

Madras Theatre.

Thursday the 28th. Instant,
WILL BE PERFORMED,
THE COMIC ENTERTAINMENTS
OF THE
FIRST FLOOR,
AND
THE PRIZE.

Pantheon, 19th. April 1803.

Madras Assembly.

THE NEXT
ASSEMBLY,
WILL BE HELD

On Monday next.

MARK ROWORTH,
MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES.

Pantheon, 19th. April 1803.

Advertisement.

Messrs. Hope Reynolds & Griffiths.
BEG leave to return their grateful thanks to their Friends and the Public in general, for the many favours received during the period of their Partnership, especially among them, that in consequence of Mr. GEORGE REYNOLDS'S intention of proceeding to Europe early in the ensuing Season, his and Interest will cease in their Firm on the 1st day of June next.
R. & G. will therefore Esteem it a singular favour, if those who may stand indebted to that Firm, will make it convenient to favour them with the Amount of their respective Balances at as early period as possible, to enable them to make a final Arrangement in their Partnership account.

Madras, April 15, 1803.

Advertisement.

Messrs. Hope & Griffiths.

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they will admit WILLIAM WHEELER, a Partner in their Firm on the 1st day of June, which period the business will be conducted under the Firm of

Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler.

They humbly trust their conduct will be a continuation of that support they with gratitude to acknowledge having lived for a series of years past.

Madras April 15th. 1803.

Advertisement.

Mr. George Reynolds.

BEGS leave to offer his most grateful acknowledgement to his Friends for their support during the time he has been Partner in the House of

Hope Reynolds & Griffiths.

and to acquaint them that his name and interest will cease in that Firm on the 1st day of June next; and as he intends proceeding early in January, he requests against him individually, for payment before January ensuing. All debts in the present Firm will be paid.

Hope Griffiths & Wheeler.

Madras April 15th. 1803.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 20th. Instant,
At 10 o'Clock,

BOMBAY AND GANJAM BLACK-WOOD

FURNITURE,

Consisting of

COTS of Sizes, Chairs, Couches, and
Liquor Cases.

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

PLATE,

A few Pieces of Bengal & Northward
Chintz of Handsome Patterns for Fur-
niture.—A few Piece of Battaes, Door-
cases, Fine and Coarse Mullin, — A Piece of
Scarlet Cloth, — Nine Carabines and —
four Pillows Two Casks of Turpentine —
Four Kegs of Red Paint.—One Cask
of Bengal Suet in high order, fit for Sea
use, — Two Puncions of Rum, & Twen-
ty three Bags of Salt Petre.

ALSO

A Double Barreled Gun, — and Two
Rifle Ditto, in Cases, — A Bureau, one
Book of Charts and a towing Piece.

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
On SATURDAY, the 23d. Instant,

At 11 o'Clock,

A FEW BALES OF
NARROW DUNGARIES,
A QUANTITY OF

CUT GLASS,

A FEW SADDLES AND BRIDLES,
Six Dozens COTTON HOSE, &c,
Five Casks of VINEGAR,
A large Cloth Dress with Silver Fur-
niture.

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

Advertisement.

Messrs. HOPE, REYNOLDS & GRIFFITHS.
BEG leave to acquaint their Friends
and the Public that they have pur-
chased the Cargo of the Danish Ship

WHITE EAGLE,

Consisting of

CHAMPAGNE,

HOCK,

BRANDY

IN BOTTLES,

HOLLANDS GIN,

In Large Cases,

CLARET,

AND

a few Baskets of

CAPE GARDEN SEEDS.

Fort St. George, 19th. April 1803.

Baby Tavern,

AND

COFFEE HOUSE.

BY

J. M. TURNER,

SUCCESSOR TO MR. J. S. SHERMAN,

A Convenient COFFEE ROOM,

where information respecting Arrivals,
Departures, and Destination of Shipping
may be readily ascertained.

The ASIATIC AND EUROPE PAPERS
regularly taken in.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY BRANSON JONES & REDDY,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 20th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

PLATE

THREE Large Mugs and Covers, —
One Goblet and Cover, — One Cru-
et stand with eight Bottle caps, — One
Cruet Stand with five Bottles complete,
Two Coffee Pot, — One Egg Stand with
six Cups and Spoons, — One Foat Rack,
— Three Scallop Shells, — Three Soup
Ladles, — Two pair of Candlesticks, —
Three pair of Salt Cellars, — Two Salad
Forks, — Two Gravy Spoons, — One Su-
per Spoon, — One Cheese Knife, — Three
Skewers, — One Fish Knife, — One Table
Corks, — One Pye Dish, — Twelve Tea,
and Ten Table Spoons.

BOOKS,

BOUND AND LETTERED,

Holy Bible,	Vol. 1
Retrospect,	1
Perou's Voyage with Charts & Plates,	4
Travels through North America,	1
Hagley's Life of Milton,	1
Elegant Extracts Prose Verse & Epistles	3
Studies of Nature,	3
Meares's Voyage,	2
Boys Works,	4
Picture of Paris,	2
Anecdotes of the Founders,	2
Robertson's History of America,	3
Bynes's Embassy to Ava with Plates,	4
Howells Life of Johnson,	3
Perage of England,	4
Gregory's Essays,	2
Danbergers Travels,	1
Watkins's Biographical Dictionary,	1
Robertson's History of Scotland,	1
Macartney's Embassy to China,	2
Miltons Paradise Lost,	1
Memoirs of Baron de Tott,	2
Robertson's Charles the 5th.	3
Count Cagliostro,	1
Tablet of Memory,	1
Grays Poems,	1
Shipwreck,	1
Sturges Travels,	2
Wilsons Arithmetick,	1
Curiosities of Literature,	1
Mairs Book Keeping,	1
Howden's British Empire,	1
New Annual Register 1799,	1
School for Fashion,	2
French and English Dictionary,	2
Political facts in France,	1
Atlantic Annual Register 1799,	1
Mounts Mirror,	1
European Magazine 1800,	1
Memoirs of Dumourier,	1
Bibliothec Classica,	1
History of Mauritius,	1
Goldsmiths History of Greece,	1
Ditto, Ditto, of Rome,	1
Ladys Magazine 1800	1
The Farmers Boy,	1
The Festival of Love,	1

AN INVOICE OF

HATS,

Two hundred Pieces of Bengal Dorcas,
Charcoalans, Mullins, &c. &c.

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

Cots, Chairs, Tables, Shade Stands,
Couch, — A manogany Bureau, and Book
Case, — A Cloths Press, — A Wine Cool-
er, &c. &c.

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF
GLASS & CHINA WARE,
AND OTHER ARTICLES,

At 10 o'Clock,

Thirty Casks of Claret, — Forty Bales
of Potatoes, — A few Bags of Mocha
Coffee, — A few Bags of Brimstone, — A
few Chefts of Urquhart and Robertson
Claret, in Lots of 3 Dozen, — A Dark
coloured Saddle Horse young and found,

A Neat Curricl, Plated Mountings,
which will be refold at the risk of the first
purchaser.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY ANTHONY GAUDOIN,
Sworn Auctioneer,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 21st. Instant,
At 11 o'Clock.

THE EFFECTS OF A GENTLEMAN,
RETURNING TO EUROPE,

Consisting of

HANDSOME Silver Plate, — Plated
Ware, Furniture, — Glass Ware
Queens Ware, &c. &c.

Three Handsome Mahogany Knife
Cases, Consisting of Two Dozen each
Europe made Silver Table Spoons,
One Dozen DESERT Ditto,
Two GRAVY Ditto,
And Two MARROW Ditto,
Three Dozen white Ivory Handled
Table KNIVES and FORKS,
And Two Dozen Desert ditto,
A Handsome Eight Day Clock, by
James Mc Cabe,

A Large Handsome Carpet 27 by 11.
One Ditto 26 by 12,
One Small Ditto, 19 by 9,

At same time will be sold
An Elegant Gold Snuff BOX,
Gold and Enameled RINGS,
Topaz BRACELETS,
Gold Waistcoat BUTTONS with Gold
RINGS,
And Twenty Four Ivory FRUIT
KNIVES and FORKS Ivory Handled,
A few Chefts of BELLS CLARET,

AND

SEVERAL OTHER ARTICLES,
HAND-BILLS WILL BE FURNISHED.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY ANTHONY GAUDOIN,
Sworn Auctioneer,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 23d. Instant,

AT THE USUAL PLACE

ON THE BEACH.

THE UNDERMENTIONED

TIMBER,

BEING PART OF THE CARGOE FROM PECUE,

OF THE ARAB SHIP.

ALLI MADUD,

Shinbeams, — — — 74

Sheathing Boards, — 248

Mague Planks, — 221

Joists, — — — 262

CONDITIONS OF SALE,

Ten per Cent. to paid down & the re-
mainder in ten days, in default of which
the TIMBER will be re-fold at the risk of
the first Purchaser and all advantage for-
feited.

For Private Sale.

BY BRANSON, JONES & REDDY,
BILLIARD Tables complete of Va-
rious Sizes.

Real Mocha Coffee in Frazils, and Fine
Broad Cloths and Cassimers of Various
Colours.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton
Hose.

Real Woodcock Gloves,
Ladies Mitts, — Silk Gloves, &c. &c.
A Variety of Ornaments for head Dress-
es.

Gold and Silver Epaullets,
Cavalry and Hunting Saddles, Jockey
Whips, and Spare Saddlery of all kinds.

A General Assortment of Stationary,
A few Casks of Cavalry Pilots.

Steel Mounted Cavalry Swords of Ge-
neral Floyds Pattern — with Sword Knots
and Belts complete.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes.

AND
A Variety of other Articles

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

W E D N E S D A Y, the 20th. April, 1803.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE STATE.

LONDON, 19th. November.

In virtue of an order from the Magistrate, Stafford, first Justice of Union Hall, accompanied by a numerous detachment of Police officers proceeded to a Public House in Lambeth where arrested Colonel Despard, and about thirty Workmen and Soldiers, the greater part of them. They were all immediately conducted to Union Hall; and on Wednesday morning the 17th November) were examined by the Magistrates. Colonel Despard was sent to the city Jail on suspicion of High Treason, the others to different Prisons in the Capital, with the exception of a few who were discharged. It is said that Printed Copies have been found of seditious oath administered to these deluded

Yesterday (the 18th) Colonel Despard was examined by the Privy Council from 11 o'clock till 3 in the afternoon. The Council after this examination, was sent to the Tower in Irons and is to be re-examined tomorrow at 10 o'clock—Expresses have been dispatched to Lord Pelham and to Mr. Pitt to request their attendance—Colonel Despard appeared much cast down yesterday; when returning to his examination. He is the person who was long imprisoned in the Cold Bath fields after the suspension of the Habeas Corpus; on the ground of which certain Orators so loudly raved against the Tyranny of the former

Plot of which they are accused.

King was to have been assassinated in the Parliament House to open the

conspirators were then to have proceeded to seize upon the Tower, where they have been joined by 10,000 Malcontents in St. George's fields, Spital fields, they were then to have armed themselves in the Tower and thence marched to the Bank; from thence they were to march to Buckingham House (the Queen's Palace) and the Royal Family.—These particulars were deplored by the Soldier who revealed of the Conspirators.

EMBER, 24th.—The astonishing confession of Colonel Despard is the subject of general conversation. Government observe the silence as to the result of their

Conspirators had recourse to means some of which were successful—viz. to form secret associations bound together by mutual professions and oaths; they held meetings where they planned to be followed by their associates in his own Department. These meetings were most secret; and it appears that their plans were very considerable.

The Borough of Southward there were organized divisions, each of which had subdivisions, and each subdivision four persons who had the privilege of voting in general Assembly. The means adopted by the conspirators to seduce the soldiery from allegiance were promises of considerable money which they expected from the Government, & of a pension of 3s. 6d. per diem during their lives if the Enterprise succeeded. The conspiracy appearing not to be confined to the Metropolis, but having considerable ramifications in the Kingdom, especially in the manufacturing towns; orders have been dispatched to all Magistrates and

Police Establishments to exert themselves in apprehending seditious persons, and to adopt the most prompt and decisive measures in putting a stop to all meetings, &c.

There are about thirty or forty Privates in the Guards already implicated in this affair—Some Police Officers have been sent to Winchester where the 2d. Battalion of the 3d. Regiment of Guards are stationed in order to apprehend several of their suspected brethren.

In the 1st Battalion of this Regiment, which is so greatly distinguished itself in Egypt, not a Soldier is suspected. It is the 3d. Battalion of the 1st. Regiment that contains the greatest number of Traitors; they were a part of the Garrison of the Tower.

The King's Escort was increased to 250 men when he went to the House of Peers; the Garrison in the Tower is always under arms.

At ten o'clock six Soldiers of the 1st. and 2d. Regiments of Guards were brought up to Lord Pelham's office for examination by Serjeant Harvey, whose zeal and activity in apprehending the suspected Soldiers cannot be too much praised. Three of these Soldiers were upon guard at the Tower and the other three in the Tilt-yard Barracks; two of them only were examined but the result has not transpired. Some minutes after this Colonel Despard was brought from Newgate; he was not then in irons; he did not appear before the Council till the afternoon. This examination was not long, and he was remanded to prison, to await the decision of the Council.

At half past ten o'clock, a Police officer brought up a journeyman Shoemaker, by virtue of a warrant signed by the Magistrate. This man had been two years in the Gloucester Jail, the officer found in his Pockets a printed Card with this Inscription; "the London Corresponding Society united to effect a Parliamentary Reform." He was questioned whether he had not recently visited some Soldiers especially those at Windsor?—He replied in the Negative; and assured the Council that since his discharge from Prison he had been only occupied with his own affairs and had never delivered his Political opinions to the Society but twice.

This man is 23 years of Age, and has very ill health; which determined the Council to order that he should be sent to Bridewell; and that he should be accommodated with a good Bed and other necessary comforts; two other Conspirators, who were apprehended at the same time with Colonel Despard, were examined; the Printed Forms of an Oath were found upon them; after examination they were reconducted to Prison; the Soldiers apprehended by Serjeant Harvey were sent to the Guard House.

Among the Papers found upon the Conspirators were several Tracts and Songs of a most Seditious Nature; but the most important of the Papers is a Declaration of rights and a Copy of the oath which the Members of this association are obliged to take.—It begins thus—The Constitution; the Independence of Ireland and Great Britain and the Equality of all Civil Rights."

Then follows the Engagement of every Member to maintain conjointly the Families of all the Houses who may perish in defending their Rights; the Form of the oath is nearly in these words.

"I, A. B. Swear by these Presents to use my utmost Exertions to obtain the objects hereinbefore mentioned; and that neither fear nor reward, nor punishment shall ever induce me

"to renounce those rights and privileges which the Supreme being in his great goodness has granted to all men and that no torture whatsoever shall make me reveal what passes among us. So help me God!"

The following circumstances transpired at the Privy Council held yesterday to examine Colonel Despard and his accomplices; at 10 o'clock the prisoner was brought up by the Keeper of New-Gate; the deposition of the Soldier to whom we owe the discovery of the conspiracy, has been confirmed by the declaration of another Soldier of the same Regiment of Guards. Two Copies of the Oath taken at the Oakley Arms Tavern, were found in the Pockets of Colonel Despard. The Colonel behaved at this interrogatory in exactly the same manner as at the first, he never uttered a syllable; this new deposition taken, the Council was conducted to another apartment, when they commenced the examination of the other three persons, arrested at the Oakley Arms.

Thomas Wood, Thomas Broughton, and J. Francis, soldiers in the 1st Regiment of Guards, nothing of their deposition has yet transpired. The last of the Prisoners brought before the Council was Charles Pendell, arrested yesterday at seven o'clock in his own house, by two Bow-street Officers by order of Sir Richard Ford, for high Treason. It appeared that he had been long confined in Tothill-field Prison on a similar charge, but had been released about 2 years back, but that he was not present at the meeting at the Oakley Arms.

On being interrogated by Sir Richard Ford, as to his connection with the corresponding society, he declared that since his release, he was present at only two Political meetings and that he has constantly worked hard at his Trade of a Shoemaker. At 4 o'clock Thomas Wood, and Thomas Broughton, were tied together and conducted to Tothill fields Bridewell, and immediately after Francis and Pendell were also tied together and sent to the same place; after some further deliberation Colonel Despard was remanded to Newgate to await his Trial for High Treason. Before he was delivered over to the Goaler he was permitted to see and speak to his Lady who had attended since morning for that purpose; the meeting took place in the Council Room before Mr. Kirby. Eleven Soldiers of the 1st and 2d Regiments of Guards have also been taken up, Francis is one of the number, the other ten are in confinement until they can be examined by the Privy Council.

Colonel Despard is arrested under the act of the 37th. of his present Majesty; this act was passed in 1797, in consequence of the alarming insurrection on board the Fleet at the Nore, and the attempts made to seduce the Army and the Navy from their allegiance. It enacts capitally any person who shall wilfully attempt to seduce from his allegiance, any person in the service of his Majesty, &c. It was to have ceased one month after the present Session; but it has since been prolonged until 1807.

The Privy Council continues to examine the several persons implicated in the conspiracy, several soldiers of the guard-house have been released and others arrested.

On Friday last a play was performed at Drury-Lane Theatre, the grand plot of which was a conspiracy against the life of the Prince, who is the hero of the Piece. At the moment that one of the actors is describing to the other the intent of the conspiracy, he expresses his surprise that such a monster could exist, who

would attempt the life of a Sovereign, who cannot be reproached with a single act of injustice. The public seized the opportunity and applied it with the most enthusiastic loyalty, to the conspiracy recently discovered.

On no other occasion were the sentiments of love and attachment to our excellent Sovereign so fervently expressed, as on the present; the performance was interrupted for upwards of 15 minutes, by reiterated, unanimous and spontaneous applause; and by a burst of indignation so strongly expressed, that it appeared as if every one present was ready to take up arms and expose his life in defence of that of our August Sovereign.

LONDON, 19th. November.

The House of Peers assembled on Tuesday last at 2 o'clock. The Lord Chancellor informed the House that His Majesty having judged it proper not to open this Session of Parliament in person till the Commons had chosen a Speaker. He had been pleased to appoint a Commission for this purpose composed of the Lord Chancellor, the Arch Bishop of Canterbury and the Duke of Portland.—The Usher of the House was ordered to summon the Members of the House of Peers; and a great number of Members who had taken their oaths attended. The Lord Chancellor signified to them his Majesty's pleasure that they should choose a Speaker; and that they should present him the following day at the Bar of that House to receive his Majesty's sanction.

The House of Commons assembled at 11 o'clock in the morning. At half past two they proceeded to the Bar of the House of Peers and heard the Royal Commission read. On their return Sir William Scott moved that Mr. Abbot be chosen Speaker (the same who filled this situation last Session). In the course of Sir William's Speech we observed this interesting passage.

"Amongst the qualities which we ought to look for in the person to whom we confide the important trust of directing and regulating the affairs of this House, the most necessary is—that sentiment of loyalty which distinguishes our nation.—An attachment to our August Sovereign and his family and a veneration for our venerable and ancient Constitution. It is also necessary that he be animated with a desire to see established whatever can really improve our institutions. To show himself to be the irreconcilable Enemy of those absurd and subversive Doctrines which have so long disturbed the tranquillity of Europe, and which will still desolate the Civilized World if tolerated. Mr. Lascelles, seconded the motion, the following part of his Speech caused much sensation. "If the qualities necessary for the Speaker of this House are ever important it is so in the present Session, when we shall have to treat on the general interests of Europe, on its safety and independence.

Mr. Abbot was unanimously elected—and on Wednesday at 2 o'clock Mr. Abbot was presented as Speaker of the Commons at the Bar of the House of Peers; and the Lord Chancellor in His Majesty's name approved of and sanctioned this nomination.

Mr. Abbot in his capacity of Speaker claimed the usual rights and privileges of the Members of the House of Commons; freedom of Speech, exemption from arrestation, for themselves, Servants, and Property; liberty to address His Majesty at pleasure. The Lord Chancellor then in the name of His Majesty confirmed and acknowledged all their privileges.

On the first reading of the address of thanks in the House of Commons Mr. Windham spoke on the same side of the question as Lord Grenville, which was in opposition to the present Ministers.—Mr. Fox spoke in favor of the Peers; and denied what the other Members af-

firmed as to the exorbitant power of France—on the second reading of the address, which was on the 24th. of November, a very animated debate took place; in which Messrs. Elliott, Fox, Temple, Sir Francis Burdett, Windham, Addington, and the Secretary at War took distinguished parts.

The Address was unanimously voted.

On the 26th of November the Speaker communicated to the House His Majesty's reply to the address presented to him by a deputation of the House—the reply was as follows:

I most cordially thank you for this Loyal and respectful address which contains fresh proofs of your attachment to my person and Government. I also perceive with sincere pleasure how much you have the true interest and happiness of my people at heart.

Sir John Sinclair attributes the present depression of the Funds to the enormous sums of money which have been exported to purchase grain.—His estimate of the amount is twenty millions sterling.

PARIS, 12th. November.

Mr. Fox left this early in the morning on his way to London. He appears greatly gratified at the reception he met with at Paris, as well as with the documents he has collected from the Archives of the office of Foreign Affairs, and for the purpose of assisting his proposed History of the Revolution in 1688—Several Members of the British Parliament who were here have accompanied him.

General Brune appointed French Ambassador to Constantinople is arrived at Lyons, from whence he goes to Toulon and there embarks for his destination.

MARRIAGE.

At Canmore, on the 25th. ultimo, LIEUTENANT GRAHAM, of the Bengal Native Cavalry, to Miss Mc'GREGOR, Daughter of Colonel Mc'Gregor.

DEATH.

"At Negapatam, on the 10th. Instant, Easter day, after attending Divine Service, Mr. D. H. FISHER, Conductor of Ordnance, in the 47th. Year of his Age, much regretted by his Friends and Acquaintance."

THE CARDINAL & DOCTOR.

One of *Wauvermann's* best pieces in the collection, purchased for the late King of Poland, by Mr. *Defenfans*, has suggested to this gentleman the following curious anecdotes, which he relates in his Descriptive Catalogue:

"The companion of this picture formerly belonged to Cardinal De—, by whom it was promised to Dr. *Bowart*, first Physician to Lewis XV. who had to much esteem for him, that he made his son *Maitre de Requete* when only 25 years old; his Ministers on the occasion, represented to his Majesty that he was very young.—Your observation is just, replied the King, but when we grow old, we must pay court to our *Docteur*. The Cardinal, sometime afterwards, being taken ill, sent for Dr. *Bowart*, who found his Eminence in the greatest agonies, and in a most dangerous state. "I shall not get over it," cried the Cardinal in despair. "You must rather hope to do so," replied the Physician; "have patience my Lord, and let your courage support you. I trust you will be better in a few days."—"Ah," returned his Eminence, "I shall owe my life to your care, and it shall be devoted to the service of you and your family, my dear Doctor, great and justly celebrated *Bowart*."

"Doctor *Bowart*, however, little affected by the promises or flattery of his Eminence, afforded through duty, every attention that suffering humanity requires—attended him with unrelaxed assiduity, and frequently remained an

hour at a time in his patient's room, in which hung the picture by *Wauvermann's* which we have just mentioned, and he of course frequently admitted it. "Does it please you?" said the Cardinal.—"It is impossible otherwise," replied the Doctor; and his Eminence insisted on his accepting it, and would have sent it to his house immediately, but Dr. *Bowart* far from taking advantage of his patient's offer, absolutely declined it. Seeing him hurt however, the Doctor, he agreed to take it, when requested the Cardinal, after his re-establishment.

"But in proportion to the Cardinal's very, his carelessness, politeness, and flattery, diminished so much, that his dear Doctor, great and justly celebrated *Bowart*, became plain *Bowart*, whom his Eminence came gradually to treat as he used to do every one, with pride and hauteur.

"It is the custom in England to commend the Physician with his fee at each visit, but in France they are paid, or at least ordered to be paid, after; and Dr. *Bowart*, not being used to at the lapse of twelve months under the necessity of writing formal letters to the Cardinal, who did not even send him an answer, which ingratitude so mortified the physician, that he complained of it to the King, and unfortunately for the Cardinal, at that moment his Eminence was soliciting a regency for his nephew. The next day, previous to the Levee, the King sent for the Cardinal, his closet, which made him look with confidence to obtaining the favour he solicited; but was his surprise on finding Dr. *Bowart*, his Majesty, who, after highly censuring his conduct, ordered him to pay the Doctor his mandant in twenty-four hours!—Dr. *Bowart*, however, did not wait that time, for on his return home they brought him, on the part of his Eminence, four times the amount of his fee, accompanied with the work of *Wauvermann's* the Physician taking only what was just to him, returned the overplus with a receipt as well as the picture, which, after his death, passed into the collection of the Comtesse de Verne."

Citizen *Daix*, who has lately opened a hotel in Paris, which may not improperly be called "*La Tour de Babel*" was introduced to the bloody Revolutionary during the gentle sway of Robespierre, was his unenviable department to interpret for the English who could speak French, and who were brought before the execrable Court. This same Citizen never once missed an opportunity of in English as much as in his power lay; during the period alluded to, he had calculations of evincing his hatred and animosity. One instance of his Anti-Englishness sufficed to show him in his unamiable color. An English Lady, with her daughter, taken before Robespierre's sanguinary they both spoke but little French; the fathers and books they had were produced. Citizen *Daix* declared, *ex officio*, that they were both *rank Aristocrats*, as they had in possession a book which contained solemn promises for the prosperity of a Tyrant! This English Book of Common Prayer. They were, in consequence, sent to the prison, where they continued for the space of months. This is the Citizen who, in the English Newspaper, has the effrontery to call our Countrymen to his Hotel!

The Portrait of Madame *Recamier* is sale at Paris, and brings ten per cent. more than her trip to London.

The affairs of Drury-Lane Theatre, conducted by a board of five, nominated LORD CHANCELLOR. Mr. BANNISTER pointed the acting manager.