

Advertisement,
WADDELL & GIBSON,
BEG LEAVE TO ACQUAINT THEIR FRIENDS,
THAT **THEY HAVE PURCHASED**
THE WELL CHOSEN
INVESTMENT,
OF
CAPTAIN FARRER,
OF THE H. C. SHIP
CUMBERLAND,

Consisting of
CLARET from the House of Maxwell
and Key
HOCK from Ditto Ditto Ditto
PORT WINE in Quarts and Pints,
PALE ALE from Hodgdon and Co.
Hams, Cheeses, Pickles, Tongues, Salted, and Spiced Salmon, Pickled, and Red Herrings, a great Variety of Sances, Patent Essences, for Soups,—Capers, and French Olives, Butter in Firkins, and half Firkins, Kegs of Tape &c. &c.

CONFECTIONARY,
FROM HOFFMAN,

Consisting of
Raspberry and Cherry Brandy, Rum Shrub, Raspberry and Strawberry Jam, Black and Red Currant Jelly, Brandy Cherries, Comfits and Peppermint Seeds, Fruit for Tarts, &c.

GROCERY,

Consisting of
Bloom and Mufcadell Raisins, French and Imperial Plums, Prunes, Jourdan Almonds, Macarons, and Vermacille, Pear and Scotch Barley, in Kegs and Cansisters, Oatmeal in Cansisters—Hinglins—Essence of Spruce, &c. &c.

Garden Seeds and dried Herbs from Swindon.

Scarlet and Blue Cloth, French, or Calico Grey Cloth, and Coat Pieces, Flannel and Boat Cloaks, Gold and Silver Regimental Lace, Gentlemen's Round Hats, Helmet Hats and Beadkins, Military Cocked Hats, and Childrens Beavers, and Plated Leather Hats, Doe Skin Gloves, Hessian, and half Boots, lockey Boots and Shoes, and Ladies Kid Slippers.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
STATIONERY,
AND
BOOKS,

Tunbridge Ware, Consisting of Tables, Cabinets, Desks, Drawers, Medicine Boxes, Ladies Work Boxes, and Baskets, Tea Caddies, Flower Urns, Paint Boxes, and Brushes, &c. &c. &c.

A Variety of Lin and Plated Ware, an assortment of Glass Ware.

Supplies of the above will be immediately forwarded to Mr. Stevens at Trichinopoly.

N. B. Amongst the Books, is the following, John Bell's principles of Surgery, Thomson on Chemistry, 4 Vols. Willkiss Lectures on Diet, Thomson's Modern Practice of Physic, Hamilton's duties of the Regimental Surgeon, Critique on the Passions and Mental derangement,—Whitings Botany, Cullen's practice of Physic with Notes by Bride 2 Vols. Clair on Fluids.

Madras, 25th. May 1803.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. MEINHARDT AND CO. of Tranquebar, hereby give Notice on the First day of June next, that m will be Dissolved, and their Business referred to Mr. J. L. SCHMIDT of place.
All Persons having Claims upon the firm of MEINHARDT and CO. are directed to present them within three months from the date hereof, and all Perindebted to the Firm are requested to out, within the like period, to Mr. IMDT who is charged with the settlement of the Affairs of the said firm.

Tranquebar 18th. May 1803.

Advertisement.
Messrs. Hope Reynolds & Griffiths
BEG leave to acquaint their Friends that they have received a Consignment of Goods from their Agents in London per the Harriot, in addition to which they have purchased the
INVESTMENT OF
CAPTAIN GOOCH,

Of the Hon. Company's Ship
LUSHINGTON,
COMPRISING A VERY GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF
PRIME ARTICLES,

Consisting of
CLARET, from Walker, (late Carbonell and Walker) and Davies and Co. Port Wine, from different Houses, Hodgsons Pale Ale in Butts and Hogf-heads.

Dranes light Ale in Ditto. ditto. Bottled Ale from Aillebic and Dunbar, Cherry & Raspberry Brandy,

GROCERY,
HOFFMAN'S CONFECTIONARY.

Consisting of
Raspberry and Strawberry Jam,—Current Jelly,—Carraways,—Dried Gages,—Peppermint Drops &c.
Hams,—Cheese,—Pickles,—Mustard, Salad Oil,—Vinegar,—Olives,—Fish sauces,—Spiced Salmon,—Tongues.

HATS,—GIBSON'S SADDLERY,
GLASS-WARE,

Cut and plain Globe Lamps,—Wall Shades mounted in Cut Glass Arms, with Snake heads, cut Pans, pale Drops, and plated Boxes,—Two pair Elegant cut four light Luitres.

QUEENS-WARE,
STATIONARY,—CARD,

Ivory and Black Ebony handled Knives and Forks.
SMYTH'S PERFUMERY in small Boxes,—100th Brumes in fets of three.

TOYS,—Scarlet and Blue Cloth,—Blankets and Welsh Flannel,
Portable Writing Desks,
Gentlemen's Mahogany Dressing Cases, fitted up with the best Instruments.

A Great Variety of PLATED WARE,

Consisting of
Plated Candlesticks,
Tea and Coffee Pots—Cruet Stands, Oyster Forks Plated on Steel—Spurs, Fashionable Shoe Buckles & Latchets, Fashionable Multinets, Marfelles Quilting, &c.
The Real De Velnos Vegetable Syrup prepared by Swainfin, &c. &c. &c.

Advertisement.

Messrs. Hope, Reynolds & Griffiths,
RESPECTFULLY beg leave to acquaint the **LADIES** of the SETTLEMENT, that they will Expose for SALE on Monday next.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY
AND
HABERDASHERY,

from the two most Fashionable Houses in the West-End of the Town.

THE MILLINERY,
CONSISTS OF

Full Drefs CAPS, as worn at the Queens Birth day.
Thread Edgings, Lace, Plain and figured footings,—Point, Cap Pieces, Infants Lace Caps, Rich Sarfnet, Crapes, Cotton and Silk Trimming for Ladies Dreffes with Worked Buttons to correspond, Artificial Flowers, Wreaths, Fancy Featheres, Silk Gloves, Flowered Gauze, Fans, Fashionable Sarfnet Ribbons, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c.

To be Sold.
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 25th. May.
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock,
AN INVOICE OF
IRON MONGERY,

CONSISTING OF
KITCHENS—Fith Kettles—Scythes and Coffee MILLS.
Thirty seven lbs. Coloured Thread,
Twenty three lbs. Brown Ditto,
Eighteen lbs. White ditto,
Seventy five lbs. Nankeen ditto.
A few dozens of New Shirts.
A Capital Violin in a Cafe.

And to Close a Concern,
A FEW DOZENS OF
BELLS ENGLISH CLARET.

By Order of
MRS. CATOON JOSEPH MAROOTH,
The Widow and Executrix,
OF
JOSEPH MAROOTH,
DECEASED.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
By **JAMES DOBBIN,**
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On SATURDAY next, the 29th. Instant.
At 12 o'Clock,

A LARGE Upper Roomed HOUSE, situated at Yerla Ego hilly Street measuring from East to West 120 feet, and from North to South 104 feet, at present occupied by K. Daliomple Esq.

A oach House and stable opposite the above mentioned House, in length from East to South 60 feet, and in Breadth from East to West at the North end 36 feet, and at the South end 38 feet.

A Small House situated in the above Street in length from North to South 60 feet, and in Breadth from East to West 35 feet.

A Small House situated in Singanah Naik Street, Mootal Petrah, measuring in length from East to West 40 feet, and in Breadth from North to South 32 feet.

A convenient Terraced House, Consisting of 4 Hall and 6 Rooms, and Garden with out-offices, situated near the River at Marmalong containing 14 St. Thome awnies.

The Garden is well Stocked with Fruit and other Trees.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

For Private Sale.
BY **JAMES DOBBIN,**
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
OF
FURNITURE,
&c. &c.
BELONGING TO
A GENTLEMAN
ABOUT LEAVING THE PRESIDENCY,
VIZ.

TWO Large and Small Black-wood Cots—with Beds, Curtains &c. complete.

Two dozen Black-wood Arm Chairs—four Pair of ditto Shade-stands—three Pair ditto Sideboards—two Pair ditto Liquor Cases—one ditto Chest of Drawers—one Set ditto Large Dining Tables—two Card Tables—four Black-wood Couches, with Backs—two ditto Couch Cots—a Cart and Tumbril, made to be drawn by a Horfe.

AND
Sundry other small Articles of Furniture.

To be Sold.
By Public Auction,
By **BRANSON JONES & REDDY,**
AT THEIR ROOMS,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 25th. Instant
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock,
AN INVOICE OF
STATIONERY,

Consisting of
FOOLSCAP, Quarto Post, thick and thin, Plain and Gilt, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Bank Paper, Wax, Slip Copies for Schools, &c.

The above are in high Preservation and Landed from the Cattle Ender.

After which,
AN INVOICE OF
Superfine Mens Round Hats, a Quantity of Spruce, two Bags of Corks, four Cafes of Europe Pickles, a Quantity of Bengal, Dorcas Charconnahs, and Hunting Saddles, and other Articles.

To be Sold.
By Public Auction,
By **BRANSON JONES & REDDY,**
AT THEIR ROOMS,
IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
BY PRIVATE SALE,
TWO GREY ARABS perfectly found and quiet, that have been accustomed to the Saddle.

Nine Bullocks Strong and Young, that will either Draw or Carry,

ALSO

The TENTS as advertised per Last Gazette.

Advertisement.
BRANSON JONES & REDDY,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
A SMALL AND WELL CHOSEN
ASSORTMENT
OF
MUSIC,
ALSO

A few Sets of Piano Forte Strings,—Tuning Forks, and Hammers,—and Violin Strings.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
By **ANTHONY GAUDIN,**
Sworn Auctioneer,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 25th. Instant,
At 11 o'Clock,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,

CONSISTING OF
GLOUCESTER, Berkeley, and Cheethurst Cheeses,—Olives,—Preferred Fruits,—A few Dozens of Cape Wine,—A few Cafes of Tin &c.

ALSO
An Elegant pair of Large Looking Glasses in Gold Burnished Frames, 57 by 34 feet.

AND
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

Advertisement.
THE Sale of the remainder of the CABLES, HAWSERS, &c.—will take place To-morrow as the Honorable B. COCHRANE'S Godowns, No. 20.

pose the Statute of the 66th. of his present Majesty. By that Statute it is, among other things enacted, that whoever proposes, invents, or devises any bodily harm to his Majesty, shall be guilty of High Treason, and shall be liable to the forfeitures of High Treason. Compelling, therefore, the imprisonment of the King, was pronounced a substantive act of Treason. Such, indeed, was the opinion of some of the ablest lawyers of that time, who were consulted in the construction of the 24th. of Edw. the Third, but as some difference of sentiment existed, the Statute of the 66th. of his present Majesty was rendered necessary. I have elected both Statutes, as they are both compelling and imagining the death of the King, and as they are both species of crimes to which it is probable your attention will be directed in the course of your inquiry. I have stated to you what, in my judgment, is meant by an overt act of treason, and have stated the Statute of the 24th. of Edw. the Third, and the Act of the 7th. of William the Third, the overt acts should be expressly laid on the indictment; but according to practice, founded on the legal construction of that Act, the nature of the offence is to be stated, and the facts only are to be stated, and the facts are to be stated by particulars connected with it, with all their shades and circumstances, it is never conceived necessary to detail. It is considered enough to notice the overt act and leave its legality to be determined by the Court, and to be justified by the refusal of subsequent investigation.

upon this part of the subject, apply to the jury, which is ultimately to decide, that I desire to say to you only to pronounce whether there is a reasonable and probable ground of guilt on the part of the persons charged before you, and if so to submit them to a final verdict. If such ground shall appear to you, it is your duty to find the persons guilty, and in an alterior justification to acquit them. I cannot conclude my remarks without alluding on this occasion without observing, that to refuse a due and proper credit to accomplices, would be to protect conspiracy by the very means which it is the duty of the law to prevent by its own malignity and extent. Such a principle of repugnance to approvals would, in my opinion, be a great injury to the public. We should all feel for our country's sake, that we should all feel to be every received idea of guilt in fact be opposite to every received idea of common sense. I forbear to detail the particulars of the charges contained in the Commission; even brief as they appear to me at present, and as I am foregoing to do, I wish to avoid exciting in your minds any more effectually perverted judices of every description. I have not excluded, the more effectually the ends of justice can be attained. This much, however, I must say, that if the desperate chance of success from any exertions of which the persons charged with the crime, should be enabled to avail themselves, should render this Conspiracy infernal in your minds, improbable—if a Plot, and a Plot of such utter such auspices, should appear to you, hopeless as to be almost incredible, I have no doubt of doubt that, should their guilt be established by proof, your diffidence will be furnished by surprise and horror—for surprise at the boldness of the enterprise, and horror at the consequences that attend such a conspiracy.

EXECUTION OF BELLAMY.

for an unusual length of time from the wideness of the rope, which embraced his chin. After hanging half an hour his body was let down, and shortly after interred.

Bellamy conducted himself on the awful occasion with great fortitude and christian resignation, and excited in the spectators a general sentiment of pity.

ALLEGED BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

very essence of the British Constitution. First, that no grant of Supply can in any case be made to the Government without the sanction of a previous demand for aid; and, secondly, that such demand must not only describe the general services for which the aid is required, but must also state the manner in which it is calculated on an expectation of peace, or of war, or of preparation for war. These two propositions have been the basis of the whole of our political constitution. No ill-talance has yet been alleged in which they have ever been violated, except in the present case, and in that case the Government have discharged their most important duties.

If Parliament can alone decide upon the amount of the aid to be granted, it is also their duty to be informed of the extent and nature of the services which that Supply is to defray; a question which is not only essential to the exercise of their power of peace or war. For the solution of this question we are now referred to public notice alone. We answer, that the Government are not bound to furnish any authentic information; that such is the course which the law and usage of Parliament have established, and that, in the exercise of their power, they are not bound to in this respect, we can neither satisfactorily regulate our own conduct, nor judge as we ought of the measures

In this situation, yielding to no men in duty, loyalty, and attachment to the Crown, and feeling more anxious for the immediate adoption of all practical means of defence, in proportion to our sense of the imminent danger that threatens us, we are fully persuaded that some firm and resolute and prompt measure, without delay, and without inter-
val and pause should take place before the first point of any Supply; though we define that such interval should be no more than will be sufficient to enable his Majesty to show to us the same gracious confidence which his Majesty and his Royal Ancestors have reposed in all his predecessors, and to place us in a situation in which we may, without violation, of the Constitution of our country, cheerfully con-
sent in granting to his Majesty all such aids as the present exigency of affairs does, in our opinion, peculiarly demand.

MORNING HERALD,—26th. January

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

REFLECTIONS

UPON THE EXTERIOR POLICY AND RELATIVE STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE PRESENT YEAR.

We have at length arrived at the end of one of the most eventful years which the modern history of Europe can produce. Our aspect on our readers, and their habits of attention to important events to which we owe the general credit of our Paper, will not admit us to close our annual review without some reflections upon the new situation in which the incidents of the year have placed this kingdom, the common with its neighbours on the Continent.

The changes of kingdoms, with regard to their exterior policy, are neither sudden nor frequent. The Treaties of Westphalia, and those which immediately followed, confirmed, if not produced, a certain political system, which has since that period been known by the name of the *Balance of Powers*. The first singularity of the present period is, that it has at length established a necessity of a systematic deviation from this former policy. It is true, indeed, that the former system, the "balance of power," still remains the law of our exterior policies; but that part of it which may be called the distributive, that part of it which divided the States of Europe into the two ranks of natural rivals and natural allies, is now wholly changed. In the figurative language of a late great Statesman, England, in political geography, is no longer an island, but must be sought for upon the Continent.

As this is a subject of great importance, and one which is immediately affecting the country, that we have little doubt of its leading to something of a serious nature even in the course of the impending year, we consider it as a duty to enter into a more full explanation.

By the Treaties which followed the Wars of Europe were divided into the following—England, France, Spain, the Emperor, Russia, and what are called by the general name of the Northern Powers. This last member of this political system includes not only Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, and what may be thought more singular, Turkey, but comprehends all the secondary Powers of Europe, and more particularly the Protestants of Germany.

Of the four primary Powers, England, France, Spain, and the Emperor, each was considered as the natural rival of the other. Thus the *Natural Ally* of England was the Emperor, as her *Natural Enemy* was France, the ally of the latter being Spain, and her rivals, the Emperor and Great Britain. With regard to the secondary States, they were considered, in their confederate capacity, of the same strength, and therefore of the same political weight, as primary Powers. By their constitution, they were necessarily in opposition to the power of the Emperor, and as such were always the most desirable allies to his natural rival, the power of France. In this condition the former policy of the French Government, in Switzerland, the Protestant States of Germany, with the other branches of the Northern Confederacy, willingly embraced an alliance which supported them against a Power which they could not otherwise withstand. It follows from this, that the policy of England consisted in maintaining an alliance with the Emperor, but as the Emperor himself was a primary Power, and as such was in some degree our rival as well as our ally, it was a point of prudence that this alliance should not be too much freighted. And with regard to the secondary Powers, the policy of the English Government was equally delicate; it was not its interest absolutely to prevent their alliance with France, as that would be to leave the latter kingdom exposed to the ambition of the Emperor, and thus upon the ruin of one rival erect another; nor was its object to permit the union to be assisted by the two parties, from a common and equal interest, mutually desired, as this would be to render France too powerful for the Emperor. Nothing could be more arduous than the conduct of England in a point of this delicacy.

It is chiefly in this part of exterior policy that the late events have produced its singular change. The Emperor, if not absolutely become a secondary Power, is now much diminished beneath the shadow of a primary State, and our natural barrier on the Continent against the power of our natural rival is no longer sufficient to answer that purpose. There is now therefore an end to that system of policy which taught us to seek a double aim in our alliance with the Emperor;—to be at once a stronger ally, and the latter Power as both a rival and an ally, he is now become our ally, and what is worse, as inferior in strength to what his situation requires; his deficiency must be supplied by ourselves. This can only be effected by one of these two means, either by the direct strength of the Emperor, or an equal augmentation of the standing force of our own country.

The latter has very naturally been preferred; but from the nature of the times, we cannot but venture to suggest, that something will be done, even in the former way, before the expiration of the ensuing year.

If the policy of this country is thus changed with regard to its alliance with the primary Powers, it is equally so with respect to the secondary. These latter States, formerly only the allies, are now the dependants of our rival Power. In the strength which results from union, there is an inconceivable distance between that of the chief of rivals and that of the compulsory co-operation of dependants. Our rival Power is thus mutually augmented; & a new system of counteracting policy is thus upon our part become necessary.

Bel's Magazine, 26th Dec.

THE SUN.—30th December.

Egypt continues to be the scene of diffraction and massacre. The Beys have defeated the Ottoman army in several engagements, and the Turkish Commander-in-Chief has been reduced to the necessity of applying for assistance and protection to our troops in garrison at Alexandria. The whole of Upper Egypt is now in the possession of the Beys.

Some days ago Mr. Courty, the banker, father of the widowed Countess of GUILDFORD, wrote to the present Earl to say that a doubt no longer remained respecting the Countess's pregnancy by the late Earl. That she was now 10 weeks old, and of course no infant could come into the world to succeed the present Earl. In consequence of this, his Lordship on Monday took the oath and his seat in the House of Peers.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—26th Dec.

Wednesday a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, assembled at the India House, in pursuance of the Company's Charter. The minutes of the last General Court being read, the Chairman acquainted the Court, that it is appointed at this Court to consider a Dividend to be paid to the holders of the Company, of the 31st of July last, and the 31st of Jan. next, and that the Court of Directors had come to a Resolution thereon. The said Resolution is, that the Dividend be paid to the holders of the Company, for the half-year, commencing the 31st of July last, and ending the 31st of Jan. next, be 4 per cent, which being agreed to the Court adjourned.

Wednesday a Court of Directors of the East India Company was held at the India House when the following Commanders attended and took their final leave of the Court, previously to their receiving their dispatches for the Government of the Port St. George: viz. Capt. BAXTER, of the *Ship Hesperus*, and Captain FARAKA, of the *Ship Calcutta*. The former ship is appointed to be in the Downs on the 31st. Instant, about which period they will be dispatched.

The following gentleman was sworn before the Court of Directors of the East India Company, into the command of their respective Ships: viz. Capt. BAXTER, of the *Ship Hesperus*, and Captain FARAKA, of the *Ship Calcutta*. The former ship is appointed to be in the Downs on the 31st. Instant, about which period they will be dispatched.

The extra-Six, Har. Int. Capt. LYTTON, for Madras and Bengally; Extraordinary Capt. CANNON, for Bombay; and Captain HARRIS, of the *Ship St. Helena* and Bengally, are ordered to take their departure from England on the 31st. Jan.

News has been received at New York, from Martinique, by the way of Barbadoes, since the former of these islands was ceded to the French, and returned to their actual possession. The people of colour in Martinique had been already prohibited the use of floggings, whips, and the other dress of the Whites, and had been reduced to wear only short jackets, pantaloons, and linen shirts. A duty of two and a half pence, was imposed on flour and other provisions imported from America. A duty of five per cent, was laid on the exports from the life. The English were treated with the utmost politeness by the French. Over the Americans coming into the file the Captain General General, inclined to exercise a severe and suspicious vigilance. The very rigor of tyranny was employed against the Blacks.

Difficulties have lately arisen between the Cherokee Indians and the Anglo-American settlers, on their frontiers. The Cherokee have, in consequence of this, burnt their own plantations of corn, retired into the woods, and made preparations, from which a war with them is expected to be the immediate result.

A reduction of Lieutenants and men is immediately to take place in the Guards, the Composita, that during the war consisted of one hundred and twenty privates, are to be reduced to twenty five men per company. Any Lieut. willing to go on the half-pay, may, by a regulation made by the Commander in Chief, receive 1000l. in exchange, and no more.

Tuesday morning Mr. Moore, with Mrs. Moore, and suite, arrived at Harwich, from Helvoetsluis in the King George packet.

WHITEHALL.—21st Dec. 1802.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignities of Baron and Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the Right Honourable Henry DUNDAS, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, & Styles of BARON OF DUNDAS, the county of Perth, and Viscount of Melville, of Melville, in the county of Edinburgh.

Co de Sold.

By Public Auction,
By ANTHONY GAUDIN,

Sworn Auctioneer,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 25th. Instant

At 11 o'clock,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPERS,

TEN CHESTS OF

ENGLISH CLARET,

LANDED FROM THE

HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP

CASTLE EDEN,

CAPTAIN CUMMINGS.

Which will be put up Three Dozen in a lot for the convenience of the purchaser.

Co de Sold.

By Public Auction,
By ANTHONY GAUDIN,

Sworn Auctioneer,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 27th. Instant,

At 11 o'clock,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPERS,

NINE WHOLE CHESTS OF

ENGLISH CLARET,

LANDED FROM THE

HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP

CASTLE EDEN,

CAPTAIN CUMMINGS.

Which will be put up Three Dozen in a lot for the convenience of the purchaser.

Co de Sold.

By Public Auction,
By ANTHONY GAUDIN,

Sworn Auctioneer,

AT THE BEACH,

SOUTHWARD OF THE

CUSTOM HOUSE,

On SATURDAY next, the 28th. Instant,

Between the hours of 4 and 5, in the afternoon,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

FORTY-FIVE DUGGIES,

Twelve SPARS—YARDS—MASTS,

&c. &c.

Lately arrived from PEGUE.

Advertisement.

MADEIRA WINE,
SHIPPED BY

Messrs. Newton, Gordon & Murdock,

EARLY IN 1802.

WARRANTED OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY

At 180 Pagodas per Pipe,

MADEIRA, at 150 per Ditto,

DITTO, at 120 per-Ditto,

MUSTERS OF THESE WINE AT THE OFFICE

of

Messrs. Hunter and Hay.

Advertisement.

EDWARD LEE,
COACH MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks to the Public for the support he experienced since his commencement in Business.—He has admitted FRANCIS JOHNSON and ROBERT THOMAS as Partners, from the 1st. June next, from which time the Business will be Conducted under the Firm of—

LEE, JOHNSON & THOMAS,

AT CHINNANDREFFETHA,

OPPOSITE TO MR. COX'S,
who hope by their affinity and punctuality to merit the support of the Public.

Broad-way, 24th May, 1803.

Naval Bills.

NOTICE is hereby given, that admission of MONEY is required for the use of—

HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON

IN INDIA.

for BILLS upon the Principal OFFICERS and COMMISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY, LONDON, at Ninety Day's sight.

TENDERS to be delivered into my OFFICE, on or before Monday the 30th Instant, at Noon.

Endorsement must be written, "TENDERS for supplying CASH, upon NAVY BILLS at Ninety days sight."

(Signed) THOMAS HOSEASON,

NAVAL OFFICER.

Naval Office, Madras, 20th May, 1803.

A Card.

HUGH GORDON,
HAS THE PLEASURE TO ACQUAINT

THE LADIES & GENTLEMEN

OF THE SETTLEMENT,

That he has just received

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

DIAMOND & FANCY

JEWELLERY,

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S

GOLD WATCHES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

AND SOME

TABLE CLOCKS,

Fort St. George, 25th May, 1803.

Clement Asylum

AND

ROAD LOTTERY,

FIRST DAY, DRAWING,

IN THE

FIRST CLASS,

WEDNESDAY, 18th. May. 1803.

No. 71 Prize of 400 Star Pagodas.

No. 493 1685 Prizes of 200 Star Pagoda each.

No. 1120 Prize of 100 Star Pagoda each.

No. 43 426 271 4528 Prizes of 80 Star Pagoda each.

No. 73 2862 2076 2660 2227 3608 3512 Prizes of 50 Star Pagoda each.

No. 120 427 1476 1242 2416 3071 3439 3269 3612 4165 5142 5596 4067 Prizes of 40 Star Pagoda each.

No. 440 832 1364 1497 3191 3836 4047 4894 4774 4166 5664 5815 Prizes of 30 Star Pagoda each.

No. 187 117 752 870 684 1486 1355 3648 3801 5166 3202 4037 4613 Prizes of 25 Star Pagoda each.

Prizes of 20 Star Pagoda each.

230 397 415 751 157 263 395

215 452 12 282 143 477 57

500 921 755 532 932 793 638

578 547 737 726 504 566 607

391 889 848 577 853 8-6 501

501 688 1305 1013 1009 1650 1501

1404 1752 1320 1300 1602 1659 1970

1344 1211 1333 1288 1474 1059 1283

1948 1771 1509 1074 1598 2478 2016

2208 1062 2011 2610 2038 2421 2864

2550 2547 2672 2242 2167 2050 2315

2638 2519 2433 2961 2238 2884 2637

2035 2461 2362 1466 1370 2210 3915

3835 3774 3130 3180 3802 3438 3561

3926 3152 3690 3024 3224 3784 3788

3982 3315 3256 3636 3120 3939 3806

3546 3604 3428 3074 3441 3915 3568

3916 3439 3239 3839 3450 3814 3232

3535 3447 3714 3022 3881 3444 4232

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5791 5941 4868 5666 5077 5865 5113

5668 5006 5245 5182 5250 5304 5814

5562 5249 5973 5400 5081 5256 5787

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J. L. HEEFEE,

AGENT.

DEATH of GENERAL LECLERC.

THE COLONIAL PRESENT TO THE ARMY AND INHABITANTS OF St. DOMINGO.

"Cape, 2d. Nov. 11 year.

"CITIZENS, SOLDIERS,

"Last night was a night of mourning for us. The General in Chief, LECLERC, your Captain General is no more. He has just fallen a victim—an inflexible malady has taken him from us.

"Scarcely arrived at the middle of his career and already a conqueror in battles, firm in council, he was at once a hero and a sage.

"He had dignity without pride; generosity without ostentation; his heart was right; your pains have always been his.

"Soldiers, the brother-in-law of Bonaparte is no more. He will live in all hearts. The brigands, of whom he was the terror, will rejoice at his death. You will punish them for their detestable transports.

"The General of Division Roeburneau is about to take the station of General Leclerc. He has just delivered the South and the West from the brigands that desolated them. He is the choice of the Government, and of the General whom you mourn.

"Under his standard you will always find victory, and your hearts alone shall tell you what loss you have sustained.

"Inhabitants of St. Domingo, rally with confidence around the new Chief that is given to you—you have long known him—you have often blessed the success of his arms, you will have skill to applaud his new triumphs. Forget not, soldiers that the only way to do honour to the memory of a man, whom you loved, and who loved you, is to conduct yourselves, as if he were among you.

"The French Government watches over you, and will never abandon you.

"The Colonial Prefect DAVER."

PARIS,—9th. January.

The First Consul will go into Mourning tomorrow, the 10th, and continue wearing it till the 21st.

CONVENTION OF PARMA.

In the name of the French Republic.

Mederic Louis Elie Moreau Saint-Mery, Counsellor of State, Administrator-General of the States of Parma, Piacenza, Guastalla, &c.

A Convention concluded between France and Spain, the 21st. of March 1801, places at the disposal of France the States of the Infant Duke of Parma; and death having carried off that Prince upon the 9th. of October 1802, the First Consul has decided, that from this moment the exercise of the Sovereignty is transferred by just right to the French Republic, and he has in consequence cast his eyes upon us and declared us Administrators General of these State. We have in consequence decreed as follows:

I. Reckoning from the 9th. of October, all the right and powers attached to the Sovereignty in the said State of Parma, Piacenza, Guastalla, &c. belong and remain to the French Republic.

II. The Provisional Regency established the same day that his Royal Highness the Infant Duke of Parma had ceased to live, is suppressed.

III. All the Functionaries of the old Government, shall continue provisionally, and until a new Order express their functions.

VI. The Public Acts, whatever their nature, shall be made out in the name of the French Republic, and shall bear a double date, viz. that of the calendar of this Republic, and of the old calendar.

V. No Act of Public Administration or Legislation shall have any validity, unless it emanates directly from us, or is clothed with our approbation.

MOREAU ST. MERY.

FRANCE.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS,—25th. January.

"The important question, 'Whether BONAPARTE shall be proclaimed EMPEROR OF THE GAULS,' has undergone a final discussion in the Conservative Senate. It was very warmly debated, and LEWISNAIS again opposed it with so much force, that the matter was at one time in a state of indecision. It is now to be submitted to the Legislative Body, the session of which is to commence immediately, and no doubt whatever is entertained of their *Silent* affirmative.

"Most of the English *Birds of Passage* have taken flight. BONAPARTE does not come near the capital; he sought himself with the pleasures of the chase in the environs of St. Cloud, accompanied by Madame Bonaparte and some of his Generals.

"Notwithstanding the flourishing statements of the Minister of Finance, it is certain that commerce is in a most languishing state. Bankruptcies so frequent, that mutual confidence is annihilated; and the interest of money is so high, as to forbid any thing like speculation."

LONDON,—6th. January.

J. H. Addington, Esq. was on Tuesday elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of Harwich, in the room of John Robinson Esq. deceased.

Yesterday a Court of Directors of the East-India Company was held at the India House, when the following Commanders attended, and took their final leave of the Court, previously to their receiving their dispatches, viz.

Captain Samuel Landen, of the Ship City of London, assigned to the Island of St. Helena and Bengal; Capt. William Lynch, of the extra ship Harriet, assigned to Madras and Bengal; Capt. James Carnegie, of the extra ship Experiment, assigned to Bombay; and Captain John Dobree, of the extra ship Carmarthen, assigned to St. Helena and Bengal.

LONDON PACKET,—JAN. 20, 1803.

Yesterday the contest for the vacant seat in the Direction of the East India Company, occasioned by the death of Mr. Hunter, was decided in favor of Mr. Adair Jackson.

Lord Whitworth's presentation to the First Consul on the 5th. instant was marked with the most distinguished honours. He was received with every possible attention which could be paid to the representative of the British Sovereign. There were no less than eighty foreigners presented the same day, among whom were thirty-two English, but the English Ambassador occupied nearly the whole of the First Consul's care and respect, and the Chief Magistrate of the French Republic seemed particularly anxious to give the most public and satisfactory proofs of his sincere desire to preserve unimpaired the established relations of peace and amity between the two countries.

With a view of giving greater eclat to the presentation of the English Ambassador, the monthly parade of the troops was *antedated*, and took place last Sunday. Several of the regiments had new colours given them, and the Cuirassiers for the first time since the Revolution, appeared in *Armeur*. They are not, strictly speaking, a new corps, having been in use in the times of the old Monarchy, but they were revived this day.

The Square of the Carausal was thronged, so as almost to render it impossible to move. The windows and tops of the adjacent houses, likewise were crowded with spectators. The apartments in the Thuilleries exhibited a greater proportion of English visitors than has ever

been known before, among whom the red coats were particularly conspicuous.

The First Consul was dressed, after his customary manner on those occasions, very plain. He wore a cocked hat, without any lace, and rode a white charger. Several Petitions were presented to him. Half-a-dozen *fabres of honour* was distributed to such as had particularly distinguished themselves.

Lord Whitworth was not present at the Parade. This, we understand, proceeded from a point of *etiquette*, as, till the presentation of his *Credentials*, he could only be considered as a private Gentleman, and therefore could not with propriety be introduced to the Ambassador's Hall. He arrived about half past two, in the carriage of Joseph Bonaparte, drawn by six bay horses. He was dressed in black. Then followed two carriages with four horses; and lastly, his Excellency's own carriage, drawn by six greys. It was empty. The splendour of his retinue attracted universal admiration. He was received with distinguished politeness by the First Consul. The Dinner was served up for upwards of two hundred covers.

For the populace at large, one of the principal objects of curiosity was his Lordship's COACHMAN, who appeared in the true old English style, with a round hat, and a neat coachman's wig. He is a plump, jolly man, and his look evinces that he is *not* flattered by his master. The *tout ensemble* of his appearance presented a striking contrast to the French style of equipment. But a still greater contrast was furnished by the manners of the French and English servants. The moment the French attendants had put down their illustrious guests at the palace, they whipt a short pipe out of their pockets, a flint and steel, lighted their pipe, with perfect *nonchalante*, and smoked with all the calm repose of Dutchmen.

HINDOSTAN INDIAMAN.

We are extremely sorry to announce to our readers the loss of the Hindostan East Indiaman, Captain BALSTON, near the Wedge Sand, in the Queen's Channel, Margate Roads, on Tuesday afternoon, about four o'clock. The Hindostan sailed a few days ago from Gravesend, and as the weather has been so extremely tempestuous, considerable apprehensions were entertained for her safety. It was the prevailing opinion that she had put back to the Hope; but on Wednesday night an express reached the India House, with an account of her loss.

We are concerned to state that three midshipmen, Mr. Hatchett, Mr. Hammond, and Mr. Kent, were drowned. Mr. Clerk, a Cadet, and about 20 of the seamen were drowned, killed, or frozen to death. Soon after she got on the bank, she filled with water with the flood; and as the sea made breaks over her, the remaining part of the crew who were fared, were obliged to sit on the tops. Boats put off from the shore and rescued them from their perilous situation; they were about 120 in number. At three o'clock, on Wednesday, some of the masts and part of the hull were to be seen above water, and it was the opinion of well-informed professional people, that if immediate exertions were made, part of the goods and specie might be saved. The *bullion* on board was private property, and amounted, we understand, to about five and forty thousand ounces.

When the ship struck, and no hopes of getting her off were left, the then being twelve miles from shore, two rafts were made, and a great

part of the crew, passengers.—&c. committed themselves to them in hopes of floating on shore. These rafts, by the violence of the waves, were dashed against each other and most of the persons on them were drowned or killed; some escaped with their lives, and remained floating on rafts. The Surgeon's servant had lashed himself to the mast, which going overboard, he was found frozen to death. The Active West Indian was lost at the same time, within two miles of Margate, and seven or eight persons on board were drowned. Though only two miles from Margate, the boats were twelve hours in reaching that ship, and in returning; what, then must have been the delays and the perils in reaching and returning from the Hindostan, which was twelve miles off.

The Hindostan, after drifting from her anchors on the evening of the 11th, found her pumps choked next morning. The high North Easterly winds blew so violently towards the River, raising a tremendous sea, that six or eight outward-bound ships returned to the Hope, but the Hindostan was fast aground,—and from the first it was evident the mole was lost. The mate, who arrived in town yesterday was the last person that left the ship, and at that time, we are assured, the hull had fallen into three pieces. Very little, if any, of the cargo can be saved, although it is very valuable, this being a richly loaded outward bound East Indian, the finest perhaps in the service, either as to dimensions, swiftness of sailing, of rightness and handiness of building. Her measurement was 1248 tons. This was her fourth voyage, and the Captain's first voyage; she was destined for Coast and China.

No fault can possibly be imputed to the Captain, as he never has charge of the ship till he reaches Portsmouth; but no fault is even imputed to the pilot.—The loss was occasioned by bad weather,—the tremendous gale alone; and the crew and Officers did their duty most faithfully. But few of the passengers were on board. Many were waiting at Deal to go on board in the Downs, others were going to Portsmouth.

Further particulars of the loss of the Hindostan, commanded by Captain Edward Balfour, on the sands opposite the Reculvers.

The Hindostan had rode the lee-tide out, and intending to windward the pilot thought it necessary to heave in the cable to prevent the ship tailing upon the sand. The captain bars were manned, but in heaving taught: a violent squall came on, and the ship taking a sudden range, the cable parted, when in an instant he was on shore; letting go another anchor would have been useless, even if there had been a possibility of doing it. It soon became evident that no prospect remained of saving the ship, and a great doubt even if the lives of the unfortunate crew could be preserved. The boats, all except the launch, were hoisted out, and before that could be done, the main and mizen masts went by the board; the cutters were soon stove against the ship by the violence of the sea, and the ship began to part about the main chains. Every thing that cool and steady conduct, and intrepid seamanship could perform, was accomplished by Captain Balfour: he directed the people to ascend the fore-rigging, as the only chance left of preserving their lives; while with a chosen band he employed himself in endeavouring to form a raft for the general safety; many were washed from the raft and drowned, and several were frozen to death in the rigging, two boats at length ventured from the shore to their assistance, by which most of the crew were saved. Mr. TURNER, the second officer, and 20 men, were the last who left the ship; too much praise cannot be given to this officer, by whose directions and activity the

lives of many were saved; and who staid by the remnant of the men to cheer and keep up their spirits till the boats returned a second time from the shore. At this period they were in momentous expectation of perishing, as the ship had parted in three pieces, and the sea was making an entire breach over her. The Hindostan was reckoned the finest ship in the East India service, and remarkable for sailing uncommonly fast. She was the full size of a 74 gun ship, and mounted 38 eighteen pounders; had on board a valuable cargo, with treasure to the amount of forty-five thousand pounds. When the last account arrived, little of the wreck was above water, and the sea ran so hollow, that with shifting of the sands it is thought none of the treasure or materials can be saved. In the midst of this unhappy business it is a great consolation to reflect, that not the smallest blame attaches to any soul on board, but on the contrary, every praise is due for their great and indefatigable exertions, and steady, seaman-like, and gallant conduct during the whole of this trying and unfortunate scene; and it is not doubted but the East India Company, with their usual liberality, will take the case of the unfortunate sufferers into their consideration.

LONDON PACKET, — JANUARY 14.

Yesterday the Dispatches for Madras and Bengal, by the Admiral Gardner, also those for St. Helena and Bengal, by the City of London, were finally closed at the East-India House. The Passengers are:

ADMIRAL GARDNER, to Fort St. George: Joseph Greenhill, Esq. Senior Merchant; Mr. Samuel Ibberson, Writer; Mrs. Mary Gallahar; Messrs. J. Campbell, H. C. Harvey, M. C. Caberry, A. Pattullo, and D. Stewart. Cadets, — *To Bengal*: — Major General John Fullerton; Mr. W. Scott and Lady; Misses M. A. White, H. and A. Friell; Messrs. E. Parry, A. and C. G. Mackenzie, and G. H. Christian, Writers, Mr. J. Boyer, Cadet. CITY OF LONDON: — Mr. L. Shaw, Cadet; Mr. H. Peacock, Free Mariner.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, it is said, has it in contemplation to establish the following regulation:—On selling a commission, the officer whose property it is, is to send in his resignation to the Commander in Chief, who will offer it, at the regulation price, to the oldest officer of next inferior rank to the person retiring. Should he not have it in his power to purchase, it will then be offered to the rest downwards, and want of means in any instance can never be a detriment to any officer but at that immediate time, as the same offer will be made on every subsequent occasion of a resignation. This regulation will have the doubly good effect, of preventing men, who have seen no service, from obtaining rank in the army by the power of money only, and of doing away entirely the necessity of employing army brokers.

The election of a Member for the City of Edinburgh, in the room of Lord Melville, was to come on last Tuesday, when his brother-in-law, the Lord Advocate was expected to be chosen without opposition.

The expence incurred by FRANCE in its money transactions is now reduced one half, compared with what it has been for the two previous years. Debentures, and Government Paper of all descriptions, which could not a few days before the battle of Marengo be discounted at a less loss than 5 per cent. per month, are now in general and constant circulation at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Official print observes, that there does not exist at the present moment a state in Europe in which the paper of Government is discounted at so low a rate.

When Du Sarré, a Jesuit, notorious for speaking ill of every body, died, it was reported that he had poisoned himself, "What!" replied Madame TALLIEN, sure he must have bit his own tongue!"

WAR-OFFICE, — December 21, 1802.

19th. Regiment of Light Dragoons. Lieutenant Henry Skelton to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Paterfon, promoted. Cornet Charles Cobbe to be Lieutenant, vice Skelton. Thomas Atkins, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Cobbe.

25th. Ditto, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas G. Montreuil, from the 8th Foot, to be Major, vice D'Urban, who exchanges. Lieutenant T. H. Dawes to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Pryce, who resigns. Cornet W. H. Macarismick to be Lieutenant, vice Dawes.

33d. Foot, Ensign Richard Millward to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Young, who retires.

42d. Ditto, Lieutenant John P. Hunt to be Captain, by purchase, vice Annelley, who retires. Lieut. George Thomas Napier, from Half-pay of the 46th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Hart, placed on Half-pay.

73d. Ditto, Quarter-Master-Sergeant R. E. Harris to be Quarter Master, vice Role, deceased.

74th. Ditto, Assistant-Surgeon M. Gallahar, from the 75th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Henderson, appointed Surgeon to the Forces. Ensign Matthew Shaw, from the 1st Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Russell, Manners, promoted.

75th. Ditto, John Cumine, Gent. to be Assistant Surgeon.

76th. Ditto, Samuel Davis, Gent. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gallahar, promoted in the 74th Foot.

78th. Ditto, Ensign J. Douglas to be Lieutenant vice Stephens, deceased. John Seburne, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Douglas.

84th. Ditto, Captain-Lieutenant Robert Cockburn to be Captain of a Company, vice Grimston, deceased. Lieut. T. S. Sorell to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Cockburn. Ensign J. Kay to be Lieutenant, vice Sorell. Alexander Nicholson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wright, promoted. John Craig Dumas, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Kay.

86th. Regiment foot, David Liddle, Gent. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Williams, removed to the 84th. foot.

89th. Ditto, Major Benjamin D'Urban, from the 25th Light Dragoons, to be Major, vice Montreuil, who exchanges.

Scotch Brigade, Ensign James Campbell to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Blackwell, promoted in the 68th. foot. Ensign Edward Kingdom to be Lieut. by purchase, vice L. Grant promoted in 88th. foot.

Mouren's Regiment of Infantry, Ensign Charles Philchoddy to be Lieut. vice Wolff, deceased. Ensign Charles De Rhinn to be Lieut. vice Lequin, cashiered, by the Sentence of a General Court Martial.

Victor's auction of toys is the grand lounge of Bond Street: he sold an imitation of Pandora's box, on Saturday, to an old virgin, for fifty shillings; the reason the assigned for the purchase was, that *Hope* was at the bottom.—“Have you got a pair of scissars, that will cut my thread?” said a Dowager of sixty: “No, Madam,” rejoined the merry Toyman, “those articles are monopolised by the *Parce*.”

Those Ladies, whose husbands bestow correction too freely, will be glad to hear of a cure. At Barking, in Essex; whenever a fifth man beats his wife, his neighbours empty a sack of chaff at the door. The husband is next day roasted, asked by every one, “So you was *threshing* last night; I fee by the chaff at your door,” that he seldom recurs to the same means of admonition.

A carter sold his wife and two children, at Nottingham, last week, to a person, said to be more intimately acquainted with the fair one than poor *Hodge* wished, for the sum of one pound seven shillings and sixpence. The purchaser, however, is considered to have had no very great bargain on the occasion, as in receiving the children, he only obtained his own.

Among the curious advertisements, that of the loss of a set of artificial teeth is not the least so. But the Advertiser seems to have forgotten to specify whether it was an eating set, or a speaking set. Quixote, of facetious memory, it is well known, was so particular and critically nice in this article, that he had not only an Epicurean set, but another for speaking Comedy and a third for Tragedy.

Bonaparte now boasts of his stable Government, and the Jacobin stud is left to bite the manger.

A young man of the name of Neck was married last week in Devonshire to a Miss Hech. They are now tied Neck and Hech.