



June XIX.

WEDNESDAY, 23d. MARCH 1803.

Number 911.

Elegant Furniture.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT,
RECEIVED FROM
CALCUTTA,
AND
NOW ON SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS,
Under Mr. Cochrane's Office,
CONSISTING OF
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,
REARINGS, COUCHES, COMMON
WRITING DESKS, FOOT
TOOLS, WASH-HANDS STANDS,
&c.

To be Sold.
THE HOUSE & GARDEN,
ON CHOUTLY PLAIN,
AT PRESENT OCCUPIED
BY MAJOR FLOYER,
APPLY TO
Messrs. Binny & Dennison

Advertisement.
ELECTRIFYING MACHINE,
TO BE SOLD.
AN Elegant 8 inch Plate Machine
of the newest Construction, by
BANKS, with Medical Apparatus, and
insulating Stool complete, together with
richly's Treatise on Electricity.
Enquire of HORN REYNOLDS and
RIFFITHS

Advertisement.
NOTICE is hereby given, to all Per-
sons having Claims against the
Estate of the late Lieutenant J. CUM-
BERG of the 11th Regiment, who Regi-
strars of Dragoon, to make them known
to THOMAS CHASE, Administrator
of before the 11th June next; and
persons indebted thereto are required
to pay the Amount of their respective
debts as soon as possible to the Admini-
strator aforesaid.
Madras, 13th. March 1803.

Advertisement.
NOTICE is hereby given, to all Per-
sons having claims against the Estate
of the late JOHN FRASER, Coach-
man, to deliver them in to the
FRASER and NORRIS, Executors
of before the 11th June next; and
persons indebted thereto are required
to pay the Amount of their respective
debts as soon as possible to the Admini-
strator aforesaid.
Vizier, 18th. February, 1803.

Wanted.
FOR A PERSON OF RANK AND FORTUNE,
A PROBANG.
The Cafe is briefly as follows:
HIS unfortunate GENTLEMAN
was endeavouring by accident to
swallow the small Bone of a Large Fish,
proved indigestible and was in his
agonies of Death, to much for
the powers of Medicine are greatly
impaired, and a dangerous Cough is like-
ly to ensue, &c. &c.
The Probang being lent to Thomas
Martin, Surgeon, at Triplicane, will be
thanked for received, and instantly paid for.

Advertisement.
ARTICLES FROM BENGAL,
BRANSON JONES & REDDY,
RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC,
THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,
FROM BENGAL,
FOR READY MONEY ONLY,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.
PRIME HUMPS, TONGUES,
Collared BEEF, Brickets and Buttocks,
BISCUIT and BUTTER, in Jars,
Real PATNA CANDLES,
Table CLOTHS of sizes, TOWELS,
DORIES, CHARCONNAHS,
Ladies CLOAKS, SOUSEES,
Flowered MUSLINS,
Palankeen CARPETS,
Lushow HOOKA SNAKES,
HOOKA CARPETS,
Moorment SLIPPERS,
AND
A few Kegs of PICKLED CABBAGE.

To be Sold.
By Public Auction,
By BRANSON JONES & REDDY,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
this day WEDNESDAY, the 23d. March,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
An Invoice of
STATIONERY,
Consisting of

DEMY, Folio Post, FOOLSCAP,
Quarto Post,
QUILLS and Lead PENCILS,
Twenty Pieces of Madras POCKET
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Thirty Eight Baskets of Benga PO-
TATOES,
Twelve Berkley and eight Gloster
CHEESES,
Thirty Dozen of BRISTOW and Co.
Hair POWDER,
One Looking GLASS in Burnished
FRAME,
AN INVOICE OF
GLOBE LAMPS,
AND OTHER ARTICLES:
At 12 o'Clock,
THIRTY CASES OF

G I N,
IN LOTS OF ONE CASE.
Twelve Dozen of BEER, and Twenty
Casks of BEER.
At 4 o'Clock,
ON THE ESPLANADE
The Remains of the CARGO of TIM-
BER as previously advertised.

A Card.
A. M'DONALD,
BEGS leave to inform his Friends and
the Public in general, that he has
opened this day that COMMODIOUS &
AIRY UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE,
No. 20 Poppan's Broad-way, near to the
FREE MASON'S TAVERN—the Sign of
St. ANDREW'S ARMS,
where there is entertainment for GEN-
TLEMEN to BOARD and LODGE,
at a Moderate rate: he pledges himself that
all due attention shall be paid to such Gen-
tlemen as may be pleased to favour him
with their Culom.
N. B. BANDYS, and SADDLE
HORSES to be let.
Madras, 22d. March 1803.

To be Sold.
By Public Auction,
By JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 23d. Instant,
At 10 o'Clock,
AN INVOICE OF
BEAUTIFUL FILLAGREED
INDIAN PAGODS, PANDANS,
CANDELTICKS BRACELETS, &c.
of Curious WORKMANSHIP.
And a number of Articles well adapted
to adorn LADIES TOILET TABLES,
& Round BOXES, fit for to hold TRIN-
KETs.
Two Large CAMPHOR-WOOD
CHESTS.
ALSO
A PEGUE BANDY HORSE, trots
very fast, and is found, and without vice.

To be Sold.
By Public Auction,
By JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On SATURDAY next, the 26th. Instant,
At 10 o'Clock,
A FEW ARTICLES OF
FURNITURE,
G L A S S, &c. &c.
NESTS of Horn LANTHORNS,
brass Hanging COMPASSES,
Tin Soup and Table PLATES, for
Camp use,
A few Dozens of BEER, &c. &c.
At the same time,

Two New Field OFFICERS' MAR-
QUEES,
Two Private TENTS,
Two Necessary DITTO,
One Pole Du.—ONE TUMBRIL,
that hold 24 Dozen,
At 12 o'Clock,
A MARE, with a Gibsons Side SAD-
DLER and BRIDLE,
An Arab HORSE, will answer either
for a BANDY or SADDLE
A small HORSE, with SADDLE and
RIFLE, that has been Rode by a Child,
Two Strong Serviceable CAMELS,
with SADDLES.
AND
SEVERAL OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold.
By Public Auction,
BY ANTHONY GAUDOIN,
Sworn Auctioneer,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 25th. Instant.
At 11 o'Clock,
FURNITURE,
Consisting of
COTS Complete, COUCHES, Dref-
ling TABLES, CHAIRS, SHADE
STANDS, CHESTS of Drawers, WRIT-
ING DESK and BOOK CASE.
A Pair handsome small COUCHES
with Bed and Pillows, Dressing GLAS-
SES, &c. &c.
ALSO
A LARGE PERSIAN CARPET,
A FEW CHESTS OF
ENGLISH CLARET,
A FEW MAUNDS OF
BENGAL POTATOES.
AND
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES

Advertisement.
NAVY TAVERN,
J. S. SHERMAN,
HAVING resigned the above Tavern
on the 1st. Instant, gratefully re-
turns his thanks to his Friends and the
Public for their kind support, during Ten
years residence in that situation.
J. S. SHERMAN begs those Gentle-
men who are indebted to him will favor
him with the discharge of their accounts,
and he requests all those to whom he is
indebted will send in their Claims for Pay-
ment.
Mr. J. M. TURNER having suc-
ceeded him in the Business he solicits his
Friends to continue their favors in support
of the House, where he trusts they will
meet with good accommodations, and
every attention from the Mailer.
Madras, 22d. March 1803.

Advertisement.
MADEIRA WINE,
At 150 Pags. per Pipe,
At 120 Pags. Ditto,
AT THE GODOWNS OF
Messrs. HUNTER and HAY.
PORT WINE,
In Chests and half Chests,
At 4 Pags. per DOZEN,
ALLOWED BY SOME OF THE BEST JUDGES
to be very excellent
W I N E.

Administration.
ESTATE OF PETER BODKIN,
DECEASED.
LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (w-
hich will answer) of PETER BODKIN
been on the 31st day Oct.
the late Court of the R
granted to THOMAS DE
LIAM RUTTER of M
Executors named in
MARIA BODKIN
sole Legatee and
of the said
THOMAS
RUTTER
1st day
of our Lord
of the said PETER BODKIN shall then
remain applicable to the Legacies bequeathed
by the Will of the said JOANNA MARIA
BODKIN will be forthwith divided and ap-
plied to and amongst the Legatees in a due
course of Administration.
All Persons who have any Claims on the
Estate of the said PETER BODKIN, and
JOANNA MARIA BODKIN,—Respectively
or of either of them are therefore hereby re-
quired to state and evidence the same to the
said THOMAS DE MELLO and WILLIAM
RUTTER or one of them at Madras, on or
before the said 1st. March 1804 or they will
be precluded from Satisfaction of their demands
out of the said Estate or either of them.
And all Persons who are indebted to the
Estate of the said PETER BODKIN are re-
quired forthwith to discharge their debts to
the said Administrators at Madras.

For Sale,
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,
COMMON INTEREST BONDS.
MORTGAGE BONDS.
WILLS—Sufficiently ample for ordinary oc-
casions.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
BILLS OF LADING.
POLICIES OF INSURANCE.
PASS-PORTS, for all going to
London, &c.

COMPARISON
OF THE
PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE
WITH
THAT OF ROME

There is a great deal of evidence to show that the names of the events will come, that there will be a great deal of similarity, which does not really exist. In fact, it is generally observable that the instances in which the names run the most parallel, are those that will best stand the test of inspection and analysis. An examination, however, should always be instituted. We cover something well worth the trouble and cost, if we do not more than detect a *consequence of fallacy*, more especially when there is reason to suspect that this coincidence of names is in some degree by design, and for political purposes.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

in *mens* France all these events followed, and other more rapidly than in Rome; but the events themselves are the same. The admission of all the Italian States to the citizenship of Rome, and the right of voting in the *Comitia Martia*, were the first steps towards the abolition of its consequences with that right of universal suffrage, which was passed into a fundamental law of the French Constitution by the *Bridonnets*. Thus all the elements of a military despotism were together, and the soldiers, in the course of five or six years, would have grown into the knowledge and feeling of their own power; and a promiscuous mob in the mean time were called forth to overawe, oppress, and render contemptible the Legislature, and to furnish the soldiers with a pretext for the exercise of that power. Happily for France, *Dumouriez* antedated his plans, and happily both for France and for himself, *Monsieu* appears to possess the qualities which impel men to acquire for political interests, and the armies of France, with those of the Interior, and those of Italy and Egypt, might play over again the parts of the Gallic and Asiatic Legions under Pompey and Julius—until once built a new PHAROS, and then the accompanying storm would sweep with a civil war across the vast empire, without a civil war across the vast empire.

It has, however, been changed by the same facts as the Roman Republic was, and under the same titles and phrases; only, as before, differing in the degree of rapidity with which the change took place. The reigns of the *three first Cæsars* have been crowded into the *three first years* of the reign of Bonaparte. He began by imitating the decency and decorous ambition of Augustus, who caused him to be proclaimed *Imperator* and *Magistrate* of the Republic for ten years only. The *first year* of that time was re-elected. A *few* of free-voting was at the time allowed to the people. But Bonaparte found the bold and contemptuous imitation of Julius Cæsar more accordant with his personal inclination, and he soon began to flatter to his vanity, as well as more agreeable to his pride. In exact imitation of Julius Cæsar he assumed the perpetual consulship with the imperial power, and the prefix of *Imperator*. He then assumed the *dictatorship* in imitation to him, *Imperator Cæsaris Julius Cæsar Dictator Lib. I. J. Cæsar*, and he assumed in nearly the same form.

effective power and patronage are in the hands of the General of the State, who has the privilege of recommending annually appointing his own functionaries. In such the system, it is kept, if possible, in decent awe, by the image of a civil Government, while all the power of that Government, not included in those of the *Imperial Household* or *Imperial Palace*, are paralysed by the dread of the foliary.

If then there be no counterpoise of diffimilar circumstances, the prospect is gloomy indeed. The commencement of the public slavery in Rome was the beginning of the end of human-genius. "Any unfully flourishing period of arts and sciences in any country, is even to this day, called the Augullan age of that country. The Roman poets, the Roman historians, the Roman philosophers, the Greek of Greece, in military tactics, in machinery, all the arts of an opprative life, they greatly surpassed the Greeks. With few exceptions, all the Emperors, even the worst of them, were, like Bonaparte, the liberators and benefactors of all great public works, and every species of art and science, was associated with the affierion of political freedom, and

"O Juvenal, circumspice et agitur res,
 Metastrophis istis Dactylis indigne quærit.
 It is even so, at this present moment, in
 France. Yet, both in France and in Rome, we
 find the most abject dispositions
 to flattery rapidly turn to the most
 outrageous fanaticism for an almost anarchical
 liberty. *Ruere in Jerusalem patres et populum.*
 Peace and the condemnation of all the civilised
 provinces of the earth, were the grand and plausible
 pretexts of Roman deformity; the degeneracy
 of the Romans, the degeneracy of the Christians
 so blundered, was the melancholy effect.
 Shortly therefore, we shall endeavour to detect
 all those points and circumstances of dissimilarity,
 which though they cannot impeach the rectitude
 of the parallel, for the present, may yet render
 the parallelism of the two Governments of
 Government has been built up in France with
 incomparably greater rapidity, so it may have
 an incomparably shorter duration. We are not
 conscious of any feelings of bitterness towards
 the First Consul, or, if it is, only that venial
 regret, naturally arising from the having
been greedy of power, and not *being greedy*,
 and having been *misguidedly disappointed*. But we
 will not voluntarily cease to think freely, and
 speak openly. We owe grateful thanks, and
 unqualified thanks, to the Divine Governor
 of the Universe, for the gift of English
freedom (and that country *was not one*) in which the
 notions of public men may be boldly analysed, and
 the result publicly stated. And let the Chief
 Consul, who professes in all things to follow his
Fate, learn to submit to it, if he finds that it is
 his *Fate* to struggle for the English English
 freedom, and the liberties which are the *birthright*
 of that spirit! If he finds, that the *Genius of*
Great Britain, which blew up his Egyptian
 navy into the air, and bight his Syrian laurels,
 still follows him with a calm and dreadful
 eye, and in peace, equally as in war, still
 looks on him with a stern and awful eye, and
 says, *THE GENIUS OF OUR ISLE LIVES, AND ALIVE*
AND HAS HIS BEING; and which being lofty
 all our Commercial and Naval greatness would
 infinitely languish, like a flower, the root of
 which had been silently eat away by a worm;
 if he finds, that in this country, the public
 festivals, and pompous meretricious pageants,
 present no other spectacle to the eye of Reason,
 than a mob of Mautes dancing in their fetters,

[illegible]

THE ORACLE, — 7th. October.
PARIS, OCT. 4. — The *Moniteur* of the 3d, contains a long letter from Rear-Admiral Leiffeg-

This letter is followed by several lists.—The first of which contains the names of 36 slaves set at liberty by the Dey of Algiers, and embarked on board the division commanded by Rear-Admiral Leissignes. 2d. A list of 28 slaves who took refuge on board the ships of the Squadron at Algiers. 3d. A list of sixty slaves who took

Relations, and one for the Minister of the *Marine*. The latter, say the sapient *Parisians*, is a SEAHORSE!!!

The proud Parisians grumbled very much at the late Fete of the *rit. Vendemiaire*; the reason was *not* because they endured fourteen years of the severest misery to support the cause of ambition, but because they had not the satisfaction of being *not* because they are brought into subjection which is not to be met with amongst the subjects of the Dey of Algiers—*not* because the *rit. of Vendemiaire* is not the day that ought to be considered as the anniversary day of the foundation of the French Republic, but merely as the destruction of the Monarchy of the *ancien Gouvernement*, which looks well at a distance, but which conceals rank and form enough to shake Europe for centuries; at all this the amiable Parisians *did not grumble*—but they grumbled, and they grumbled so, that the fireworks let off by the Government did not seem enough to them. Good souls, they never thought of the fact that it was to themselves, namely, 30,000, Oh, not for a quarter of an hour's service. Oh, not it might have cost twenty times as much; or, if it had been diverted on that day by Bonaparte to the *Feite* of Robespierre, or Barras, is one and the same thing with *deville-maugers* and *Fete-hunters*.—Depend upon it that the same faces which attended the *Fees* given by *Robespierre*, and danced at his cannibalistic rejoicings, dance at *Bonaparte's Fete*, and would be just as merry at a Fete given by *Louis* the XVIIIth.

Disturbances have broken out on the frontiers of Hungary, towards Syria, in consequence of the peasants having refused to pay taxes, and to perform the service of the Corvées, because the Emperor has refused to give them a promise. A body of these people surrounded the Castle of Count Zapolya, and would have committed some outrage on his person, had he not escaped. The Emperor's commission has been appointed for punishing them, and the Emperor's army of troops have been dispatched to restore their tranquillity. By the same letters, we learn that the Emperor of Germany has notified to the French Emperor, that he does not intend to accede to any settlement relative to the indemnities.

The *Weekly Chronicle*, published at Halifax, Nova Scotia, mentions that Tomlinson, shortly after the embarkation of the French in St. Domingo, was taken prisoner by a party of specie, under an effort of fifteen picked men, who landed in the interior of the island, where he caused a hole to be dug, and the treasure deposited in it; and on rejoining the main body of his army, he informed that he had fifteen men to be shot to prevent a discovery.

An Official article from St. Domingo states that Island to be in a state of siege, in consequence of which its Police is placed into the hands of the Military. It appears, that, after the departure of Toussaint, several bodies of Negroes rose against the French; but the *Maintenant* says, that they were quickly dispersed, and severe examples made of them. Be this as it may, it is evident, from the circumstance of the Island being in a state of siege, that tranquillity does not universally prevail in it, and to add to its unpleasant situation, the yellow fever rages to an alarming degree, to which numbers have already fallen victims.

The Blacks, taking advantage of the weakness of the French Army, which is reduced by disease and death, were again on the rise, and had already begun to form encampments on the plains of Leogane. This circumstance gave great uneasiness to the planters, who had reason to expect another scene of trouble and massacre. The rising of the Blacks was supposed to be in consequence of the nightly stratagems of the French troops, in taking and *maffring* all the Blacks, who had held commissions under Toussaint, being deemed a necessary precaution by General LECLERC, to deprive them of their Commanders in the event of another revolt.

The interview between the Emperor of *Russia* and the King of *Prussia*, at Memel, is to be followed, by another interview of no less importance between His *Prussian Majesty* and *Benaparte*, at Dusseldorff. We are inclined to attach credit to this assertion.—It has been known for some time that the *Chief Consul* intended visiting the *Belgie* departments, *Brussels* and *Antwerp*. The distance from Dusseldorff is not great.

The Bavarian troops have already begun their march to take possession of the territories which are to be given as indemnities to the Elector of Bavaria. General DEROI's corps is on the Banks of the Lech; two other Bavarian corps are at Neubourg and at Ingolstadt.

The following are the particulars of the mode of proceeding against the English Journals. At seven in the morning, all the terriers of the police spread themselves through the coffee-houses, and the reading-rooms of the Palais Royal; they instantly, and without shewing any order, seized and carried off all the *daily, weekly, and monthly* papers they could find, and bore them down
