

WEDNESDAY, 23d. NOVEMBER 1803.

Number 946.

ment.
are informed that a
is been established, un-
on of

Insurance Company.
on MERCHANDIZE,
DONIES, the business of
minence

st of next December,
option of Insurance upon
which will not take place until
shall have been given.

E. WATTS,
SECRETARY.
th. November, 1803.

Advertisement.
COMMITTEE
THE EXCHANGE
NCE COMPANY,
ARM THE PUBLIC.

the 1st. December next,
WILL INSURE RISKS

A TO EUROPE,
IN LONDON

OF LOSS.
ANCE OFFICE, }
1803.

Advertisement,
Griffiths & Wheeler,
AVE A FEW
RE CHEESES,
ch Preservation,
HEY WILL DISPOSE OF
LL QUANTITIES.
November 1803.

Advertisement.
Griffiths & Wheeler,
E TO ACQUAINT
LADIES
E SETTLEMENT,
Y HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ALL ASSORTMENT OF
HONORABLE
D and SILVER
IMMING,
LADIES DRESSES,
LES, TASSELS, &c.

For Sale.
DAVID YOUNG,
ALL QUANTITY OF
IPAGNE WINE,
ERY SUPERIOR QUALITY,
ALSO
FEW CASES OF
ERY FINE
NTINIA C.
rge, 1916. Nov. 1803.

Private Sale,
FKK FAURE & Co.
FEW MAUNDS OF
OURBON COFFEE,
Parodas P. 1/2.

Co be Sold.
By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On FRIDAY next, the 25th. Instant,
At 10 o'Clock,
SUNDRY ARTICLES OF
FURNITURE,

Consisting of
MAHOGANY BUREAU and Book
Cafe, — ALMAIRS, — Mahogany
CHAIRS with Green Morocco
Covers, — Ditto COUCH to Match the
CHAIRS, — Mahogany Round Card TA-
BLES on Claw Feet, — Black-wood Chaire
and COUCHES, — Ditto Card TABLES,
— Wall LAMPS, — Shew GLASSES, —
SOFAS with Chintz Covers, &c.

At the same time will be put up,
AN INVOICE OF

STATIONARY,
CONSISTING OF
Ledgers by WILLIAMS, PATENT,
— Office BOOKS of Sizes, — Reams of
DEMY, — FOOLSCAP, and Common
Writing PAPER, — QUILLS, —
Water BOXES, — Packs of CARDS, —
Plated INK STANDS, — SEALING
WAX, &c. &c.

BY ORDER,
OF THE
Administratrix and Administrator
TO THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE
Mr. WILLIAM LEWCOCK.

Co be Sold.
By Public Auction,
BY BRANSON JONES and REDDY,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 23d. Novr.
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
ON THE PREMISES,

A GARDEN, situated in Black-
Town, adjoining the Protestant Chap-
pel, measuring as per Company's Grant,
2 Cawties, 4 Grounds, and 148 Square-
feet.

The GARDEN has Two WELLS of
excellent WATER, and is well stocked
with COCONUT TREES.

Conditions of Sale as Usual.

Co be Sold.
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 24th. Nov.
SALE TO COMMENCE
At 10 o'Clock,

A FEW Reams of ROYAL ME-
DUM,
FOOLSCAP and Post PAPER,
Fifteen Dozen of Medec CLARET,
A few Pieces of Broad White NAN-
KEEN,
Four Pieces of Amee Muslin HAND-
KERCHIEFS,
CHECK'D Ditto,
Bengal CHINTZ,
One pair Black-wood COUCHES,
Four Bird CAGES,
A few pairs of Europe Shooting, and
Plain SHOES.

Advertisement.
MADEIRA WINE,
At 180 Pagodas per Pipe,
150 per Ditto,
120 per Ditto,
THESE WINES,
HAVING BEEN A CONSIDERABLE TIME
IN INDIA,
ARE FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND
OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,
APPLY TO
Messrs. HUNTER and HAY.

For Private Sale.
By HEEFKE FAURE and Co.
P. F. C.
SOME Fresh Bengal Huf-
far Boots of the Neatest
Pattern at per Pair,
Elegant Bandy Harnesses
with Plated Furniture, with
Bits and Bradoons,
Watering Bridles,
Stable Collars with Fly
Whiskers,
Black Hides for Bandy
Hoods,

For Private Sale.
By JAMES DOBBIN,
A HANDSOME Europe BANDY (to
answer as a CURRICLE) with
HOOD, and a set of EUROPE Plated
HARNESS Complete, brought out by
CAPTAIN ROBERTSON of the Lord
CASTLEREAGH.

For Sale on Commission.
By JAMES DOBBIN,
A FEW BAGS OF
SALT PETRE,
A FEW CADDIES OF
FRESH HYSON TEA,
Hyson Tea in Quarter Chests,
SUGAR CANDY,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
A PAIR of PISTOLS by Bond, in a
Cafe Complete,
A RIFLE GUN, Silver Mounted, by
RICHARDS in a Cafe Complete,
Two DOUBLE BARRELED GUNS.

Advertisement.
LETTERS of Administration
to the Estate and Effects of the Late
D. LAWRIE, a Lieutenant in the Hono-
rable Company's Service having paid the
Seals of the Honorable the Court of Judi-
cature of Madras, in favour of Mr. WIL-
LIAM HOPE, Principal Creditor of the
Deceased — All Persons who may find
indebted to the Estate, or hold Property
thereof, are requested to pay their debts
and Deliver over the Property to the Ad-
ministratrix without delay: all Claims a-
gainst the Estate of the deceased, to be ita-
ted forthwith.
Madras 21st. November, 1803.

Advertisement.
PROBATE of the Last WILL of
CAPTAIN HUGH MACKAY,
late of the 4th. Regiment of Native Ca-
valry, deceased, having been Granted to
Mr. ARTHUR ANDERSON, one of the
Executors therein Named. — All per-
sons having Claims on the Estate are de-
scribed to State them, and those indebted there-
to, are desired to make Payment without
delay, to Mr. ANDERSON, at Madras.
Fort St. George, 8th. Nov. 1803.

Advertisement.
MR. CHARLES LAMBERT,
HAVING DETERMINED TO RETURN TO
ENGLAND THIS SEASON,
BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM
HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,
THAT HE HAS FORMED
A CONNEXION IN
AGENCY BUSINESS,
WITH HIS FRIENDS
Messrs. GILLET & EDWARDS,
IN LONDON,

Public notice is hereby given, that the
Business of the said House, will from the
First of January next, be conducted under
the Firm of —
LAMBERT GILLET & EDWARDS.
Signed { C. LAMBERT,
{ G. GILLET,
{ H. EDWARDS,
Calcutta, 21st. October 1803.

Advertisement.
A FEW PIPES OF
OLD MADEIRA,
At 150 Pagodas Per Pipe,
TO BE HAD OF
MR. DALRYMPLE,
BLACK-TOWN.

New Regulations.
PRINTED FORMS of PERMIT for the
EXPORTATION of GOODS, through
the SEA CUSTOM HOUSE.
AND
FORM for GOODS to PASS the SEA
CUSTOM HOUSE.
ALSO
Form of PASS for GOODS, through the
LAND CUSTOMS.

To be had at the COURIER OFFICE,
by the Quire, or in any larger quantity.
The above Official Forms are cor-
rect, agreeably to the Regulations recently
established.
Courier Office, 23d. November, 1803.

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-NOTES, for Goods going to Out-fa-
ctions, &c.

ORIGIN OF ENCYCLOPEDIAS.
The first man who conceived the idea of an
universal dictionary of arts and sciences, under
the title of Encyclopaedia, was Andrew Matthew
Acquaviva, Duke of Atri and Teramo, in the
kingdom of Naples, who, like many other pri-
mitive benefactors, of the republic of letters,
has not been sufficiently known to posterity.
A full account of him, however, may be found
in Mazzuchelli's Italian Writers, and from
this source we know that he was born in 1456;
that he was a gallant officer under the Emperor
Maximilian of Austria, and afterwards an inti-
mate friend of Pope Leo X. and other eminent
literati of his age; and that he died in 1528.

A ROYAL PICTURE.
The Portuguese at Macao, when they had
received intelligence of the revolt of their coun-
trymen under the Duke of Braganza, from the
Spaniards, exhibited, in a public place in the
city, a picture representing the King of Spain
hanging upon a gallows, and the King of Por-
tugal officiating as hangman.

THE NATIONAL SAVAGE.

FROM A FRENCH JOURNAL FOR APRIL.

When the young creature, known by the name of the *Savage of Aveyron*, was discovered in the forest of Castel, and brought to Paris by the professor Bonaterre, the public felt a considerable time echoed with this intelligence. It occupied the idle, attracted the curious, and gave rise to a multitude of difficulties which were at least premature, as they could then have no foundation but conjecture.

In the mean time the public, who ran in crowds to see this child, were astonished to behold in him only a being, nearly insensible, which appeared neither to hear nor to see, which gave no sign of attention, and appeared to have no fort of active principle. Thus the interest which he excited became extinct as soon as it was raised.

The spirit of system then passed a new sentence on him. Some persons, according to whose opinion the *SAVAGE STATE* is not only the primitive, but also the most perfect state of man, were surprised that this child of nature, corresponding to all with their ideas; and, dreading that he would completely overturn their hypotheses, they hastened to fence themselves from any conclusion that might be deduced from him, by declaring that *he had been born a fool*.

Other persons, on the contrary, having carefully examined all the circumstances connected with the physical and moral state of this boy, and having compared them with those of the idiots confined at the hospital of the Salpêtrière, found such a perfect coincidence between them, that they thought himself justified in declaring this creature a natural idiot.

But a few philosophers still opposed themselves to a decision to precipitate and severe. They thought it possible that the solitary and brutal life of the *Savage of Aveyron* might have produced a sort of *deaf-mute*, the appearance of which might be similar to those of natural idiotism; and they held it extremely unjust to condemn the creature for ever, and extremely unwise to leave to extraordinary a phenomenon totally unexplained.

The boy was committed to the care of Citizen Yardi, physician of the national institution for the deaf and dumb, in order that, by the combination of physical and moral remedies, the double incapacities under which he laboured might be more effectually removed. Citizen Yardi's exertions have already been crowned with the success of success which is almost prodigious; he has abolished the particulars, which he has dedicated to the National Institution.

He proceeded nearly in the following order:—The state of feeling seemed to be entirely paralysed in the child; he showed no sensibility either to reward or to his name and title were obliterated in a similar degree. A repetition of warm baths unfolded his nervous sensibility; in a little time after his feeling acquired a considerable degree of delicacy; he became alive in the choice of his food; he made use of a selection and a cleanliness in it to which he had been before a stranger; his choice was directed by the smell.

The eye of this child was wild and wandering; he flew, without doubt, but he never dwelt on the object. The loudest noises appeared scarcely to strike his ear; a pistol shot would not make him turn his head. Superficial observers were in consequence deceived; they said that the child was deaf; he was deaf; but Citizen Yardi was aware that, even when the sense of hearing is produced unaided, the mind is attentive; and he was not astonished that the violence of this found made no impression on a being whom it could not interest. He was, however, surprised at the justness of his observations in the attention which this simple observation on the smallest found which could interest him, such as the cracking of a nut, or the turning of a key.

In the mean time new habits were formed in the boy; a number of new necessities arose, food, dress, and walking out; and many new means of augmenting his dependence. Finding himself under the necessity of availing himself of those about him, he has begun to feel the force of certain affections, and has conceived a particular attachment to his GOVERNOR! His ideas have been multiplied and extended; some efforts have been made to amuse him, and it has contrived to unite instruction with amusement. He has been exercised at comparisons; they have accustomed him to compare objects with their images, and in these comparisons he has only been constrained to use the united powers of judgment and of memory. Citizen Yardi thought this a favourable moment to teach him our written characters, and he made use of the method employed in the instruction of the deaf and dumb; he wrote the name of the object on the image, and then, by effacing the image, he hoped that the name would be united with the remembrance of the object; but this method proved unsuccessful. Then other means were used, which are detailed in citizen Yardi's publication, the effect of which was as happy as could be hoped. The boy now distinguished

the characters of the alphabet, and places them in their order; he pronounces the words *loup* (fox) and *chien* (dog), and he knows when he brings the proper letters, and forms the words. In this manner, he every day acquires a new word; he has already passed the limits of his ignorance; he has entered on the territory of reason; he is in possession of some of our terms of speech, and will, as he is enabled to give some information respecting his early condition; a subject which, of all others, must be most interesting to curiosity.

It must be observed, that he finds great difficulty in the formation or articulation of sounds; from the effect of a long disease on his organs of speech, there are only a few words that he can pronounce perfectly; but it is hoped that the same perseverance which conquered the first difficulties that stood in his way, will also help him over the others.

SPORTING ANECDOTES.

A flag was hunted from Whitefield Park, in the county of Wiltshire, until by fatigue or accident, the whole pack was thrown out, except four fox-hounds, bred by Lord Thane, who continued the chase during the greatest part of the day. The flag returned to the Park from whence he had been driven, and as his last effort, leaped the wall, and died as soon as he had accomplished it. One of the hounds came to the fox, but being unable to top it, laid down and slept immediately expired. The other hound was found dead about half a mile from the Park.—The length of this chase is uncertain; but as they were seen at Red-Kirk, near Anan, in Scotland, distant by the post, about forty miles, it is conjectured that the circuitous route which they could not make the distance ran less than one hundred and twenty miles!

The Duke of Richmond's hounds found at a quarter before eight, and killed at ten minutes before six, after ten hours constant hard running. Many of the Great Gales were shot. Only eleven couple and a half of hounds were in at the chase.

A proof of the fox-hounds' stoutness, occurred to Col. Pearson. A couple and a half of young, newly entered hounds followed him on horback, and the first day, a large country by the road side, and perfectly found something which they very eagerly hunted; after trying for a long time to call them off, Mr. P. proceeded to Colchester where his hounds denuded him some hours; upon his return, he heard them in the covers, and found by some people at work near the side of it, that they had continued running during his absence, and had driven a fox over the field in which the workmen were, backwards and forwards several times. Mr. P. then encouraged them, and after hunting the fox for a long time in the cover, he was killed, and was killed after a run of some miles.—The time that these three hounds were running, was at least five hours; and by far the greater part of it they had no voice to encourage them.

Mr. George Baker's *Romulus* broke away singly with the pack, and killed him after a chase of fifteen miles.

A fox was unskennelled near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, at twenty-five minutes past nine, and, except half an hour taken up in bolting him from a rabbit-burrow, the hounds had a continual run of about thirteen minutes past five in the evening, when they killed him. During this space of nearly eight hours hard running, several horses died in the field, and many others were so hurt as never to be perfectly recovered.

Sir Charles Darnley's hounds found a leath of fox in the cover; the hounds divided into three parts, each for a very severe run, and each killed their fox.

A pack of fox-hounds in Cambridgeshire, after running a fox near an hour, found a brace of fresh foxes; the hounds divided, six couple and a half went away with one of them and killed at Weatherfield, in Essex, on a hill, and the other, and killed him at Thurlow Park Gate. Fifteen couple and a half buck their hunted fox, and killed at the bottom of Gogmagog Hills, after one hour and three quarters chase without a check, and in which time they were supposed to have run nearly thirty miles!

ST. PAUL'S & THE DUTCHMAN.

An English gentleman being lately at the India House, met with a Dutch merchant who had never before been in London. The Dutchman had occasion to go the west end of the town, and the Englishman offered to accompany him, and, wishing to see the cathedral, he took an advantageous view of St. Paul's Cathedral, and through the back streets into Doctors Commons, and came out at the arch gate; he, taking his Dutch friend into the corner by the post door, he desired him to look up at what might justly be termed the eighth wonder of the world, *St. Paul's Cathedral*. "Aha!" said the Dutchman, "is it for well, to be seen days I find I did my way in Amsterdam, and look here—it is within half a minute of that church dial!" Thus ended an artless salute, a Dutchman, by a piece of archi-

te. DENON, author of the *Travels in Egypt*, has been appointed Director General of the French museums.

tion, until Spain and Batavia, contracting parties, could have no difficulties in vain, in short, to request the mediation of the been invited to guarantee, and he guarantee the stipulation required. Every proposition of the demands of England and her more absolute.

the principles of the Government; it was not in their Majesty of the French people to be in such forms to Had they done this, England would have been in favour of England, at her sole pleasure, all behind her towards France, authorized her to demand from France on the slightest alarm, to have thought proper to press two new principles would in the public code of Great Britain, that, by which she has other nations of the common law, and submitted to her regulations the independence of

ent stopped at the limit traced by her duties. The Ne- interrupted, and we are ready to be checked. We shall at least in the faith of Treaties, and of the French name.—Had we in terror, we should then have to repel new pretensions; but we felt disheartened by a previous in our own code, and degraded of an enemy, which would have and to her unjust pretensions.—repulse itself in the confidence; however, injuries the enemy do to us will not have been able to reach them.

His conduct will be such as we expect, from the justice of our cause of our warriors. (Signed) BONAPARTE. 18th May. At two o'clock, and Lucien as above, when the President of the Council of State, the Legislature, the anxiety common to relative to the Negotiations, opened for the continuation of England. This body learns with which appears to its dignity, stability, no less just and entire confidence in the strength and in government, that the state of a affairs cause to think they a freely rupture. The death of the Legislative Body, because it appeared to be necessary of nations; but now a more serious consideration prevail—ing the House of the French nation, it is the supreme law; and, in the Legislature, the Legislature Body, caduques under all circumstances, under that which the jealousy, and the bad faith of the British are confirmed, and the firm, nations, and will continue to of the closed union with Gotten but that of fecundity is a desire but that of its prosper-

and of grandeur; the fees our commerce, our arts, and our industry, displace themselves, as to induce us to believe we shall form to cancel all our rivals; in fine, the fees that our Government, by laws profoundly digested, and calculated to be in union with our manners, and of an attentive, a just, a secure, and an economical administration, could give us over whom it rules, and that it is feared on a basis that cannot be overturned. There is what England cannot bear. Such is the cause of the war which he is preparing to wage against us, and which makes her commit her faith, her honour, her political existence, rather than let us enjoy the blessings of a longer peace.

What must such a nation be that flows itself to follow the dictates of my heart, and the impulse of the sentiment which I read in every eye, I should tremble before the limits of circumspection, within which the duties of an emperor function tells me to confine myself. In all difficult and delicate conjunctures, the great authorities of the Republic should only then forth a close connection with Government, and the most perfect harmony with its agents, who will direct, with a lead, not left strong than capable, the destiny of the Empire; and who, by new triumphs, will ensure to it a peace not less glorious, than permanent.

THE TRIBUNATE.—20th May.

The Counsellors of State, Bertrier, Miot, and Penet, as Orators of Government, were introduced, when the first of these Citizens read the message as above; to which the President replied as follows.

Citizen Orators of Government, the document which you present to the Tribune will prove an eternal monument of the moderation of the French People; they will then Europe and posterity how far the First Magistrate of France carried his love for Peace. Although, according to all probability, the consequences of the War will be ruinous to the Republic than for its enemy, the Tribune fees that such a document a source once more threatens humanity; he appreciates as all Europe will, no doubt, appreciate the First Consul's efforts to avert it. Our confidence in Government is similar to that which the nation entertains—it knows no limits.

IRELAND.

The objects attributed to certain persons respecting Ireland, appear in rapid progress to completion. The luxuriance of the soil and the number of its people, patient under ill, and generally *runed*, such as *Edward*, *Kinged with kindness*, was conceived to have marked it for what it is intended to be, the granary of Britain.

The policy of most Statesmen, conceiving that they have an interest in the well-being of the community, guards not only against any me body difate, but against the contrition of the public mind.—In Ireland, however, *clergy*, the hereditary vice of the lower orders, who are uninterested by the State, and only by the dread of the punishment, and by the threat of the punishment, and by the threat of their commission, appears to be sedulously cultivated by those whose duty it was to correct it.

A scheme of the first national importance has been for some time on foot, for encouraging the population of the whole of Ireland, by active and industrious conduct from the interior of that country, by building houses and villages for their reception, and inducing and enabling them to cultivate the invaluable fisheries that surround that island, which have hitherto been so grossly neglected, to the great advantage of the Dutch, who have for a series of years found in a valuable source of wealth to their commerce, and strength to their marine.

From a bill lately made at Manchester, purporting to act of parliament, it appears that there are about a hundred mills and factories, in that town, which employ a male population of 100,000 males, weekly. It is to be observed, that this bill is only taken where there are 20 workmen or upwards, employed, and three or more apprentices.

Mr. PEARCE, of Suffolk, who has been formerly in Egypt, has lately produced a clutch of 67 chickens without the eggs being ever set upon by hens. The method he used was the same as that which has long been pursued in Egypt, to produce heat. The little animals are now about three weeks old, and are preferring a proper temperature of heat, from not to have white the less for being motherless. This plan will be particularly eligible in the breed of turkeys, as they are extremely tender and difficult to rear, being peculiarly susceptible of the transmutations of the weather. Mr. Pearce has the eggs in fine sand, in a hot house, the heat of which he regulated by a thermometer.

Italy has, from its shape, been not unaptly compared to a *Boat*—but who would ever have dreamed of a *Customs Navigation*, that should have devoted France to complete ruin, and converted the rest of the Continent into *Pontoon*? The manners of the late Emperor PAUL were thought to extraordinary, that some did not propose to attribute them to mental derangement. Such a supposition, however, may now become fashionable where a *foreigner* amongst us is so exposed!

