MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XIX. WEDNESDAY, 19th. OCTOBER 1803. Number 941.

Madras Subscription Assembly.

THERE WILL BE

AN ASSEMBLY,

AT THE PANTHEON

Tomorrow Evening.

MARK ROWORTH,
SECRETARY.

Pantheon, 19th. October 1803.

Advertisement.

VICTUALLING CONTRACT,

PURSUANT to ORDERS *from the* RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS *of the* ADMIRALTY, *addressed to* VICE ADMIRAL PETER RAINIER, *Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Indian Seas.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at my Office on or before the 26th. of October next, for supplying His MAJESTY's SQUADRON in the EAST INDIES, with PROVISIONS of all Species during their continuance in these Seas; or until Twelve Months warning for dissolving the Contract shall have been given by either Party.

The said Contract to Commence on the 8th. day of June 1804.

The CONDITIONS for the CONTRACT are as FOLLOWS VIZ.

1st.—THAT the Proposer do engage to supply His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in the East Indies, either in Peace or War, with good and wholesome BISCUIT, FLOUR, WHEAT, RICE, PEASE, SUGAR, RAISINS, KISMISSES, BLACK TEA, WINE, RUM, ARRACK, and VINEGAR, together with *Fresh Beef* occasionally whilst in Port.

2d.—THAT the same be delivered on board the different Ships in such proportions as may be ordered, at their Moorings or Anchoring places in the River Hoogley, Madras Roads, the Harbour of Bombay, at Prince of Wales's Island, Trincomaley, or at any other British Settlement in the Bay of Bengal, or on the Malabar Coast—The Pursers or their Stewards to be present, and to inspect the Weighing and Condition of the Provisions before they are embarked for the Ships, if the Contractor shall require it.

3d.—FOR the convenience of the Contractor he shall be allowed, if he thinks proper, to have an AGENT on Board one of the Ships of the Squadron, to transact his business at the different Ports, and to obtain with greater certainty the necessary Supplies, particularly of FRESH PROVISIONS.

4th.—THE Proposals to specify seperately, in words at full Length, the exact Prices in Sterling Money, at which the different Articles will be furnished at the beforementioned places, either by the Gallon, or the English Hundred weight of 112 lb. Avoirdupois.

5th.—THE Provisions to be delivered upon the requisition of the Commanders of any part of the Squadron by regular Demands, and the quantities to be ascertained by the Pursers receipts, which alone, are to be deemed Vouchers to entitle the Contractor to payment—Forms of the Demands and receipts may be seen on application at my Office.

6th.—THE Quantities of Provisions and Victualling Stores to be furnished annually, being in the present situation of Affairs quite uncertain, the CONTRACTOR must hold himself liable to provide for whatever number of Ships may occasionally be employed in the Indian Seas.

7th.—THE Wheat, Rice, Sugar, Pease, Raisins, and Kismisses, are to be delivered in good, found and strong CASKS; the Rates proposed in the Contract for Supplying the above Articles are to include the expence of providing Casks likewise.—The Biscuit in General will be delivered in Bags, but the CONTRACTOR, must also Specify the Rate per Hundred Weight, at which he will deliver it in Casks when required so to do.

8th.—In addition to the above, when in Port, one pound of FRESH BEEF, will be to be served to each Man per Day, for four days in the Week, or oftener, if it shall be required: the Contractor is therefore to specify the rate per Pound in Sterling Money, at which the Fresh Meat will be Supplied at the different Ports, in the several parts of India before specified, or on the Malabar Coast.

9th.—THE Contractor is to supply Substantial CASKS if required, for Water, Rum, Arrack, Wine and Vinegar, the Casks are to consist of Leagers, Half Leagers, Butts, Puncheons, Hogsheads, Barrels and Half Hogsheads, with the usual Proportion of Iron Hoops for each, and he is to state in his Proposals, the Rate at which each Ton of Cask will be supplied, calculating—

Three LEAGERS Equal to Two Ton,
Two BUTTS to One Ton,
Three PUNCHEONS to Ditto,
Four HOGSHEADS to Ditto,
Six BARRELS to Ditto,
Eight HALF HOGSHEADS to Ditto,

each Ton of Cask is expected to contain 252 Gallons Wine Measure, and all Casks are to be made of Sound and well Seasoned Teak or Oak Timber—The Dimensions of the Staves and Heading Pieces, are to be conformable to the usual and established Customs of the Navy in England.

10th.—FOR all Spirits, Water or Vinegar Casks that may be returned complete in Hoops and Staves, the Contractor is to give Credit to Government for Two Thirds of their Original Value.

11th.—THE eat[illegible] notice, consistent with the objects of t[illegible], will be given to the Contractor, of the probable Quantity of Provisions and Victualling Stores that may be wanted at *any particular port*, so as to enable him or his Agents, to make his or their Arrangements, either for procuring them on the spot, or transporting them from hence, as may be most advantageous for himself:—but it is to be understood, that *Fresh Meat* is always to be furnished if Demanded, in Forty Eight Hours after the notice of any Ship's arrival in Port.

12th.—WHATEVER quantity of Provisions and Stores are ordered to be got in readiness or applied for, shall necessarily be received, after the Contractor has provided them.

13th.—THE RUM, WINE and ARRACK to be at least One Year Old, and all the Provisions of such a quality as to ensure their keeping in a due and proper State of Preservation, for the period, at least, for which they are laid in: the usual period for Victualling His Majesty's Ships of War, will seldom exceed *three or four* Months, except for an Europe Voyage; but all dry Provisions are to be warranted to keep for four Months certain, from the time they are Shipped, or for a longer period if required: the particulars of the Warranty will be subject to such regulations as may hereafter be pointed out by the COMMISSIONERS for VICTUALLING His Majesty's Navy, LONDON.

14th.—THE Contractor to stand to all losses before delivery, and to be answerable for the repayment of the Contract Rates for all Provisions, which shall at any time during expenditure, and within the time of Warranty, be Condemned, by the regular and prescribed mode of Surveys established in the ROYAL NAVY, on account of their having been originally of a bad quality.

15th.—THE Prices under the present Contract, must be framed on a peace Establishment, but the propoſer is desired to specify the Advanced Rates of Per Centage on each Article, and at each of the beforementioned places, at which, he is willing to engage to continue the Supplies, in case of a Naval War in this Country with any European Power; such encreased Rates of Per Centage upon the Supplies, to Commence only for such Provisions and Victualling Stores, as shall be delivered after the first Intelligence is received of a WAR being declared, or of the appearance of an Enemy's Fleet, or Ships of War in the Indian Seas—And such additional Per Centage is to be discontinued when the cessation of Hostilities at Sea shall cease, according to the Preliminary Articles of Peace, ufually published on such occasions.

16th.—ALL Payments to the Contractor for Supplies of Provisions and Victualling Stores are to be made in BILLS upon the Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy, at 90 days Sight—The said Bills to be approved of by the Commander in Chief, or such other Person as he may hereafter direct to examine and Audit the supplies for which they are drawn. The Vouchers, or Purser's Receipts, are to be retained by the Contractor for the purpose of a final adjustment of his accounts with the Commander in Chief of the Squadron, the Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy, or such other Person as he may judge necessary to appoint for that Service—And the Bills received by the Contractor in this way, are to be considered as advances made on Account of Supplies Per Contract.

17th.—THE Contractor is to specify in his Proposals the Rates in Sterling Money at which he will execute the following duties—Viz.

18th.—ATTENDING to the receipt, re-delivery, care and Transportation, of the Provisions, and such Sea Stores as may be sent from Europe for the use of His Majesty's Squadron.

19th.—FOR Conveying a Ton of Provisions or Stores in Casks from the Ship in which it arrives to the Warehouse or Godown where it is to be depositted.

20th.—FOR Conveying the same from the Warehouse where it may have been depositted, to the Ship where it is to be used.

21st.—FOR the Monthly expence of Cooperage, and attending to the care of each Ton of Provision Cask, while they remain under the Contractors Charge.

22d.—FOR the Monthly rent or Godown Hire, necessary to be provided for the said Europe Provisions and Sea Stores Per Ton, if the same shall not be provided or found by Government.

23d.—FOR the Freight and Transportation of each Ton of Provision Cask, that may be ordered to be sent to or from the following places, (without subjecting the Contractor to the risk either of Enemies or the Seas, or rendering him Accountable in any respect for the State or Condition of the Stores or Provisions which come to his hands for any of the purposes aforesaid.)

24th.—RATE OF FREIGHT, from Bombay to Prince of Wales's Island, or any other Port in the Bay of Bengal, Per Ton.

25th.—Ditto from Bengal to Prince of Wales's Island, or any other Port in the Bay of Bengal.

26th.—Ditto from Madras to Ditto.

27th.—Ditto from Madras to Bombay.

28th.—Ditto from Madras to Bengal,

29th.—Ditto from Madras to Trincomaly.

30th.—No Proposal will be noticed that differs from the terms herein specified, nor unless good Security is offered, or a Deposit made to the amount of £. 10,000 Sterling, which shall be forfeited to Government, if the Contractor shall neglect or refuse to fulfill his engagements, or in case of any failure on his part, in delivery on demand of the necessary Supplies to make good and defray the Expence, whatever that expence may be, of obtaining them through the means of any other Agent, whom the Comanding Officer of His Majesty's Squadron or any detached Ship or Ships of War may employ for that particular purpose.

31st.—The Contractor to pay all the charges attending the drawing and Execution of the Deeds between the parties.

32d.—The Provisions and Stores are expected to be of the same quality now supplied to His Majesty's Ships by the Hon. BASIL COCHRANE, which have given general, and indeed universal satisfaction throughout the Squadron.

33d.—The Proposals will be opened in the presence of VICE ADMIRAL RAINIER the Commander in Chief (or the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Squadron in India for the time being) or in his absence they will be forwarded for acceptance by me.

By Command of the Commander in Chief.

(*Signed*) THOMAS HOSEASON.

SECRETARY, & NAVAL OFFICER
At Madras.

Naval Office, Madras
4th. day of August 1803.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE FAURE and Co.

BETWEEN THE CUSTOM HOUSE
AND
COMPANY's GRANERY,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 19th. Instant

In the Evening at Four o'Clock,

A VALUABLE CARGO OF

PEGUE TIMBERS,

LANDED FROM THE SHIP

COMMERCE,

CONSISTING OF

SHIMBEAMS, — DUGGIES, — KEEL PIECES, — JOISTS, — MASTS PIECES, — SHEATHING BOARDS, and PIPE STAVES,

The above TIMBERS, to be cleared away within Ten days after the Sale.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 19th. Instant,

At 10 o'Clock,

FURNITURE,

Consisting of

MAHOGANY and Teak-wood CLOTHS PRESS,
Ditto Europe Stuffed COUCHES with BEDDING,
Mahogany Satin-wood and Black-wood CHAIRS,
SIDE BOARDS,
Black-wood & Teak-wood COUCHES with Bedding,
Ditto SHADE STANDS,
CARD TABLES.
Round Teak-wood Breakfast TABLE, &c.

ALSO

A SMALL COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,

AN INVOICE OF

CUTLERY,

DITTO OF LOOKING GLASSES,

A FEW CHESTS OF

ENGLISH CLARET,

A Double and Single Barreled GUN,
A few Candies of Coculas Indicus,

AND

SOME WEARING APPAREL.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 20th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock,

A FEW Corges of Broad and Narrow White NANKEEN.
A few Gaddies of Hyson TEA.
Some half Tubs SUGAR CANDY,
A MICROSCOPE in a Case.
An OPTIC GLASS.
An Electrifying MACHINE.
A few Blank Accompt BOOKS.
A FLUTE.
PIECE GOODS of Various Discriptions.
A Beautiful Young HORSE rising four years old, perfectly quiet.

ALSO

A Very strong Grey Saddle Horse five years old,—A Horse & Bandy with Hood,—Ditto Ditto without Hood,—A Wire-haired Terrier, and Europe Spaniel.

AND

A few Double and Single BARRELLED GUNS by the first makers,
A few Dozens of ENGLISH and FRENCH CLARET, PORT and RUM SHURB,
One set of QUEENS-WARE.

For Sale on Commission.

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AN INVOICE OF

BENGAL

BOOTS & SHOES,

LATELY ARRIVED,

ALSO

SUGAR CANDY,

FIRST SORT

At 5 Pagodas per Tub.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

In the announcement of MARRIAGES, particularly in some distant Settlements, I had long noticed, what appeared to me a most unnecessary addition;—and I had intended to have given my sentiments on the subject through the medium of the Courier. A Literary Journal of last April, however, saves me the trouble.—To without further comment, I beg your insertion of the enclosed extract.

Yours &c. PHILOGAMUS.

"Your readers, as well as myself, must, doubtless, have remarked the growing custom of adding, in the announcement of Marriages in the newspapers, the *name* of the officiating *Clergyman* to those of the parties. When the performer is a Bishop, a Dean, or other dignified clergyman, it is easy to conceive that vanity in the connubial pair, or their friends, may cause this addition: but as we frequently see it made when he is only the simple rector of the parish, I have been considering what can have entitled him to this public commemoration.

In similar cases, as that of naming the physician under whose auspices a cure has been effected, the record is intended as a compliment to the skill of the agent; but it is not, at first sight, very obvious that any extraordinary praise can be due to the act of reading the marriage service. There is, indeed, a story of a clergyman's having found a child *very hard to* CHRISTEN; but in that case it is suspected, that the difficulty arose from his own situation, and not from any peculiarity in the patient.

Yet I cannot but think that it is no uncommon circumstance to find couples *hard to* MARRY, and that there is often a sufficient degree of effort in performing this feat, to apologize for the seeming vanity of making public the name of the clerical practitioner.

I do not exactly know to what defect in the marriage rites the melancholy Jacques alludes, when, disdaining the Clown from suffering Sir Oliver Martext to couple him and Audrey, he tells him. "*'Is this fellow will but join you together as they join wainscot; then one of you will prove a shrunk pannel, and, like green timber, warp, warp.*" The law, at present, seems to have determined, that if the union be but made, the manner of doing it is of no consequence; and even the workmanship of the smith of Gretna Green is reckoned to hold as well as that of his Grace of Canterbury.

But the task of bringing the parties together, may be a serious labour indeed. A sly old Batchelor has lived a score of years with a *Cher Ami*, who has a great desire at last to be made *an honest woman* of. What a trial of skill to a confidential divine, to work upon the hardened buff of this man's conscience, and mollify it down to that matrimony which has so long been the object of his ridicule.

A novel-reading Miss whose heart has been softened by some neighbouring Celadon, looks with horror upon the honest Numps whom her careful father has chosen for her; and, like Anne Page, would rather "*be set quick in the earth, and bowled to death with turnips,*" than meet him at the altar. What a profusion of rhetoric must be employed to bring such a damsel to the dutiful act of bestowing her hand contrary to the dictates of her heart.

In these and similar cases, which are not very uncommon, some mediator is evidently wanted to take the part which Horace assigns to Venus:

——cui placet impares
Formas atque animos sub juga aënea
Sævo mittere cum joco;

and where the clergyman assumes this office, his labours certainly deserve commemoration. Under this idea, I shall for the future suppose that more is meant than meets the ear, when we are gravely told that the Rev. Mr. Such-a-one married such a couple; and that his task was somewhat more arduous than merely reading some sentences out of a book, and afterwards, perhaps, dining with the happy party."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The LINES to the memory of the Reverend Mr. GERICKE, shall appear in our next Courier.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 19th. October, 1803.

THE Honorable Company's Ship WINDHAM, Captain Graham, arrived on Sunday last from Calcutta. PASSENGERS—Mr. Clubley, of the Madras Civil Service—Mr. Bennett of the Bengal do. and George Mc'Mahon Esq.

THE following PASSENGERS have arrived at the Presidency since our last publication. From *Pinang*, the Honorable Mr. Murray,—From *Ganjam*, Ensign Kear, of the H. M. 51st Regt. From *Calcutta*, Captain G. Dick, Capt. Slessar, Lieut. Jackson, Lieut. Tudor, Ensign Whitemake,—Mr. Showers, Mr. Simons, Mr. Wood Mr. Steel, and Mr. Panolier.

On the 25th ult. arrived at Bombay the ship GENERAL BAIRD, Captain Chirnside, from Batavia, last from Trincomalee—She left the former port on the 30th April.

Calcutta Extraordinary Gazette,

SEPTEMBER, 23d. 1803.

A dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been received this day, by His EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, from His EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

MY LORD,

I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that after a march of eighteen miles this morning, I learnt that the Enemy in great force, under Mr. LEWIS, had crossed the Jomna from Delhi, with the intention of attacking us.

When we had encamped, we found our outposts were attacked by a body of the Enemy. On reconnoitring to our front, I found that the Enemy's whole army were drawn up in order of Battle. I immediately ordered out the whole line, and advanced to attack them in front.

The Enemy opposed to us a tremendous fire from a numerous Artillery, which was uncommonly well served, and caused us considerable loss in Officers and Men, but I have the satisfaction to add that our advance under a most heavy cannonade, and actual charge of the Enemy, at about one hundred paces distant, caused a most precipitate retreat, and left in our possession the whole of their Artillery.

The Cavalry pursued the fugitives to the Jumna, making great havock, and numbers were drowned in attempting to cross.

In short, I have only to express my entire approbation of the gallantry of the Troops under my command during the whole of this most brilliant action, and shall have the honor to detail it more particularly to-morrow, which the lateness of the hour prevents me doing at present.

The whole Army was under arms from three this morning till this moment.

(Signed) G. LAKE,

Camp opposite Delhi, half past Seven, P. M. September 12, 1803.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

SEPTEMBER,—24TH. 1803.

A DISPATCH, *of which the following is a Copy, has been received this day, by* His EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, *from* His EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

MY LORD,

My Letter of yesterday will have informed your Lordship of the total defeat of the Force under Mr. Lewis. The interests of the hour prevented my detailing the operations of the day as fully as I could have wished.

I cannot find terms sufficiently strong to express the high sense I entertain of the gallant services performed by the whole of the Officers and Men in the Army under my Command.

When the troops of our march (upwards of eighteen miles) is considered, the fatigue the whole Army underwent, and that we were expected so a most galling fire from the enemy, of Grape, & Chain Shot, while advancing in line, the operations of yesterday must every reflection must be rendered in all descriptions of the Troops engaged; and cannot fail of striking the enemy with a dread of our Army, and prove to them, that opposition to such superior discipline, and courage, is useless.

To the Honorable Major WADE, who commanded the right wing, and to the HONORABLE MAJOR GENERAL ST. JOHN, who commanded the left, I feel myself under infinite obligations. The former, I am sorry to say, received a very severe contusion while advancing with the right wing.

Major General St. John was opposed to the Enemy's right, the steadiness and ability displayed by the Hon the Major General, quickly surmounted every difficulty, and forced the Enemy to retire in disorder with very heavy loss.

To COLONEL ST. LEGER, who commanded the Cavalry, my warmest plaudits are due, the steadiness and gallantry of the whole Corps both in European and Native, under a formidable fire of Artillery, does them infinite honour.

After the gallant and steady Charge of His Majesty's 76th Regiment, led by CAPTAIN BOYES, and the whole of the 1st Brigade, they advanced to within one hundred paces of the Enemy without taking their firelocks from their shoulders, when they fired a Volley, and rushed on with the Bayonet with a determination nothing could resist, and forced the Enemy to abandon their formidable Artillery, Colonel St. Leger with the Cavalry under his Command, moved rapidly forward, when a dreadful slaughter ensued; by a well timed manœuvre of the Colonel's in intercepting their retreat to the Jomna, much execution was done: the Enemy's confusion was such that many were drowned, in attempting to cross the river.

To COLONEL HORSEFORD, and every Officer of the Corps of Artillery, I feel myself infinitely indebted for their Meritorious exertion on this occasion.

The number of the Enemy's Guns already collected, is between fifty and sixty, and I expect many more before the evening. I shall have the honor to forward a regular return of the Enemy's ordnance to-morrow.

I have to lament the loss of many Officers & Men killed and wounded in this action, returns of which shall be transmitted for your Lordship's information.

From the extreme heat and fatigue, that both Officers and Men experienced, I have to regret the loss of Major M'DOUGALL of the 3d. Native Cavalry, and Cornet SAUNDERS of the 27th. Light Dragoons, as well as of several European Soldiers, who fell from the effects of the Sun.

I have to lament the loss of Capt. ROBERT M'GREGOR *(Persian Interpreter to the Field)* who fell when advancing to a most gallant style.

The consequences of this Victory are the EVACUATION of DELHY and FORTS of DELHY, and the dispersion of the Enemy in all directions.

At the earnest request of HIS MAJESTY, who is anxious to put himself under the PROTECTION of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, I shall cross the River with my Army as soon as a sufficient number of Boats can be procured.

My Staff, as usual, conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction, and merit my warmest approbation.

KILLED BY THE EFFECTS OF THE SUN.

Major Middleton, 3d. Native Cavalry,—Cornet Sanguine, 27th. Light Dragoons.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lieutenant Hill, 12th. Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Preston, 19th. Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Alder,—Captain M'Gregor.

WOUNDED.

Captain Covell, 29th. Light Dragoons,—Cornet Crowe 3d. Native Cavalry.—Cornet Mather, 3d. Native Cavalry.—Cornet Swindell, 3d. Native Cavalry.—Lieutenant M'Donald, 76th. Foot,—Lieutenant Wrottesley, 3d. do. Captain Mathews, Artillery.

The above is the most correct Return that has yet been received.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. HECTOR SHAWE, Assistant to the Principal Collector in the Ceded Districts.

The Honorable Colonel St. JOHN, to command at Pondicherry.

Captain Lieutenant ARTHUR MOLESWORTH, to be Captain of a Company.

Eldest Lieutenant JOHN STEWART, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice MOLESWORTH promoted.

Colonel COLLETTE of the Artillery, to proceed to Europe on sick Certificate.

Captain PRESCOTT of the Artillery, and Lieutenant MOORE of the 4th. Regiment of Native Infantry, to leave the Coast for the benefit of their health.

THE Honorable Company's Ships Preston, Calcutta, and Lady Castlereagh, have been fitted out at Calcutta, as *Armed Ships*, for the protection of our Maritime Commerce; and with the Bombay Frigate, Teignmouth, and Waller, are advantageously stationed for that purpose.

THE LOTTERY.—No. 2688, Drawn a Prize of 10,000 Pagodas, on the 6th. Instant, was, we are informed, the property of *three Native Writers*, in one of the Offices of Government.—No. 2216, Drawn on Monday, a Prize of 5000 Pagodas, is the property of Mr. *Pascal*, apothecary.

One hundred and twenty pieces of CANNON fell into the possession of our victorious troops after the BATTLE of ASSYE, Eighty of which are Brass, and the whole are now added to the Park of the Conqueror.

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL LAKE, in addition to the Cession of DELHI and AGRA, as mentioned in our Extraordinary Courier, has taken possession of MUTURA.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HARCOURT, commanding our Forces to the Northward, lately fell in with a party of the enemy, which he immediately attacked, and after killing about fifty, dispersed the remainder.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1803.

Dispatches were this day received by The Governor General, from His Excellency The Commander in Chief, dated at Camp at Soonnea, on the 9th. of September, by which it appears, that M. PERRON, late Commander of the Forces of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, having resigned the Service of that Chieftain, had applied by letter dated the 5th. of September, for permission to pass with his Family, Property, and the Officers of his Suite, to Lucnow, through the Territories of the Honorable Company, and of the Nawaub Vizier, and had also applied for a sufficient Escort, to be composed either of British Troops, or of his own Body Guard, this Excellency General Lake immediately complied with M. Perron's request, and had accordingly permitted that Officer to proceed through the British Territories, attended by a British Officer, who had been appointed to meet M. Perron on the Frontier, and to conduct him to Lucnow. His Excellency General Lake had also permitted M. PERRON, *to be escorted by his own Body Guard*, and had provided for the reception of M. Perron in the Company's Territories, and those of the Nawaub Vizier, with every mark of *respect and honor*.

BIRTH.

At Masulipatam, on the 10th Instant, the Lady of S. YOUNGE Esq. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Ryacottah, Lieut. JOHN FOTHERINGHAM of the Engineer Corps, to Miss EVERET.

At Bombay, LIEUTENANT E. J. MAXTINANT, of the Marine Battalion, to MISS E. BOWLER.

At Bombay, on the 28th. Sept. PATRICK HADOW Esq. to MISS M'DONALD.

On the same day, LIEUT. JOHN LAWRENCE of the Bombay Marine, to MISS CLELAND.

At Calcutta, MATHEW LAW Esq. of the Civil Service to Miss W. FLEMING.—Lieut. COLIN CAMPBELL, of the 78th Regt. Native Infantry, to Miss MARY POWELL, and Lieut. H. Smith, of His Majesty's 22d. Regement, to Miss S. Exshaw.

DEATHS.

At Penang, Lieut. C. H. PALMER, of the Bengal Artillery.

In Bengal, JAMES WILSON Esq. Surgeon H. C. Service.

EUROPE DEATHS.

"At Mr. Agnew's house, in Grosvenor-square, ROBERT STEVENS, Esq. Colonel of the Eastern Regiment of Somersetshire Yeomanry Cavalry, who distinguished himself as the first to raise such Corps in the County of Somerset, and thereby set an example to others throughout the kingdom, in support of the Executive Power against the daring attempts of the disaffected. Loyal and faithful to his King and country, he proved himself upon all occasions, a most active and zealous Officer, and has left a numerous and respectable circle of friends to regret his loss."

"By an apoplectic fit, after walking from his own house to Exeter; G. L. EMMETT Esq. formerly of the Bombay Military establishment. He was a Gentleman of highly cultivated acquirements, particularly as a scientific farmer—A large circle of Friends both in England and India will deeply lament the loss of this respectable and valuable man."

ARRIVALS.

October 14th.—Ship Cornwallis, Capt. Esne, Calcutta. —Ship Mysore, Dawson, ditto.—Ship Sir L. Parsons James Ditto. Ship Cartier, Aiken ditto.—Ship Burnaby, Watts, Ganjam.—16th Ship H. Addington, Robertson ditto. Brig Mangems, Vizag—Cutter Catherine, Nagapatam.

FORT WILLIAM,—10th. Sept. 1803.

PROCLAMATION.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased, from this day to prohibit the exportation of SALT PETRE from Bengal, and to direct that all Salt Petre already embarked for exportation, on any Ship or vessel in the River Hooghly, or in any other Port of Bengal, whether belonging to British Subjects or Foreigners, shall be forthwith relanded.

FORT WILLIAM,—16th. September 1803.

PROCLAMATION.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased, from this day, to prohibit the exportation of SALT PETRE of every description from Bengal by Sea, and to direct that all Gunis already embarked for exportation on any Ship or vessel in the River Hooghly, or in any other port of Bengal, whether belonging to British Subjects or others, shall be forthwith relanded.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Governor General in Council, has received official notification from one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and from the Secret Committee of the Honorable the Court of Directors, of the renewal of WAR between His Majesty and the French Republic, the same is hereby notified to all Subjects of His Majesty, residing under the protection of this Government.

CALCUTTA, —19th. September.

On Wednesday accounts were received of the safe arrival in the river, of the ship ENSIGN, Capt. Kitt from Madras.

The Portuguese Ship Nimfa de Tejo, Captain Leite, has arrived safe from Madras.

Three sail of French line of battle ships, with a fleet of 70 sail of Merchant vessels, from the West Indies, unfortunately arrived in Brest harbour, a day previous to Admiral Cornwallis having received instructions to sail against the French.

On Monday arrived in the River the ship ADVENTURE, Captain A. Forrest from Muscat.

BOMBAY,—28th. September.

About the 18th instant Lieutenant Colonel Woodington with a light detachment, soon after the conquest of Broach, made a quick movement towards the fort of POWINGUR, a strongly fortified hill, with the town of CHAMPONER, attached; situated about twenty five miles to the eastward of Brodera, on the confines of the province of Malwa.

The town or Pettah of Champonier, was attacked and carried by assault with little or no loss on our side and the fort was summoned to surrender, to which the Killedar is said to have replied, by a *present of powder and ball* to Colonel Woodington.

Preparations were immediately commenced for the attack of the fort: guns with great difficulty were got up, and on the 19th the fort was to have been stormed, when the Killedar, not wishing to risk a *storm* of his present, surrendered himself and the fort

The fall of this place was announced on Sunday last by a royal salute

At the reduction of Champonier we understand Lieutenant Brickenbury of the Native Infantry left his legs any further calualties, or particulars have not reached us.

SCINDIAH and the BOONSLA had prepared to cross the Gadavery at Sarumgom, but GENERAL WELLESLEY, by forced marches, had reached within about fifteen miles of them, when they thought it prudent to relinquish the attempt, and made a retrograde movement to the northward, with the intention of passing between Colonel Stevenson's army and the hills towards Jasseraabad.

COLONEL STEVENSON had taken the fort of JANNIA on the 3d. and was afterwards proceeding on his march, when on the 6th he fell in with and defeated a party of Mahrattas, the following day he again attacked them with great success, and on the 10th at night he surprised their grand camp.

The SEPOYS exhibited much coolness and admirable discipline, they marched through the camp without firing a single musquet, dealing destruction to about five hundred horse, and nearly a double number of the enemy before the alarm became general

On this occasion many of Scindiah's people of rank, fell, amongst others the brother of Scindiah's chief minister. After this discomfiture the Mahrattas retreated through the Adjunty and Dewalgong passes; the Sumron Begum with some corps of infantry and some guns, joined them at the latter pass.

BONAPARTE IN ENGLAND.

Should the First Consul honour this kingdom with a visit, of which he has graciously raised out expectation, his reception will be of the most splendid and dignified nature. His Majesty himself will advance to welcome him, his squadrons will be received by our jolly Tars with *bonfires*, and the most heartfelt rejoicings; a concert of our *Ancient Music* will attend his landing; the Militia will be drawn out *for his amusement*; the Guards, the Line, the Fencibles, will jointly salute him; both Lords and Commons will be unanimous in *a dressing*; and our principal Generals will give him a *rout* in the true Egyptian style, before he gets half way to the Metropolis?

We are now happy to find that Prince WILLIAM of GLOUCESTOR has met with a Lad whose hand he can except. She is a *German Princess*, who happened to be on a visit at the Court of Copenhagen.

The British Tars are all agog at the prospect delightful prospects, and seem to entertain the liveliest hopes of being employed by France and Spain as *commercial Agents*.—Sir Richard Bickerton, it is said, though perhaps prematurely, has relieved the intelligent Sebastiani in that capacity, already.

In the new formation of the Argyle Militia the Colonel, the Major, all the Captains, some of the Lieutenants and Ensigns, are of antient and loyal Clain of the *Campbells*.

Five 42-pounders are mounted on the Western Battery at Plymouth, *en barbet*.

Juno is said to have produced Mars by eating to a *Nosegay*. In the garden of Bonaparte Mother, there could certainly be nothing *Stinging Nettles!*

...H OF THE LIFE
OF
...ARD MARCUS DESPARD.

...the taints of liberty;
...he flesh and outbreak of a fiery mind. A savageness
...in unreclaim'd blood of general affault.

SHAKESPEAR.

He was born in the year 1750, and descended from a very respectable family, in Queen's County, Ireland. He was the youngest of six brothers, all of whom, the eldest excepted, have served either in the army or navy. The eldeft brother alfo, who enjoys the family eftate, when Ireland was threatened with invafion from without, and from internal commotion at the fame time, raifed a military corps, to aflift the regular troops; and has on all occafions difplayed the greateft devotion to his King and Country.

Having difcovered an early partiality for a military life, Mr. Defpard, at the age of fixteen, entered the army as an Enfign in the 50th. regiment of foot. He afterwards became Lieut. in that regiment; when he removed into the 79th. in which he ferved as Lieutenant, Quarter-Maffer, Captain-Lieutenant, and Captain, during which he received many diftinguifhed marks of approbation from his Commanders, and other officers of high rank, who had opportunity of judging of his merit, particularly the late General Calcraft, General Sir William Medowes, and the Duke of Northumberland.

Having entered the army fo young, Captain Defpard naturally imbibed all the ardour incident to his profeffion; but being a foldier with little fortune, and having no parliamentary intereft, he was induced to direct his attention to a particular branch of TACTICS, which require fkill, capacity and application. Henceforth he was detached from any particular regiment, and during the later part of his fervices in a military capacity, acted as an ENGINEER.

In 1779, he was appointed Chief Engineer on the unfortunate expedition againft Fort St. Juan, in the Gulph of Mexico, which leads to the rich and opulent city of Grenada, on the lake of Nicaragua. Although the Britifh arms were here fucceisful, yet from the unhealthy climate, the greateft part of the befieging army periflied. Captain Polfon, who commanded on this expedition, in his letter to General Dalling, Governor of Jamaica, publifhed in the London Gazette, of the 18th. July, 1780, fays—"There was fcarcely a gun fired but what was pointed by Captain Nelfon, (now Lord Nelfon,) of the Hinchinbroke, or Lieutenant Defpard, Chief Engineer, who has exerted himfelf on every occafion."

It was to this expedition that LORD NELSON alluded, while giving his evidence on the late trial, when he faid.

"They had fhared together the fortune of war; had made up their bed together, and ſlept in their clothes on the ground together, and examined the enemy's walls: on all thefe occafions the prifoner had conducted himfelf with a ſteady and determined courage, and no man could fhew more zeal and attachment to his Sovereign and his Country." He concluded with ſtating, "that from every thing he had ſeen of him, and from what he thought of him, he would ſay, that if he had not heard of him for the laſt twenty years, and was aſked what he thought of him, he would ſay, if he is alive, he is certainly one of the brighteſt ornaments of the Britiſh army."

In conſequence of theſe and other ſervices, he was appointed by GENERAL DALLING, in 1781, to be Commandant and Commander in Chief of Rattan, an iſland lying on the coaſt of the Spaniſh Main, where the logwood cutters retreated when driven from Honduras, and of the troops there, to take rank as Lieutenant-Colonel and Field Engineer, and command as ſuch throughout the dependencies of the Government of Jamaica, on the Muſquito Shore and Bay of Honduras.

His ſtay at Rattan, however, was ſhort, finding that iſland much in want of ſtores and neceſſaries for its defence, he returned to Jamaica, in a ſmall veſſel, during the hurricane ſeaſon, at the evident riſk of his life, to procure ſupplies. Of this ſervice General Dalling expreſſed a due ſenſe, in his diſpatches to Lord George Germaine, then Secretary of State for the American Department.

About this period the French and Spaniſh forces in the Weſt Indies having meditated an attack on Jamaica, Mr. Deſpard was detained there, and employed by General Dalling, in conſtructing public works, and ſtrengthening the fortifications, for which he afterwards, in the year 1783, received the Thanks of the Council and Aſſembly of that iſland, in the following reſolution:

"*Houſe of Aſſembly, 18th Dec.* 1783.

"Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Houſe ſend a meſſage to his Excellency the Governor, h a copy of this Reſolution, requeſting that conſideration of the eminent ſervices rendered to his iſland in the years 1779 and 1782, by Captain Edward Marcus Deſpard, who voluntarily ſtood forth, and without the leaſt view of retribution of any kind, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the engineering line, by conſtructing various works for our defence; and alſo of his gallant and judicious conduct in 1782, when, with a ſmall, undiſciplined, and interior force, he attacked and took the Spaniſh garriſon at Black River, on the Muſquito Shore, made between ſeven and eight hundred of the enemy priſoners, and reſcued hundreds of our fellow ſubjects from captivity, and reſtored them to their poſſeſſions: his Excellency will be pleaſed to commend the ſaid Captain Deſpard to his Majeſty for ſuch army rank, or other mark of his royal approbation, as he may be graciouſly pleaſed to confer on him."

The deciſive victory obtained by Lord Rodney, over the French fleet under Count de Graſſe having removed all apprehenſions for the ſafety of Jamaica, Colonel Deſpard, in the month of Auguſt 1782, went to the Muſquito Shore. On his arrival at Cape Gracias a Dios, he found a diſagreement had taken place between the perſon who held the chief command and the inhabitants; and ſo obnoxiouſly had that officer conducted himſelf, that they poſitively refuſed to ſerve under him. Colonel Deſpard arriving at this critical period, the inhabitants preſented an unanimous addreſs to him, requeſting he would take the command, to prevent the colony from being loſt to the Crown of Great Britain. He accordingly accepted it; and putting himſelf at the head of the very ſmall force there, retook from the Spaniards, Black River, their principal ſettlement on that coaſt. This ſervice having been conſidered of great importance at the time, we here ſtate the following additional facts relative to it, taken from a periodical publication:

"In the ſpring of the year 1782 the Spaniards took poſſeſſion of the Muſquito Shore, by means of a powerful armament by ſea and land. On this the Engliſh Government, being actuated by a ſtrong deſire to recover that country, ſent out Colonel Robert Huſſon early in the year 1783.

"This Gentleman was inveſted with powers to raiſe a corps of Indians, in order to co-operate with any force that might be ſent by the Governor of Jamaica for the recapture of this place, which appertained to, and indeed was dependent on his own government.

"It ſo happened, however, that Colonel H. who had been but a ſhort time before his Majeſty's ſuperintendant on the Muſquito Shore, had rendered himſelf ſo very unpopular both to the ſettlers and Indians, that it was apprehended by the merchants and others connected with that eſtabliſhment, that his miſſion was not likely to be proſperous.

"Under theſe circumſtances, and in conſequence of the ſuggeſtions of both ſettlers and merchants, Colonel Deſpard was ſent from Jamaica with an armament, which failed for the Muſquito Shore in Auguſt 1782, and immediately on his arrival there, yielding to the preſſing ſolicitations of Colonel Laurie, the King's ſuperintendant, and thoſe of the ſettlers in general, as well as the entreaties of the Muſquito Indians, their king and chiefs, Colonel D. aſſumed the command of the little army, with which he retook Black River.

"The recapture of Black River, which included the recovery of all the territory of the Muſquito Shore, as well as of Rattan and the other adjacent iſlands, was of much importance, as the eſtabliſhment which the Britiſh ſubjects have enjoyed in Honduras ſubſequent to the treaty of 1763, is the fruit of this atchievement, by putting us in poſſeſſion of the only place we could offer as an equivalent to the Spaniards for the Bay, which gives employment to 12,000 tons of ſhipping, and ſupplies us with between five and ſix millions free of mahogany, beſides logwood and other dye ſtuff."

This important conqueſt procured Colonel Deſpard the moſt flattering teſtimonies of approbation, not only from the inhabitants of the Muſquito Shore, from the Indian chiefs on the coaſt, from the Governor, Council and Aſſembly of Jamaica, as already ſtated, but from the King himſelf.

His Majeſty's high approbation, communicated in a letter from the Right Honourable Thomas Townſend (Lord Sydney) to the Governor of Jamaica, General Campbell, dated the 14th December 1782, is as follows:

"His Majeſty has received the higheſt ſatisfaction at the account you have given of the ſucceſs of his arms on the Moſquito Shore, under the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Deſpard, by the total defeat of the enemy, and effectually reliefing his Majeſty's ſubjects who reſided in thoſe ſettlements, from the difficulties to which they have been lately expoſed, and re-eſtabliſhing them in the peaceable poſſeſſion of their eſtates and property. I have his Majeſty's commands to deſire you will ſignify, in the moſt honourable manner, his Royal approbation of the judicious conduct and gallant ſervice of Lieutenant Colonel Deſpard, Major Lawrie, Captain Campbell, as well as to Commodore Parry, and the reſt of the officers and crews of his Majeſty's ſhips who ſo heartily co-operated with him in the accompliſhment of this deſirable object."

And as a mark of the approbation of GENERAL CAMPBELL, who had obtained the government of Jamaica, and who was not only a good officer, but an excellent engineer himſelf, he had the rank of Provincials conferred on him on the 19th November 1783.

Notwithſtanding the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and Spain was ſignified about this time, yet a moſt ſerious miſunderſtanding between the Spaniſh and Britiſh ſettlers on the Moſquito ſhore took place; it was of ſo ſerious a nature, that but for the judicious explanations and interpoſition of Colonel Deſpard, on his arrival in England, a freſh rupture between the two Courts might have been the conſequence.

By the 6th article of the definitive treaty of peace, a ſettlement was granted to England, on that part of the eaſtern coaſt of the peninſula of Yucatan, called the Bay of Honduras, for the purpoſe of cutting logwood;—and by a ſubſequent convention between the two Crowns in 1786, an additional territory was ceded in conſideration of the Britiſh ſettlers evacuating the Moſquito Shore; and the farther privelege of cutting mahogany was for the firſt time granted by his Catholic Majeſty.

In March 1784 Colonel Deſpard was appointed Firſt Commiſſioner for ſettling and receiving the territory ceded to Great Britain by the 6th article of treaty; which office he executed to the perfect ſatisfaction of all parties, particularly the Britiſh ſettlers, who being deſirous of having a "Conſul, Chief Judge, or Superintendant," appointed over them, applied to Governor Campbell by petition, wherein they ſtate, that—

"When ſettled in the iſland of Rattan, they experienced in Colonel Deſpard, their then Commandant, that thirſt of knowledge, attention to their true intereſts, and mildneſs of government, which has, in a very particular manner, endeared him to all who were ſo fortunate as to be under his command; and from theſe conſiderations, they humbly conceive him to be of all men the fitteſt to preſide over them."

The ſame ſentiments were ſtill more ſtrongly expreſſed in a memorial to the Right Honorable Charles James Fox, then one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of ſtate.

On the 18th. of December 1784, the wiſhes of theſe memorialiſts were gratified, and Colonel Deſpard, not ſo much from their applications as from the ſpecial patronage of the King, was appointed Superintendant upon the coaſt of Honduras. This appointment, however honorable, was far from being deſirable, & the very reverſe of lucrative. It obliged him to reſide in a very inhoſpitable and expenſive country, and to ſupport the rank of a Repreſentative of Majeſty, upon a ſalary of £600. a year, without any other emolument whatever.

In the exerciſe of this office he ſo far fulfilled the great object of his appointment, that through his influence with the Spaniſh governors and officers, in the province of Yucatan, he obtained from the Crown of Spain ſome very important privileges.

In 1786, when the Moſquito Shore was evacuated by the Britiſh, in terms of the Convention, moſt of the inhabitants of that colony went to reſide at Honduras, where they became the moſt numerous body of the people, being in all (including ſlaves) near two thouſand; while the former inhabitants of the Bay, of all deſcriptions, did not exceed ſeven hundred. The Superintendant received inſtructions from Government to do every thing in his power for the accomodation of the new ſettlers. In this, however, he found inſurmountable difficulties. Not only was all the old diſtrict claimed by one or other of the old ſettlers; but even the additional territory ceded by the Convention, was claimed as the property of ſome of them, and this even before it had been given up by Spain. Theſe old ſettlers claimed immenſe tracts of country, and combined to prevent new ſettlers, either from the Moſquito Shore, or elſewhere, from having any benefit in the produce and trade of the diſtrict, which was thus monopolized by a very few individuals flying themſelves the principal inhabitants of the ſettling the caſe, it will not be wondered at, if Colonel Deſpard's laudable attempts to accomodate the new ſettlers in the additional territory, drew upon him the enmity of theſe men. They preſented memorial after memorial to his Majeſty's Miniſters, containing the moſt frivolous charges againſt him; but Government being fully ſatisfied with the propriety of his conduct, and ſeeing theſe complaints in their proper light, altogether diſregarded them.

The ſentiments of Government on this ſubject will beſt appear on a peruſal of the following diſpatch from his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, Lord Sydney, to Colonel Deſpard, dated Whitehall, 26th. June 1787:

"Sir, I received, on the 14th. of laſt month, your letter of the 23d. of Feb. enclofing a paper which had been tranſmitted to you, containing certain reſolutions of the principal logwood, and mahogany cutters reſiding within the Honduras ſettlement, reſpecting the diſpoſal of the additional diſtrict granted by the late convention among his Majeſty's ſubjects who have been obliged to evacuate the Moſquito Shore. I have laid your letter before the King, and I have received his Majeſty's commands to acquaint you, that your proceedings hitherto meet with his Royal approbation.

"His Majeſty feels an equal concern for the intereſts of all his ſubjects, and is diſpoſed at all times to liſten to their reaſonable applications; but in the preſent inſtance, his Majeſty conceives that the Moſquito ſettlers, who have been obliged to relinquiſh their poſſeſſions, ought firſt to be attended to, eſpecially in the diſpoſal of thoſe lands, which may in ſome degree be looked upon as a conſideration for their ſettlements upon the Moſquito ſhore. On this ground his Majeſty has commanded me to inſtruct you, that the late inhabitants of the Moſquito Shore, who may arrive at the Honduras ſettlement, are to be accommodated with lands in preference to all other perſons whatſoever."

When Lord Grenville came into office as one of the Secretaries of State, theſe memorialiſts renewed their attack, and knowing his Lordſhip to be ignorant of the ſtate of Honduras, and its people, preſented ſeveral memorials to him, filled with the moſt groſs falſehoods, and charging Colonel Deſpard with the groſſeſt injuſtice, tyranny and oppreſſion.—The ſame perſons who had before ſolicited his appointment, on account of his abilities, knowledge, and attention to their intereſts, his mild, equitable, and conciliating deportment, and his ſteady and able diſcharge of his duty, had now the barefaced impudence to ſtyle him the "barbarous commanding officer of Honduras," and to ſtate him as guilty of all the enormities their ſertile fancy could invent. It had however, the deſired effect. Lord Grenville thought ſuch charges demanded inveſtigation, & in the mean time ſuſpended Colonel Deſpard from his office, leaving it in his option either to remain at Honduras or return to England.

Colonel Deſpard choſe the latter, and ſailed for England in the end of May 1790. Before his departure, however, he received the moſt flattering teſtimonies of the grateful approbation of his conduct from all the magiſtrates and a vaſt majority of the inhabitants.—On his arrival, he did every thing in his power to promote the inveſtigation of his conduct; but whether Miniſters had then diſcovered that they had been miſled, and did not chooſe to acknowledge it, or whatever elſe was the cauſe, all his efforts were in vain; and after two years conſtant attendance upon all the departments of Government, he was at laſt told that there was no charge againſt him worthy of inveſtigation—that his Majeſty had thought proper to aboliſh the office of Superintendent at Honduras, otherwiſe he ſhould have been re-inſtated in it: But he was then, aſſured that his ſervices were not forgotten, and would receive their reward.

From the time of his commitment, during his long trial (of eighteen hours) and till the very moment of his death, he not only never betrayed the leaſt fear or agitation, but preſerved his equanimity and cheerfulneſs. He never deſiſted from his uſual ſtudies, which were thoſe of philoſophy and ſcience. In his daily interviews with Mrs. Deſpard, who likewiſe behaved with heroic fortitude, their converſation was in their uſual ſtyle of livelineſs. He moſt ſolemnly and repeatedly declared, that the principal matters ſworn againſt him were totally falſe. He had little expectation from the recommendation to mercy, but, in juſtice to himſelf, he preſented a petition to the King, a copy of which he ſent to Lord Nelſon, who intereſted himſelf much in his behalf, but without effect. During his confinement, the chaplain of the priſon waited on him repeatedly, offering his *ſpiritual aid*, which was, however, always politively, but politely, declined:—On one of theſe occaſions, indeed, when he thought the clergyman was rather importunately preſſing his ſervices, he obſerved, pointing to his fetters, "You ſee *my body* is ſufficiently SHACKLED, and you would ſhackle *my mind too.*"

A MAMELUKE Chief has juſt inveſted 1,800l. in the ENGLISH FUNDS, through the Agency of Mr. Lee, of Smyrna.

LADY NELSON has aſſumed her Neapolitan title of *Ducheſs of Bronté*, under which ſhe was laſt week introduced at St. James's.

Lord Moira has been mentioned as the ſucceſſor to Lord Hardwicke, in the Chief Government of Ireland.

Laſt Sunday the *Conſular Family* attended Divine Service at *St. Cloud*. In going to, and returning from, the Chapel, they obſerved the ſame order of proceſſion which the *Royal Family* were wont to uſe.

Private accounts from Paris give the following as the intended diſpoſition of the *Empire of the Gauls*, that is to be: *Louis Bonaparte* is to be Viceroy of Italy; *Lucien*, Governor of the Netherlands, and Grand Penſionary of Holland; and the remainder of the Empire is to be ruled by *Bonaparte*, with the title of *Emperor*. He is to reſide at Verſailles, and to have a guard of 20,000 men, 10,000 of whom are to be invariably encamped, ready to act in any quarter, where the *Conſular* tranquillity may be menaced.

The French Government has made a demand of 20,00,000 *Livres* from the Court of Spain, by way of loan. This has been the firſt inſtance of any heſitation on the part of that Court. It is ſuſpuppoſed that it will compound for half the ſum, without any ſtipulation for re-payment.

A ſubſcription for the Corſicans was made about thirty years ago, and encouraged by our government; a ſubſcription for the Poles was made ten years ago, though the powers oppreſſing that brave people were thoſe who then were our Allies, or ſoon after entered into alliance with us. Every Britiſh feeling, every ſentiment of national independence, of genuine freedom, cries out that we ſhould affiſt the Swiſs by ſome expreſſion of opinion.

MR. ADDINGTON'S *Crescent* Houſes, though well ſuited to a *growing* family, is rather ominous of a *change*, as a name borrowed from the *moon*.

A moſt beautiful ſet of Porcelain china has been lately finiſhed at Worceſter by order of His *Majeſty*, being intended as a preſent for the Ducheſs of *Wirtemberg*.

The report of Mr. *Pitt*, having turned his mind on *matrimony*, is owing entirely to his having become a *huſbandman*.

The *hop grounds* in Kent, preſent more extenſive views than any other place in the world —you can ſee in them from *pole to pole*.

The *black* and *red* game, ſo famed in the North, is ſuppoſed by the Boudſtreet *Greeks* to be a ſpecies of *Rouge et Noir*.

A Kentiſh newſpaper advertiſes a General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this day, when it ſays—"thoſe who are on recognizance for *buſtardy* and *other* par*ish buſineſs*, muſt give their attendance."

A loyal correſpondent begs leave to queſtion, in theſe *all-arming* times the propriety of our public performers ſinging ſo often "*The Soldier tired.*"

Croſſes in life are the moſt common cauſes of ſuicide. Hence the cuſtom of burying thoſe unfortunate people in *croſs*-roads.

SYDNEY GAZETTE,—18th. May.

CULTURE OF TOBACCO.

Sir JOSEPH BANKS, President of the Royal Society, who has ever had the interest of this Colony, and the prosperity of its inhabitants much at heart, has been at some expence and trouble in procuring every information respecting the Culture and Manufacture of an article considered as one of the necessaries of life to the labouring and other orders of Society. The quantities of TOBACCO *growing wild in the Streets*, reminds every one that this necessary plant may be raised and manufactured in the Colony, without paying sums of money to Americans and others, for what, with little trouble, the Settler may raise on his own ground, for the use of his family and servants, and to supply those who are less industriously disposed than himself or who have not the means of attending to it.

The latitude of Baltimore in Maryland, is 39 22' N. Port Jackson lies in 33 50' S. consequently the latter is more favourable for cultivating Tobacco.

SYDNEY MARKET PRICES.

Melons 5s. to 6s. per dozen, large pumpkins 6s. per ditto, potatoes 9s. to 10s. per 100lbs. Full-grown fowls 3s. half-grown do. 1s. 6d.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

As this flourishing Settlement is now become an object of public curiosity and inquiry, we insert the following statement of its present establishment of Civil Officers;

Phillip Gidley King, Esq. Governor in Chief.
Lieut. Col. W. Paterson, Lieut. Governor, and Judge of the V. Admiralty Court.
Mr. W. Chapman, Secretary to Ditto.
Mr. David Mann, Chief Clerk to Ditto.
John Palmer, Esq. Commissary.
Mr. W. N. Chapman, Deputy Ditto.
Richard Atkins, Esq. Judge-Advocate.
Mitchel Robinson, Chief Clerk to Ditto.
John Harris, Esq. Naval Officer.
Richard Atkins, Esq. Register of the Vice Admiralty Court.
Augustus Alt. Esq. Surveyor General.
Charles Grimes, Esq. Alt. Dep do.
Rev. Sam. Marsden, Acting Chaplain.
Mr. James Thomson, Acting Principal Surgeon.
Mr. Thomas Moore, Master of the Dock-yard.
Thomas Smyth, Esq. Provost Marshall.

SINGULAR TRIAL.

CHELMSFORD, ESSEX, MARCH 11.

BROOKER & CONSIDINE.—This was an action of trover for an horse.

Mr. Garrow stated, the singularity of this case would be that *the witnesses on both sides*, would swear to the identity of the *same horse*; but this was not the first time such a case had happened. A poor man (Kiernan, the printer,) who had once lost a horse, saw another like him, and was so fully persuaded it was his own, that he not only brought an action to recover it, but when defeated in his first action, ran through every stage of appeal until the cause was ultimately decided against him in the House of Lords, yet so fully persuaded was he to his dying day, the horse he claimed was his own, that he published a history of his Horse Law Suit annually at the bottom of his Almanack.

Mr. Brooker, the plaintiff in the present cause, had purchased a horse of Messrs. Green and Young, some time in May last, which his servant was one day riding, when the defendant, who was a Quarter-Master of Dragoons, claimed the horse, as having been stolen from Norwich some time before. He accordingly had possession of the horse, and had since sold him.

He would take up the history of the horse in question, from the moment of his birth until he came into the hands of the Plaintiff, Mr. Brooker. To prove this case he called a man of the name of John Stedman, a farmer at Ixworth, in Suffolk. He stated, that in 1798 he gave his son a mare in foal, which foaled a horse colt in the month of June that year. His son kept the foal until the 16th. of September 1801, and then sold him to a Mr. Allton. He saw the same horse, after it had been claimed by Considine, at Mr. Hyam's livery stables, at Islington. He was sure it was the *same* horse—it was a bay, and had a few white hairs on the forehead, a few in the tail, and a black list down the shoulders.

Charles Stedman, the son of the last witness, gave the same account of the horse, and added, that he was *a reftive, bad-tempered beast*. He had him nicked and docked before he sold him. The horse was then traced throughout the possession of a Mr. Allton, a Mr. Kemie, a Mr. Gerard, a Mr. Young, which last witness sold him to the Plaintiff Brooker. These witnesses all agreed that it was the same horse, and gave the same description of his marks and temper.

In behalf of the Defendant, four private dragoons of the regiment were called; stated that Mr. Considine bought the horse at Norwich, in February 1801. The horse then had a long mane and tail, he was trimmed by their farrier; he was a bay horse, with a black list down the back, a little white in the forehead, white in the off fetlock. They had seen him lately, and had no doubt but it was the same horse that was stolen from the pasture-ground at Norwich.

Edwards, one of these witnesses, the man who groomed and rode him, being cross-examined as to *his temper*, said it was *nothing remarkable*.

Mr. Garrow observed, that this was decisive, for all the witnesses agreed that the horse was *vicious and reftive*, and that upon this occasion *the horse himself* was the *best evidence*, for what was bred in the bone would never come out of the flesh.

Mr. Shearman, the person who purchased the horse of Mr. Considine, after the latter had taken him from the Plaintiff, said, he sold him again the same day, because he was so reftive he could not ride him.

Mr. Justice Heath observed, that he remembered having tried four causes of this sort, where two sets of witnesses swore to the same horse, and in none of those cases did he think perjury was to be imputed to either party. They were deceived by two animals having the same natural marks, and so nearly resembling each other that they could not be distinguished. VERDICT *for the* PLAINTIFF *for £.* 21.

EXTRACTS,

FROM THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The remarkable case of legal obstinacy quoted by Mr. GARROW at the Essex Assizes was not that of *Kiernan*, but *Carnan*, a bookseller. The horse in dispute was worth about fifteen pounds, but after he had shown his paces in all the Courts of Law, and trotted a few times in the House of Lords, he is supposed to have *netted* to the lawyers above 7000l.

A Proclamation has been issued by the Dutch Government, which, in the prospect of the continuance of peace, is highly interesting to commercial men, and would deserve the attention of this Country. For the present it seems that the whole trade to the Dutch East India Settlements was to be laid open to the Citizens of the Batavian Republic. But this is not all. Holland is in effect made a great free Port for all Eastern commodities. Permission is given to bring all the productions of India, with one or two exceptions, to Holland, on payment of duties, so that the object of the Dutch Government evidently is to render Holland a Depot for India commodities, a measure which, if realized, would be of the utmost prejudice to the commercial interests of this country.

The Spanish Marine is organising anew; to which end, on the 8th ult. a Royal decree was published, by which the condition of the sailors is much amended, and the punctual payment of their wages limited and fixed. This last measure was highly necessary, as a negligence in this respect during the late war, proved very injurious to the service: deserters, however, are now assured of pardon, provided they return within six months.

The CHIEF CONSUL is labouring to change the channel of the Oureq; but all the great rivers of Europe already flow into the Seine, as JUVENAL says of the stream which washed the metropolis of the Roman Empire—

Jampridem Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes.

BLADES, a private in the first Regiment of Guards and who was admitted an evidence against Col. DESPARD and his associates, was, with others sent off from London, a few days since, in order to be conveyed in a vessel bound to America, there to join the 60th regiment.

Toussaint may apply to his cruel persecutors the words of *Lady Macbeth*, a little varied:

My *Hands* are of *this colour*, but I scorn
To wear a *Heart so black*.

The present *influenza* in France has been thought to be the *yellow fever*, imported from St. Domingo. As to *La Grippe*, it has been carried by the French into every country where their arms have been triumphant, and has always proved a symptom of the *yellow fever*.

It is reported that the Russian Ambassador at Paris declared, in the name of his Sovereign, that the Emperor should consider the landing of a *French Soldier* in the TURKISH Dominions, as the commencement of hostilities against him on the part of France. The Emperor of Russia, we believe to have seen for some time past with great uneasiness, the daring ambition and the formidable encroachments of France, and we are led to entertain a very sanguine hope, that he will throw the weight of his great power into the scale of this Country.

The report of the pressed *sailors* being kept in *prison* till they could be forwarded to their respective ships, is, we understand, unfounded. It was a very natural mistake, however, to think they might be kept in the *fleet!*

The Royal style of WE is more strictly appropriate to the French Government than to any other, when we consider the number of the Consuls.—It ought, however perhaps to run "WE THREE!"

On the 25th. instant, that splendid preserver of Human Life, *Dr. Edward Jenner*, was unanimously elected an Honorary Governor of the Royal Humane Society.

ROTTERDAM.—Gen. Montrichard has declared, that if the Dutch Government shall refuse to comply with his demands relative to the subsistence and pay of the troops, he will *quarter them upon the inhabitants*, as was the case in 1795.—At the end of last week, one of the First Consul's Aid de-Camps arrived to inspect our means of defence at Rotterdam.

The *Barbers Company* have instituted a prosecution against Mr. MONK LEWIS, for injuring them in their "lawful trade and mystery," by the use of "certain compositions" which have a tendency to make the *hair ftand on end.*

As one of the first consequences of the war, we are threatened with the seizing of Hanover. It will not be forgot that the great Lord Chatham invariably pronounced that Electorate "*A mill ftone about the neck of this country.*"

The late financial ftatements of the French Government, which we have submitted to the public, have been followed by a *projet* of law, presented to the Tribunate on the 22d. The last section concludes in the following words: "The Government demand that a credit be opened of 400 millions, on account of the expences of the different departments of Administration during the 12th year, and to be authorised to take that sum on the produce of the contributions decreed, and on the other public revenues of the same year.

The Section of Finance in the Tribunate proposed to accede to this measure in the following words "That this authority cannot be refused, however considerable the credit demanded may appear, particularly under the circumstances in which it sees a foreign power, bound by a solemn treaty, affecting fears as to its duration."

PAUPER.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

APPLICATION was this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras for Letters of Administration to the Eftate and Effects of FRANCIS LOVERY deceased to be granted to MARIANA TURNER as Sister and next of Kin in India of the deceased.

GEORGE M'MAHON,
PROCTOR.

Fort St. George 14th. October, 1803.

Eleventh Asylum
AND
ROAD LOTTERY
SIXTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING
IN THE
SECOND CLASS.

MONDAY the 17th. October, 1803.

No. 2216 a Prize of 5000 Star Pagodas.
No. 3038 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 383 3165 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 1677 3297 5627 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 400 183 5580 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

121 206 222 292 257 312 421
401 507 618 652 850 899 825
885 910 904 998 1128 1040 1911
1012 1835 1604 1260 1745 2875 2916
2709 2261 2304 2704 2919 2675 2080
2775 2835 3676 3214 3627 3381 3064
3002 3791 3209 3521 3097 4218 4283
4511 4273 4741 4907 5899 5871 5508
5791 5816 5386 5435 5048.

J. L. HEEFKE
AGENT.

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 correct, agreeably to the Regulations recently established.

Courier Office, 1st. October 1803.

For Sale.
AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

COMMON INTEREST BONDS.
MORTGAGE BONDS.
WILLS—Sufficiently ample for ordinary occasions.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
BILLS OF LADING.
POLICIES OF INSURANCE.
PASS-NOTES, for Goods going to Out-stations, &c.

To be Sold.
By Public Auction.
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 20th. October,
At 11 o'Clock,

A SUPERB Large GOLD SNUFF BOX, Beautifully Painted with Various Figures and set a Round with DIAMONDS, RUBIES and EMERALDS, Supposed to have been sent out as a present to some HINDOO PRINCE,

ALSO

A Plain Gold SNUFF BOX and two SILVER GILT ditto.

AND

SUNDRY ARTICES OF

PLATE.

Advertisement.

BRANSON JONES and REDDY,
Respectfully inform the Public,
THAT THEY ARE NOW RECEIVING
PER THE SHIP
HENRY ADDINGTON,

A FRESH Supply of Bengal SEED PEAS,—An Assortment of Plain and Worked MUSLINS, CHARCONNAHS,—Ladies Cloaks and SHAWLS,—A General Assortment of Table Cloths and Towels.

Kegs of HUMPS,—TONGUES,—BRISKETS,—BUTTOCKS,—Collared BEEF, and Sour CROUT.

ALSO

AN INVOICE OF
BENGAL HALF
BOOTS,

The above will be expofed for Sale as foon as Landed, for Ready Money only.

Freight for the Southward.

THE VENIENDEN,
DANISH BRIG,
Captain CLAUSE SCHUTT,
Burthen about 230 Tons,
WILL SAIL
ON OR ABOUT THE 25th. Inftant,

For Particulars apply to CAPTAIN SCHUTT, No. 7 Condoo Chitty Street, at the back of the Portuguese Church.

Madras, 18th. October 1803.

Advertisement.

FRESH BOURDEAUX CLARET,
IN CHESTS OF FIVE DOZEN EACH,
At 25 Pagodas per Chest,
TO BE HAD
AT THE GODOWNS
of
MESSRS. PARRY & LANE,
ALSO
A FEW PIPES OF
OLD MADEIRA,
At Pagodas 150 per Pipe.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration with the WILL annexed to the Eftate of Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON, has been Granted by the Supreme Court Judicatur, to FRANCISCA SIMPSON reliét of the faid deceafed, any perfon having Claims on the Eftate are defired ftate the fame to the Adminiftratrix, and thofe indebted to the Eftate are requeft to Pay without delay.

Madras, 18th. Oct. 1803.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY J. YOUNG, *In Popham's Broad-way.*