MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XIX. WEDNESDAY, 20th. JULY 1803. Number 928.

Advertisement.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of

MR. HENRY BURNABY,

IN THE HOUSE OF

Messrs. Harington, Burnaby & Cockburn,

WILL CEASE

On the 31st. Dec. next ensuing,

WHEN

Mr. Henry Hawes Harington,

WILL BE ADMITTED

A PARTNER

IN THEIR ESTABLISHMENT,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

Harington Cockburn & Harington.

Madras, 13th. July, 1803

Advertisement.

TO BE RAFFLED FOR,

BY FIFTY ONE SUBSCRIBERS

At 25 Pagodas Each,

AN ELEGANT

CHARIOT,

AND HARNESS,

quite new,

AND HAS NEVER BEEN USED,

BUILT BY

GODSAL IN LONG ACRE

FOR A GENTLEMAN IN THE SETTLEMENT.

And Cost £. 500,

THE CARRIAGE TO BE RAFFLED FOR

AND MAY BE SEEN AT

Messrs. Hope Griffiths & Wheelers.

Wanted.

AN EUROPEAN WOMAN, Active and Intelligent to wait on a LADY and eventually to proceed to Europe,

APPLY TO,

Messrs. Hope Griffiths & Wheeler,

Madras, 19th. July 1803.

Elegant Furniture.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT,

RECEIVED FROM

CALCUTTA,

AND

NOW ON SALE,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

AT THE GODOWNS,

UNDER THE EXCHANGE,

FORMERLY THE CHINA SHOP,

Consisting of

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

BEDSTEADS,—TABLES,—CHAIRS,—BUREAUS,—COUCHES,—COMMODES,—WRITING DESKS, FOOTSTOOLS,—WASH-HANDS STANDS, &c. &c.

For Freight or Passage,

TO THE

NORTHWARD,

THE BRIG

GEORGIANA,

LATE THE

MOD LI

Advertisement.

J. L. HEEFKE,

AND

P. J. FAURE,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC,

That on the 1st. August next,

THEY WILL ESTABLISH

A COMMISSION WARE-HOUSE,

AND

AUCTION ROOM,

In Popham's Broad-way,

AND AT THE HOUSE KNOWN

BY THE NAME OF

POPHAM's HOUSE,

THE BUSSINES WILL BE CARRIED ON UNDER THE FIRM OF

HEEFKE FAURE & Co.

They hope through their Exertions and Regularity that they will give general Satisfaction to the Public, and to all those who favor them with their support.

N. B. This day they will begin receiving Goods.

A Card.

CAPT. GRAHAM,

OF THE

WINDHAM,

BEGS LEAVE TO ACQUAINT

HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,

THAT HE HAS LANDED FOR SALE

THIRTY CHESTS OF FIRST GROWTH

CLARET,

AT NINE PAGODAS PER DOZEN,

FROM THE HOUSE OF

Messrs. GLEDSTANES and NESBITT,

Messrs. WALKER and MACLARY,

AND FROM

GEORGE BRIDGES;

ALSO

A FEW HALF CHESTS OF

HOCK,

FROM

Messrs. PAXTON and MAJORIBANKS,

WITH ABOUT

SIXTY DOZEN OF

BOTTLED BEER,

Musters may be had upon Application to Mr. COTTERELL, No. 19, Anderson Street.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY ANTHONY GAUDOIN,

Sworn Auctioneer,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 15th. Instant

At 11 *o'Clock.*

TWENTY Pieces of Fine BENGAL FLOWERED MUSLINS,

Ten Pieces of CHARCONNAH DOORIES,

Thirty Pieces of GAUZE for Muskeetoo Curtains.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY BRANSON JONES & REDDY,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 20th. July,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 *o'Clock,*

AN INVOICE OF

CUTTLERY,

Consisting of

PENKNIVES, SCISSARS, RAZORS, CORKSCREWS, &c.

Forty Pieces of CHINTZ.

Fifty Reams of Letter PAPER.

One Piece of Brown Broad CLOTH.

One Thousand lb. of Cape RAISINS.

AND

VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK

Two very neat BANDIES in high Order.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY BRANSON JONES & REDDY,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On SATURDAY, the 23d. July,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 *o'Clock,*

A VERY HANDSOME

TOILET GLASS

WITH DRAWERS,

SANDLE WOOD & IVORY,

TWO Sandle Wood and IVORY WRITING DESKS,

Two Sandle Wood and IVORY NETTING BOXES,

Two IVORY TEA-CHESTS,

Five LADIES CAPS,

AND

ONE COMADE, &c. &c. &c.

So be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 20th. July,

SALE TO COMMENCE PRECISELY

At 12 *o'Clock,*

THE GOOD SHIP

HAABET,

NOW LYING IN THE ROADS,

WITH ALL HER TACKLE, FURNITURE, &c

THE HAABET is about 700 Tons Burthen—Carries 10,000 Bags of Rice, and is a Remarkably tall sailer.

The List of her Stores to be seen and all other Particulars respecting the Ship to be obtained, by Application to Messrs. Francis Lautour and Company.

Conditions of Sale

Ten per cent. to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the Remainder in Ten Days: in default of which the Ship will be resold at the loss and Expence of the Purchaser—with all the advantages forfieted.

The Ship to be at the immediate Risk of the Purchaser so soon as sold.

N. B. The Expence of the conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser.

[illegible]ment.

[illegible] for Sale on

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 21st. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 *o'Clock,*

THE EFFECTS OF

A GENTLEMAN,

DECEASED.

Consisting of

WEARING APPAREL,

A WRITING DESK—One pair EARINGS—One pair Silver SPECTACLES—Table, Tea, Salt, and Marrow SPOONS—One Thermometer—A double BARRELLED GUN—One pair PISTOLS—One MEDICINE CHEST A number of BOOKS—SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—FURNITURE, &c. &c. &c.

At 12 *o'Clock,*

A HORSE and BANDY, with HOOD, and a BULLLOCK BANDY.

N. B. Fifteen Casks of BEER.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 25th. July,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 *o'Clock,*

TWO neat Blackwood side COUCHES with CHINTZ, COVERS, BEDS, PILLOWS, & four small Stools.

One Blackwood Chest of DRAWERS.

One Ditto COTT with Curtains and Tape.

A Small PIANO FORTE.

Forty Pieces of CHINTZ.

Twenty Dozen of MUSTARD.

A few GLOBE, and WALL LAMPS,

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY next, the 28th. Instant,

At 11 *o'Clock,*

(If not Previously Disposed of by Private Sale,)

A PHÆTON with a Capital Pair of Handsome Grey Manilla HORSES, and well Worthy the attention of any Gentleman wishing to Purchase a Conveyance of that Kind.

They are Parted with for no other Reason than that the Owner has no further Occation for them.

They may be seen on Application at the Auction Room.

To be Sold

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A HOUSE AND GARDEN,

situated at

AMNAPORCUM,

A MILE TO THE EASTWARD OF

CHINGLEPUT LAKE,

THE House is remarkably cool and pleasant during the LAND WINDS, and the Garden is well stocked with the choicest FRUIT TREES, and a COTTON PLANTATION on it, with 30 [illegible]ies of PADDY LAND: only a days [illegible] the Presidency,

[illegible]her particulars enquire at the [illegible] OFFICE.

Madras 9th. July 1803.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

"DO UNTO ALL, AS YOU WOULD THEY SHOULD DO UNTO YOU"—the foundation on which the foregoing sacred injunction muſt reſt is, BENEVOLENCE,—mutual love and agreement are eſſentially neceſſary to the very idea of Society,—each individual ought to conſider himſelf as only one amongſt a many, and in no way of greater conſequence than his neighbour before the all ſeeing judge, than as he may be more virtuous than he. Whoever loves his neighbour as himſelf, will ſhew his affection, by conſulting his intereſt in all things:—in order to do this he will not only be cautious to do him no injury, but will prevent as much as lies in his power, any other perſon from injuring him:—he will be ſtudious to do him juſtice in every reſpect, and ſhew him all the kindneſs in his power.

To be negatively good, if we proceed no further, is to deſerve no more praiſe, than a ſtock or a ſtone! and thoſe ſelfiſh and narrow-hearted mortals, whoſe whole praiſe is, "*that they do no harm*," deſerve to be reckoned mere cyphers in the creation.

Whatever practices tend to the violation of any perſons property, are contrary to juſtice, and that affection we ought to entertain for our neighbour; whether thoſe practices are open or concealed, the conſequences being the ſame, the vice is the ſame: thus concealing and receiving the property of another, whether ſtolen or found, if the proprietor is known, is the ſame injury to our neighbour as direct theft.—Whoever takes advantage of Rank and Power to oppreſs his inferiors, ſhews himſelf not only unjuſt, but a coward! *True greatneſs of mind ſcorns every unfair advantage!*—If it be unjuſt to appropriate to ones ſelf, the property of another, however able he may be to bear the loſs; much more cruel and baſe it is, for the rich to avail themſelves of their power to the injury of their dependants. To aſſiſt the needy, and comfort the Fatherleſs Children and Widow, are duties enforced by moſt ſacred authority, and callous muſt that heart be, that would not ſpare a ſuperfluous gift, or a needleſs bottle, rather than a family of half a dozen fellow creatures ſhould want bread.—!!!

All breach of truſt whether through careleſs neglect, or voluntary embezzling what is committed to our care, in any capacity whatſoever, —all proceedings of this kind, which are different from the conduct we would purſue in the management of our own concerns, are deviations from rectitude, and the great rule of loving our neighbour with the ſame meaſure of affection as ourſelves. So in Commerce, all advantages taken by dealers, one againſt another, all deceits in goods, over-rating commodities, that is, ſelling than at a price, that will yeild an exhorbitant profit to the ſeller, to the prejudice of the buyer, are iniquitous and unjuſtifiable.—

It is lamentable to obſerve how little regard is too generally paid to ſuch promiſes, as men think themſelves not liable to be compelled to perform—"*Breaking promiſes, is violating ſacred truth*," and withholding from a perſon what we have actually promiſed, eſpecially in the caſe, were the expectant is diſappointed or greatly injured; is direct injuſtice, falſehood and cruelty.

Every man has a right, to be thought and ſpoken of according to his real character, and whoever by any means, direct or indirect, is the occaſion of his neighbours being worſe ſpoken of than he deſerves, is guilty of injuring his neighbour—to ſpread a falſe report of any perſon, whether it be known to be ſuch or not, whether it be mere ſurmiſe or ſuſpicion, is contrary to ſocial order, and juſtice.—The cruelty of all practices which tend to leſſen the reputation of an innocent perſon, appears plainly from the value of reputation—which is always dear to great and worthy minds, and the loſs of which proves often fatal—'tis certain nothing can be reaped by this odious practice, unleſs the indulgence of malice can be called pleaſure—which if it is, SATAN muſt be a very happy being.—

I ſhould now proceed to notice the atrocity of *Falſe Swearing*—but fear of treſpaſſing too much on your limits, induces me to conclude for the preſent, recommending to every one to do all the good in their power, whether toward Friends or Foes, Countrymen, or Foreigners, Rich or Poor—and when they can lay their hands on their hearts and ſay they have done this, let them conſider they have only done—their DUTY.

HOMO.

CALCUTTA, —27th. June 1803.

ON Friday arrived the ſhip SIR LAWRENCE PARSONS, Capt. James, from Madras, laſt from Vizagapatam.

The Hon. Company's ſhip LUSHINGTON anchored off the Eſplanade yeſterday evening.

The ACTIVE, Capt. W. B. Greenway, had arrived at the Iſle of France, from Penang, on the 8th. of May;—and expected to leave that place about the latter end of the month for Calcutta.—A veſſel formerly the UNION GRAB, had arrived at the Mauritius from France, a few days after the Active.

The ANNANDALE, Capt. William Richardſon, is we hear arrived at Malacca from Amboina; on her paſſage the left in with and ſpoke, the ſhip MARQUIS WELLESLEY, Capt. Grant, and the Commerce Hughes.

The MATILDA, Captain Sheen, had Amboina to Ternate.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 20th. July, 1803.

The Ship WILLIAM PETRIE, Captain Dickie, ſailed on Saturday laſt for the Northern Ports, and Bengal.

PASSENGERS:

Mrs. Alexander—Miss Burghall—Robert Alexander Eaq.—Lieutenant Fogerty, of His Majeſtys 12th. Regiment—Mr. Crawford—Mr. Wilſon—and Mr. Robinſon, of the Civil Service—and Captain Marſhall.

On Monday arrived His Majeſty's Ship TRIMENDOUS, Captain Osborne, from Trincomallie, and yeſterday morning alſo arrived His Majeſty's Ship SHERBNESS, Captain Lind, from Pondicherry.

On Wednesday laſt arrived the Hon. Company's EXTRA Ship GOVERNOR GILMAN, Captain Bodwell, from England, left the 15th. may.

PASSENGERS.

Mr. Alexander Davidſon—Mr. and Mrs. Smith—Mr. Hawkins—Mr. Clark—and Mr. Deverne.

The Honorable Company's Ships, CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Landon, and ADMIRAL GARDNER, Captain Bradford, ſailed on Thursday laſt for Calcutta.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain ROBERT PRICE, of the 2d. Regiment of Native Cavalry, to proceed to Europe on ſick certificate. The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Cadets of Infantry.

Meſſrs. Thomas M'Lean, John Elam, John Moncrieff, Colonel FRANCIS GOWDIE, to return with his rank on the eſtabliſhment of Fort St. George.

On Monday laſt, a Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer, commenced before the Honourable Sir THOMAS ANDREW STRANGE, Chief-Juſtice, at the Court Houſe, in Fort St. George.

Two Natives for theft, and one for having received ſtolen goods, knowing them to have been ſtolen, were ſentenced to tranſportation for ſeven years to Prince of Wales's Iſland. One was ordered to be confined for twelve months, and during that period to be publicly whipped;—*Nella Yonby* was found GUILTY of PERJURY.

The trial of the latter Priſoner occupied two days, and the Jury were out five hours.

CEYLON GAZETTE,—6th. July.

G. O. BY THE GOVERNOR,

LIEUT. COLONEL BARNES, of the Royal Engineers, will take Charge of that Department at Trincomalie.

CEYLON CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN D'OYLY, Eſq. Preſident of the Provincial Court of Jaffna.

JOHN DRAKE, Eſq. Preſident of the Provincial Court of Puttam.

BIRTHS.

At Ganjam, on the 6th. Inſtant, the Lady of Major General Conyngham, of a ſon.

At Seringapatam, on the 14th. Inſtant, the Lady of CAPTAIN FARLEE, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Vizagapatam, on the 6th Inſtant, the Infant ſon of the Honourable D. G. K MURRAY.

ROBERT GALLOWAY Eſq. Garriſon Surgeon at Maſulipatam.

LIEUT. GEORGE ROWLEY, of the Corps of Engineers on this Eſtabliſhment.

ARRIVALS.

July 12th.—French frigate La Belle Poule, Capt. Briſlac. Cruize—Ship Governor Gilman, Capt. Rodwell, Portſmouth —13th H. M. Ship Rattlesnake, Capt. Cramer.—6th. H. C. Cruiſer, Waller, from Davidſon.—16th Portugueſe ſhip Marquis Angenja Capt. Veegas left Liſbon 4th March.—17th Ship Friendſhip, Capt. Ramſay, Batavia.—left 20th. June.—18th. Ship Phœnix, Capt. Griffiſh, Calcutta, left.—7th June.—9th. Ship Melville Capt. Gilmore, Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

July 13th.—H. M. Ship Terpſichore, Capt. Bathurſt, Sea.—French Frigate La Belle Poule, Sea.—13th. Ship Perſeverance, Johnſton, Rangoon.—Big Matilda for Jaffna.—16th. Brig Liguard, for Calcutta, Ship W. Petrie, Calcutta.

GENERAL MOREAU.

GENERAL MOREAU's late ſupper in Paris was one of the moſt ſuperb *fetes* ever ſeen in that capital. The company invited conſiſted of ſixty perſons, and they all attended. Among the gueſts there were three Engliſhmen. There was an attendant, handſomely dreſſed, behind the chair of every perſon preſent. The ſupper commenced at eleven, and there were three courſes, beſides a magnificient deſert. The whole compriſed every thing rare and delicious that could be procured. The entertainment paſſed off with great cheerfulneſs and unaffected freedom. Moreau himſelf was very courteous and open. He ſpoke of Bonaparte as a great man, and pronounced him the firſt General in Europe, "*but*," ſays he. "*we differ materially on political ſubjects, particularly reſpecting the Engliſh Conſtitution, which I conſider as the moſt ſyſtem of Government that human wiſdom ever deviſed.*"

Great preparations are makin[g] for the inſtallatio[n] in his new El[ection]

EXTRACTS *from* ENGLISH PAPERS *to the 12th. March.*

M. KOTZEBUE and M. MERKEL have ſet up a new Journel at Berlin, entided *Ube Lituraı; or, Berlin Journal for the well-informed and unprejudiced.*

The inhabitants of Jamaica experienced much ſatiſfaction on receipt of the intelligence that the Royal aſſent had been given to the Corporation Act by which the town of *Kingston* is in future to be under the government of a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and twelve Common Councilmen.

Bonaparte did not experience, during his late excurſion, the reſpect he had anticipated: The ſeveral Municipalities, it is true, every where received him with the *formula* of ROYALTY—the various offerings which were wont to be made to the Kings of France were tendered to its preſent Sovereign, and the giddy rabble followed him with loud unmeaning acclamations; but the many perſons of character and property throughout the country he paſſed, avoided his preſence with a degree of caution and diſtruſt which has highly mortified and offended him.

Accounts from Gibraltar, ſtate that perfect order and tranquillity reigned there, and that the garriſon was very healthy.

The ſubject of "making the trade in cinnamon free to all the merchants of the Batavian Republic," was, on the 11th inſtant, under the diſcuſion of the Legiſlative Body, who have given their ſanction in favor of the merchants; and farther reduced the duty on the importation of cinnamon to one per cent. *ad valorem*.

It is ſaid that the Firſt Conſul himſelf will viſit the ſites of the new fortreſſes to be built between Mentz and the Dutch frontiers; he will then decide between the different plans preſented by General Andreoſſi and the Officers of the Artillery and Engineers, who have been ſent to the Banks of the Rhine.

The beſt informed merchants of Antwerp, Ghent, Bruſſels, and Louvain, are employed in drawing up memorials upon the means of reſtoring the trade of Belgium. Theſe memorials will be preſent to the Firſt Conſul during his journey through Belgium.

Madame Leclerc is arrived at Paris. She is at Madame Joſeph Bonaparte's.

The Court of Madrid has obtained from the Pope a Bull, which authorizes the Archbiſhop of Toledo to *ſuppreſs* as many *Convents* as he may think proper, throughout the whole kingdom of Spain.

It is confidently ſtated, that the once formidable Tribunal, the *Inquiſition*, is to be entirely *abolished*. The recent releaſe of M. de Urquijo, who had been diſgraced and baniſhed for having declared himſelf hoſtile to the Inquiſition, gives great probability to the report.

The Auſtrian troops began to evacuate Paſſau on the 25th. ultimo.

The prohibition againſt the introduction of Engliſh papers is more ſtrict than ever at Calais, Oſtend and all other French Ports: It is only the Government who receive them direct. The extracts in the French Journals are ſent from London in private letters, or taken from the Argus an Engliſh paper printed in Paris.

Late accounts from Conſtantinople ſtate that the *Plague* has re-appeared in the adjacent country, a great many of the inhabitants have already fled from the City, and ſeveral foreign Miniſters have reſolved to leave Conſtantinople and paſs the winter at Bujucdere ſome miles diſtant. Lord Elgin we underſtand ſoon returns to England. Mr. Scott an Engliſh Surgeon has propogated the vaccine inoculation in Greece during his travels through that country. At Athens the people were ſo ſenſible of this ineſtimable bleſſing that many have learnt the art and can inoculate themſelves.

We learn from Liſbon that great preparations are making in Portugal to blockade *Algiers*; The Portugueſe ſquadron already cruizing off that port conſiſts of one ſhip of 74 guns, four frigates of 40, and three ſloops of war of 24.

Letters from Dublin of the 20th. Inſtant, inform us that at a meeting of the principal inhabitants of the country of Limerick, it was unanimouſly reſolved to apply to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for *Martial Law* being proclaimed in that county—a ſimilar meeting was held in the country of Tipperary for the ſame purpoſe; Lord Dunoughmore has ſo happily and ſucceſsfully applied his influence in the laſt mentioned country that it is ſuppoſed ſuch a rigorous meaſure will not be neceſſary to be reſorted to. The principal inhabitants of Limerick have made the ſame endeavours—and every thing appears to announce a ſpeedy reſtoration of tranquillity without employing any military force. Theſe troubles do not appear to be cauſed by political diſſenſions notwithſtanding they are not leſs dangerous to public tranquillity and the ſafety of individuals. Mr. Wickham has proceeded to Limerick, Cork, and Waterford, to enquire into theſe commotions.

Our [illegible] conſiſt of 3000 Effec[tive] [illegible] health

[illegible] abled to maintain the Cape for ſome time longer at leaſt till the arrival of reinforcements which have already failed from France.

The Scottiſh *Antiquarians* have elected the Duke of *Montroſe* Preſident of their reſpectable ſociety.

The French are offended becauſe we expreſſed ſome unwillingneſs to allow their Government to be a ſtable Government; and they have reaſon, for what Government is better entitled to be called a *ſtable* Government, than one on the principle *of whip and bridle?*

Though the *naked faſhions* ſtill prevail, it does not appear that they are encouraged from a *want of clothing*. The celebrated Cyprian, Mrs. *Potter*, boaſts an hundred dreſſes, but never weats more in weight than *ſeven ounces* at a time.

In Mr. *Pitt's* abſence, Mr. *Leith*, one of the firſt practical Farmers in Kent, has the management of the agricultural concerns now attached to *Walmer Caſtle*.

The *Dutch Ambaſſador* has taken a houſe in Cumberland-place, the neighbourhood of which his *long name* completely puzzles.

The *Jacobin Club* have preſented Colonel A. *Stewart*, of the 42d. with a *broad ſword*.

CHENIER, the Poet and Dramatiſt who wrote the Hymn to *Liberty* and *Reaſon*, and all the other *Goddeſſes*, under the ſanguinary reign of *Robeſpierre*, and who was turned out of the Tribunal by the laſt *Epuration*, as it is termed, now in abject circumſtances in Paris. He has obtained the appropriate appellation of "the *Anacreon of the Guillotine!*"

The *Iſland of Lundy*, ſituated in the Briſtol Channel, conſiſting of 25,000 acres of land, was ſold, laſt week, by Meſſrs. *Skinner and Dyke*, for 5270l. The purchaſer was Sir *Pere Hunt*, Bart.

DIGNUM, the ſinger, was talking in jeſt of ſetting up his carriage, and pleaſantly aſked friend for a ſuitable *motto*, which ſhould indicate that he made his fortune by *ſinging*. His friend gave him, out of HORACE,

DIGNUM laude virum
MUSA vetat mori,

The *prize* beef ſells for *two ſhillings* a pound. Should our *agricultural ingenuity* ſucceed, who knows but that England may yet have the glory of ſelling a *bullock* for his *weight* in *gold*.

It is ſtill given by moſt of our contemporary journaliſts, as the burthen of all their private letters from Paris, that *Bonaparte* is about to aſſume the title of either *Emperor of the Gauls*, or, *His Conſular Majeſty*. We do not, however, underſtand, that any diſtinct, credible authority has been given for the report. It is not impoſſible but he may impatiently deſire ſuch an addition to the nominal [illegible] of his honors. It is alſo poſſible, that, like *Cæſar*, and like *Cromwell*, he may ſhrink from the acceptance of the crown, at the very criſis of the drama, at the very moment when it ſhall be formally offered to his hand. Should he actually take an appellation of *Majeſty*, many perſons will certainly be apt to quote againſt him, the old ſaying, which he has in his late inveſtive in the manner of *Oſſian*, quoted againſt Lords *Grenville* and *Minto*, and Mr. *Windham*,—*Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*

AMERICA.

New York Papers up to the 10th of February bring nothing from St. Domingo. The affair of Louiſiana ſtill excites much ſenſation. Mr. Monroe, who is to negociate the affair with the French Government was to ſail from New York in the beginning of February.

In the anſwer of the Senate to the Speech of the Preſident, is the following paſſage.

"We are happy to find notwithſtanding the unwarrantable conduct of the Spaniſh Intendant of New Orleans, to prevent the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi, that all cauſe of complaint will probably be removed by wiſe and temperate meaſures on the part of the Executive of the United States: but if we ſhould be diſappointed in that reſpect, we have the higheſt confidence with your Excellency, that every exertion will be uſed by our Citizens to vindicate our national rights againſt any power by which they may be invaded.

"We think the evidence tolerably concluſive, that this meaſure was not the conſequence of any order from Europe, but merely an irregularity of the Intendant, and the Spaniſh Miniſter here expreſſes his conviction, that the prohibition was unauthorized, and has undertaken to remonſtrate againſt it.—We truſt, therefore, it will be as promptly remedied as the diſtance will permit. For the preſent, it is the intereſt of every part of the Republic to cheriſh peace, and await a friendly reſtification of the injury;—the uncertainty with what power we may have to ſettle this matter adds to its difficulties.

The Blacks ſent from Guadaloupe, and rejected at the Spaniſh and Dutch ſettlements, are now to be ſent to colonize Louiſiana.

Several French Officers had in December laſt arrived in Louiſiana, for the purpoſe of making arrangements for the accommodation of the troops about to be ſent thither. No official announciation on the ſubject of the ceſſion of this province to France has yet been made to [illegible] American Government; and it is yet uncertain what reſtrictions its new maſters may impoſe on the navigation of the Miſſiſippi. That New Orleans is to remain an *entrepot* for the commerce of this river as heretofore [illegible] Mr. *Weſtern*, one of the Members [illegible] ſhaſed the eſtates of [illegible] Kilvedon.

LORD St. VINCENTS.

The reductions which have taken place in several of the Naval Departments seem to have drawn much obloquy and invective against the noble Author of those just and salutary reforms. Exactly in proportion to the advantage accruing to the public from putting an end to fraudulent frauds, and malversations, must be the malice of the fwindlers in office who have fo long preyed upon its vitals. The quantum of fervice rendered by the Admiralty Board to their country may be afcertained by that of the abufe and malevolence which it is has provoked.—It is thought hard, that a *Clerk* fhould no longer keep his *pleafure-boat*, at the public expence, or, inftead of paying *wages to his footmen*, fhould bear them upon the public books as *labourers* in the Dock Yard; or that others fhould be made to refund their *furniture to the ftores from which it has* iniquitoufly been taken. We cannot, however, bring ourfelves to f mpathife in their humbled vanity, or to lament their hardfhips in being able no longer to fail and drive, and entertain at the public expence.

Two antique fragments have lately been found at Suza, in Piedmont: they made part of two ftatutes of *marble of Luna*, and repreſented Two Roman Emperors in a military habit. There remains of thefe two monuments no more than the torfi, a part of the left leg, and a head entirely mutilated, the traits of which leave no doubt but that it repreſents Auguſtus. The apparel of the other, &c. give reaſon to believe, that it may repreſent Julius Cæſar.

In 1753, an eſtate in the Weſt of Scotland was ſold for 13001.; in 1786, for 84,001.; and in 1802, for 14,000.

The petit palace of *Trianon*, in the vicinity of Verſailles, erected and fitted up by the Royal *Antoinette* with ſo much taſte, and ſplendour, is occupied by a *traiteur*, who now gives any cuſtomer a cutlet *a la Marintenon*, in what in better times was the *boudoir*, and even *Bed chamber* of that unfortunate *Queen!*

Baron *Munchauſen* of whom mention is ſo often made, as forming one of the *Princes's* ſocial [illegible] nephew to the Baron of that *celebrated name* [illegible] a few years ago amuſed the world ſo much with the Satirical *Tales of Wonder*. This facetious Author was Chancellor to the Duke of *Brunſwick*; the preſent accompliſhed Baron, is Chamberlain to the King of *Pruſſia*.

ROME.—His Holineſs, wiſhing to give a proof of his affection to his Highneſs the *Cardinal York*, repaired on Thurſday, the 15th. to Freſcati, where his Eminence reſides. Cardinal York being informed of the arrival of the Holy Father, went out on the road leading to Rome with a numerous ſuite.—When his Holineſs arrived at Freſcati, he viſited all the eſtabliſhments of the town, and particularly the ſuperb library with which Cardinal York has enriched the town of Freſcati. At half after two his Holineſs went to the Epiſcopal Palace, where he dined, having on his right hand the *ci-devant King of Sardinia* Charles Emanuel, and on his left, *the laſt and barren branch of the ancient houſe* of STUART.

The following Engliſh works were preſented during the courſe of laſt month to the Inſtitute of France, and depoſited in the National Library:—

A New Military Directionary, or Alphabetical Arrangement of Military Terms, in the Engliſh and French Languages.

The ſecond and third Editions of the Regimental Companion. Dedicated, by permiſſion, to His Royal Highneſs the Prince of WALES.

Sir ROBERT WILSON's Hiſtory of the EXPEDITION to EGYPT, containing a minute Account of the *Maſſacre at Jaffa*.—WAS NOT been preſented to the French Inſtitute!

WAR OFFICE.—23d. *February.*

18th. Regiment of Light Dragoons, Major William Chabot, from the half-pay of the 27th Foot, to be Major.

38th. Foot, Captain Patrick M'Leod to be Major.

Commiſſions in the Fifeſhire Regiment of the North British Militia, ſigned by the Lord Lieutenant.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Crauford to be Colonel; James Wemyſs, Eſq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel; George Sandilands, Eſq. to be Major; William Rutherford, Eſq. to be Captain; John Dalzell, Eſq. to be ditto; Robert Pattullo, Eſq. to be ditto; Doctor Charles Grace to be Surgeon.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The Emperor *Alexander* of Ruſſia has lately done an act of juſtice and generoſity to a part of the Poles, the companions of the efforts of *Koſciuſko*, which ought to be made generally known to his honour. A number of the ſubaltern officers and common ſoldiers, having been taken priſoners by the Ruſſians, afterwards eſcaped captivity by enliſting in the Ruſſian ſervice. An Imperial Order, permits all who enliſted in thoſe circumſtances, "*to leave it at their pleaſure.*" They are, by the ſame order, allowed to continue in the ſervice, if ſuch ſhall be their own free choice.

PARIS, *—20th. February.*

The intelligence from St. Domingo, which is circulated every where, except through the Gazettes, is, as ſoon, of the moſt diſaſtrous nature. Not even a who has viſited that ill-fated iſland is expected [illegible] A number of Merchants left this city, either [illegible] or to inſpect their Trans Atlantic con[illegible]e it is known that not one now ſa[illegible] harafs the troops at night, and thus [illegible] n the open air, and under arms in[illegible]mful duty incapable waiting away [illegible]ler of thoſe whom the plague had

STATE OF THE METROPOLIS.

The following Extract is from a Charge delivered to the Grand Jury of Middleſex, by WILLIAM MAINWARING, *Eſq.*

"that ſeaſon of the year is approaching which particularly calls upon us to guard againſt thoſe outrages and depredations which have of late ſo greatly annoyed and terrified the inhabitants of the metropolis and adjacent parts, I take this opportunity of reminding you of the neceſſity there is for a vigilant attention to thoſe laws and regulations which have been wiſely framed for the preſervation of good order.

That this duty is at preſent greatly neglected, is too notorious, and is, without doubt, the principal cauſe of thoſe *robberies* and daring offences, which hardly a night, or even a day, paſſes without ſome melancholy inſtance of; and, unleſs Gentlemen will exert themſelves in their different pariſhes, and enforce the laws with activity and vigour, we ſhall not, after the cloſe of day, paſs the ſtreets with ſafety, or find ſecurity in our own houſes; at preſent, no one lies down to reſt without apprehenſion that his houſe may be broken open, his property taken from him, or his perſon attacked before he riſes. Such is the *diſgraceful* ſtate of our police.

What is the preſent ſtate of our ſtreets? Thieves and pickpockets at every corner, who are *known* to be ſuch, yet no notice taken of them. It now and then happens that they are detected by ſome one who will be at the trouble of proſecuting them, but it is not neceſſary to wait until a felony is committed before you apprehend a known thief who has no other means of living. Thoſe idle, diſſolute fellows, who collect together in the fields and ſkirts of the town, to gamble, and commit robberies whenever opportunity offers, who are a terror to all whoſe buſineſs or recreation leads in their way, ought to be taken up whenever they aſſemble, and who and what they are examined into. But what excuſe can there be for ſuffering that *army* of deſperate thieves and abandoned proſtitutes who infeſt the neighbourhood of places of public amuſement, boldly to bid defiance to thy laws, and every obligation to order and decency? Who that paſſes, and ſees the daring felonies every moment almoſt openly committed, the inſults given to every decent perſon paſſing along, the number of young creatures, not near womanhood, familiarized to every vice, ſwarming about, and offering themſelves for proſtitution; the ſhocking ſcenes of lewdneſs and debauchery continually exhibited—could ſuppoſe there was any law or government in this country, and that we have what is called a Police, maintained at an enormous expence to the Public?"

THE WELL-KNOWN JOHN KING.

Joſeph Lettice, Valet to John King, the advertiſing money lender, was brought in cuſtody to Bow Street, on Tueſday, on a warrant, wherein he ſtood charged on oath, by Thomas Searle, an officer at the Sheriff of Middleſex, with violently aſſaulting him in the execution of his duty.

It appeared, that on Monday evening laſt, Searle having a writ againſt King, he went to his houſe in Duke Street, near Portland Place, and having obtained entrance, on getting down the area, and in at the kitchen door, he was immediately aſſaulted by the priſoner Lettice, not with ſtanding he informed him that he had a writ againſt King.—The noiſe brought down King, and *Lady Langham*, (by the bye one of whom, on hearing his buſineſs, joined in the aſſault. The poker and tongs were then had recourſe to; and the two female ſervants aſſiſting in the cauſe of the Maſter.

King was reſcued, and made good his retreat to the yard of an adjoining houſe; where, however, he was found, and the caption at length made good. He was firſt taken to a lock-up houſe; but, there being detainers in the Sheriff's office againſt him to the amount of near five thouſand pounds, the Officer, for his own ſecurity, thought proper to lodge him the ſame night in Newgate.

The priſoner in his defence admitted the aſſault, but denied being appriſed of the buſineſs the Complainant came about; although he acknowledged that he knew his maſter's ſituation, and had received poſitive orders from him as to guarding every entrance to the houſe againſt Bailiffs. He was ordered to find bail for aſſaulting the Officer in the execution of his duty. The Officer's face ſhewed marks of ſome very hard blows.

LONDON,—19th. *February.*

The treaſure of the Cathedral of Liege, which was ſecretly depoſited at Hamburgh, has been diſcovered, and placed at the diſpoſition of the French Republic. Its value is eſtimated at about half a million.

The ratification of the *Emperor* to the General Concluſum of the Deputation of the Empire, is daily expected at Ratiſbon.

At Antwerp, Ghent, and Bruſſels, the Courſe of Exchange upon Holland continues to fall. This is attributed to the depreſſion of the Dutch funds ſince the decree paſſed by the Legiſlative Body for raiſing ſo large a Loan for Bonaparte.

LONDON,—12th. *February.*

Private letters from Paris, of the 4th. ſtate, that a very violent epidemic diſeaſe, attended with fatal conſequences, has broken out in that city. It begins with ſtrong ſymptoms of ſuffocation, and the perſons affected are taken off in the courſe of a few hours.

Yeſterday the diſpatches for Bombay, by the ELPHINSTONE, were finally cloſed at the Eaſt India Houſe, and delivered to the purſer.—Paſſengers, Meſſrs. H. Bond, W. Shaw, G. C. Page, T. Byerley, E. Davies, Aug. P. Knight, J. W. Edgington, A. J. O. Browne, *Cadets*; Mr. John Pedlar, free mariner; to Ceylon, Mr. Julius St. Leger, Government Writer.

The unanimity of the Houſe of Commons of late is the more extraordinary, when it is known that there are thirty ſix *lawyers* in it,

THE GERMAN DIET.

As we have had much information of late about the proceedings of the Diet in Germany, it may not be improper to ſtate the nature of the Conſtitution of this Repreſentative Aſſembly of the German Empire.

The conſtituent parts of a Diet are the three States of the Empire—the College of Electors, the College of Princes, and the College of the Imperial and Free Cities. As the word College, in its German ſignification, is unknown, or at leaſt unuſual, in our language; we muſt remind our readers, that it means nothing more than a political body or aſſembly. The College of Electors conſiſts of the eight Electors. The College of the Princes is compoſed of a hundred voices or votes; but as ten or twelve of theſe Princes have only one or ſometimes two votes amongſt them, it is the moſt numerous in its members of all the States. The College of the free and Imperial Cities conſiſts of the Deputies of the fifty Free Cities, the chief of which, at the preſent day, are Frankfort, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh.

With regard to our firſt head, the form of the Diet in deliberating, nothing can be more ſimple. The three Colleges deliberate apart from each other, and thus form three Chambers, or what we ſhould call Houſes of Parliament. Previous to the year 1663, the Emperor in perſon was preſent at the Diet; but as the Diet in that year was declared permanent, neither the Emperor, nor Electors in the firſt College, nor the Princes in the ſecond College, appear any other way at preſent than by their Repreſentatives. The three Chambers are thus at preſent Chambers of Repreſentatives. In each of theſe Chambers the Emperor has his Commiſſary. Every propoſition, in each of the Aſſemblies, is made by this Commiſſary, or, if of ſingular importance, directly by a meſſage from the Imperial Court. The right of propoſing ſubjects for the deliberation of the Diet, or, in other words, the initiative of legation, belongs excluſively to the Emperor. If the motion thus propoſed be accepted by the majority of one of the Colleges, it is reduced to a Decree by the Commiſſary, and compared with the Decree upon the ſame ſubject of the other Colleges. If the Decrees be fundamentally the ſame, they are reduced to one, and being propoſed to and confirmed by the Diet, become "Advices of the Diet." They are then tranſmitted to the Emperor for his conſent. The conſent of the Emperor, duly declared, is called a Decree of Ratification. Thus, an Advice of the Diet, and a Decree of Ratification, form together a Concluſum of the Empire.

Such is the Diet of the German Empire. In its frame it reſembles an Engliſh Parliament, except that it forms three Houſes inſtead of two. The College of Princes anſwers to our Houſe of Lords; that of Free States, to our Commons: but we have nothing which correſponds with the Electoral College.

The public buſineſs is ſometimes tranſacted by the States in a body, and ſometimes, where diſpatch is required, by Committees, appointed to deliberate and decide in the name of the Diet and Empire. Theſe Committees are called Deputations of the Empire, and are of two kinds, Ordinary and Extraordinary. The Ordinary Committees are appointed for purpoſes of a domeſtic nature, and anſwer to the Committees of our Commons. The Extraordinary Committees are appointed to deliberate and decide on queſtions of a more important concern, ſuch as thoſe of peace and war.

The Members of an Extraordinary Deputation are choſen by a plurality of voices in each College. The Emperor, however, conſults on one in the choice of his Plenipotentiary Ambaſſador, whom he puts at their head. An Extraordinary Deputation is thus a Diet in miniature; but for the purpoſes of diſpatch, the Members ſit in common, and without any diviſion into ſeparate Colleges. The manner of their deliberation is the ſame with that of the Diet; every thing muſt originate with the Imperial Plenipotentiary. They are always forbidden to debate any otherwiſe than in a body, or to notice any thing as a Deputation, which is not ſubmitted to them through their Preſident or the Imperial Ambaſſador. They form a Deputation, they are *incapable* of a Concluſum. Their Acts muſt be ratified by the Emperor, and not till then can they become Concluſums of the Empire.

In this Conſtitution of an Extraordinary Deputation, it is not difficult to perceive one cauſe of the long delay in the ſettlement of the German Indemnities.

FRENCH LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

A decree of this month has been promulgated, declaring that every perſon publiſhing printed works, is reſponſible to Government for their contents, as far as regards the religion of the ſtate, public morality, and the freedom of worſhip, guaranteed by the conſtitution: for every attempt againſt public order, ſubmiſſion to the laws, or the reſpect owing to Government and the authorities, as well as againſt every thing that might interrupt the harmony, and the attention due to friendly Powers, mentioned in the decree. All compoſitions for the *theatre*, every periodical paper as well domeſtic as foreign all foreign works, ſo far as they are *articles of commerce* or traffic, are alike ſu[illegible] the operation of the decree.

EMIGRATION.

A conſiderable alarm prevails in SCOTLAND, in conſequence of the EMIGRATIONS to America, of perſons, ſome driven from their ſmall farms by the extenſion of ſheep-walks; and others invited away. The EARL OF SELKIRK has a great project on his hands. He has actually engaged many hundreds or thouſands of Scots farmers to go to America, where he will purchaſe lands for them in Canada, or the Weſtern territories of the United States. He intends to convey thither a great number of Scots families every year. Such an alarm has, in conſequence, ariſen in Scotland, that Government has been applied to to interfere. All Miniſters have yet done, is to prevent the emigration of artificers.

EMIGRATIONS from GERMANY, by the way of Hamburgh, have lately become ſo frequent, that the Magiſtrates of Hamburgh have thought it prudent to forbid any perſon to ſail from their port, who ſhall not have given previouſly, a ſatisfactory account of the deſign with which he emigrates.

The Meſſage of Mr. Jefferſon, Preſident of the United States of America, to the two Houſes of Congreſs, is calculated to inſpire ſentiments very different, in a political view, from thoſe generally attributed to him. The praiſe of juſtice and friendly accommodation in trade is beſtowed upon this country, while the ſpirit of monopoly evinced by France, in prohibiting the importation of American produce in American bottoms is ſtrongly cenſured. The ceſſion of Louiſiana to the French Republic is conſidered as likely to effect an alteration in the foreign connections of the United States, and is recommended to the Legiſlature as a ſubject of very grave deliberation.

THE MURDER AT MORTLAKE.

Stephen Stillwell, the unhappy victim of vile jealouſy was formerly gardner to a gentleman at Eaſt Sheen, in whoſe ſervice he lived a number of years. In that employ he became acquainted with and afterwards married, the wretched woman he has ſince deſtroyed. His maſter was exceedingly attached to him, continued him in his ſervice after his marriage, and permitted him and his wife to live together in a lodge erected within his grounds. They were for a long time remarked as an happy couple, and having no family by the effects of their joint labours, got together a ſufficient ſum to ſet them up in a public-houſe, about eighteen months ſince they entered on the buſineſs and as the neighbours ſay, *were doing very well.*

Mrs. Stillwell was rather a *handſome woman*, and being placed in the bar of a public-houſe, ſoon had admirers. Here began her miſery: her huſband grew daily more jealous of her, and this jealouſy in a ſhort time evinced itſelf in the moſt brutal violence towards her; the ſeveral times ſought protection among her friends, but was induced to return again to her home. The laſt time of her leaving him the took with her 80l. in caſh, and only three weeks before her death, had returned again, bringing back with her the money, untouched. From that time, till the night before her deſtruction, they had ſlept apart, when he appearing to be perfectly reconciled, ſhe conſented to reſume her place in his bed. They retired apparently in perfect good humour with each other, and it was conſidered as a happy event by the ſervant maid and the pot-boy, the only two beſides in the family. The following morning, as early as four o'clock, Stillwell was up *ſinging Pſalms!* and was heard to go down ſtairs, and return again into his room. About five he aſked his wife how old ſhe was, and then ſaid to her "*Mary Ann, your time is come; I have for a long time bore your injuries like a man, but I can no longer, and am now determined to put an end to your ſhame and my own diſgrace.*" He drew a piſtol, and ſhe ſcreamed out murder. The noiſe inſtantly ceaſed, and before the neighbourhood could be alarmed, and the houſe door opened, he had dragged her naked from the bed to the floor, where he moſt inhumanly beat her about the head with the butt end of the piſtol, till he literally cruſhed her ſkull to atoms. The ſcene on entering the room was horrid beyond deſcription, the poor wretch lay weltering in blood, while the dreadful perpetrator of the act was befmeared from head to foot with human gore. He attempted to make his eſcape towards the Thames, but was ſecured after he had run about 200 yards. He ſaid he did not wiſh to eſcape from death, as he ſhould have fought it in the River. He had well conſidered of what he had done, and knew he muſt die; all that he ſhould intreat was, that he might have a Clergyman to pray by him, and that after death he might be buried in the ſame grave with his wife.

The next night the Corner's Inqueſt ſat on the body, and brought in a verdict of *Wilful Murder*; in conſequence of which Stillwell was committed to the New Gaol in the Borough.

Mr. *John Hatfell* is elected Treaſurer of the Society of Benchers of the Middle Temple.

"What lazy fellows are Bricklayers!" ſaid a loitering Irifhman.—How do you make that out? ſaid another. "Becauſe," replied the Irifhman, "they are always with a card to Lath, one of them, and he a ladder?"

LIST OF
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES,
AT AND FROM ST. HELENA,—1803.

Arrivals	*Names.*	*Captains.*	*Departures.*
Jan. 2	Admiral Aplin,	Rogers,	Jan 24
4	General Stewart,	Muth,	24
6	Hillsborough,	Pitman,	13
11	Victorious,	Malcolm,	19
—	La Sybille,	Adams,	18
—	Hamilton,	Malcolm,	18
—	Orpheus,	Elphinstone,	24
14	Northampton,	Baker,	24
19	Britannia,	Barrow,	24
24	Princess Amelia,	Stephens,	24
31	Bengal,	Fumine,	Feb. 17
—	Romney,	Sir Home Popham,	17
29	Dædalus,	Walter,	18
Feb 12	Hamilton,	Lajonbanks,	17
—	Brunswick,	Hughes,	17
25	David Scott,	Estes,	17
—	Ceres,	Dumsfield,	17
16	Gaston,	D'Nevarri,	17
—	Royal Charlotte,	Patterson,	17
25	Ironcestor,	Robertson,	Mar. 1
—	Alnwick Castle,	Perfcott,	2
—	Perseverance,	Swedale,	2
—	Bengal Atina,	Scott,	2
—	Royal George,	Timming,	
Mar. 2	Lady Jane Dundas,	Hon. H. Lindsay,	9
—	Walthamstow,	Agnew,	9
4	Fellicity,	Wolfard,	8
6	Penguin,	M'Farling,	7
7	Walmer Castle,	Bird,	
—	Blumes,	Williams,	
17	Hawke,	Gifford,	19
—	Jupiter,	Sir R. Curtis,	19
—	Dromede,	Tolack,	19
—	Hindostan,	Motley,	19
20	Earl of Vincent,	Jamson,	27
24	Sir Edward Hughes,	Brunton,	27
—	Marshap,	Logan,	29
31	Marquis of Ely,	Hannay,	Apr. 2
—	Santon,	Luthington,	5
April 5	City of London,	Haldon,	May 1
17	Earl Mornington,	Fergusson,	April 25

COURT OF KING's BENCH,

Mr. Erskine moved for leave to file a criminal information against Kiernan Allihy, Esq upon the affidavit of Mr. Harrison, a Justice of Peace in the town of Louth, in consideration of the insult which he had offered as an insult to Mr. Harrison and another Justice, which rendered it necessary for them to apply to the Court of King's Bench. He first them a Letter, accompanied with a letter full of contumelious expressions. The Court granted a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him, and that rule was afterwards made absolute. For some time he pretended great unconcern, and went about the country, boasting of his influences; but, as the affairs appeared, he began to come to his senses. He expressed sorrow for what he had done, and offered to make an apology. The only object of the prosecution was to vindicate the honour of the Magistracy, and he was told that a proper apology would be received. He sent the following:

"Gentlemen,

"I feel the utmost contrition for the insult I offered you. I am ready to pay all the costs which have been incurred upon both sides. I acknowledge that my obligations are the greater to you, as I could not hope that any excuse would be sufficient to atone for the offence. I shall always be happy to support the civil power, to which this country is so much indebted. You are at liberty to publish this letter."

The Justices thought that accepting of such an apology would be no compromise of their honour. A dispute between two private gentlemen, Mr. Erskine observed, was a very delicate thing; and if a written apology was made by one of them, there might be some impropriety in making it public. But where a public body was concerned, the submission of the person who had offered offence should be made as public as possible;—so that no one who had heard of the insult should remain ignorant of the apology.

Accordingly, Mr. Harrison and his friend, making use of the liberty which had been granted them, *printed Mr. Allihy's letter in the newspapers.* In a short time after the affair happened, which now called for the interposition of the Court. Mr. Harrison, on a market day, was walking in the town of Louth, in the midst of a crowd he was accosted by Mr. Allihy, who addressed him in these words: "Sir, you are no gentleman; you were not content with posting me at Louth, but at Gainsborough you posted me in a barber's shop, still I will treat you as a gentleman. I therefore desire that you will meet me to-morrow morning." Mr. Harrison declining the invitation, he cried out, "Then you are a d—d coward."

Lord Ellenborough. You can go on with the original prosecution.

Mr. Erskine. My Lord, we had completely dropped it, upon his paying the expences.

Lord Ellenborough. That does not appear upon the record; and if he apply upon the compromise to stop proceedings, we can in our discretion refuse a rule to that purpose. You may inditt him for what happened since. *There are modes of circulating an Apology which cannot be justified.* As the matter is to be tried hereafter, it does not become me to say more now.

Mr. Erskine. If your Lordship thinks that we can, consistently with duty, proceed upon the information already filed, we shall be perfectly satisfied.—*Rule refused.*

The quantity of *salt* offered by the *Emperor* to the Elector of *Bavaria*, to induce him to ex- of his territory, is certainly great lector being lately regula- does not seem to think sufficiently *relishing*.

ISLAND OF MALTA.

THERE has been some difficulty among the generality of persons, in forming a clear conception of several Articles in the Definitive Treaty relative to Malta.

In the 10th. Article of the Treaty, it is stated, that "there shall not be in future either a French or English *Language*." The word *Language* is extremely obscure, unless the reader is thoroughly apprized of the history of the Maltese Constitution. During the times peculiarly characterized under the name of Crusades, several religious Confraternities were incorporated for the purpose of assisting the various bodies of troops of pious Christians who directed their march either to the Holy Land, or to the shores of Africa. The richest among these orders, were the Knights Templars, a Society which was abolished under many circumstances of cruelty and proscription in all the kingdoms of Europe. But the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, on account of their insular situation, and independent Sovereignty, were left unmolested by the hand of oppression or the suggestions of avarice.

Their Island which was contiguous to the parts that were wont to be the Theatres of misguided zeal and piety, was always respected by contending Powers; and their magnanimous defence against the whole force of the Ottoman Army, led on by one of the greatest Generals who ever adorned the page of Turkish story, procured them a renown, which was never tarnished till the late surrender of their Island to the Arms of the French Republic. M. de *Voltaire*, in his Essay on 'Universal History,' has written a very interesting detail of this celebrated Siege; and the Abbé *Vertot* has published five volumes, on the 'History and Prowess of the Order.' On the authenticity of the latter, however, little dependance can be placed. He wrote to the Grand Master for certain Books, which were absolutely necessary to elucidate the various incidents that occured during the Siege; and as some time elapsed before he received them, he composed the History from his own imagination, and returned the Volumes with a Letter to the Grand Master, stating, that the Siege had taken place, and *been raised long before the receipt of the Books.*

We have already mentioned the *object* of the Institution; we shall now briefly state the Constitution of the Order. The Knights were chosen from among the different bodies of troops, who marched at various times under the banner of the Cross. And as Europe, according to the elegant expression of the Princess *Anna Comnena*, seemed to precipitate itself on Asia, it became necessary, that the Knights who were thus incorporated, should be selected from the different nations, who were thus engaged, in order that their affiance might be more readily affixed to their own Countrymen. Hence a certain number were elected, who spoke the common *language* of each nation; and thus, in preceding times, the term *language* was substituted for *country*; and according to its antient signification, it will be found, that the expression is perfectly accurate.

Those nations which had embraced the Reformed Religion, were afterwards excluded from admission into the Order. The remaining *tongues* or nations, out of which the Knights were chosen, were Arragon, Italy, Castile, Germany and France. The latter by the incorporation of the kingdom of Arles and Provence, and of the Province of Auvergne, obtained a decided influence in the deliberations of the Order, to which influence, perhaps, the lame defence of the island is to be ascribed.

It was therefore, a measure of the highest policy in the British Administration to have thus placed an effectual barrier against the future interference of France, in the interests of the Order, by excluding her not only from the three *tongues* she formerly exercised, but altogether from any right or claim as a constituent body of the Society. Nothing therefore, but the levity, corruption, or cowardice of the Knights can henceforward endanger the independence of this celebrated island.

MADAME TALLIEN'S CHER AMI.

M. *Ouvrard*, the rich Contractor, at Paris, is mentioned as having been "a *Journeyman Grocer at Nantz!*"—The Writer of this article, who personally knows M. *Ouvrard*, and who by no means wishes to justify his desertion of a most amiable Wife, in order to be the *Attentif*, or, in other words, the *twentieth* Gallant of Madame *Tallien*, thinks it right, however, to correct this misstatement. M. *Ouvrard*, senior, was the renter, and by degrees the purchaser, of most of the Paper-mills near Paris; and thus having nearly the exclusive supply of that capital, he soon realized a considerable fortune. This he left to his sons, the eldest of whom commenced Merchant and Banker. His present immense fortune arose from the contract with the Court of Spain to supply their fleet with necessaries during the year and ten months that it remained in Brest harbour.

Mademoiselle *Talleyrand*, niece to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is shortly to be married to M. *Beauharnais*, the son-in-law of the *First Consul*.

EXTRAORDINARY CHILD.

Account of THOMAS WILLIAMS MALKIN, *who lately died at Hackney, at the early age of* 11 YEARS *and Nine Months.*

THE death of this uncommon child presents a circumstance which equally arrests the attention of the MORALIST & the sympathy of the PHILANTHROPIST; shewing how suddenly and unexpectedly the brightest prospects vanish, which depend on the precarious tenure of human life, however bright and promising the dawn of intellect—however encouraging the appearances of corporeal stability.

His knowledge of the English Language was correct and copious; and his expression, whether in speaking or writing, remarkable as well for fertility as selection. In the *Latin* he had proceeded so far, as to read with ease the most popular part of Cicero's works. He had made some progress in *French*; and was so thorough a proficient in *geography*, as not only to be able, when questioned, to particularize the situation of the principal countries, cities, rivers, &c. but to draw maps from memory, with a neatness and accuracy which would scarcely be credited but by those who are in possession of the specimens. Without any professional assistance, he had acquired considerable execution in the art of *drawing*; and some of his copies from Raphael's heads, though wanting the precision of the Academy students, evinced a fellow feeling with the stile and sentiments of the originals, which seemed likely, had he pursued it, to have ranked him with the more eminent professors of the art.

But the most striking features in his character was a strength of intellect, and rapidity of comprehension on all subjects, independent of those to which his studies were immediately directed, which, increasing with his growth, seemed likely in manhood to have placed more within his reach than it usually falls to the lot of humanity to grasp at. He unite, in a remarkable manner, the solid and the brilliant; for the powers of the memory kept pace with that of his understanding and imagination; and the character of his mind may be comprized in these few but comprehensive words—that he remembered whatever he had *once known*, and could do whatever he had *once learnt*.

But it may not be uninteresting to particularize the periods of his short life, at which the leading traits of his character first presented themselves to observation. He was familiar with the alphabet long before he could speak, not only as exhibited on counters, a practice very judicious, because very enticing to children, but as expressed in books, to which, from seeing them, he shewed a very early partiality. At the age of *three years*, on his birth day, *he wrote his first letter* to his mother; and though it contained nothing but short expressions, he soon afterwards began to write in a style and on subjects to which childhood in general is a total stranger; and this practice of writing his sentiments on all subjects he persevered in with a continually increasing expansion and improvement, both as to matter and manner, which we regret that our limits will not allow us to authenticate by specimens. At the time of which we are speaking, three years old, he could not only read and spell with unfailing accuracy, but knew *Greek* characters, and would have attempted the language, had not the caution of his parents, in this instance, discouraged the forwardness of his inclination.

His comprehension of the idiom and construction with those of his own and the French languages, his acuteness in tracing the etymology, and detecting the component parts of words, hunting them through English and French, and inquiring the form they assumed in Greek and Italian, with which he was unacquainted, proved him to have possessed a mind peculiarly calculated for philological inquiries.

But though in the progress of his short life he was continually employed in laying up stores of knowledge, apparently for purposes which, the event proved, were never to be fulfilled; his last illness, which he supported with a patience and fortitude almost unexampled, amply evinced that he knew how to apply the treasures he had acquired to the solace and relief of his own mind, under circumstances of trial and suffering. He frequently beguiled the tedious hours of a sick, bed with the recollection of what he had read, seen, or done, in the days of health; and little points of interest or information, which might have been supposed to have made a transient impression, were as much present to his mind as when they first engaged his attention.

In consequence of the remarkable form of his head, which had been much admired, especially by *artists* some doubts had been suggested, that rendered it desirable to have the head as well as body examined. From the result of this investigation it appeared, that the BRAIN was *unusually large*, and in the most perfect and healthy state; that the disorder, as it was uniformly considered to have been, was in the stomach, and had received all the relief that medical skill and the most anxious attention could afford; and that there was more that ordinary probability, from the vigour of his constitution, and the well proportioned formation of his body, of his arriving at manhood, but for one of those accidents in the system, to which the old and young, the healthy and infirm, are equally exposed.

Thus ends this short history of a child, whose mind, though his years were few, seemed to have arrived at maturity. His powers of understanding, of memory, of imagination, were all remarkable; and the reasonableness of his mind was such, that he always yielded his own to the wishes of his friend's, as much from conviction as compliance: his dispositions were as generous and amiable, as his talents were brilliant and universal.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

Tottenham Street.—The first part of the Historical Play of *Henry the Fourth* was performed on Saturday evening, the principal male characters by Gentlemen Amateurs, Chiefly *Officers of the Foot Guards.*

J. Maddocks, Esq. M. P. was the representative of *Falstaff*, and a more respectable or effective performance has rarely been witnessed under similar circumstances. He gave to the facetious Knight abundant traits of rich humour, and seldom failed to give all due effect to the incomparable wit in which that highly finished character so much abounds. He related his *God's thrift* adventure in a very excellent style, and nothing could be better delivered than the celebrated catechism upon *Honour*.

Captain *Caulfield*, of the Guards, was also very respectable in the part of *Hotspur*. The impetuous valour of the character was, in every instance, well displayed, and several of the passages were marked with found discretion. In none perhaps was he more happy than where, addressing himself to *Worcester* and *Northumberland*, he says,

"Shall it, for shame, be spoken in these days,
"Or fill up chronicles in time to come,
"That men of your nobility and power
"Did 'gage them both in an unjust behalf!"

The Hon. J. *Macdonald*, of the Guards, represented the *Prince of Wales* in a very chaste style, frequently giving to the part every necessary feature of dignity. His speech [illegible] the corpse of *Hotspur* was delivered with [illegible] derable feeling and propriety, parti[illegible] concluding lines;—

"Adieu! and take thy praise with thee to Heav'n.
"Thy ignominy sleep with thee in the grave,
"But not remember'd in thy Epitaph."

Colonel *Greville*, as the *Earl of Northumberland*, acquitted himself with credit. The two *Carriers* were admirably represented by Mr. *Nixon* and Mr. *Angelo*, who kept the house in a continual roar of laughter during the whole of their scene.

Lady Percy had a most interesting and pleasing representative in Miss *Norton*. She looked extremely well, and acted with a sweet and winning playfulness, inferior to nothing we have witnessed since the *ci-devant* Miss *Farren* graced the regular stage.

After the performance, which did not conclude till twelve o'clock, the Duchess of *Devonshire* gave a grand supper at her house in Piccadilly, to a numerous party of fashionables, among whom were most of the Gentlemen Performers. *From the Pic Nic.*

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