of war, to  
derive from it the utmost possible advantage.

The enemy fled towards the Douro, in total  
confusion. The road behind them was strewn  
with baggage, ammunition, and wounded. On the  
day succeeding the battle, three French battalions,  
overtaken by the English cavalry, laid down their  
arms; and numerous prisoners were daily brought in.  
The enemy no longer attempted to defend the pas-  
sage of the Douro. Lord Wellington crossed at Ciudad  
Rodrigo, and on the 24th of August entered Valladolid.  
He did not, however, advance to Burgos, notwithstanding  
the importance attached by him to the possession of  
that place; because no artillery was yet come up,  
and because an important moral effect might be pro-  
duced by acting in another direction. Leaving there-  
fore, a force under General Picton to observe the  
motions of the enemy, he proceeded with his main  
body towards the capital. A slight delay and loss  
was sustained in the action of the vanguard, in conse-  
quence of the Portuguese troops having been struck  
with a panic, which ill corresponded with their former  
conduct. But upon the whole there was nothing  
which could resist the progress of the allies. Joseph  
Bonaparte had not with him above 15,000 men,  
a large proportion of whom were Spaniards. On the  
approach of the allies, he evacuated the castle of  
Madrid, and retired to Almaraz, on the frontier of  
Murcia and Valencia, an advantageous position, whence  
he could communicate either with Soult or with  
Suchet. On the 12th of August the allied army entered  
the capital. The Retiro, though garrisoned by 1500  
men, immediately surrendered, and Guadalajara was  
at the same time taken by the Empecinado. To ren-  
der still more flattering the prospects of the allied  
army, intelligence was received of the arrival of a new  
expedition at Alicante. It consisted of British and  
Neapolitan troops from Sicily, joined to a Spanish force  
which had been trained at Majorca, under British  
officers. The whole consisted of 15,000 men, com-  
pletely disciplined, and every way qualified for acting  
in the field.

It is, we repeat it, with extreme diffidence, that we  
venture to criticise the military conduct of Lord Wel-  
lington; yet we must say, that it never appeared to us  
so doubtful as at this crisis. The plan of operations,  
dictated by present circumstances, does appear to us  
to have been as follows:—that leaving a body of troops  
to guard the passage of the Douro, the British army  
should have marched upon Alicante, have pushed aside  
the army of Suchet, and Joseph Bonaparte, have pre-  
vented their junction with that of Soult, and have  
marched itself with the expedition under General  
Maitland. All the forces of the allies would then  
have been united; all those of the enemy separated.  
There would then, we should think, have been little  
difficulty in maintaining the capital, and even in carry-  
ing any object to which their arms might have been  
directed. It seems somewhat difficult to discover the  
reasons of that great importance which was attached  
to the possession of Burgos. Would a single fortress  
situated so remotely from any other, have enabled its  
possessors to keep the field, in the face of a superior  
army of the enemy? In short, the actual result was,  
that Soult, Suchet, and Joseph, formed a junction  
with each other, and ultimately with the northern  
army; while the troops under General Maitland, shut  
out within the walls of Alicante, were of no service  
whatever to the common cause.

The French had derived some advantage from the  
absence of Lord Wellington during his expedition  
to Madrid. They sent a strong detachment westward  
along the Douro, which raised the blockades of Toro  
and Zamora; and withdrew the garrisons from the  
forts there erected. They advanced with the same  
view to Astorga; but that fortress had fallen imme-  
diately before their arrival. They then returned to  
Valladolid; but soon found this place untenable, when  
Lord Wellington began to move towards the north.  
Upon his approach, they not only abandoned Vail-  
adolid, but did not even attempt to cover Burgos; and  
they retired towards the Ebro. Lord Wellington  
found, therefore, no difficulty in investing the castle  
of Burgos. This fortification, once important, had  
suffered by time and neglect, that at the commence-  
ment of the revolution, it could no longer present any  
resistance to the progress of an army. The French,

who made it the centre of their power in the north of  
Spain, had been employed for more than two years in  
fortifying it anew; and they had now rendered it a  
place of very considerable strength. Lord Wellington,  
from the rapidity of his march, and the difficulty of  
the roads, had not been able to bring a battering train  
from Portugal, and was obliged to proceed by the  
slower method of sap. The resistance was conducted  
with extraordinary vigour; several attacks made by  
the allied army were repulsed; and the siege was pro-  
tracted for nearly two months. The approaches,  
however, had been carried within a hundred yards of  
the wall, and several practicable breaches had been  
effected, when Lord Wellington received intelligence,  
which induced him to move in another direction.

Soult appears to have determined never, unless  
under the extreme necessity, to quit his hold of A-  
lcala and the south. Even after the battle of Sala-  
manca, which seemed imperiously to require his  
presence elsewhere, he still maintained the siege before  
Cadiz. Immediately, however, on receiving intelli-  
gence of the loss of Madrid, he formed the resolu-  
tion to sacrifice every other object for the recovery of  
the capital. He began with destroying all the stores  
& ammunition, which it was not in his power to carry  
away; then on the night of the 24th of August, he raised  
the siege, which threatened to equal that of Troy  
in duration. His rear guard was precipitately driven  
out of Seville by a detachment under Colonel Skerret  
and General Cruz. At the same time the positions in  
the Sierra de Ronde were abandoned, and the whole  
French army directed its retreat upon Granada. Soult  
having collected his divisions in that city, did not  
halt, but continued his route through the province,  
and through Merida, to the Valencian frontier. Bal-  
lasteros followed him at first with some activity, and  
gained advantage over his rear guard at San Juan and  
Antequera. The general then entered Granada, from  
which time he thought proper to consign himself to  
total inactivity.

Soult found no difficulty in forming a junction with  
Suchet, and with the army of the centre; and these  
corps united did not amount to less than 70,000 men.  
No interruption seems to have been felt or feared from  
the Spanish army, for the total inefficiency of which it  
seems somewhat difficult to account. It has been  
said that General Maitland did not follow the instruc-  
tions communicated to him by Lord Wellington,  
which probably were, as reason seemed clearly to  
dictate, that he should join the allied army at Madrid.  
We suspend our judgment till further information, but  
certainly no army ever made a route more perfectly  
instantaneous than was exhibited by this.

Soult's route from another quarter, whence it  
has too often arisen. The army of Ballasteros, as we  
formerly noticed, had arrived at Granada. This chief-  
tain had been first known as a leader of guerrillas; and  
in that turbulent and irregular warfare, had greatly  
distinguished himself. Appointed afterwards to com-  
mand a Spanish army in front of Gibraltar, he did  
not show himself quite equal to such a situation.  
There appeared a want of system and of command  
in all his proceedings. However, he kept up the  
spirits of the people; and in his old military man-  
ner, frequently succeeded in surprising and cutting off  
detachments of the enemy. Elected by these success-  
ful operations to the command of the Spanish army,  
he now anticipated nothing less than that he should  
be appointed commander in chief of the Spaniards.  
At this very moment, however, that he was  
being appointed, he was confederated with the  
British upon Lord Wellington, at whose side  
Ballasteros was ordered to advance; and taking  
the back of the French army. National pride  
with personal dislike, he obeyed the  
orders of the British army, and obeyed  
the orders of the Spanish army, but  
he was not justly to be blamed  
for his conduct.

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possession of Burgos. Would a single fortress  
situated so remotely from any other, have enabled its  
possessors to keep the field, in the face of a superior  
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of Burgos. This fortification, once important, had  
suffered by time and neglect, that at the commence-  
ment of the revolution, it could no longer present any  
resistance to the progress of an army. The French,

registry in the book was in his own handwrit-  
ing; it appeared by the parish registers he had  
married the Prisoner on the 7th of August,  
1805 in the presence of Edward and Eliza  
Crawford. He took down the names of the  
persons he married as they were given in by  
themselves; the man said his name was Michael  
Morris (the Prisoner was indicted as Henry  
Morris), and the lady said her's was Maria  
Fontaine. Dr. Armstrong invariably makes  
it his practice to be very particular in his in-  
quiries relative to the religion of the parties  
applying to be married, their freedom from  
former engagements, &c. &c.; he was sure he  
had not departed from his usual and salutary  
custom in this instance, and was therefore pos-  
itive that the man, as well as the woman, had  
satisfied him that no previous engagement exist-  
ed to bar the marriage, and that he professed  
himself to be a Roman Catholic. He certainly  
would not, in the general course of exercising  
his sacred profession, marry a man who hap-  
pened to be a Protestant to a female member of  
the Church of Rome; but it might so happen,  
that peculiar feelings of delicacy, in certain  
circumstances, might induce him to do it, al-  
though he was aware that he ran considerable  
risk by doing so; still however, his wish to  
preserve the peace and honour of families, and  
his anxiety to snatch a female from a state  
which might possibly, in the course of human  
affairs, eventually bring her to misery and eter-  
nal destruction, would make him regardless of  
the personal danger he should incur by cele-  
brating a marriage of the kind alluded to. No-  
thing but what he conceived to be dirt neces-  
sary would in any case prevail on him to do it,  
and he was most positive that no circumstances  
of the kind had been to the slightest degree al-  
luded to on the present occasion, as, in fact,  
the declaration of the parties that they were  
both members of the Romish Church, made any  
such thing quite unnecessary.

This Rev. Gentleman was cross-examined by  
Mr. McNALLY. He said he did not also  
recollect whether Mrs. Crawford, then  
Mrs. Morris, was present at the marriage; it was  
eight years since the transaction happened;  
he could not bring himself to swear positive-  
ly to the persons of men he had never seen till  
the marriage, and had known nothing of since;  
he would not swear positive to the identity  
of the Prisoner either, but said that every mo-  
ment he tended to convince him more strongly  
that he was the same person; he also remem-  
bered that once the Tuesday before, when they  
were brought together.

The Court complimented Mr.  
McNALLY in the manner in which he had  
performed his duty, but informed  
himself would  
be the case.



gence of this circumstance, was received but through the medium of the public print to whom this proposition was addressed by what means, in what diplomatic form, and by what organ, it was to be effected.

So little was comprehended in this intelligence, how the execution of a project of this nature, was to be effected, in what manner a negotiation for Peace formed by an union of such heterogeneous elements might be established which could either fix a basis universally adopted, or prepare a general plan that it was permitted to consider it rather as a dream of the imagination than as a serious invitation to a grand political arrangement.

Intimately acquainted with the difficulties which prevented themselves in forming a general peace, the Austrian Cabinet had for some time, turned its attention to the question—whether an event so desirable might not be attained by degrees and it had conceived the possibility of a Continental Peace equally acceptable to France, Russia, and Prussia.

It was not for an instant that Austria forgot the necessity and the inestimable value of Peace formed by the wishes of all the great powers—without which there could be neither safety or advantage for Europe, or that she admitted that the continent could not exist if the separation of England was not to be considered as a mortal blow, but the negotiations proposed by Austria (since the repulsive declarations on the part of France had banished every hope of the participation of England in a general arrangement,) ought to be considered as a necessary anticipation of future and more extended negotiations towards a general congress. They were to prepare it to furnish preliminary articles to a principal Treaty, and to pave the way for a long continental Armistice & a negotiation, formed on a basis more solid and comprehensive. If the views of Austria had been different, Russia and Prussia, bound to England by the most solemn treaties would never have consented to the proposition of the Austrian Cabinet.

When the Courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin with a confidence very flattering to the feelings of His Majesty had declared their readiness to accelerate a negotiation for a Peace under the mediation of Austria, it was necessary to obtain the formal consent of the Emperor Napoleon and to arrange on that side the measures which would directly lead to the desired end. With this intention His Majesty determined in the latter end of June, to send his minister for foreign affairs to Dresden. The result of this mission was the signature, on the 30th of that month of a convention whereby the Emperor Napoleon accepted of the mediation of His Majesty towards a general pacification and failing in that to a continental Peace.

The City of Prague was fixed upon as the place of congress and the 15th July, as the day of its taking effect. To gain time for the negotiation, it was stipulated in the same convention that the Emperor Napoleon should prolong the Armistice concluded till the 20th July as far as the 10th August and His Majesty the Emperor pledged himself to obtain a similar and reciprocal declaration on the part of the Courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin.

The arrangements made at Dresden were in consequence communicated to those Cabinets; although the prolongation of the Armistice was replete with difficulties and inconvenience to them. This consideration did not give way most to their desire to evince to H. M. the Emperor a new proof of their confidence than to convince the world that they would not neglect any hope however feeble, or withhold any temptation which might accelerate a peace.

The convention of the 20th June received no alteration except as to the period fixed for the opening of the negotiation which was prorogued till the 12th July the last ratification not being earlier to be procured. In the mean while His Majesty unwilling to renounce the pleasing hopes of ending the sufferings of humanity, and the lacerations of the political world by a general peace determined on making another effort to include the Government of England. The Emperor Napoleon not only met this proposition with apparent satisfaction but even offered with a view to greater despatch to require the passage through France of the necessary Couriers for England. Its execution was however retarded by unforeseen difficulties. The ports were delayed upon trifling reasons from day to day & at last decidedly refused. This circumstance furnished a new & remarkable proof of the sincerity of the Emperor Napoleon, more than once repeated by the Emperor Napoleon, of his desire for peace, the more especially as he had expressed that under existing circumstances a maritime peace was the first object of his wishes.

In the interval which elapsed the Emperor of Russia & a King of Prussia had appointed Plenipotentiaries for the completion of peace and had furnished them with instructions. These Ministers arrived at Prague on the 12th July at the same time with the Ministers on the part of the Mediation.

The negotiations were continued beyond the 10th August, unless by some other commencement they should take a turn which might with probability anticipate a satisfactory result. The Armistice which had been prolonged to that period by Austria; the military & political situation of the powers, the position and wants of the armies, the state of the provinces occupied by them, the ardent desire of the allied powers to put an end to these cruel uncertainties, prevented the possibility of its further extension.

The Emperor Napoleon was aware of these

circumstances, he knew that the negotiation necessarily terminated with the Armistice. Besides he could not conceal from himself that it depended on him alone to give a happy issue to these deliberations.

It was therefore with unfeigned sorrow, that His Majesty the Emperor was informed that France, far from taking serious measures to accelerate this important end, acted apparently in a manner to lengthen the negotiation and insure its failure. There was indeed a French Minister at the place of congress, but whose orders were not to enter upon the subject till the arrival of a superior power. It was not till the 21st July that it was known a difficulty had been started between the French, Russian and Prussian commissaries relative to the duration of the Armistice, an obstacle insignificant in its nature, totally unconnected with the objects of the congress and easily to have been removed by the interference of Austria and may serve to explain and justify this extraordinary delay.

When this pretext was at last arranged, the principal French Plenipotentiary arrived at Prague on the 28th July—sixteen days after the time fixed upon for the opening of the congress.

A very few days after the arrival of this minister were sufficient to leave no doubt, as to the issue of the congress. The form of the diplomatic powers and reciprocal declarations, which had been previously arranged on all sides became the subject of a discussion which defeated every attempt of the Mediating Minister to allay. The insufficiency of the powers of the French Minister brought on another interruption of several days.

It was not till the 6th of August that the Plenipotentiaries agreed upon a declaration, which did not disperse the difficulties relative to the form, and did not in the least forward the objects of the negotiation. The 10th August arrived in the midst of an interchange of useless notes on preliminary points. The Russian and Prussian Envoys were not authorized to continue the discussion beyond that period. The congress separated and the resolution of Austria, was decided by that event, by the point of view in which for some time past His Majesty had judged of this important subject. By the principles & views of the Allies, since become his own, & the very precise declarations before made, which could not possibly leave any doubt on the part of France, that peace under these circumstances was impossible.

His Majesty sees himself forced to this measure, not without feelings of the most lively sorrow, & which would admit of no consolation, but from the consciousness of having exhausted every means to avoid the renewal of the contest—His Majesty has, during three years endeavoured to form the basis of a lasting Peace for Austria and Europe on amicable and conciliatory principles. His efforts have been frustrated, and there only remains to him to have recourse to arms.

The Emperor takes them up without any personal enmity, by an unhappy necessity, by an imperious call of duty, and for reasons which each of his faithful subjects, the world, and the Emperor Napoleon in a moment of calm and deliberation will himself acknowledge and approve.

The justification of this War is so indelibly engraved on the hearts of every Austrian and of every Euro, can to whatsoever nation he may belong that it does not require art to render it respected.

The nation and the army will do their duty. A sense formed by a sense of injuries received, and interests common to all the Allied powers, aimed for their independence, will add to the weight of this efforts.

Success, with the assistance of the Almighty will follow the lawful hopes of every friend of peace and order.

### English Extracts.

#### THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

APRIL 14, 1813.

In addition to the usual charge of a cannon or cartridge for the Americans put into their guns a bag, containing a large quantity of iron balls, about the size of our musket balls, which being used instead of wadding, would render them, when fired, the bag bursts, and scattered the iron balls in all directions. If at all possible, it is to be desired that the Emperor Napoleon should furnish a new & remarkable proof of the sincerity of the Emperor Napoleon, more than once repeated by the Emperor Napoleon, of his desire for peace, the more especially as he had expressed that under existing circumstances a maritime peace was the first object of his wishes.

We copy the following curious paragraph from the Times: "We have learned, that the proposed absence of a certain Royal Duke upon the Continent, is rendered necessary, or advisable, by the probability of peculiar disclosures from which it should appear, that Royal Highness has not always spoken with that propriety of the most eminent public functionary now in the realm, that might be supposed from their present position, and in truth, in the quarrels between France and Prussia, and Princess of Wales, the Personage alluded to, took a warm part in defence of the latter, and in condemnation of her wrongs. The discovery of this circumstance will render animosities yet more active and serious."

But how, we ask, can England be governed during the Royal Highness's absence? Miracles, we fear, must prevail. His services, are every where present in our domestic policy: his talents aid the Chancellor, inform the State-Secretaries, and even direct the people in the choice of their Representatives. The nation cannot bear the want of his presence.

The Treasury Journals complain of the harsh treatment shewn to Ministers—let us see how they treat their opponents. If the following does not come from the poetical pen of the Admiralty-Crafter, it is a close

imitation of his stile—Speaking of Lord Wellesley's last speech, he says— "It was remarkable for nothing; that we know of, except its length and the mode in which it was delivered. This Nobleman seemed to have been formed of those lines in Pope,

"All hail him victor in both gifts of song,  
Who sings to loudly, and who sings so long."

We confess, his two last speeches which we have heard appear to us prodigies of physical vigour and intellectual imbecility.—The excess of his natural temperament stimulating and irritating the ordinary faculties of his mind, the exuberance of his animal spirits, combining with the barrenness of his genius, produced a degree of dull vivacity, of pointed insignificance, of impotent energy which was without example. It was curious, though somewhat painful, to see this lively Nobleman advancing in the full career of his argument, and never advancing one jot the nearer; seeming to utter volumes in every word, and yet saying nothing; retaining the same unabated vehemence of voice and gesture, without any thing to require it; still keeping alive the hope and expectation of genius without once satisfying it; soaring into mediocrity with adventurous enthusiasm, harrowing up with some plain matter of fact, writhing with agony under a truism, & launching a common-place with all the fury of a thunderbolt."

#### MAD-HOUSES AND THEIR KEEPERS.

The case of Mr. BAZING, lately brought before Mr. NAKES at Bow-street, has excited a general feeling of indignation against the authors of his sufferings. That in the metropolis of England, a Gentleman in his perfect senses could be confined for two years, and treated as an outrageous lunatic, would not have been credited, had not the circumstances been proved before a Magistrate.—Such incidents have indeed often served to embellish a romance, but till now have not been considered as any thing but mere inventions,—at least in this land of liberty.—The facts, however, are now proved.—One Rhodes, the Keeper of a Mad-house in Bethnal Green, has even confessed, that he detained Mr. BAZING for two years in this house of wretchedness, under the certificate of a Mr. Simmons, though Mr. B.'s conduct, during the whole of that time, had been orderly and rational, and no symptom of insanity had been visible about him!—When Mr. B. had managed to escape, he was again seized by some ruffians, and carried back to the Mad-house, where he was treated, though perfectly sane, as a dangerous lunatic; WAS FINISHED BY A STRAIGHT WAIST COAT, AND CHAINED DOWN TO A BED!

If these facts do not lead to a vigilant scrutiny into the system of private confinement for lunacy, the national character for justice and humanity must suffer in the opinion of every honest man.—It is indeed every man's duty to exert himself to the utmost, to discover and bring to punishment all offences of this nature; and since the public notice of this transaction, the Writer of this Article has heard of proceedings, which induce him to believe, that this dreadful case of Mr. BAZING is not a solitary instance of madness, but that others have also suffered, & may possibly be new sufferers, under the same horrid treatment.—Who is this Rhodes, who confesses that he detains Gentlemen in his house when their conduct is perfectly rational, though at the same time he obliges them to write to their friends, & thus the officious keeper of the house, or is he the proprietor? Who is the Mr. Simmons, whose certificate accompanied Mr. BAZING from the parish?—This should be ascertained, as well as the names of the visiting Physicians of Mr. Rhodes's Mad-house. These persons indeed will of course be the first to proclaim themselves, and to exhibit their conduct to the public.

#### ABUSES OF LINCOLN CASTLE.

The following are copies of the depositions of two of the several witnesses adduced by Mr. FINNERTY before the Commission for enquiring into the abuses of Lincoln Castle:

MR. FINNERTY.—Have you ever been in Lincoln Castle?—No, never.  
Did you see the prison on the day before yesterday?—Did you see the prison on the day before yesterday?—Yes, I went about the prison on the day before yesterday.  
Did you see any person in the prison?—The person who was confined in the prison was a man named BAZING.  
What was the name of the person who was confined in the prison?—The name of the person who was confined in the prison was BAZING.  
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This point demands peculiar attention, because a pernicious practice has crept in, of Physicians becoming proprietors of such houses. We are sorry to see by the papers, that Dr. Foart Simmons is just dead; we believe that he could have given many extraordinary details on this subject; we know that he was the owner of a house at Islington, and that the wife of a journeyman tailor used to pay into his hands two guineas and a half, with a shilling for shaving, weekly, for the care of her unfortunate husband. Of this house, a Mr. Holmes was the keeper.

—Yes, on the Wednesday after your arrival. After some conversation, Mr. C. said, "We are to have a very full bench on Friday." I replied, "I hope it will be a very merciful one." A petition is to be presented, which I hope they will attend to; I shall take it as an obligation." Mr. Cracroft said, "I suppose you mean that fellow Finnerty's petition: he shall have strict justice, but no mercy." I pressed him very earnestly and Dr. Illingworth observed, that he should have as much mercy as the law allowed him and no more. I answered, you might think it dangerous not to give him as much, Mr. Cracroft became extremely wroth, I don't know for what reason; and said, he wished he could hang that scoundrel, and you (meaning me) and that rascally villain Sir Francis Burdett, and all his party. I told him, he need not wish to hang me, for I was not acquainted with Sir Francis Burdett.

Did you repeat your application to Dr. Illingworth?—I did frequently.

Did you urge the necessity of his giving me more air and exercise?—I did. What passed?—I represented, I believed it was necessary for your health and mind; he said you had as much as the magistrates allowed, and he thought it enough. The last time I saw the doctor, was on the lawn at my own house. I understood that Mr. Sykes and several gentlemen had been refused going in to Mr. Finnerty; I asked Dr. Illingworth, if nobody was to be admitted? he answered, "Not without an order." or, I believe he said, "by the gaoler's consent." I then adverted to his being allowed to walk in the area of the prison. He told me he had air sufficient; he would not have been allowed to have walked for the two hours which had been allowed him, and which were then taken away.

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What was the name of the person who was confined in the prison?—The name of the person who was confined in the prison was BAZING.  
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